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ANNUAL REPORT 2011

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Development Assistance Group ETHIOPIA



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ANNUAL REPORT

2011

ABBREVIATIONS

AMP	Aid Management Platform	JGGE	Joint Group on Gender Equality
APR	Annual Progress Review	MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
ARM	Annual Review Meeting	MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
AMU	Aid Management and Utilization	MoE	Ministry of Education
CSA	Central Statistical Agency	NEWA	Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
DAG	Development Assistance Group	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
DIP	Democratic Institutions Programme	PBS	Protection of Basic Services
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme	PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
EPG	Ethiopian Partners Group	PSCAP	Public Sector Capacity Building Programme
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan	PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategies
FTI	Fast Track Initiative	PPP	Private Public Partnerships
GEQIP	General Education Quality Improvement Programme	PPD	Public Private Dialogue
HSDP	Health Sector Development Programme	RSDP	Road Sector Development Programme
GoE	Government of Ethiopia	RED&FS	Rural Development and Food Security
HLF	High Level Forum	SWG	Sector Working Group
JRM	Joint Review Mission	TWG	Technical Working Group
		UAP	Universal Access Programme
		WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health

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Message from the DAG Co-Chairs

The 2011 DAG Annual Report provides an opportunity to reflect on the positive developments in the area of development cooperation, partnership and policy dialogue with the Government of Ethiopia.

The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) has provided a common framework for development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ethiopia in the medium term and created a conducive platform for Government leadership of harmonization and development in the country. The first year of the GTP's implementation has shown positive strides in achieving some of the targets set out by the government including a reduction in poverty and the maintenance of a high growth rate.

As a contribution to this, the Government and the Development Assistance Group (DAG) continued to work on strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system, gender and the Education Sector Development Programme through the DAG Pooled Funds. In particular, the financing provided has contributed to capacity development, institution building and policy research.

Other initiatives included promotion of aid effectiveness and harmonization as part of the Government and DAG commitment to the follow up on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. The Aid Effectiveness Taskforce chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) reconvened and held several consultations on the 2011 OECD Survey, which was a concrete input into the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held from 29 November and 1 December 2011 in Busan, Korea. On this basis both the government and the DAG are re-examining ways of making development cooperation more effective in the context of the changing global aid environment. This includes developing new inclusive partnerships and improving the way in which aid is managed within the country context.



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Executive Summary

The High Level Forum (HLF) provided opportunities for mutual accountability and policy dialogue between the GoE and the DAG on successful implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). Policy discussions were centered on the following strategic issues: financing of the GTP, Commune Programme, disaster risk management and the dialogue structure. To maintain its dynamism and responsiveness to the development priorities of the Government of Ethiopia, the Development Assistance Group successfully changed and transformed its operational and engagement structure in 2011. Changes to the structure of the DAG included the expansion of the Ex-Com from six to nine members, streamlining of technical working groups and support functions of the DAG Secretariat, and reduction of DAG Pooled Funds from four to one. Reinvigorating engagement and dialogue between GoE and the DAG was also advanced through the HLF by improving the sector working group structure. The harmonization agenda was actively pursued through the joint government-donor Aid Effectiveness Task Force. Ethiopia's participation in the global 2011 OECD survey on aid effectiveness and harmonization provided the valuable data required to make improvements in meeting the commitments the Paris Declaration.

The DAG financially supports the government-donor dialogue structure through the General Pooled Fund. In addition to this, the DAG continued to provide support to harmonized activities in Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender and Education. A total of USD 4,339,668.58 was received in 2011 as new contributions from DAG members in addition to the balance of USD 943,816.22 in DAG Pooled Funds. A total of USD 3,076,260.32 was expended in the period under review. Some of the results achieved

Necessary databases and evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, for determining the development impacts of national development and through the M&E pooled fund in 2011 included the creation of

the poverty reduction programs in Ethiopia. The data and evidence produced through the Household Income & Consumption Expenditure (HICE) and Welfare Monitoring (WMU) surveys contributes to the understanding of the nature and distribution of poverty in all its dimensions in Ethiopia. The Gender Pooled Fund made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the capacity of the gender machinery in the country. Capacity to lead, design and implement policies has significantly improved. Technical assistance provided to the Ministry filled critical capacity gaps within the ministry, particularly in analytical work, planning and gender mainstreaming. The Education Pooled Fund been instrumental in supporting capacity development, policy making and effective implementation of the Education Development Sector Programme in Ethiopia. The support provided contributed to strengthening the knowledge and skills of key personnel and providing them with the tools and techniques to effectively organize and manage interventions in the education sector. The expansion and development of the education sector is now paying dividends.

November 2011; establishment of a Road Map for the implementation of the Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) in Agriculture and; re-launch of the Private Sector Development Sector Working Group with the Ministry of Industry. Technical and Sector Working Groups have contributed to a more harmonized engagement at technical level and in policy dialogue with the government on their respective sectors and thematic areas. Achievements included the setting up of the Charities and Societies Sector Working Group (CSSWG) in November 2011; establishment of a Road Map for the implementation of the Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) in Agriculture and; re-launch of the Private Sector Development Sector Working Group with the Ministry of Industry.

The Development Assistance Group (DAG) was established with the purpose of ensuring more coordination, effective delivery and utilization of development assistance in Ethiopia. It discusses and agrees on development policy, key development issues, priorities and supporting actions with the Government. The development partners recognize the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) and the MDGs as the over-arching frameworks for their development cooperation with Ethiopia and have taken steps to align their country strategies around these and the broader aid effectiveness and harmonization agenda.

The DAG Annual Report 2011 has been prepared by the DAG Secretariat to present the activities of the DAG and is organized as follows: Part 1 discusses engagement between the DAG and the Government of Ethiopia on development cooperation issues and the dialogue structure; Part 2 reports on the results, financial contributions and expenditures of the DAG pooled funds and; Part 3 discusses the work of the technical and sector working groups during the course of the year.

1. High Level Forum

The High Level Forum (HLF) provided opportunities for mutual accountability and policy dialogue between the GoE and the DAG on successful implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).

The first HLF was held on the 15th of March 2011. The meeting was attended by development partners and senior government officials. Amongst others, it discussed the following issues: financing of the GTP including its expenditures and macroeconomic projections; Monitoring and Evaluation; the Commune Programme; and Civil Society. The HLF agreed to increase the frequency of its meetings, including a more detailed discussion on financing the GTP and linkages with sector level programmes. The GoE agreed to increase communication and engagement on the commune programme. It also agreed

to develop livelihood strategies and site plans to enhance implementation of the programme. The meeting also agreed to establish a joint sector working group on civil society.

