



# Development Partners Support to the Implementation of the Development Plans of Ethiopia



## DPG Pooled Fund Phase VI project Annual Progress Report - 2023





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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The annual progress report of the Development Partners Group (DPG) project supports the implementation of National Development Plans of Ethiopia through its implementing partners – the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance to achieve an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy for the betterment of the lives of Ethiopian citizens. The two implementing partners are responsible for the preparation of the national development plan and mobilization of adequate finance for the implementation of national, sectoral, regional as well as global goals.*

In 2023, under the first output of the project, the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) drafted the medium-term development plan of Ethiopia including Public Investment Plan (PIP) for Ethiopian Fiscal Year (2016-2018) in order to identify and fill the gap of the 10-year development plan. MPD organized a series of working sessions with high-level government officials and line ministries to refine the 3-year development plan and PIP for each sector in alignment with the mid-term macro-economic fiscal framework and 10-year development plan of the country. The High-Level Development Forum (HLDF) which was planned in the fourth quarter of 2023 was postponed to 2024. The forum is expected to discuss on the support to the 3-year national development plan focusing on consolidating peace, strengthening resilience, and addressing macro-economic challenges in the presence of highest possible level of government officials and regional presidents. A preparatory taskforce has been established to follow up preparations and provide overall strategic guidance to the forum.

The second output of the project facilitates dialogues among DPG members and with the Government of Ethiopia. DPG co-chairs met with Minister of Planning and Development as well as the State Minister of Finance to set joint priorities for EFY 2016. DPG Executive Committee (ExCom) members increased to 12 members comprising of the 4 largest ODA contributors to Ethiopia, 4 permanent multi-lateral development agencies and 4 rotating bilateral members considering the complex context in the country. DPG HoAs met regularly to discuss the overall socio-economic and humanitarian situation to reorient development partners support towards responding to meet urgent needs. A taskforce has been established to better understand how food aid is managed in Ethiopia and set a mechanism that anticipates risks and propose solutions, which resulted in the resumption of food aid to refugees. Moreover, the DPG Secretariat hired an international firm to develop a new and an on-line collaborative platform for Technical as well as Joint Working Groups (T/JWGs) with the support of a newly recruited Communications Officer of the Secretariat, who will be closely collaborating with the two GoE implementing partners and DPG member agencies.

The last output of the project supported MPD and MoF through technical and financial assistance to reinforce monitoring and evaluation systems. MPD shifted from Digital Monitoring and Reporting System (DRMS) to Digital Planning, Monitoring and Reporting System (DPMRS)- a comprehensive project management tool, which enabled MPD to use the system more flexibly and adopt at woreda level. MoF, together with the DPG Secretariat, followed up the 100-day Joint Plan of Action (JPA) to revamp technical and joint working groups. Moreover, Official Development Assistance (ODA) mapping exercise – expected to serve to identify funding gaps, fragmentation, or duplication of investments at sectoral and regional levels, has been launched. In addition, a regular Aid Management Platform (AMP) training was organized for existing and new AMP focal points to enter quality data on time.



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## II. BACKGROUND

The Development Partners Group (DPG) Project is currently implementing its sixth phase - *Development Partners Group Support to Development Plans in Ethiopia*. The project supports the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) as well as the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to effectively prepare evidence-based planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of development priorities at national and sectoral level. To this effect, it provides technical and financial support to capacitate these institutions to fulfil their respective mandates. The Development Partners Group (DPG), previously known as Development Assistance Group (DAG), comprises 33 bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in realizing the national development plan as well as the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The DPG has been supporting the Government of Ethiopia in implementing national development plans through promoting effective dialogue, conducting strategic studies, exchanging information, and facilitating experience sharing with the overall objective of harmonizing and aligning development partners' support to national development priorities and targets and alleviating bottlenecks in the implementation of the plan.

Moreover, the DPG project has supported GoE and development partners to enhance their compliance to the global development effectiveness principles; contributed to the harmonization of development cooperation through various policy dialogue platforms such as the High-Level Forum (HLF), Joint and Technical Working Groups' dialogues and the organization of other ad-hoc exchanges with relevant government institutions. The DPG pooled fund started supporting the Ministry of Planning and Development in implementing the Digital Planning, Monitoring and Reporting System (DPRMS) throughout the country and the Ministry of Finance in developing a system that tracks Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to Ethiopia, which will contribute to well-informed planning and decision making. The project hired a consultant to conduct a scoping study to manage aid information in a more sustainable way by the IT department of MoF.

The annual progress report outlines the major achievements, challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of the DPG Pooled Fund Phase VI project by output **from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023**.





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### **III. DECISIONS MAKING - STRATEGIC, MULTI-YEAR PRIORITIES DELIVERED ON A DPG-WIDE BASIS**

The DPG aims at aligning the support of development partners for effective development cooperation in Ethiopia through the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national development plans, which are aligned with global as well as regional developments goals- such as Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The Ministry of Planning & Development (MPD) prepares and implements long, medium, and short-term national development plans for achievement of sustainable development.

In 2023 the DPG phase VI project planned to support the preparation of the 3-year (medium term) national development and public investment plan; organization of federal and regional level consultations; conduct policy mapping on macro, productive and infrastructure sectors; identification of development programs for the implementation of the 3-year public investment plan; development of M&E frameworks and provision of training and technical support to the overall PIP framework and implementation at regional levels. The DPG project contributed to strengthening the national ownership, reinforcing national systems and alignment of development cooperation to ensure accountability and transparency for optimum level of results.

#### **3.1. Support to the 3-Year Development and Public Investment Plan (PIP).**

Ministry of Planning & Development prepared a 3-year Public Investment Plan to attain the national development goals by strengthening the country's planning, budgeting, and programming capabilities in implementing public projects within targeted time, cost, and quality. In the first quarter MPD prepared and shared Public Investment Plan (PIP) guidelines outlining its purpose, scope, and importance with all sectors to start identifying their respective 3-year public investment plan. The PIP document will include evaluation of the 10-year development plan implementation; outline investment made in the past 3-years (EFY 2013-2015) and develop investment plan of the coming 3-years (EFY 2016-2018) identifying national needs for the preparation of development programmes, sub-programmes and projects for the same period.

MPD realized that the goals and targets of the 10-year development plan could not be implemented due to investment gaps arising from various internal and external challenges. It is envisaged that the public investment plan will strengthen coordination between development partners' and GoE to implement the 10-year development plan. MPD reviewed the PIP by sector with high-level government officials and experts from line Ministries, Prime Minister Office and Ethiopian Statistics Service in a 3-weeks working session. Inputs and feedbacks were provided to line ministries to align their priorities with the investment and annual plans for EFY 2016. This enabled MPD to identify new programmes that are aligned with the PIP; avoid duplication under each sector and identify projects that could potentially be financed by development partners.

Later, MPD held an intensive working session internally to refine the final reports and summarize the national medium-term development and investment plan from August through October 2023. Each



Ministry aligned the mid-term targets with the ten-year development plan and the investment requirements with the macroeconomic fiscal framework for the next three years. The plan identifies strategic goals, key result areas, and key performance indicators for each sector over the next three years, as well as the investment requirements for activities and projects to achieve the stated targets. Unlike previous plans, the current three-year plan includes targets and investment requirements for state-owned enterprises and non-executive bodies. This plan is expected to be finalized in early 2024 and submitted to the government for final approval.



In addition to this, the Ethiopian Statistical Development Program (ESDP) has been presented for the Macro Committee and inputs were provided to further refine the programme. Hence, in collaboration with the affiliated institutions a final document was prepared, and the program has been presented for development partners to enhance alignment for the years to come. The ESDP is a comprehensive Ethiopian statistical development program which encompasses plan to conduct censuses in agriculture, housing, population, and other sectors and to update economic activities, which will impact the monitoring and evaluation of development plans as well as promotes data-based decision and policy making. This program is designed to comprehensively outline the key activities and areas of focus for the production of economic, public finance and foreign trade balances and related statistical data. As a part of launching the program, MOPD the programme to development partners such as UN agencies and USAID to launch the ESDP as a part of the three-year medium-term plan. Presentation followed by question and answer was held. Meetings with additional development partners will follow shortly.

### **3.2. Preparations for the High-Level Development Forum**

The previous year DPG co-chairs met with H.E. Ahmed Shide, Minister of Finance and agreed on reactivating the Effective Development Cooperation Taskforce (EDCTF) and the High-Level Forum (HLF) at Ambassadorial level together with heads of development cooperation agencies. The HLDF between the GoE



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and DPG is considered to be a positive step to enhance development cooperation, as it was deferred since 2019 due to various reasons. The forum is expected to create a positive prospect to reaffirm the commitment for cooperation from both sides to consolidate peace and normalization of policy dialogue at high political level.

Subsequently the current DPG co-chairs agreed with State Minister of Finance, H.E. Semereta Sewasew to hold High-Level Development Forum on the theme *“Sustaining Peace, Strengthening Resilience and Deepening Economic Reform – Moving Towards a New Development Horizon.”* The Forum will address three broad strategic areas of discussion: 1) building and consolidating peace; 2) building and strengthening resilience; and 3) addressing macro-economic challenges. The Government of Ethiopia is expected to be represented at the highest possible level, including the participation of cabinet ministers and regional presidents. The forum was initially planned for March, then pushed to December and finally postponed to 2024, due to unforeseen circumstances.

In preparation for the forum, DPG ExCom created a high-level taskforce that provided strategic guidance to the process. DPG Secretariat drafted a concept note, the HL taskforce prepared an agenda and a joint communique to be agreed upon between Development Partners and GoE. The established taskforce has members from MoF, MPD, UNRC, UK-FCDO, Canada, EU and UNDP. The concept note indicates how different bodies of the DPG structure including technical and sector working groups engage in the forum. The Task Force met regularly since October and drafted a Joint GoE-DPG Communiqué - which outlines a set of key priorities in line with the goals of the 3-Year Development Plan and serves to express commitment to achieve specific milestones to be endorsed at the HLDF. The taskforce shared the draft concept note, agenda and joint communique for comment. MoF agreed to consolidate comment on the joint communique from the GoE side, to serve as the basis for discussion and orient alignment of development cooperation support in the three proposed areas, in line with the objectives of the 3 Year National Development Plan, outlining key challenges and propose actions.

Furthermore, MoF established a logistics team comprised of five senior staffs from respective departments in the Ministry of Finance accountable to the state minister to deal with all HLDF-related logistical arrangements and collaborate with DPG Secretariat to harmonize activities and avoid duplications. The Team has fulfilled, among others, the following activities including the delivery of “save the date” letters to Cabinet Ministers and Presidents of Regional States, prepared budget proposal for accommodation and other logistical arrangements for regional participants.



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## **IV. DECISIONS' IMPLEMENTATION - A MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT DPG STRUCTURE ESTABLISHED, ALIGNED WITH STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

The second output of the DPG project facilitates the implementation of decisions using effective coordination of DPG structures including Executive Committee (ExCom), Heads of Agency (HoA), and Technical/Joint Working Groups (T/JWG) for the realization of the SDGs and the national development goals through strengthened policy dialogue.

Following the study conducted in 2022 to streamline the overall GoE-DPG dialogue structure, a 100-day joint plan of action was proposed to improve the overall development coordination structure for better synergy and efficiency. Subsequently, DPG Secretariat followed up the implementation of the 100-day Joint Plan of Action (JPA) by technical and joint working groups.

### **4.1. DPG Meetings**

DPG Co-Chairs Dr. Ramiz Alakbarov, UNRC/HC and Mr. Paul Walters, Head of Development Cooperation of FCDO-UK met with Minister of Planning and Development, H.E. Dr. Fitsum Assefa and State Minister of Finance, H.E. Semereta Sewasew to discuss priorities for EFY 2016 (2023-2024). DPG Secretariat made adjustments proposed by the two Ministries and shared the workplan for DPG Heads of Agencies for final endorsement.

DPG ExCom suggested prioritization and sequencing of interventions for better results. It was deemed important to give due attention to basic service delivery and Gender & Sexual-Based Violence (GSBV) interventions. DPG Heads of Agencies requested for clarity on the implementation of major initiatives and resource allocation from the government, Official Development Assistance, private capital, diaspora, and others. Moreover, the need to consider the overall picture of the funding needs in Ethiopia to ensure balanced and coherent allocation of resources was raised and discussed. During the year DPG meetings were mainly focused on macro-economic, humanitarian and security situation in Ethiopia; gender equality and women empowerment; strategic communication; risk management and food aid diversion; economic reform as well as Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Resilient, Recovery and Reconstruction (3RF) among others.

### **4.2. Ethiopian Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)**

The Ministry of Finance with the support of world Bank conducted a Damage Needs Assessment (DNA) and subsequently developed Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction (3RF) plan to respond to the needs of regions having been affected by conflict mostly in the North. The plan aims at enhancing coordination and complementarity of development cooperation, mitigating fragmentation and harmonization of implementation. The plan has two parts: volume A is a Comprehensive Damage & Needs Assessment report of six regions and 20 sectors, which had been conducted from November 2020 to December 2021 and volume B is Ethiopia's Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Framework for five years (from 2023 to 2028), and includes immediate, short, and medium-term priorities. The report accounted direct damage to physical assets, quantified economic loss and estimated needs by sector and region. The scope of 3RF covers Afar, Amhara, Benshangul Gumuz, Konso, Oromia and Tigray in almost all sectors. Taking into account that





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some areas have incurred more damage since December 2021, the document will be live so that it can be updated as new data becomes available. In terms of proportion, Afar and Tigray and Amhara are the most affected regions.

It was estimated that the conflict in Ethiopia has caused \$22 billion in damage - which represents 20.4% of the national GDP in 2020/2021 - out of which \$6 billion is in economic loss, while \$20 billion is required to address recovery & reconstruction needs, which is more than Ethiopia's annual budget. The conflict pushed 3 million people into poverty, affected one third of the population in affected regions directly and resulted in 3.6 million additional IDPs, out of which around 70% are women and children. The 3RF has three strategic pillars- social, infrastructure, & economic recoveries with outlined priorities. The 5-year plan is divided into three post-conflict phases – the first is the immediate phase from 2023 to 2024; the second is short-term from 2024 to 2026; and the last phase is medium-term from 2026 to 2028. It encompasses wide-ranging projects estimated at around \$20 billion, based on build back better principles (BBB). It identifies several potential sources of financing including grants, loans, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), private foundations, and other sources. The report indicates that a total of \$5.1 billion (26%) will be required for early recovery on the first year; \$9.8 billion (50%) for short-term recovery in the second and third years and \$4.6 billion (24%) will be required for medium-term recovery from the third to the fifth year of implementation.

It was reported that 3 million people fell below the poverty line because of the conflict, and that macroeconomic imbalances including inflationary pressure, balance of payment deficit and forex shortage are creating major challenges for socio-economic development and the wellbeing of the population. Policy, institutional, investment priorities, sequenced over the years with enablers such as HGER and national security. The financing strategy for 3RF includes allocating budget, reprioritization, repurposing and improving efficiency, as well as pushing reform to boost revenue. Since the need is huge, diversification of sources of financing is critical. Infrastructure and social services have been restored in some sectors such as health to provide humanitarian and basic services. It was highlighted that conflict brought a culture of violence and the most vulnerable social groups – particularly women and children - became victims.

As the conflict had a strong impact on the national economy, sequencing and prioritization is compulsory. Since stabilization of the economy and the long-term development are competing priorities, the government will focus on better mobilization of resources from different sources including encouraging the private sector, while the National Bank focuses on stabilizing the economy, laying a strong foundation for reconstruction and sustainable development. Regional Presidents of Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz and Tigray reflected on the effect of the internal conflict and the needs of their respective regions to resume basic service delivery to communities. The regions are focusing on reconstruction of infrastructure, houses, health and education facilities, provision of soft loan to business, and provision of psychosocial support. Particularly in Tigray region it was noted that it has been 4 years since children go to school. There are large numbers of wounded and disabled people because of the war. DDR is important step to resettle ex-combatants, as well as resuming social services to the communities and provision of basic services.



In Oromia region efforts have been made to negotiate with the guerilla fighters involving the community. In Benishangul Gumuz, Kamshi Zone about five woredas don't have access to internet, electricity and telecom services, and as a result many investors are affected. On revenue mobilization, H.E. Dr. Eyob Tekalign, State Minister of Finance, noted that the tax/GDP ratio declined to 6% as the state apparatus collapsed to collect revenue in the regions affected by conflict. It is important to balance humanitarian support and build the productive capacity of the economy as economic growth and peace building efforts are not mutually exclusive endeavors. Broad-based revenue collection, shifting to capital spending and creating employment opportunities deemed critical moving forward. The silver linings are capitalizing on social mobilization, end the conflict, consolidate peace for strong state formation and creating a vibrant private sector focusing on people.

### 4.3. DPG Heads of Agency Meetings

In 2023 DPG meetings both at ExCom and HoA level focused on the following outlined topics.

**ExCom Membership:** In July 2023, two rotating bilateral ExCom seats became available for a period of two years and filled by JICA/Japan; Austria, and Canada. Even though the DPG ToR suggests keeping the number of rotating bilateral HoAs in the ExCom to three, and for bilateral members of the ExCom to vote in case there are more candidates than seats, in EFY 2016, DPG Co-chairs accepted all three candidates on exceptional basis appreciating their commitments and taking into consideration the complex environment and multiple challenges Ethiopia is going through.

**Socio-economic and humanitarian Situation:** Socio-economic issues were discussed regularly in DPG HoA meetings. On the macro front, inflationary and balance of payments (BoP) pressures increased due to rising global prices for fuel, fertilizer, and cereals. The gap between the parallel market and the official exchange rate kept on widening. Due to limitation on available resources, government's expenditure steadily declined from a development-oriented trajectory to addressing most urgent challenges. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) suspension and declined ODA flows coupled with lapsing of IMF programme exacerbated the foreign exchange shortages and increased fiscal pressure. Increased public spending for defense & humanitarian response also contributed to the macro-economic imbalance. Although inflation is a global problem, it was noted that the rate is much higher in Ethiopia due to supply shocks caused by multiple crises and domestic bottlenecks, including in the agricultural sector. Inflation is affecting the purchasing power of households, including beneficiaries of safety-net schemes. Regarding debt, the Government faces strong liquidity pressures and diminished reserves. It was noted that the current macroeconomic situation has a severe impact on public spending, which has fallen from nearly 25% of GDP in 2004 to 9% in 2023/24 after debt service is paid. It was noted that the outlook will remain bleak unless the debt servicing- 23% of GDP, foreign exchange and supply side bottlenecks are addressed, and it was recommended to take bold reforms to shift to a new growth model with greater private sector participation.

The importance of adopting a coherent, synergized, multi-sectoral approach at both policy and programme levels and strengthening institutional capacity for resilience building was highlighted as the frequency and



intensity of shocks and disasters increased the humanitarian caseload, food insecurity and poverty rate, which affected macro-economic stability. It was noted that the government and development partners are working together to address the needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). A Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and an Early Warning System were put in place to provide durable solutions to displaced population affected by conflict. DRMC requested development partners to use the Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) as overarching framework to align resources in support to IDPs in order to contribute to effectively implement Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus and address the root causes of displacement. Besides, the return of IDPs and reintegration with their host communities contributes to reducing the humanitarian caseload.