The second HLF which was held on 8th September 2011 reflected on the following: implementation status of the GTP; aid effectiveness and the dialogue structure; food security, the humanitarian situation and linkages to disaster risk management; and civil society. The GoE and DAG agreed to strengthen the joint sector working groups to enhance dialogue at technical level. In particular, the DAG agreed to propose Terms of Reference for a Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Sector Working Group. Capacity development for public finance management and the feasibility of increasing the use of country systems by development partners was discussed. With regard to food security, the finalisation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) investment framework was seen as a priority by both partners. The government and development partners agreed to expedite the operationalisation of the newly established Civil Society Sector Working Group.

2. DAG Reform

The DAG initiated a process of reforming its structure to ensure responsive to the development aspirations of the country. The process had began in 2010 with the commissioning of a review of the DAG structure and functions. The objectives of the review were to: improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the DAG; strengthen donor dialogue with government; improve harmonization; and enhance the effectiveness of aid delivery in Ethiopia.. In this regard, the DAG Executive Committee (Ex-Com) met with the chairpersons of the Technical Working Groups on the 4th and 7th February to discuss the structure of the Groups and considered options for improving their effectiveness. This meeting was followed by an Ex-Com retreat on 17th February to consolidate and approve decisions made on the TWG structure. The DAG secretariat and DAG Pooled Funds were discussed

at the retreat held on 12th October. The major changes to the structure of the DAG include the expansion of the Ex-Com from six to nine members, the streamlining of technical working groups, a reduction of DAG Pooled Funds from four to one and rationalization of the support functions of the DAG Secretariat. Participation of the United Nations in the Heads of Agency meeting was expanded to allow for an addition of two members of the UN Country Team. In order to improve aid effectiveness, efforts were made to ensure that these new mechanisms were effective and efficient.

3. The 2011 OECD Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration

The DAG, United Nations Agencies and the Government took part in the global OECD Survey. A national consultant was hired to support the government to effectively respond to the OECD survey. According to the results of the survey, five of the 13 indicators (which had targets) have been met. As indicated in Table (A) below, significant progress (substantially above target) was made on a number of alignment indicators, including coordinated technical cooperation, use of public financial management systems and untying aid. The survey showed that 86% of scheduled disbursements to Ethiopia were recorded by the government in 2010, which exhibits an improvement from 67% in 2007. Although there was no improvement in aligning aid flows to national development strategies declining from 62% in 2007 to 48% in 2010, managing for results has improved, with a B score being allocated. The three indicators on harmonization were not met in 2010, and displayed varying trends. The indicator on joint missions experienced a setback in 2010 in comparison with the 2007 declining from 29% to 25%, and there were setbacks for the remaining indicators on joint country analytical work and use of common arrangements or procedures for the same period.

	Indicators	2005 Reference	2007	2010 Actual	2010 Target
1	Operational Development Strategies	C	B	B	B or A
2b	Reliable Public Financial Management (PFM) system	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0
3	Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	74%	62%	48%	87%
4	Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	27%	67%	86%	50%
5a	Use of country PFM systems	45%	47%	69%	63%
5b	Use of country procurement systems	43%	41%	55%	No Target
6	Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel PIUs	103	56	49	34
7	Aid is more predictable	96%	73%	86%	More than 66%
8	Aid is untied	66%	76%	86%	More than 66%
9	Use of common arrangements or procedures	53%	66%	61%	66%
10a	Joint missions	27%	29%	25%	40%
10b	Joint country analytic work	50%	70%	52%	66%
11	Results-oriented frameworks	C	C	B	B or A
12	Mutual accountability	Y	Y	Y	Y

Summary of Achievements and Results

The DAG is dedicated to supporting the GTP and MDGs processes. The DAG Pooled Funds form part of the integral mechanism for coordinated donor support to Ethiopia's development program. The key elements of donor support centered on the need for strengthening harmonized support to the GTP process; Promoting the OECD DAC harmonization agenda; strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation systems; and strategic and coordinated support to focus areas of the GTP including education and gender mainstreaming. This section of the report summarizes the work of the DAG and the activities supported under the pooled funds between January and December, 2011.

A total of USD 4,339,668.58 was received in 2011 as new contributions from DAG members in addition to the balance of USD 943,816.22 in DAG Pooled Funds. A total of USD 3,076,260.32 was expended in the period under review.

The General Pooled Fund continued to support the coordination and facilitation of activities of the DAG, including the HLF, Technical Working Groups and the DAG Secretariat. Financing was also provided for the OECD survey activities, the Aid Management Platform and the participation of government officials in the Fourth High Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea. A total of USD 380,994.59 was spent on these activities, which are crucial in sustaining the current partnership structure and enhancing aid effectiveness in Ethiopia.

The Education Pooled Fund expended a total of USD 422,481.17 in 2011. The implementation of the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP IV) continued to be supported and finance a number of activities in 2011. These included the funding of the Annual Review Meeting (ARM) of the ESDP IV, training and capacity building of educational planners and policy makers, and a review of the School Improvement Program (SIP). The education sector in Ethiopia has expanded significantly over the last few years. The education pooled fund played an important role in strengthening the country's capacity to develop and implement a robust Education Sector Development Programme.

The Gender Pooled Fund made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the capacity of the gender machinery in the country. A total of USD 127,007.96 was provided for capacity development and training, technical assistance, the Annual Conference and participation of policy makers at relevant international meetings and conferences.

The M&E Pooled Fund contributed USD 2,145,776.60 to the creation of the necessary databases and evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, for determining the development impacts of national development and poverty reduction programs in Ethiopia. The data and evidence produced through the Household Income & Consumption Expenditure (HICE) and Welfare Monitoring (WMU) surveys contributes to the understanding of the nature and distribution of poverty in all its dimensions in Ethiopia. Other activities undertaken in the 2011 review include the evaluation of PASDEP, the preparation of the GTP Annual Progress Report and the finalization of the Data Systems and Economy-Wide Modeling project by the Ethiopian Development and Research Institute (EDRI).

PooledFund	Balance from 2010 (USD)	Additional Contributions in 2011 (USD)	TransfersfromoldProjects	Expenditures in 2011 (USD)	Balance Available at 31 December, 2011(USD)
General	576,120.72	211,976.68	(4,069.55)	(380,994.59)	403,033.26
Education	72,370.47	1,087,874.92	1,222.90	(483,246.26)	678,222.03
Gender	51,509.89	204,761.90		(127,093.23)	129,178.56
M&E	243,815.14	2,835,055.08		(2,145,776.60)	933,093.62
Total	943,816.22	4,339,668.58	(2,846.65)	(3,137,110.72)	2,143,527.43

Project	Donor	Contribution Received (2010)	Contribution Received (2011)	ExpectedContribution(2012)
General	CIDA	300,000.00		291,104.75
57806	Norway	193,548.39	211,976.68	
	Spain	34,013.61		39,318.48
	USAID	100,000.00		
	WorldBank	19,889.26		
Sub-Total		647,451.26	211,976.68	330,423.23
Education	DFID		802,568.22	
57863	Finland		285,306.70	
Sub-Total		-	1087874.92	0
Gender	Spain	70,088.65		
57864	Ireland		71,428.57	
	Italy		133,333.33	
Sub-Total		70,088.65	204,761.90	0
M&E	Ireland	208,333.33	427,350.43	
	DFID		2,407,704.65	
57873	Spain			131,061.60
Sub-Total		208,333.33	2,835,055.08	131,061.60
Grand Total		925,873.24	4,339,668.58	461,484.83

Table 2: Summary of Received and Expected Contributions by Donor and Pooled Fund

The General Pooled Fund

The General Pooled Fund supports the coordination and facilitation of activities of the DAG. These activities include support to the harmonization processes, formulation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and DAG structures such as the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and the DAG Secretariat. The General Pooled Fund is an un-earmarked fund that is used for core activities undertaken by the DAG that fall outside the existing theme-specific pooled funding arrangements in gender, education, and M&E. Financing was also provided for the participation of government officials in the Fourth High Level Meeting on aid effectiveness in Busan, Korea; the running of the DAG Secretariat; the printing of the English version of the GTP, and development and implementation of the Aid Management Platform (AMP). The details of the utilization and management of the general pooled funds are provided below:

i. Fourth High Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea

The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) was held from 29 November to 1 December 2011 to review progress on implementing the principles of the Paris Declaration. The Forum,, which was attended by over 3000 delegates discussed the relevance of the aid effectiveness agenda in the context of the evolving development aid landscape. The Ethiopian delegation was led by H.E. Sufian Ahmed, Minister of Finance and Economic Development. A key note address was made by Prime Minister Meles Zinawi at the invitation of the Korean government. The General Pooled Fund also provided support for the participation of some members of the Ethiopian delegation to the Busan Conference. The forum culminated in the signing of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation by ministers of developed and developing nations, emerging economies, providers of South-South and triangular cooperation and civil society. The Busan partnership for effective development marked a critical turning point in development cooperation where, for the first time,

an agreed framework for development cooperation included not only traditional donors but other stakeholders providing alternative sources of development financing to the developing countries. Utilizing results of the OECD and the Busan conference, both the government and the DAG are re-examining ways of making development cooperation more effective in the context of the changing global aid environment. Related follow up actions will be developed by the Aid Effectiveness Taskforce.

ii. The DAG Secretariat

The DAG Secretariat, housed in UNDP, works under the overall guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative and the DAG Co-Chairs, continued to provide secretarial and administrative as well as advisory support services to the DAG Ex-Com and the DAG. The Secretariat also coordinated the work of TWGs and ensured smooth communication and flow of information to Heads of Agencies and other DAG structures.

In 2011, the DAG Secretariat continued to manage the DAG Pooled Funds in close consultation with relevant TWGs (Education, Gender and M&E) and government implementing partners. The range of project management activities undertaken include financial management, annual work planning with respective ministries, and managing contracts and agreements with contributing donors. Other activities include reporting and supporting resource mobilization efforts of the government. The secretariat is also responsible for the implementation of the DAG Communication strategy including the management of the DAG website, preparation of reports, minutes and newsletters.

In 2011, the DAG secretariat was the Donor Focal Point for the OECD survey. The specific responsibilities of the Donor Focal Point were to: Facilitate the collection of survey data from all the development partners and UN agencies; consolidate survey data in the Country

Spreadsheet; make available survey data and relevant information to the National Coordinator (MOFED) for discussion at the various meetings on the survey and; help the National Coordinator to mobilize the financial and human resources needed to manage the 2011 Survey in a timely way. These responsibilities were effectively completed and the Ethiopia country data was part of the global OECD survey used for analysis and discussion at the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in November, 2011.

The General Pooled Fund finances staff salaries and administrative activities of the DAG Secretariat. In 2011, the DAG secretariat comprised Programme Management Specialist, Programme Officer, Communications Officer, Finance Officer, two Administrative Assistants and a Driver. UNDP supported the DAG Secretariat by providing logistical, administrative, financial management and procurement services.

iii. Printing of GTP Document

In order to facilitate the dissemination of the document to non-Amharic speaking partners, the government requested support from the DAG to print copies of the two volumes of the English version document in 2011. The English version of the GTP was finalized in 2010 after a consultative meeting with all the key stakeholders.

iv. The Aid Management Platform (AMP)

Ensuring quality country level data on aid had been a challenge in the past and particularly during the 2011 OECD survey. In a bid to improve the quality of data on aid in Ethiopia, efforts were made to develop and roll-out the Aid Management Platform (AMP). The AMP was officially launched in May 2011 and access provided to development partners (DP). The AMP helped to significantly reduce the glaring gaps between government and development partner country level aid data. Methodologies, definitions and categorization of aid were further being streamlined. DPs are expected to provide quarterly disbursement data and the government has been encouraging development partners (DPs) to provide commitments for the medium

term. Aid Management and Utilisation End of first sentence. Please replace the words Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program with the text Enhanced Outreach Strategy - Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (EOS-TSF)

Development Gateway, the developers of the software for the AMP, undertook a Mission to Ethiopia from March to April 2011 to conduct the AMP connectivity assessment for major development partners (DPs) and to upgrade the AMP software to the latest stable version. The mission had meetings with MOFED to discuss the access for DPs and additional functionality changes required for the next version of AMP. In May and December 2011, Development Gateway conducted practical hands-on training for the focal point persons from development agencies on the features of the AMP as well as a refresher course on the existing AMP functionality for those that had been trained earlier.