On the humanitarian front, 20 million people need assistance with a total requirement of 3.3 billion, according to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Humanitarian actors were required to scale up their presence and prioritize the neediest in drought response planning closely collaborating with development partners. Furthermore, a large influx of IDPs from Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.

**Women in Peace and Security:** conflict and humanitarian crises have been exacerbating gender inequality exposing women and girls to violence. Reinforcing institutional, legal and policy framework deemed important in advancing Women in Peace and Security agenda. Ministry of Women and Social Affairs conducted an assessment which indicated that women's role is visible in violent conflict prevention through traditional and formal institutions, however their representation is still low. The WPS Action Plan included strengthening relief and recovery measures in conflict affected communities and to survivors of violent conflict; increasing women's participation and representation in the peace and security process; and bringing sustainable peace through the rollout of gender responsive WPS programs and capacity building and awareness creation on Women, Peace, and Security. The recent conflict in the country undermined women's rights, including access to reproductive healthcare, psychosocial support, and has resulted in an increased number of IDPs, of which the overwhelming majority are women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Women were not only victims but also actors in the conflict as ex-combatants.

Even though the preparatory work has been finalized for the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace, and Security. The Ministry faced challenges in implementing the WPS agenda due to limited awareness across stakeholders; limited CSO engagement in peace building; political will/government commitment to WPS; lack of a framework at the national level on WPS-NAP; limited participation of women in existing peace-building processes and unmet needs in conflict affected areas including huge GBV caseload. Towards the end of 2022 donor mapping was conducted to assess the contribution of Donor Group on Gender Equality (DGGE) members to gender equality and women empowerment efforts in Ethiopia. Sixteen DGGE members participated in the mapping exercise, out of which all have gender policies but only nine use a gender strategy contextualized to Ethiopia. Most donors use gender guidelines and checklists to integrate a gender approach into their interventions. Only some agencies use gender budgeting tool in planning programs and monitoring and evaluation systems with a gender approach. Most agencies support the National Women Machinery (NWM) through Women's



Rehabilitation Organizations (WROs) and grassroots women organizations. A panel discussion was held on the critical role of civil society and women's groups in implementing ongoing processes in the context of the peace process in Ethiopia, including accountability for Gender-based violence, inclusion of persons living with disabilities and the link between gender equality and social inclusion. The panelists suggested the international community to support the Government of Ethiopia in strengthening transitional justice mechanisms based on regional and international standards.

**Security situation in the country:** security situation in Amhara and possible implications for development was discussed focusing on root-causes of instability and its effect on the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The increased level of polarization and its effect on private sector development and business was highlighted. Some partner agencies decided to evacuate their staff and suspend project implementation in region, while the UN will remain engaged. Political dialogue, social inclusion, conflict prevention and peaceful resolution of disagreements need to be promoted to avoid military confrontation in Ethiopia. The DPG platform deemed important to share information and address risk management issues. Engaging non-traditional partners such as UAE and other Gulf countries including China would be explored depending on the appetite of the government and their value addition to the DPG.



**Strategic Communication:** DPG HoAs underscored the importance of strategic communications emphasizing that DPG provides the platform for private, candid, and honest conversation among development partners and with the government on issues that have impact on the development of Ethiopia. DPG is also instrumental in conveying consistent messages, calibrate agreed upon actions and engage positively and constructively with the government to implement initiatives such as HGER and 3RF. The DPG Secretariat hired a communication officer who will be closely working with DPG members and governments in organizing major events and having feedback loop. with regards to identification and





communication of risks – be it for effective sustainable development of the country or for smooth implementation of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation – and related mitigation measures should be done in a regular and trustful manner and could be associated to the development of a comprehensive risk management framework. The group deliberated that there is no desire at this point to get involved as DPG in conveying joint political messaging, however in preparation of the High-Level Development Forum (HLDF), the group aspires to prepare a joint Communiqué with GoE in advance of the event and agree on action points. It was proposed to update data on ODA delivered to Ethiopia ahead of the forum and prepare key messages in line with the achieved results/impact at sectoral and regional level.

**Risk management and food aid diversion:** taskforce has been established to better understand the practices in managing aid – after the massive diversion in recent months. The issue of food aid diversion was escalated to the Prime Minister level and USAID discussed it with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) to identify beneficiaries avoiding political and military manipulation. It was agreed to move towards setting up of mechanisms that anticipate risks and propose measures to mitigate their effects from a broader perspective. The safeguard measures of Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) against emerging risks was presented to DPG HoAs. Furthermore, USAID announced that they made significant progress with the government on how to manage emergency food distribution using independent partners, which will address the issue of food aid diversion in Ethiopia.

**Reform:** The main challenge for the implementation of the reform includes the exchange rate coupled with creating an enabling environment for sustainable and inclusive economic development for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and creation of forward and backward linkages with industries and State-Owned Enterprises. The need to sequence interventions and to ensure macro stability was underscored, while Development Policy Operations (DPO) allocation was proposed to accompany the IMF programme, if agreement is reached with IMF. It was outlined that enabling African countries to trade among themselves through the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement will contribute to reduce instability and enhance regional integration. The World Bank Strategy to address Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) will support countries through financing projects in the pharmaceutical industry or the development of infrastructure recognizing African champions who have brought bold reforms forward.

**Disarmament, Demobilization & Re-integration (DDR) of Ex-Combatants Programme:** DDR aims to support 371,000 ex-combatants. This programme is the largest in the world and GoE agreed to cover 15% of the total cost. It was noted that the major constraint remains to be funding as it is crucial to implement DDR at scale for better results, which requires \$75-100 million in the first year. UNDP will support GoE in implementing the DDR through procurement, contract management and operations.

**Social Protection:** social protection is beyond providing humanitarian support, and is comprehensive enough to address humanitarian, economic and social challenges in the community. It was stressed that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be fully achieved without a proper social protection system in place. Social protection involves social justice aligned to the UN principle of leaving no one behind. The government through the Minister of Women and Social Affairs affirmed its commitment to early child



protection, school feeding and climate change mitigation initiatives. Since social protection has cognitive and infrastructure capital, it contributes to nation building and is a strong pillar for peace. The Minister of Women and Social Affairs noted that supporting a workable Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in a coordinated manner, putting in place a shock responsive system, implementing targeted interventions to vulnerable groups and addressing the high rate of inflation need more attention in the future to unleash the potential of social protection. Development partners were requested to support the formulation of policy framework and improving coordination. Moreover, financing and allocating adequate resources, adopting an agile and flexible system, establishing a single registry for improved transparency and accountability, creating jobs and promoting inclusiveness are vital in the future. In terms of flexibility, social protection interventions need to be linked with humanitarian support- school feeding and National ID project which strongly contributes to human capital development improving transparency and accountability.



Preparation for COP 28 Meeting:

#### **4.4. Development of DPG website and online collaborative platform**

The DPG hired Wishtree Technologies Inc. to develop a new website for the Development Partners Group as well as an online collaborative platform. The website will showcase the activities and achievements of the Development Partners Group in support to the national development priorities, while the collaborative platform – whose access will be restricted to DPG members – is expected to allow DPG members to improve online interaction, coordination, and work processes. The website and the collaborative platform will have dedicated spaces for the different components of the Development Partners Group including Sector Working Groups, Executive Committee, Effective Development Cooperation Task Force, Heads of Agencies, High Level Forum. Sectoral Working Groups will be responsible to managing their respective spaces – including uploading information – on the website and online platform.

Interested ExCom members were requested to engage with the Secretariat through their respective communication officers to shape up DPG's communication. It was mentioned that interactive communication is a two-way street, which will make all parties accountable, and that it is important to



manage expectations. In the last quarter of 2023, the Wishtree Inc. developed the structure and design of the informative website. As for the collaborative platform it was decided to use WorkPlace by Facebook to facilitate collaboration among joint and technical working groups.

#### **4.5. Implementation of the 100 Day Joint Plan of Action**

As a follow-up of the 100-day joint plan of action, MoF re-established the Effective Development Cooperation Task Force after six years to promote effective dialogue and enhance collaboration between development partners and the Government. The Task Force chaired by MoF met to enable Ethiopia fulfill its international development effectiveness commitments, ensuring functionality of Joint Working Groups (JWGs) and follow-up implementation of High-Level Forum (HLF) action points. EDCTF has twelve members, six representing GoE and six from the Development Partners Group. The membership includes one Co-Chair and 5 Pillar Coordinators from both sides. The five pillars comprise Economic Development, Infrastructure, Human Development, Governance & Nexus Implementation and Macro-economy & Development Finance. The Pillar Coordinators from DPG are nominated for 2 years on rotational basis and permanent from GoE side- Director of Bilateral Cooperation; European Union Cooperation; UN, Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Facility & Regional Economic Cooperation; Fiscal Policy; International Financial Institutions Cooperation and Director of the Development Projects Directorate.

Although it was planned to hold monthly EDCTF during the implementation of the 100-day plan and quarterly afterwards, EDCTF met twice during the 100-day period. The chronogram of the 100-day joint plan of action includes the establishment of a temporary JPA coordination arrangement led by EDCTF, the approval of EDCTF ToR, the presentation/dissemination of Joint Plan of Action and new Technical/Joint Working Group structure, the development of a DPG coordination, governance and leadership document-handbook, the development ToRs of DPG Secretariat and of Heads of Agencies, 2 pager HumanitarianDevelopment-Peace nexus concept note integrated into the Humanitarian Response Plan, which has been delivered in time. Furthermore, Joint and Technical Working Groups were tasked to update their respective ToR; prepare Annual Work Plans; assign secretariat to all Joint/Technical Working Groups; development of a Results Framework (for the respective sectors) through a prioritization from the National Development Plan and/or sectoral plan results framework; conduct research or technical papers on strategic topics on demand and ODA mapping to identify investment gap in each sector.

EDCTF supported by pillar Coordination teams composed of DPG, UN, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Planning met to know each other and communicate internally to produce the expected results/deliverables. Even though not all technical and joint working groups are fully functional yet, EDCTF aims to improve the overall functioning and coherence of the DPG framework, harmonizing working procedures and strengthening accountability and focus on results. Accordingly different layers of the DPG are requested to engage in adjusting their way of working. EDCTF will be instrumental to well coordinate development cooperation, avoid duplication and fragmentation and ensure well-functioning of JWGs.



#### 4.6. Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

In the reporting period, DPG Heads of Agencies held biannual consultations with the Humanitarian Country Team. The first was conducted in May 2023. The aim of HDP nexus is to reduce humanitarian needs and vulnerability, reinforcing national capacities and leadership. The joint DPG-HCT group work in partnership with the GoE particularly with Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and other humanitarian, development, and peace actors. It was agreed to support national linkages between humanitarian and development systems through biannual meetings where different actors and stakeholders meet twice a year to review progress and agree on way forward. A joint HDP nexus accelerator group at technical level established to support HCT and DPG in championing and operationalizing nexus. DPG joint working groups and humanitarian clusters are encouraged to collaborate to mainstream nexus approach in their efforts. The accelerator group envisage to help humanitarian and development actors to develop joint advocacy messages on priority issues for quick win action-, short-, medium- and long-term interventions to reduce humanitarian caseload to initiate on identified common priorities. The accelerator group agreed on the following priorities -sustainable recovery in conflict-affected areas in Northern Ethiopia (Tigray, Afar and Amhara); resilience building to recurring disasters in lowlands (Oromia, Somali and SNNPR); durable solutions to internally displaced people (crosscutting priority); food and nutrition security; strengthening HDP actors collaboration at regional and sub-regional levels; support joint analysis and area based approach at local level with multi-sectoral intervention to address short, medium and long term needs; work in partnership with relevant ministries to develop strategies and programmes to reduce vulnerabilities in prioritized sectors (WASH, health, agriculture, food and nutrition, education and social protection); develop a light and practical nexus roadmap/framework focusing on use of reliable data and finally the progress will be reviewed on regular basis by DPG-HCT at the biannual meeting and follow-up on the above recommendations.

The second meeting was held in November 2023 to review and take stock of the current resilience needs and HDP nexus situation in Ethiopia; discuss and strengthen DPG, HCT, government and partner commitment on priority issues, including options for financing priority resilience building interventions; and agree to key actions to further enhance support to HDP actors' collaboration and resilience building in Ethiopia. Humanitarian needs – both in terms of people in need (PiN) and cost – have been growing substantially over the past 5 years. 2024 HRP focuses on implementing “urgent resilience activities” aimed at recovery and resilience building interventions such as backyard gardening, irrigation, and poultry. Funding for Urgent Resilience Activities under the HRP is estimated at roughly \$400 million. This includes the respond to the extended cholera outbreak and prevention of further spread, the rehabilitation and reopening of schools and re-integration of out-of-school children, as well as support to IDP returns. Challenges for advancing HDP nexus alignment and operationalization include lack of a common fund to support HDP coherence and scaled-up resilience-building; the need to work closer with government at national & regional levels; enhancing the use of information and data from the humanitarian system to support targeted and accelerated action on “high impact” and “quick wins”; and improving coordination and alignment of development actors and IFIs to better leverage development investments for greater collective impact, among others. It was noted that resources are declining for both humanitarian and





development assistance and underscored the need to prioritize domestic resource mobilization and coordination among local actors.

A panel discussion was held on key priorities to strengthen resilience and reduce humanitarian need, progress made in advancing nexus priorities, collaboration among various actors to implement the nexus and advancements in making further progress. MPD and MoH briefed participants on what has been done by both Ministries to implement HDP nexus in practice. The government is finalizing the 3-year development plan, with resilience at its center. The contribution of NGOs and CSOs was also appreciated in response and resilience building efforts. Since NGOs work with dual mandates, they are already implementing nexus approaches in practice. The central question is how HDP actors can work together to take the full picture of people's needs into account. Building on local knowledge, using existing local expertise, understanding existing and potential risks, using solutions from communities, increasingly moving towards action and decision-making on the ground, and strengthening dialogue at the local level and between levels were identified as solutions. In addition, bringing greater focus to peace and protection particularly in responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) and protecting women and children - is fundamental. Lifesaving and food security interventions need to be complemented by protection of survivors. Durable solutions-IDP/host communities need more attention going forward.

The following recommendations and action points were agreed to by the DPG-HCT members:

- Development of a DPG-HCT HDP Framework for Ethiopia: the document will be light, practical, evidence-based, and inclusive, and will articulate an overarching joint vision, framing of HDP issues and set out goals/milestones for collaboration within a proposed 5-year timeframe (to be reviewed annually at DPG-HCT). It will support and align with key national and regional plans & priorities and is expected to be presented at the second DPG-HCT meeting (Q4) in 2024 for endorsement. The framework will incorporate learning and foresight, key issues for resilience building, including climate change adaptation, environmental protection and natural resource management, economic growth and livelihood transformation, food and nutrition security and sustainable peace. It will promote implementation of sector/multi-sectoral approaches, as well as national, regional, and sub-national collaboration/alignment. A validation workshop should take place in Q3 2024.
- Establishment of HCT-DPG Steering Committee for the development of the HDP Framework. The Nexus Accelerator Group will develop plan/timeline in Q1 2024 and convene a meeting of the Steering Committee.
- Launch an HDP context and landscape analysis, considering trends/causes of humanitarian needs, government policy and programme analysis, HDP actor mapping and financial landscape analysis to inform the Framework and support further alignment and collaboration.
- Organize multi-stakeholder sectoral and issue dialogues (led by cluster-sectors) - focused on pivoting sectoral collaboration and investments toward the reduction of humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities – in particular for those sectors/issues that the DPG-HCT identified as priorities in May 2023, including WASH, education, health, food and nutrition security and livelihoods/social protection.
- Supporting regional coordination & collaboration and area-based approaches- The DPG-HCT will work together over the coming year to organize a series of workshops and missions to



scope, establish and sustain regional coordination and collaboration among HDP actors, with government leadership and ownership – building on an ongoing effort by the UN and the HDP Accelerator Group to strengthen area-based approaches. Regional collaboration and coordination should take into account cross-regional and national dimensions of issues, working closely with key ministries and government bodies, including MoPD, MoF, DRMC.

#### 4.6.1. Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Implementation at Local Level

**Borena:** field Mission to Borena, Southern Oromia was organized as part of the proposed framework to advance the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus joint DPG-HCT field visits. It is an area recurrently affected by drought, floods and breakouts of cholera. The mission was organized by UN OCHA, which brought together a limited number of DPG Heads of Agencies, senior members of the Humanitarian Country Team, H.E. Ambassador Ito from Japan, and the Government of Ethiopia, including H.E. State Minister of Finance Semereta Sewasew.



The main objectives of the visit were to have better understanding and awareness of the severity of the drought situation and the impact of cholera and floods in Borena zone, Oromia Region; engage directly with affected people: inform additional resource mobilization and advocacy efforts to support and scale up the humanitarian response; strengthen the nexus approach to the drought response through collaboration and dialogue between HCT and DPG. Participants held discussions with the Borena Zonal Administration, climate affected IDPs and other relevant stakeholders. Participants discussed that Borena has a potential and could thrive if natural resources are preserved. To this regard, the need to preserve the environment halting desertification to ensure a sustainable future were underscored. The key challenges in the areas visited include high school dropout rates, poor nutrition, and rising need for mental health and psychosocial support. On the other hand, it was observed that local people are resilient, share their resources and clearly state that they do not want to depend on humanitarian aid but be self-sufficient, standing on their own feet and contributing contribute to the wellbeing of their communities.



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The importance of diversifying economic activity in a way that reduces dependence on rain and hence vulnerability to climate change was highlighted. The need to continue supporting annual feeding programs and adopting a holistic approach that diversifies sources of finance – including from non-traditional donors and climate finance – was underscored, while it was recommended to identify medium- and long-term needs in-tandem with emergency response.

**Melkadida:** The second field visit organized by UNOCHA to Melkadida (Somali Region) - which did not include high level representation from the DPG but was reported to the DPG HoA-HCT Joint meeting - also confirmed that there is no one-size-fits-all solution, but rather responses must respond to specific needs and contextual dynamics in the affected area. The mission gathered valuable information from the communities. It was recommended stronger coordination at the local level, using existing structures. Strengthening capacities and empowering authorities and local stakeholders is crucial. It was noted that nutrition, health and WASH services are inter-related. More joint DPG-HCT field visits are expected in Tigray and Amhara regions.



## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION: A SYSTEM FOR MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY ESTABLISHED BETWEEN GOE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The Ministry of Finance aims at promoting economic growth through macro-economic stability, fiscal policy, public finance management, external resource mobilization and private-public partnership. The third output of the project strengthens development effectiveness by reinforcing monitoring and evaluation systems in MPD and MoF through capacitated staff for informed decision making and improved policy dialogues. It is envisaged that strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems will contribute to better alignment and harmonization in resource allocation.

The third output supports Ethiopia to participate in the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) monitoring surveys and provide reliable data on Official Development Assistance (ODA), which will ensure transparency and mutual accountability for better results.

### 5.1. Digital Planning, Monitoring and Reporting System (DPRMS)

MPD shifted its Digital Monitoring and Reporting System (DMRS) to a Digital Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System (DPMS) to develop a comprehensive project management tool. In the reporting period the focus was on completing the user interface design for the newly updated Digital Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation System (DPMS) and backend development for the progress-tracking module. DMRS lacked the planning component, whereas the new and enhanced system, DPMS, covers the entire project lifecycle, including planning to evaluation stages. This upgrade is driven by the goal of creating a more flexible and adaptable system that can be deployed at the woreda level. The decision to transition to DPMS has received support and input from multiple stakeholders in the government institutions and development partners.