v. Aid Management and Utilization

The DAG commissioned an Aid Management and Utilization Study (AMU) on Ethiopia in 2010 to examine the robustness of systems and safeguards in the Productive Safety Nets program, the Protection of Basic Services program, the Relief Program, and the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program. The purpose of the study was to help identify gaps and design interventions to prevent, detect and address potential distortions that weaken aid effectiveness and targeting in selected donor-supported programs in Ethiopia. The AMU study found that there were generally good accountability mechanisms and safeguards in place but recommended that these safeguards should further be strengthened. The report also identified specific actions that needed to be taken in the four programs covered in the study. In view of the findings and recommendations of the AMU study, terms of reference were developed for a study to further examine and development safeguards for the multi-donor programmes, beyond the four programs covered in the first AMU study. Consultants were recruited in 2011 to commence work at the beginning of 2012.

vi. Key Results

The general pooled fund finances activities that maintain the policy dialogue and partnership structure that ensures that development cooperation activities are well aligned with Ethiopia's development priorities.

The key achievements in 2011 in this regard, are as follows:

The HLF contributed to progress on key development issues including engagement on civil society issues and the government-donor dialogue structure. Key policy discussions included GTP financing, macroeconomic issues, commune programme, and other issues of mutual. Aid effectiveness and harmonization in Ethiopia was assessed by the 2011 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration resulting in development of an Aid Effectiveness Action Plan. The DAG pool fund also facilitated the participation of government in Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, South Korea. The forum developed specific actions for strengthening national systems and procedures in order to encourage greater use of these systems by development partners.

The capacity of MOFED to develop and maintain the AMP to support their development management functions was also enhanced. It is envisioned that, in line with the decision the DAG made in 2012, the scope of the general pooled fund will be expanded to meet new and evolving needs of the DAG.



Fast Facts

Heads of Agency:

The DAG Heads of Agency (HoA) hold monthly regular meeting and act as the decision making body of the DAG.

Table 3: General Pooled Fund Expenditures for 2011

Description	Expenditure in USD
Capacity Building support to MoFED	
Support to OECD Aid Effectiveness Survey	3,395.96
IT equipment for Aid Management Platform	524.83
Printing GTP document	68,267.1
Capacity building of Policy Makers through participation in conferences	
Participation by MOFED officials in the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.	10,638.8
Operationalization of DAG secretariat	
Salaries and benefits	199,991.96
Office equipment	21,641.04
Office supplies	1,443.56
Connectivity charges and communication	11,131.77
Office rent charge	13,434.98
Vacancy announcement (AMU)	9,692.22
Vehicle running cost and transportation equipment	8,146.22
Support to DAG and TWG	
DAG and TWG meetings	1,477.37
DAG Retreat	1,799.3
Others	
General Management Service	24,924.24
Bank charges	30.83
Cost recovery for cost sharing	1,937.15
Miscellaneous	2,545.03
Exchange rate gain	-27.77
Total Expenditure	380,994.59

The Education Pooled Fund

The Education Pooled Fund (EPF) was established in 2004 when the Ministry of Education and DAG agreed to have a multi-donor mechanism for supporting the capacity development, research and other emerging needs of the Ministry of Education.

During the period under review, the education pooled fund supported the following major activities in the education sector:

i. Participation in Education Sector Training, Conferences and Meetings

The education sector in Ethiopia has expanded significantly over the last few years and further development of the sector calls for measures to enhance the capacity of policy makers and other actors in the Education Sector. Participation in conferences and exchange visits for policy-makers can facilitate learning and benchmarking on best-practices, and can help sharpen the leadership and management skills of policy-makers and educationalist working in the public sector. In this regard, the education pooled fund supported participation of senior officers of the Ministry of Education in various training, conference and expert meetings during the year.

The Director- EMIS, Planning and Resource Mobilization Directorate, attended the Forum for International Education held in the United Kingdom from 13-15 September 2011 under the theme, 'Global Challenges for Education: Economics, Environment and Emergency. Case studies from Ethiopia included: Education and pastoralist; Education and the Afar people; Higher Education and Sustainable Development; and Teacher performance and management.

The Director- EMIS also took part in the 'Critical Leadership and Management Skills Course' in Washington DC, United States from 18th September to 1st October 2011. The course was designed for man-

agers and directors of organizational units in Education Ministries and agencies. The course was intended to help participants acquire leadership and management skills and gain a deeper understanding of relevant principles and techniques including communication and team building. During his time in Washington, the director also met with the Global partnership for Education (GPE) officials to discuss application time-lines and request procedures for the next education sector grant to Ethiopia.

The Education Planning Team Leader, was supported to attend a course on Educational Planning and Analysis offered by the International Institute for Educational Planning, UNESCO, Paris, France from 21st February to 15th April, 2011. The course provides education planners and managers with the skills they require to effectively implement policies and strategies in the education sector. The training modules covered educational management information systems (EMIS), tools for policy dialogue, educational strategies, and education sector programmes and projects.

The Minister of Education attended the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Replenishment Event from 7th to 8th November and the Board of Directors Meeting from 9th to 10th November, 2011 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The EFA FTI Replenishment Event helped to establish broad-based political and financial support for the goal of getting all children into school and ensuring they receive quality education. The Board of Directors meeting focused on three strategic areas related to quality of education, fragile states and girls' education.

The Minister, accompanied by the Director of the Public Relations Directorate, also undertook a study tour to Finland from 10-12 November to gain experience of that country's Education Sector.

Support was provided to two senior staff members of the Ministry of Education to visit Indonesia from 23rd July to 1st August 2011 and learn best practices for improving the quality of science and mathematics education in Ethiopia. They also acquired knowledge in the economics of education, curriculum development, teachers' education, measurement and evaluation, and education leadership.

ii. Annual Review Meeting

The annual review meeting is held to review the implementation of the Education Sector Development Programme. In 2011, the review meetings were held in Adama. The event was divided into two parts: The first part was a preparatory meeting where the three sub sectors (higher education, TVET and General Education) conducted their respective consultative meetings from 31st August to 3rd September. They reviewed the achievements made in 2010/2011 and plans for 2011/2012.