MPD made significant progress towards achieving DPMS project. The completion of the user interface design for the updated system ensures that the project remains user-centric and accessible to all stakeholders. Moreover, the commencement of backend development for the progress-tracking module marks a crucial step in enhancing the functionality of the DPME system.

The first step was developing the User Interface (UI) design for the DPME System, for which significant efforts were dedicated. The primary objectives of this activity were:

- **Design Completion:** translate the high-level UI design concepts into detailed, user-friendly interface designs that align with the project's goals.
- **Usability and Accessibility:** ensure that the UI designs prioritize usability, accessibility, and an optimal user experience for all stakeholders.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** actively involve stakeholders to gather feedback and ensure that the UI design meets their specific needs and preferences.

In parallel with user interface design, backend development for the progress tracking module was developed. The project team initiated the backend development for the progress-tracking module within the DPME system. The main objectives included:





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- **System Integration:** ensure seamless integration of the progress-tracking module with the existing DPME system architecture.
  - **Data Management:** develop robust data management and storage solutions to handle progress data efficiently.
  - **Scalability:** design the backend system to be scalable, accommodating future growth and additional features.
  - **Testing and Validation:** rigorously test and validate the backend module to ensure data accuracy and system reliability.

As the project moves forward, it is well positioned to achieve its objectives by integrating the progress-tracking module seamlessly and maintaining a user-friendly interface. The project's focus on usability, accessibility, stakeholder involvement, and technical expertise will continue to drive its success in improving planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes. The next steps will involve further development, testing, and validation of the backend module, aligning it with the overall project goals and requirements.

Building on the accomplishments of previous quarters, the primary focus in the last quarter entailed the comprehensive testing and finalization of the user interface design, backend development for storing strategic goals, key result areas, and key performance indicators, as well as the design of the reporting module. Additionally, efforts were directed towards exploring viable strategies for the seamless rollout of the system to the woreda level. DPME testing of the designed system to ensure compliance with user demand requirements, addressing identified issues and bugs was conducted. Moreover, the backend development phase, enabling the storage of strategic goals, key result areas, and key performance indicators implemented at the ministerial level was completed. Design and automated reporting module were finalized.

In terms of rolling out, capacity building training was given for four regions on the DMRS system to introduce them to the system as well as to provide them with introductory sessions. The team facilitated quick assessments and collaborative sessions with M&E experts from line ministries to enhance understanding and garner insights. Further they identified strategic approaches for the effective rollout of the DPME system to the woreda level. These activities collectively contribute to the continued refinement and advancement of the DPME project, aligning with its objectives and paving the way for enhanced monitoring and evaluation capabilities. The digital monitoring and reporting system (DMRS) has been upgraded in order to include the planning and the reporting pieces together. Hence, the new digital planning monitoring and evaluation system (DPMES) required significant changes in the application development. This caused delays for the project to be rolled out to the regions up to the woreda level.



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## 5.2. Aid information Management System in Ethiopia

### 5.2.1. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Mapping Exercise

Official Development Assistance (ODA) mapping exercise was initiated by DPG co-chairs and MoF to gather and update ODA data for the new aid information management system in Ethiopia. Ministry of Finance prepared a methodology and developed tools to carry out the ODA mapping exercise drawing on data on programmes and projects funded by development partner agencies. The objective of the ODA programme/project mapping exercise is to improve the quality and availability of data of development and humanitarian assistance interventions so that it serves to inform planning processes and allocation of resources, including across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding continuum. The proposed methodology of the exercise aims at reducing the burden placed to development partner agencies to report ODA delivered to Ethiopia by decreasing the number of fields to be reported per project from over 60 in the Aid Management Platform to 25. It also gives more access by allowing additional staff from the funding DPG agencies – including project managers, who are knowledgeable of the details of the projects funded by their agencies to update aid data.

The tools developed by the Ministry of Finance to carry out the ODA mapping exercise include an excel sheet (editable online) with ODA project & programme data already available in the AMP database, and an online survey to enter project data on sector & subsector (using the OECD classification), geographic focus (up to regional and zonal level), contact details of funders and implementers, and markers<sup>1</sup>. The engagement of technical and joint work groups is limited in the ODA mapping exercise. State Minister of Finance and DPG co-chairs sent a second letter to DPG Heads of Agencies and co-chairs of Working Groups to proactively engage respective groups in the exercise. MoF agreed to give access to enough staff to update information on the mapping exercise. Despite of this effort, the number of total projects updated is close to 200. Thus, MoF and DPG secretariat planned to have bilateral meetings with the agencies to provide technical as required.

### 5.2.2. Aid Information Management scoping study consultancy

The DPG Steering Committee decided to conduct scoping study of aid information management system in early 2023. Accordingly, DPG Secretariat in collaboration with MoF prepared a Terms of Reference and hired an international consultant to conduct a scoping study of the aid information management practice in Ethiopia. The consultancy aims at assessing the extent to which the existing aid information management system – the Aid Management Platform (AMP) - respond to the expectations of the Government of Ethiopia and Development Partners for an effective and sustainable aid information management process in the country, and undertaking a feasibility study of the eventual development of a new aid information management system which would replace the existing system.

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<sup>1</sup> Markers are processes or approached that are considered of interest or strategic and towards which a programme or project may or not contribute. The markers considered in the ODA mapping exercise are: Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, Gender Equality, Inclusiveness, Conflict Sensitivity, and Capacity Development



The consultant is expected to examine the utility of the existing technical platform against the expectations of Government and development partners as well as assessing feasibility of upgrading the existing AMP system or building a new system from scratch considering value for money and sustainability of the intervention. Based on the findings and recommendations of the consultant DPG members will decide on how to move forward

The consultant is expected to gather generic high-level requirement for aid information management through desk review and interviews with relevant stakeholders. Analyzing existing institutional arrangement and practices identify bottlenecks and recommend a feasible way forward capturing expectation of key stakeholders from DPG and GoE and conducting cost-benefit analysis considering the requirement. Finally, he will present the finding of the study at the DPG retreat in February 2024 to both DPG members and GoE to reach agreement on the way forward.

### **5.2.3. ODA Statistical Bulletin and Aid Management Platform Trainings**

MoF verified data entered by development partner agencies in Aid Management Platform for EFY 2014 (July 2021-June 2022) and published the Official Development Assistance bulletin EFY 2014, which is uploaded in MoF website for the public. The bulletin provided information on sectors that need further support to attain Sustainable Development Goals and realize the 10-year development plan. It also serves as a tool to promote transparency and accountability in development cooperation for better impact.

Regular AMP training for new and refresher course for existing focal points was conducted in 2023 and a total of 19 focal points were trained, out of which 5 were women. The training enabled participants to have a clear understanding of AMP inflow/outflow tracker and how to operate the system smoothly and effectively.

### **5.2.4. Integrated National Financing Framework**

In the reported period, the DPG Secretariat has prepared, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the UN RCO, ToRs for the conduction of integrated national financing framework by an international and a national consultant. The DFA is designed to support countries to build a more integrated, public and private approach to financing through an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). INFF roadmap that shapes the steps to be taken subsequently in the INFF development phase. The DFA will serve as an analytical tool to inform how finance can be mobilized through a variety of sources – public and private, domestic and international – considering national development and peace consolidation priorities and ongoing processes, including the implementation of the Homegrown Economic Reform 2.0, strengthening policy coherence, contributing to leaving no one behind principles, building on work already done in the country on diversifying sources of finance for development, exploring global, regional, sub-regional, national and local opportunities for innovative finance, and building on existing institutional capacity and coordination structures.



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The conduction of the DFA will entail carrying out a comprehensive review of the current financing framework in Ethiopia and identifying key gaps and challenges, which will be done both through desk review and through consultations with relevant ministries, departments and agencies, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and development partners. INFFs are developed and implemented through four building blocks, namely: (i) assessment and diagnostics; (ii) financing strategy; (iii) monitoring and review; and (iv) governance and coordination.



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## VI. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

### 6.1. Challenges

- ❖ The ongoing conflict throughout the country hindered implementation of the national development plan.
- ❖ The budget of the 2022 Annual Work Plan had to be reduced significantly in relation to the annual budget proposed in the Project Document due to lack of sufficient resources mobilized, which translates in cut in activities aimed at improving effectiveness of development cooperation.
- ❖ Capacity-building as well as system strengthening activities have not been executed due to budget shortage. Shortage of funds forced IPs to postpone several planned activities until adequate resources are mobilized.
- ❖ The AMP exit plan couldn't be implemented due to lack of financial resources. The approved budget for 2022, which had to adjust to the availability of resources committed, was not adequate to undertake the proposed AMP exit plan.
- ❖ Limited technical capacity, particularly in the area of results-based management, affected the quality of reports received from Implementing Partners.
- ❖ The overall DPG dialogue structure and Sector Working Groups (SWGs) framework need to be aligned with the current government structure and priorities to respond to the ongoing reforms and national development and recovery priorities.
- ❖ Timely and accurate aid data entry by development partner agencies' AMP focal points continued to be a challenge for the credible AMP data.

### 6.2. Lessons learned

- ❖ The resumption of hostilities between the GoE and TPLF resulted in an even more challenging economic and social situation in the country.
- ❖ Capacity development and system strengthening support to the Ministry of Finance as well as to the Ministry of Planning and Development are some of the DPG's core activities which contribute to effective development cooperation and decision making.
- ❖ MoF couldn't mobilize complementary resources from alternative sources to implement the AMP exit plan, which will have an adverse effect in implementing the exit plan by the end of 2023.
- ❖ Training in the areas of project management, gender mainstreaming as well as monitoring and evaluation is required for project staff.
- ❖ Streamlining of SWGs and linking analytical work of technical/sector working groups to decision-making is crucial to strengthen the strategic focus of the dialogue between GoE and DPG.