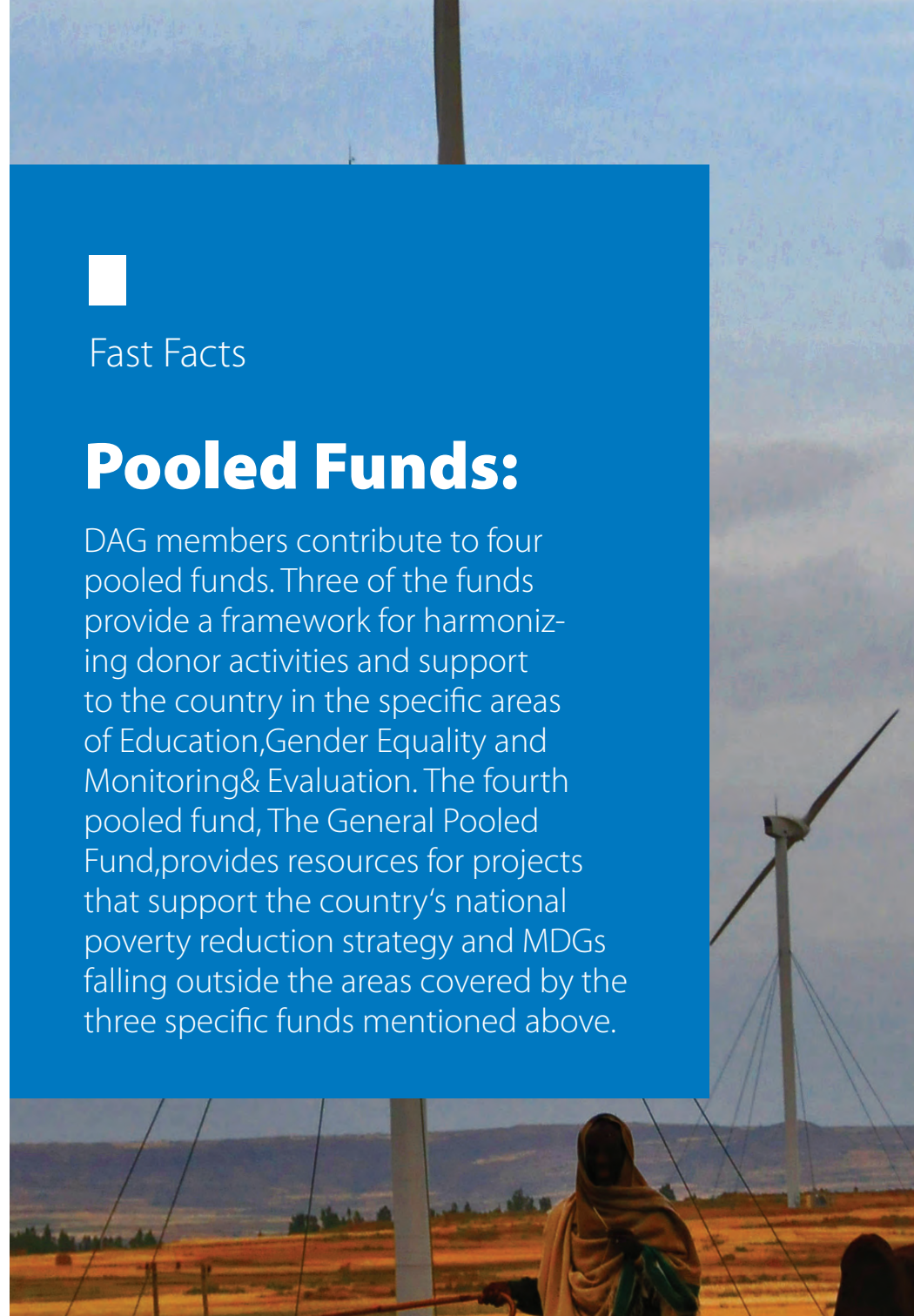
The second part of the event was the annual conference which took place from 4 – 6 September, with over 900 participants. The theme of the conference was 'Quality Education and Training for All'. The three sub-sectors agreed that improving the quality of education at all levels was a major priority that needed accelerated actions from all parties.

Lack of education facilities, IT equipment, trained manpower were some of the factors affecting the quality of education and training in the country. In addition, it was said that the present quality of leadership at the various administrative levels had negatively impacted the implementation of the education quality improvement packages. For this reason, the government had put in place some strategies and regulatory frameworks aimed at enhancing the quality of education both in public and private schools, colleges and universities. The government is also working with development partners to improve the quality of education through the implementation of the General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP).

Fast Facts

Pooled Funds:

DAG members contribute to four pooled funds. Three of the funds provide a framework for harmonizing donor activities and support to the country in the specific areas of Education, Gender Equality and Monitoring & Evaluation. The fourth pooled fund, The General Pooled Fund, provides resources for projects that support the country's national poverty reduction strategy and MDGs falling outside the areas covered by the three specific funds mentioned above.



iii. Strategic Studies for the Education Sector Development Programme

Study on School Improvement Program (SIP)

The School Improvement Program (SIP) is a national program that was developed by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in 1999 in order to improve student results in primary and secondary schools. Since the launch of the SIP, all schools have developed and implemented three-year strategic plans to improve student results.

- School Improvement Framework
- School Improvement Program Implementation Manual
- School Improvement Guideline

Many important lessons were learnt during the implementation of the SIP in schools across Ethiopia. Prior to the start of the second school improvement strategic planning cycle, the MoE decided to undertake a review in order to strengthen the SIP.

Following the review it was agreed that a new SIP Guideline should be developed in order to incorporate the lessons learnt to date, while also aligning existing SIP documents into one simplified guideline. The SIP Guideline, developed by the MoE in consultation with stakeholders was the main output from this review. Although the review and development of materials took place in 2010, the final report was completed in 2011 and payments were made in 2011 and are therefore included in this year's financial report.

iv. Key Results

The education sector in Ethiopia has expanded significantly over the last few years and therefore this nature of support has been instrumental in capacity development, policy making and effective implementation of the Education Development Sector Programme in Ethiopia. The support provided contributes to strengthening the knowledge and skills of key personnel and providing them with the tools and techniques to effectively organize and manage interventions in the education sector. The expansion and development of the education sector is now paying dividends. At country level, gross enrollment ratio at primary school has increased from 37 percent in 1996 to 61 percent in 2000 and 91 percent in 2011 (WMS,GoE,2012).

The coherent and harmonized support to the education sector, through the Annual Review Meetings, the Joint Review Missions and the opportunity presented for regular dialogue between the stakeholders, is a key result of this pooled fund.

v. Challenges

Description	Expenditure in USD
Strategic Studies	
Consultancy fee for School Improvement Programme review (final payment)	22,556.55
Capacity Building	
Training in Specialized Course on Educational Planning and Management	29,218.73
Training on Leadership and Management Skills	7,496
Experience sharing visit to Indonesia to improve quality of Maths and Science	8,572.96
Participation of Key Officials in International Conferences (EFA FTI and Finland)	3,160.69
Consultant fee Joint Review Mission	1,631.56
Annual Conference	378,850.06
Others	
Advertisement	417.42
Facilities and Admin	31,342.29
Exchange rate loss	-291
Total Expenditure	483,222.03

Table 3: Education Pooled Fund Expenditures for 2011

It was envisioned that the education pooled fund would also be used to support policy analysis and research on issues identified during the Annual Review Meeting of the ESDP. However, with the exception of the SIP study commissioned in 2010 and completed in 2011, no other studies were undertaken during the reporting period. Discussions to involve non-governmental organizations in policy analysis and research were tabled but no conclusive decisions have far been made.

vi. Future Support to the Education Pooled Fund

In October 2011, the DAG decided that the Education Pooled Fund would no longer be under the DAG and project activities would be closed six months from December 2011 and alternative arrangements for supporting the sector would be explored

The Gender Pooled Fund

The over-arching purpose of the Gender Pooled Fund was to support the empowerment of women and gender equality in Ethiopia by providing financing for: development policies and strategies through research and studies that further enhance the knowledge base on gender-related issues in Ethiopia; capacity development interventions that strengthen organizations and institutions working to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in Ethiopia and; interventions supporting improved coordination, partnerships and information-sharing among stakeholders supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women. During the period under review, the following were the major activities undertaken:

i. Participation in Conferences and Facilitation of Exchange Visits by Key Policy makers

Participation in conferences and exchange visits provides policy makers with opportunities to: learn about existing tools and methods for putting gender strategies into practice; integrate gender and equality dimensions in the broader organizational culture and; promote gender and equality considerations in all development strategies.

Ethiopia was elected as a board member of UN Women and the gender pooled fund supported the Minister of Women, Youth and Child Affairs to attend the board meeting held in July, 2011 New York, USA. The pooled fund also financed the participation by the State Minister Women, Youth and Child Affairs in the High Level Steering Committee Meeting held from 25th October to 4th November 2011 in Paris, France.

In 2011, the State Minister attended capacity building training on leadership in United Kingdom held from 24 January to 11 February. This training was vital in enhancing the leadership capacity required to enable the Ministry accelerate progress towards achieving gender equality and gender-based MDGs in the country.

ii. Capacity Building

The gender pooled fund continued to support 75 female (47 first summer & 28 second summer) students from emerging regions enrolled in a five year summer undergraduate program in gender studies at Haramaya University. The course was designed to upgrade the educational status of the participants, who are staff members from the ministry of women affairs and regional offices in emerging regions with diplomas to obtain an undergraduate degree in gender studies. It is expected that this training will enable these staff members to actively engage in gender mainstreaming activities in their respective organizations and regions. This programme is also expected to fill the existing capacity gaps and address the shortage of human resource and expertise in this area in emerging regional states.

iii. Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Women, Youth and Child Affairs (MoWCYA)

The pooled fund has been financing a Technical Assistant (TA) position to enhance capacity in the Ministry since October, 2008. The TA reports to the State Minister and supports the Ministry in a number of policy and technical activities. The technical Assistant also serves as an important link between the Ministry and Development Partners. In 2011, the major support activities provided included:

- Assisting the Ministry in the preparation of the 2011 strategic plan in line with the five year Growth and Transformational Plan;
- Facilitating meetings of the Ministry and Heads of Agency conducted to discuss on the Ministry's Strategic initiatives in line with the sector GTP, existing and ongoing programmes and major accomplishments of the gender pooled Fund (GPF) support and the future direction and working modalities with partners;
- Preparing documentation of Gender pooled fund activities during the intervention period for the review team established by the DGGE;
- Facilitating the meeting of the contributing donors to discuss on the future of the gender pooled fund;
- Participating in the preparation and validation of National Gender Analysis and Gender Auditing Guidelines and assisting the ministry in the finalization of the gender analysis and auditing manuals;
- Participating in the preparation of the concept note for the EU project on women empowerment.

Through the support received from the DAG, the Ministry has been able to enhance its work to harmonize and align its development planning from Woreda to federal level. This has also promoted result-oriented interventions by creating synergy among Development Partners and other stakeholders.

iv. Participatory Dialogue on Gender among stakeholders: Conferences and Meetings

The Annual Women, Youth and Child Affairs Annual Conference was held in Bahir Dar from 1st -6th September, 2011. The purpose of the Annual conference was to review progress made in the previous fiscal year by institutions and organizations responsible for gender, youth and children. It also provides an opportunity to plan for the coming year. The 2011 conference was attended by 250 participants from regional and sectoral Women affairs bureaus, regional women and youth federations and leagues, civil society and donor agencies.

v. Key Results and anticipated Outcomes

- Capacity to lead, design and implement policies has significantly improved. The visibility and profile of these policy makers in the gender machinery both nationally (within various structures of government) and internationally has been enhanced. The Ministry has taken a greater leadership in planning intervention to promote gender equality and women's empowerment;
- The results of capacity development initiatives undertaken so far will become more apparent in the medium and long term. Nonetheless, there is evidence that the capacity of MoWCYA and regional experts in the critical areas of leadership, gender budgeting, auditing, monitoring and evaluation was significantly improve. It is expected that performance of women machineries in emerging regions to mainstream gender equality will also improve significantly after completion of the tailored degree programme;
- Technical assistance provided to the Ministry filled critical capacity gaps within the ministry, particularly in analytical work, planning and gender mainstreaming.
- Participatory dialogue has enhanced the delivery of gender based initiatives by government agencies and women's organizations, benefitting women, children and youth. It has also contributed to effective communication and collaborative work toward gender equality in Ethiopia.

vi. Challenges and Lessons Learnt

On March 22, 2011, the Ministry called a meeting with the DAG Heads of Agency to discuss the future assistance strategy and the scaling up of the gender pooled fund to address more programmatic issues. The need for the quick review of gender pooled fund was agreed to broaden its scope and assess the gap of the Ministry in the implementation process. The review was also expected to provide information to current and potential donors on the results achieved through the funding.