- ❖ Regular refresher and new-user trainings for development partners' AMP focal points ensures timely entry of quality data in the system for a reliable ODA information. The DPG Secretariat team closely works with Implementing Partners' staff to resolve problems in time and make corrective measures as necessary.

### **6.3. Recommendations and way forward**

- ❖ Having analyzed existing commitments of DPG member agencies to the DPG Project, which at this point would cover only the 35% of the project budget, it is proposed that all permanent ExCom members contribute \$150,000 annually, and rotating DPG members \$75,000 annually in order to enable the project to implement planned activities in the coming years. This would allow the project to have approximately 75% of the annual budgets covered, and further resource mobilization efforts would be conducted to non-ExCom DPG member agencies.
- ❖ The DPG Secretariat is proposing, after consultations with the Ministries of Finance and of Planning and Development as the two key implementing partners of the project and the DPG cochairs, to focus the action of the project in strengthening in the next couple of years the following strategic core government functions and processes which contribute to enhanced development effectiveness:
  1. Strengthen the coherence of the DPG, synergy amongst its components and processes (Sector Working Groups, Heads of Agencies, ExCom, High Level Forum – which will be reactivated in 2023 in two formats: High Level Development Forum (at Ambassadorial level) and High Level Business Forum, review of implementation of National Development Plan) and mutual accountability between DPG and government – this would relate to the implementation of recommendations of the consultant currently finalizing his work;
  2. Further strengthen the national capacity for planning and M&E, in particular the rolling out of the Digital Monitoring and Reporting System up to the woreda level, providing related capacity building support for effective, accurate, disaggregated data collection, management, dissemination and use. To this regard it is important that, while the donor community commits to strengthen the M&E national and local system and practice, the government commits to share development data for improved joint programming and alignment of resources to where it is needed most;
  3. Strengthen national capacity to diversify financing sources for development. Given the current global geo-political situation and trends in development financing, where ODA flows are expected to be maintained or to decline, while development, resilience building, reconstruction/rehabilitation and humanitarian needs in Ethiopia are expected to increase, and in line with recommendations of the Addis



Ababa Agenda for Action on Financing for Development, there is a need to diversify and explore new sources of finance, which would open new opportunities and broaden the options for achieving national development and reconstruction objectives.

- ❖ Re-structuring the DPG dialogue architecture and streamlining the SWG framework is envisaged to improve coherence of the DPG by improving linkages between its different bodies, promoting quality dialogue and enhancing implementation of the effective development cooperation principles, transparency and accountability.
- ❖ Further extensive capacity building is required for the AMP exit team in the Ministry of Finance to institutionalize the Aid Management Platform (AMP), take full leadership of the management of the system and neutralize the effect of high staff turn-over.

## 6.4. Risk Log

Project Title: Phase VI: Development Partners' Support to National Development Plans			Project ID: 000127695	Date: April 25 <sup>th</sup> 2023	
No.	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response



1.	Conflict in the Northern part of Ethiopia and political unrest in many parts of the country affects the implementation of activities particularly in regions.	Oct 2020	Political	Basic service delivery was adversely impacted in conflict affected areas. Field visits to monitor implementation of public and partner agencies' projects were affected. The conflict has no direct effect on most of the activities of the project, which are carried out in Addis Ababa. A number of consultations and activities in the regions affected by conflict may need to be suspended or delayed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JWG are advocating for the continuity of basic service delivery in affected areas. Monitoring using virtual means of communications and reports.</li> <li>- MoF devised mechanisms and measures to ensure effectiveness of delivery of social services in conflict-affected areas and project funds are spent for intended purposes.</li> <li>- PDRM hub conducts regular spot checks and verification of records.</li> </ul>
2.	COVID-19 pandemic creates uncertainty and difficulty to implement planned activities due to restriction on movement and gathering.	Feb 2020	Regulatory	Big annual events such as Annual Progress Review meetings of the national development plan, HLF, SWGs meetings and trainings are being held in person as the pandemic is with hybrid/online options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Virtual/hybrid meetings using zoom and MS-teams.</li> <li>- Training videos on YouTube were utilized to ensure project continuity.</li> </ul>
3.	Non-predictable funding and absence of multi-year commitment from DPG members affects implementation of planned activities.	Dec 2015	Financial	Activities in the approved work plan could not be implemented and adversely affected staff retention. Resource mobilization for programmes in Ethiopia affected by diversion of funds from development partners to respond to crisis in Europe derived due to the conflict in Ukraine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular resource mobilisation efforts were made by the Secretariat to ensure funding and multi-year commitments advocated by MoF, DPG Co-Chairs, ExCom and SC members.</li> </ul>
4.	Alignment and coordination structure of DPG with GoE	Nov 2022	Strategic	Misalignment of SWGs to the recent restructuring of the government Ministries and organizations inhibits effectiveness of policy dialogue and development cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International consultant has been hired by the project to investigate the challenge and propose recommendations to improve efficiency.</li> <li>- EDCTF and T/JWGs have been reactivated to implement joint plan of action.</li> </ul>
5.	Limited implementation capacity of IP to deliver planned activities in time.	Jan 2023	Organizational	Affects timely and effective delivery of project outputs and results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project provides capacity development support to IPs, which is expected to decline the risk over time.</li> </ul>



## VII. DPG PHASE VI PROJECT RESULTS MATRIX

UNSDCF OUTCOME 3: By 2025, All people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy			
UNSDCF Output 3.5. 2030 Agenda integrated in development plans and budget allocations at national and sub-national level with adequate financing mobilized			
Project Name: DPG Phase VI- Development Partners' Group Support to Development Plans in Ethiopia			
OUTPUT 1: Decisions making - A structured, inclusive and evidence-based policy dialogue			
Indicator	Base Line	Target	Actual Achievement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10-year national development plan full version in English</li> <li>- Medium-term (3-years) national development plan and policy matrix</li> <li>- Summary note of federal level consultation on national development plan annual progress reports</li> <li>- Public Investment Plan (PIP), policy matrix and progress report timely produced and disseminated to development partners and key stakeholders digitally and in hard copies</li> <li>- Summary of annual DPG HoA retreat</li> <li>- Summary notes of the High-Level Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Growth and Transformational Plan II 2015-2020 with results framework and disaggregated data</li> <li>- Annual Progress Report of the national development plan</li> <li>- Consultation on Voluntary National Review (VNR) and SDG report.</li> <li>- No annual High-Level Forum between GoE and DPG since 2020</li> <li>- 10-year national development plan redacted version shared with DPG members</li> <li>- DPG HoA Annual Retreat held in 2022</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10-year national development plan full version disseminated to key stakeholders</li> <li>- Public Investment Plan (PIP) and policy matrix prepared and disseminated with DPG members and key stakeholders</li> <li>- Annual Progress Report (APR) of the national development plan with disaggregated data</li> <li>- Annual consultation on SDGs and PIP at Federal and Regional levels</li> <li>- High-Level Development Forum between GoE and DPG members on pre-agreed theme organized</li> <li>- DPG Annual HoA Retreat organized to set priorities and agree on directions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD drafted Public Investment Plan for EFY 2016-2018 aligned with 10-year development plan and consistent with the mid-term macro-economic fiscal framework.</li> <li>- MPD organized a series of working sessions with line ministries to refine the medium-term development plan and public investment plan.</li> <li>- MPD prepared EFT 2016 annual development plan.</li> <li>- High Level Development Forum (HLDF) that was planned for 14<sup>th</sup> December with the presence of high government officials and Ambassadors postponed to the first quarter of 2024.</li> <li>- HLDF preparatory taskforce has been established to provide strategic guidance, the forum will deliberate on the overall macro-economic issues, resilience building and the peace process in Ethiopia. Preparation was well advanced.</li> <li>- DPG and Government of Ethiopia have agreed to hold the DPG retreat in February 2024, no retreat was held in 2023.</li> </ul>
OUTPUT 2: Decisions Implementation - Close coordination and optimized GoE/DPG and SWGs alignment			
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Achievement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly DPG HoA monthly meetings summary and action points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly DPG HoA meetings held (with State Minister of Finance every other month)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly DPG HoA meetings organized and co-chaired with State Minister of Finance every two months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG Co-Chairs consulted with MPD and MoF representatives to agree on priorities/work plan for EFY 2016.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summary notes of DPG Co-Chairs meeting with Implementing Partners (IPs), T/JWGs and Effective Development Cooperation Task Force (EDCTF)</li> <li>- Procure a firm to update DPG website</li> <li>- Reactivation of EDCTF</li> <li>- Restructured T/JWGs as per the 100-day Joint Plan of Action chronogram</li> <li>- Deliverables of the 100-day JPA produced and disseminated as planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG Co-Chairs meeting with MPD and MoF to ensure mutual accountability</li> <li>- Not operational DPG website</li> <li>- SWGs aligned with previous GoE structure</li> <li>- Satisfactory performance of DPG Secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100-day Joint Plan of Action implemented.</li> <li>- Monthly meetings of EDCTF.</li> <li>- T/JWGs reactivated and implement the 100-day JPA and produced deliverables</li> <li>- DPG website developed</li> <li>- Functional and realigned T/JWGs with current GoE structure.</li> <li>- Satisfactory performance of DPG Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG held 11 ExCom and 10 HoA meetings in 2023 on socio-economic, humanitarian situation as well as national development plans including Home-Grown Economic Reform and implementation of triple nexus, 3RF, DDR, social safety net among others.</li> <li>- 100 Day Joint Plan of Action implementation to the extent possible.</li> <li>T/JWGs engaged in the implementation of the 100 Day JPA.</li> <li>- EDCTF met twice during the 100-day plan instead of 3 times as the last meeting couldn't be held in June due to competing priorities?</li> <li>- An international firm started to develop the DPG website and an online collaborative platform and the Secretariat is working closely with the firm.</li> </ul>
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**OUTPUT 3: Monitoring and Evaluation / Transparency, mutual accountability and result oriented approach supported at national and sub-national level**