The assessment by a team from the Donor Group on Gender Equality (DGGE) concluded that the pooled fund helped MoWCYA to develop a strategy and consolidated plans through the funding of consultation workshops, mainstreaming and gender budgeting trainings. The GPF funded Technical Assistant position has been very useful to MoWCYA. The position was designed to help fill the capacity gaps within MoWCYA, particularly given MoWCYA staff do not have gender equality expertise. The fund has also played a large bridging role in funding for MoWCYA.

However some challenges in implementation were observed:

- The GPF had been designed to be a 'flexible fund, which is able to react quickly to needs and demands as and when they arise' and therefore was not designed with a detailed results framework for effective monitoring and evaluation;
- With regard to management arrangements, it was found that a lack of clearly defined roles and responsibilities for DPs/DGGE and UNDP on management with respect to reporting and M&E has led to difficulties in implementation;

- Inconsistencies in donor contributions created delays in planning and uncertainty for the Ministry, particularly in the earlier part of the financial year. Planning delays also contributed to the carryover of planned activities into the following financial year.

After the assessment was concluded, it was decided that the Gender Pooled Fund, as a multi-donor funding mechanism under the DAG, should be closed and that the development partners and the Ministry would consider other options for financing these programmes.

vii. Future Support to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The DAG Gender Pooled Fund was a pioneer in providing support to the Ministry to enhance its capacity and strengthen the institution in a harmonized way. However, due to the recent availability of other financing mechanisms set to assist the Ministry in the capacity building and institutional strengthening such as UN Flagship, bilateral assistance provided by the funding of EU and the Spanish government, it became necessary to examine whether the GPF should continue to address the envisioned gaps. For this reason, it was decided that the available resources could be consolidated to address more strategic programmatic issues.

Accordingly, the Ministry and contributing donors agreed on to set up a task team constituting the Ministry and donor staff to identify the remaining activities in the Gender Pooled Fund that required support and which could be funded by the other funding mechanisms. In addition it was suggested the task team reviews other funding mechanisms to ensure that priority activities, formerly funded through the Gender Pooled Fund, are incorporated into other existing mechanisms.



Fast Facts

Chair:

The multilateral chair rotates each year between UNDP, the World Bank or the African Development Bank. One bilateral agency is elected to co-chair.



Table 5: Gender Pooled Fund Expenditures for 2011

Description	Expenditure in USD
Participation of Policy Makers in International Conferences and Training	24,246.77
Annual Conference	75,367.02
National Women and Youth Package Training manual	586.91
Haramaya University, Summer Course on Gender	2,207.99
Technical Assistance	16,369.89
General Management Service	8,314.65
Total Expenditure	127,093.23

The Monitoring and Evaluation Pooled Fund

The Government of Ethiopia established a comprehensive M&E system to assess the impact of national development and poverty reduction strategies in 1996. The system encompasses both survey-based and administratively generated data supported by the development of matrix of indicators to track progress on inputs, outputs and outcomes of development programmes. The various indicators are generated through surveys and censuses regularly conducted within the framework of the National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS). Poverty Analysis has also become an integral part of M&E System. The DAG M&E Pooled Fund was established in 2004 to provide coordinated and harmonised support to the M&E system. The project was further extended in 2010 to cover M&E requirements of the GTP.

During the period under review, the following major activities undertaken:

i. Household Income & Consumption Expenditure and Welfare Monitoring (HICES & WM) Surveys

The Household Income Consumption and Expenditure (HICE) Survey was conducted during 2010/11. The core objective of the HICE survey was to provide statistical data to understand the income, consumption and expenditure dimensions of poverty. The major objectives were to: furnish a series of data for assessing poverty situations; for analyzing changes in the households' living standard over time; for the M&E of the impacts of socioeconomic policies and programs on households' livelihood; and to provide data for compiling household accounts in the System of National Accounts (SNA), and Consumer Price Indices.

Data collection for the HICE took place between 8 July 2010 and 7 July 2011 covering all rural and urban areas of the country except some areas of Afar and Somali regions. In total a complete data set of 27,830 households was obtained in comparison to 21,595 in 2004/05 and 17,332 in 1999/2000. Preliminary results of the survey, providing data on national poverty levels were published on 16th March 2012.

Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) was established to provide data that enables the understanding of the non-income aspects of poverty and has the following specific objectives: assess the level, extent and distribution of non-income poverty; assess the quality of life of households/individuals; provide basic data that enables design, monitor and evaluate the impact of socioeconomic policies and programs on household's and individual's living standards. The WMS also provides basic indicators on household's and individual's living standard with respect to basic needs including: education, health, child health and care; access to and utilization of basic facilities; housing and housing amenities (drinking water, sanitation, energy, etc.); house-hold assets; selected indicators of living standard (shocks and coping mechanisms, food security); harmful traditional practices and; basic population characteristics. The 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey covered all rural and urban areas of the country except the non-sedentary areas in Afar and Somali Regional States. Pre-survey activities included training and preparation of manuals and other materials. WMS data collection took place from 27 April to 25 June 2011 with a total of 533 enumerators and 367 field supervisors. The survey covered 864 enumeration areas (EAs) and 10,368 households in rural areas and 1104 enumeration areas (EAs) and 17,664 households in the urban areas, bringing the total to 28,032 households. A summary of preliminary results was shared with stakeholders in April, 2012.