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Achievement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of trained AMP focal points with enhanced skills disaggregated by sex.</li> <li>- AMP data used by MoF, DPG, JWGs for monitoring and decision making.</li> <li>- Annual ODA Statistical Bulletin published and disseminated.</li> <li>- Enhanced skills in implementing DRMS in all line ministries and sector bureaus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular AMP training for DPG members agencies &amp; AMP focal points</li> <li>- Limited capacity of AMP focal points due to high staff turn-over rate.</li> <li>- AMP managed by development Gateway.</li> <li>- Annual ODA Statistical Bulletin prepared and published by MoF</li> <li>- Basic DRMS implemented at federal level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual new users and refresher trainings for AMP focal points.</li> <li>- Increased volume of aid data shared by AMP focal points</li> <li>- Aid data-base management system under development by a domestic firm to replace AMP.</li> <li>- Annual statistical bulletin produced &amp; disseminated.</li> <li>- DRMS rolled out to regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoF provided regular AMP training for focal points to enter quality data on time.</li> <li>- MoF with support from the DPG Secretariat has prepared methodology and tools to carry out an ODA mapping exercise to identify investment gaps in each sector.</li> <li>- Scoping study on aid information management system is being conducted by international consultant, who submitted inception report which has been accepted by both DPG and MoF. His recommendation is expected to decide whether or not to continue using AMP system and upgrading or developing a new system considering sustainability and value of money.</li> <li>- MPD shifted from DRMS to DPMS- a comprehensive project management tool starting from planning.</li> </ul>





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<b>VALUE FOR MONEY:</b>	All procurement, recruitment and project implementation procedures ensure value for money principles. A competitive process is used and the least price with best quality product/service is selected.
<b>SAFEGUARDING MEASURES TO COUNTER AID DIVERSION:</b>	Under UNDP's Anti-fraud Policy, UNDP staff members, non-staff personnel, vendors, implementing partners and responsible parties are not to engage in fraud or corruption. All staff members and non-staff personnel have essential duties in ensuring that fraud is prevented, detected, and dealt with swiftly. The policy provides that "all incidents of fraud and corruption are to be reported, will be assessed and, as appropriate, investigated in accordance with the Investigation Guidelines of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) and the UNDP Legal Framework for Addressing Non-compliance with UN standards of Conduct (UNDP Legal Framework) when applicable. UNDP will pursue rigorously disciplinary and other actions against perpetrators of fraud, including recovery of financial loss suffered by UNDP. All UNDP project/programme activities are governed by mutually pre-agreed Annual Work Plans approved by UNDP Resident Representative, State Minister of Finance and a Senior Management member of the Implementing Partner (IP). UNDP regularly and routinely monitors actual progress and completion of the agreed activities. Prudent financial management is also maintained with regular spot checks by UNDP staff to ensure compliance and to inspect financial records keeping. If the need arises to make adjustments to the Work Plans/activities and corresponding budget, implementing partners are required to follow the established UNDP Project Management Guideline which requires partners to seek "reprogramming approval from UNDP", which is granted only after a rigorous review/scrutiny by UNDP officers and officials. If partners/we have identified project activities that could not be implemented within the project duration for various reasons, UNDP in consultation with implementing partners, will introduce either what we call 'delivery acceleration plan' or initiate a 'no-cost extension request'; With such rigorous compliance standards in place, it is fair to say that probability for fund diversion is almost zero. UNDP ensures that all IPs understand and fully comply with the (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation (OAI) Guidelines (UNDP Anti-Fraud Policy).



## VIII. SUMMARY OF DPG MEETINGS JANUARY TO JUNE 2023

Date of Meeting	Topics Discussed	Action Points	Status of Implementation of Action points
<b>DPG ExCom meetings</b>			
	-	-	
21 <sup>st</sup> February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Damage Needs Assessment and Ethiopia's Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Framework</li> <li>- Preparation for the High-Level Development Forum (HLDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG Secretariat to send a reminder to DPG Heads of Agencies to self-nominate for vacant seats (related to the Economic Development, the Infrastructure, and the Governance &amp; Social Inclusion Pillars) at the Effective Development Cooperation Task Force (EDCTF) as DPG pillar leads</li> <li>- MoF to circulate the draft 3RF Volume B for comments and feedback</li> <li>- Smaller committee to discuss on the HLDF preparations and HoA meeting agenda</li> </ul>	Done
7 <sup>th</sup> March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up on recent DPG Heads of Agencies meeting on Resilience</li> <li>- Organization of the High-Level Forum</li> <li>- Next steps for implementation of the DPG 100 Day Joint Plan of Action (JPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOF to prepare a matrix summarizing comments received for 3RF Volume B document</li> <li>- Organize an informal technical session(s) on the 3RF to discuss in more detail and understand some elements and sub-elements of the plan, to decide what DPG members can support individually and collectively ensuring coherence with other initiatives.</li> </ul>	Done
5 <sup>th</sup> April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update on the humanitarian truce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flag concerns about progress and clarity, including on the linkage between RRR and peacebuilding process and engagement of DPG.</li> </ul>	Done
19 <sup>th</sup> May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update on 2022 DPG Phase VI Project AWP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circulate the presentation by DPG Secretariat and USAID volunteered to assist the consultant in streamlining SWGs and DPG structures.</li> </ul>	Don.
14 <sup>th</sup> June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG Membership and leadership.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ExCom members to nominate bilateral co-chair for the period July 2022 to June 2023.</li> </ul>	Done
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summer break for DPG members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There was no ExCom meeting in July</li> </ul>	N/A
23 <sup>rd</sup> August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG priorities and agenda setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPG Secretariat to identify a suitable date to hold the retreat with the consultant.</li> <li>- Invite SWGs to contribute to and participate in relevant HoA meetings</li> <li>- UNRC to update the overall humanitarian situation and its impact on the socio-economy regularly</li> </ul>	Done
15 <sup>th</sup> September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of inception report of consultant Dr. Peter Middlebrook on DPG structure and performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a list of topics to be discussed in DPG HoA meetings and share proposal of work plan, including the organization of the Ethiopian Development Forum and of the Ethiopian Business Forum, as well as retreat of HoAs with the consultant. .</li> </ul>	Done
	-	-	
<b>DPG Heads of Agency meetings</b>			
	-	-	
1 <sup>st</sup> March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethiopia's Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Framework</li> </ul>	MoF committed to address comments	On-going



		and inputs provided by development partners, including the request of preparing a detailed costing, and requested DPG member agencies to support the framework.	
14 <sup>th</sup> March	- Deep-Dive on Gender Equality and Inclusion in the Context of Peace Process	GoE and DPG to pursue human rights and peace initiatives, including in the RRRF, making it more gender sensitive with clear targets and results	On-going
12 <sup>th</sup> April	- Potential implications of the war in Ukraine for the East African region and Ethiopia	N/A	N/A
24 <sup>th</sup> May	- Update on DPG Phase VI Pooled Fund Project	DPG Secretariat to report achievement against target every quarter/year	Done.
24 <sup>th</sup> May	- Presentation on National Development Planning Framework	N/A	N/A
July	- Summer break for DPG members	There was no HoA meeting in July	N/A
30 <sup>th</sup> August	- Socio-economic update	- DPG Secretariat to share the final version of the work plan with HoAs on Thursday 8th September	Done
20 <sup>th</sup> September	Discussion of Topics and Proposed Work Plan for 2022-23	DPG co-chairs to present the final version of the work plan to State Minister of Finance Ms. Semereta Sewasew and Minister of Planning Dr. Fitsum Assefa in mid-September.	Done
<b>EDCTF Meetings</b>			
30 <sup>th</sup> March	Agree on the proposed ToR and 100-day Joint Plan of Action	Initiated the 100-day Joint Plan of Action for DPG and GoE and prepare a workshop for T/JWGs Co-Chairs	On-going
		Take-stock of	



## IX. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

### 2.1. Financial Contribution (Jan-Sept 2023)

No	Contributing DPG Members	Opening Balance Jan 2022	Contributions Received (Jan- Sept 2023)	Total Available Cash
		(A)	(B)	C=A+B
1	Austrian Dev. Agency	103,460.00		103,460.00
2	Denmark	527.73		527.73
3	FCDO		184,472.05	184,472.05
4	GIZ		215,686.27	215,686.27
5	Italian Ministry of Foreign Affair	157.00	159,350.70	159,507.70
6	Ireland	46,607.00	76,442.00	123,049.00
7	Sweden	842.00		842.00
8	Spain		27,442.00	27,442.00
9	Norway	195,073.00		195,073.00
10	The Netherlands	9,912.00	100,000.00	109,912.00
11	USAID	22,073.00		22,073.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>378,651.73</b>	<b>763,393.02</b>	<b>1,142,044.75</b>

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



### 2.3. Detailed Expenditure by Output (January -Sept 2023)

Output	Description of Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
<b>OUTPUT 1: Decisions making - A structured, inclusive, and evidence-based policy dialogue</b>	1.1. Support the preparation and translation of the Results Framework of the 3-Year Development Plan				
	1.1.1. Conduct consultations with key stakeholders (Government, development partners, regional actors)				-
	1.1.2. Translate the Results Framework into English				-
	1.2.1. Support the preparation of a three-year Public Investment Plan (PIP)				-
	- Organize workshops/working sessions at the federal and regional levels	108,122.39			108,122.39
	- Conduct policy mapping on macro, productive, and infrastructure sectors and identification of development programs for the three-year Public Investment Plan, including the development of M&E frameworks				-
	1.2.2. Capacity building for experts involved in the preparation of PIP & M&E packages at the Federal and Regional Levels***				-
	- Provide training on the overall PIP preparation framework and methodology **	21,517.84			21,517.84
	- Provide technical support for regional sectoral bureaus			32,714.70	32,714.70
	- Provide in-person technical support to regional-level public investment assessment and prioritization			30,000.00	30,000.00
	1.2.3. Conduct an assessment on sub-national/regional level on public investment situational analysis and future public investment priorities				-
	1.2.4. Support the implementation of the DMRS (Digital Monitoring and Reporting System) application				-
	- Capacity building training program and technical support for all ministry offices				-
	1.2.5. Salary of system developers	10,320.77		17,272.21	27,592.98
	1.3.1. Project Officer	4,423.19		2,019.00	6,442.19
	1.3.2. Project Accountant	2,000.00		2,000.00	4,000.00
1.4. High Level Fora				-	





	1.4.1. Organize High Level Development Forum				-
	1.4.2. Organize High Level Business Forum				-
	1.5. Annual DPG HoA retreat				-
	1.5.1. Organize DPG HoA retreat				-
	1.6.1. Development of new DPG website				-
<b>Total Output 1</b>		<b>146,384.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84,005.91</b>	<b>230,390.11</b>
<b>OUTPUT 2: Decisions Implementation / Close coordination and optimized GoE/DPG and SWGs alignment</b>	2.1. DPG Secretariat operational costs				-
	2.1. Organization of DPG meetings				-
	2.1.1. Organize DPG ExCom, HoA and ad-hoc meetings	2,427.03	2,000.00	8,000.00	12,427.03
	2.1.2. Re-establish EDCTF and JWG support				-
	2.2. Project Management - Salary of DPG Secretariat				-
	2.2.1. P4 International Head of DPG Secretariat	18,725.58		158,156.49	176,882.07
	2.2.2. NPSA 11 Aid Effectiveness Programme Analyst	5,131.91		16,508.56	21,640.47
	2.2.3. NPSA 9 Finance and Administration Officer	2,757.46		12,812.65	15,570.11
	2.2.4. NPSA 9 Communications Officer			906.47	906.47
	2.3. Connectivity charges	579.00	579.00	9,782.89	10,940.89
	2.4. Training for DPG Secretariat on financial & project management **				-
	2.5. Implementation of the 100 Day Join Plan of Action for effective functionality of DPG Structure				-
	2.6. Regular exchange in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus				-
2.7. Procurement of three laptops for the secretariat				-	
<b>Total Output 2</b>		<b>29,620.98</b>	<b>2,579.00</b>	<b>206,167.06</b>	<b>238,367.04</b>
<b>Output 3: Monitoring and Evaluation / Transparency, mutual accountability and results- oriented approach</b>	3.1. Strengthening the capacity and system of the MPD for effective planning and M&E				-
	3.1.2. Organize capacity building training for 5 software developers taking over the aid database system (2 women and 3 men)				-
	3.1.3. Procurement of two external hard drives, two desktop computers, two monitors, and six laptops for MoF IT department				-
	3.1.4. Graphics design and publication of ODA Statistical Bulletin			4,730.00	4,730.00



	3.1.5. Organize new and refresher training on AMP for DP's and MoF Focal Points				-
	3.1.6. Provide technical Assistance support for the AMP during the transition period				-
	3.2. Support to the implementation of Addis Ababa Action Agenda				-
	3.2.1. Provide technical Assistance for the development of Financing Assessment				-
	3.2.2. Provide technical Assistance for the development of Financing Assessment				-
	3.3. Contingency for AMP Transition			1,115.84	1,115.84
	3.5. Project Management - Salary cost MoF staff	13,155.07		66,057.45	79,212.52
	3.6. Scoping for the development of aid information management system				-
	<b>Total Output 3</b>	<b>13,155.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,903.29</b>	<b>85,058.36</b>
	<b>Sub-Total before GMS</b>	<b>189,160.25</b>	<b>2,579.00</b>	<b>362,076.26</b>	<b>553,815.51</b>
	<b>GMS</b>	<b>14,700.12</b>		<b>29,629.80</b>	<b>44,543.92</b>
	<b>Unrealized gain or loss</b>			<b>(592.97)</b>	<b>(592.97)</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>203,860.37</b>	<b>2,579.00</b>	<b>391,113.09</b>	<b>597,766.47</b>

*Disclaimer: Financial Data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace certified annual financial statements issued by UNDP. please note that we are migrating from PeopleSoft Atlas to a new system- quantum- based on this part of 1st Q and 2nd Q salary and operational cost is reflected in this 3rd Q report*



## 2.4. Implementation Summary (Jan to Sept 2023)

Planned Detailed Activities	Planned Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	
	Jan- Sept 2023	Jan-sept 2023	%
<b>Output 1: Decisions making / A structured, inclusive, and evidence-based policy dialogue</b>			
<b>1.1. Support the preparation and translation of the Results Framework of the 3-Year Development Plan</b>			
1.1.1. Conduct consultations with key stakeholders (Government, development partners, regional actors)	20,000.00		
1.1.2. Translate the Results Framework into English	20,000.00		
<b>1.2. Strengthening the capacity and systems of the MPD for effective planning and M&amp;E</b>			
1.2.1. Support the preparation of a three-year Public Investment Plan (PIP)			
- Organize workshops/working sessions at the federal and regional levels	115,000.00	108,122.39	94%
- Conduct policy mapping on macro, productive, and infrastructure sectors and identification of development programs for the three-year Public Investment Plan, including the development of M&E frameworks			
1.2.2. Capacity Building for experts involved in the preparation of PIP & M&E packages at the Federal and Regional Levels***			
- Provide training on the overall PIP preparation framework and methodology **	40,000.00	21,517.84	54%
- Provide technical support for regional sectoral bureaus	40,000.00	32,714.70	82%
- Provide in-person technical support to regional-level public investment assessment and prioritization	40,000.00	30,000.00	75%
1.2.3. Conduct an assessment on sub-national/regional level on public investment situational analysis and future public investment priorities	20,000.00		
1.2.4. Support the implementation of the DMRS (Digital Monitoring and Reporting System) application			
- Capacity building training program and technical support for all ministry offices			
1.2.5. Salary of system developers	42,000.00	27,592.98	66%
<b>1.3. Project Management - Salary of MPD DPG Project Personnel</b>			
1.3.1. Project Officer	18,000.00	6,442.19	36%
1.3.2. Project Accountant	8,076.00	4,000.00	50%
<b>1.4. High Level Fora</b>			
1.4.1. Organize High Level Development Forum	9,950.00		
1.4.2. Organize High Level Business Forum	9,950.00		
<b>1.5. Annual DPG HoA retreat</b>			
1.5.1. Organize DPG HoA retreat	3,230.00		



<b>1.6. Improved information sharing and communications across DPG and with external actors</b>			
1.6.1. Development of new DPG website	40,000.00		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>486,206.00</b>	<b>230,390.11</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>OUTPUT 2: Decisions Implementation / Close coordination and optimized GoE/DPG and SWGs alignment</b>			
2.1. Organization of DPG meetings			
2.1.1. Organize DPG ExCom, HoA and ad-hoc meetings	14,700.00	12,427.03	85%
2.1.2. Re-establish EDCTF and JWG support	2,000.00		
2.2. Project Management - Salary of DPG Secretariat			
2.2.1. P4 International Head of DPG Secretariat	290,400.00	176,882.07	61%
2.2.2. NPSA 11 Aid Effectiveness Programme Analyst	40,780.00	21,640.47	53%
2.2.3. NPSA 9 Finance and Administration Officer	24,000.00	15,570.11	65%
2.2.4. NPSA 9 Communications Officer	12,000.00	906.47	8%
2.3. Connectivity charges	10,000.00	10,940.89	109%
2.4. Training for DPG Secretariat on financial & project management **	2,500.00		
2.5. Implementation of the 100 Day Join Plan of Action for effective functionality of DPG Structure			
2.6. Regular exchange in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus			
2.7. Procurement of three laptops for the secretariat	6,000.00		
<b>Sub- total</b>	<b>402,380.00</b>	<b>238,367.04</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Output 3: Monitoring and Evaluation / Transparency, mutual accountability and results-oriented approach</b>			
3.1. Strengthening the capacity and system of the MPD for effective planning and M&E			
3.1.2. Organize capacity building training for 5 software developers taking over the aid database system (2 women and 3 men)	60,000.00		
3.1.3. Procurement of two external hard drives, two desktop computers, two monitors, and six laptops for MoF IT department	31,400.00		
3.1.4. Graphics design and publication of ODA Statistical Bulletin	10,000.00	4,730.00	47%
3.1.5. Organize new and refresher training on AMP for DP's and MoF Focal Points			
3.1.6. Provide technical Assistance support for the AMP during the transition period	2,000.00		
3.2. Support to the implementation of Addis Ababa Action Agenda			
3.2.1. Provide technical Assistance for the development of Financing Assessment	40,000.00		
3.2.2. Provide technical Assistance for the development of Financing Assessment	25,000.00		
3.3. Contingency for AMP Transition	6,000.00	1,115.84	19%



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3.5. Project Management - Salary cost MoF staff	101,896.04	79,212.52	78%
3.6. Scoping for the development of AID information management System	50,000.00		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>326,296.04</b>	<b>85,058.36</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Total before GMS</b>	<b>1,214,882.04</b>	<b>553,815.51</b>	
<b>GMS and DPC</b>	<b>109,340.00</b>	<b>44,543.92</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Unrealized gain or loss</b>		<b>(592.97)</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,324,222.04</b>	<b>597,766.47</b>	<b>45%</b>

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