Funding from the M&E pooled fund covered various aspects of the surveys including: preparatory activities and training; survey materials and data collection; and computer equipment and vehicles.

ii. Technological and Administration support to MoFED's Welfare Monitoring Unit

MoFED's Welfare Monitoring Unit (WMU) coordinates the overall activities of the implementation of GTP/MDGs and is the secretariat of GTP/MDGs implementation, and the Unit is being supported from the M&E Pooled fund to enable it to discharge its monitoring and evaluation activities. The unit is also responsible for monitoring progress on the implementation of the GTP and analysis of data that comes out of surveys undertaken by CSA. In 2011, the Unit was provided with technological support through the purchase of four desktop computers, four laptops and ten UPS batteries.

iii. Annual Progress Review (APR) of GTP

In order to assess the first year of implementation of the GTP, the government prepared the Amharic version in the first half of 2011. A local consultant was commissioned to prepare the English version. The translation took longer than had been anticipated. The report was completed and shared with development partners and other stakeholders on 26th March 2012. The report indicated that the country has made remarkable progress in both macroeconomic indicators and sectoral level outputs. Real GDP growth in the first year of implementation of the GTP was at 11.4 percent. Multi-stakeholder consultations on the GTP progress report took place in April 2012.

iv. Data Systems and Economy-wide Modeling to Support Policy Analysis in Ethiopia

In response to the challenges that undermined the provision of effective and timely policy analysis in Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) received financing for the development of data systems and economy-wide models for policy analysis from the DAG M&E Fund from 2005. Objectives were: to develop a comprehensive data system that support's policy analysis at different levels. The establishment of the data system included: the creation and regular update of extensive economy-wide databases and a host of other economic indicators; the development of various structural, economy-wide and reduced form empirical models and; capacity development of staff to create and maintain the comprehensive data system as well as the various empirical models to ensure long term sustainability of the project's outputs. The project was undertaken by EDRI in collaboration with its partner institution, the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom. The last payment for services was made in 2011.

v. Evaluation of the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP)

In order to establish the impact of PASDEP policies and programmes and also to draw lessons for GTP implementation, the government undertook an evaluation of the plan. The Amharic version was completed in early 2011. With financing from the pooled fund, a local consultant was commissioned to provide support to the planning department to prepare the English version. The evaluation report indicated that the country had registered remarkable economic growth during the PASDEP period. It showed that real GDP had grown an average of 11% annually over the PASDEP period. The disaggregation by sector showed that agriculture, industry and service sector had grown by 8.4, 10 and 14.3 percent respectively.



Fast Facts

Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee comprises nine members. Current members are USAID, DFID, Irish Aid, the Netherlands, CIDA, EU, as well as permanent members UNDP, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

vi. Key Results and anticipated Outcomes

- The fund has contributed to the creation of the necessary evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, to determine the impact of the national development and poverty reduction programmes.
- The HICE and WMU surveys will help to ensure both the Government and other stakeholders have a good understanding of the nature and distribution of poverty in all its dimensions and enable them monitor changes in the level and incidence of poverty. This will also inform the implementation of actions contained in the GTP and identify the associated problems and solutions. The HICE will provide data for compiling household accounts in the System of National Accounts (SNA), and for construction of Consumer Price Indices as well.
- WMU and CSA have been provided with both human resources and institutional capacity development to effectively fulfil their mandate. A clear outcome of this support is the introduction of better survey methods and the rapid turnaround and analysis of data in comparison to the 2004/2005 HICE and WM surveys.

vii. Challenges

Some of the activities planned for 2011 were not undertaken and others faced delays in implementation, particularly with regard to WMU activities. These activities include planned capacity development activities, through short and long term training abroad, that were not undertaken as the staff of WMU were occupied with the evaluation of PASDEP and the preparation of the Annual Progress Review of the GTP. The short term training activities have been rescheduled for 2012 and it was decided that it would be more cost effective to have the long term training within country. Public sensitization on the GTP and MDG implementation in collaboration with Radio Fana was rescheduled for 2012.

viii. Future Support to Monitoring and Evaluation

In October 2011, the DAG decided that the M&E Pooled Fund would no longer be under the DAG. Project activities would be closed six months from December 2011. Alternative management arrangements would be discussed with the government.

M&E Pooled Fund Expenditures for 2011

Description	Expenditure in USD
Support to CSA: Household Income & Consumption Expenditure and Welfare Monitoring (HICES & WM) Surveys	1,742,547.41
Support to WMU of MoFED: Technological and Administrative Support, Evaluation of PASDEP, Preparation of APR	103,218.60
Data Systems and Economy-wide Modeling to Support Policy Analysis in Ethiopia, Final Payment to Institute of Development Studies	300,000.00
Total Expenditure	2,145,766.01

DAG Working Groups

1. Donor Group on Gender Equality

In 2011 the over-arching agenda for the DGGE focused on transforming partner support to gender equality and women's empowerment to employ increasingly systematic approach. This involved engagement at programme level and in policy dialogue, and improved monitoring of results. 2011 was also a year during which many development partners were engaged in designing their new support programmes. DGGE facilitated cross-fertilization between different partners through organization of thematic sessions on women's economic empowerment and on programmatic focus on adolescent girls. Also, two retreats were organized to review and revise DGGE strategy and ToR, and to have a dialogue with MoWCYA on CEDAW follow-up and action plan. To support coordination of GEWE across different sectors, Terms of Reference for DGGE TA to be placed at UN Women, were drafted and endorsed by members, especially to facilitate mainstreaming and monitoring of GEWE progress.

Commissioned by the DAG ExCom and MoWCYA, the DGGE carried out an assessment on the Gender Pooled Fund with the conclusion that while it had worked as a modality for support towards catalytic activities, the move towards increasingly strategic and longer-term support would benefit from different kind of channel. A 6 month transition programme was designed to allow completion of activities planned with the GPF support.

Some of the other key action undertaken by the DGGE in 2011 included:

- Engagement of DAG ExCom in GEWE through three volunteer HoA 'Champions' from DFID, the World Bank and CIDA to advocate for GEWE as part of the higher political agenda. GEWE received a lot

of attention as a key development challenge both in the national and international context.

- DGGE advocated increased engagement with MoWCYA and key sectors in a joint planning platform to allow increased complementarity through harmonisation and alignment of support. Initial progress was made in the areas of programming in harmful traditional practices, especially on ending child marriage, and on financing gender equality. Despite continuous advocacy for it by DGGE, the Gender Sector Working Group did not meet in 2011.
- DGGE provided gender analysis on the GTP and its inputs to be considered for annual progress monitoring of the GTP.
- Upon request by MoWCYA, the DGGE explored the possibility of incorporating issues of 'youth/children' or instituting a separate sub-TWG. However, while a clear overlap exists in the areas of harmful traditional practices and protection, most members did not have a mandate over 'youth/children', and the gender-specific issues were felt to be substantive enough to deserve a dedicated forum, so it was not possible to take on board the additional agenda.

2. Education Technical Working Group

The Education Technical Working Group works towards the following objectives:

- More harmonized bilateral and multilateral agency support to the education sector,
- Financing for Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) scaled up and increasingly channeled through government led joint instruments
- Enhanced GoE policies, plans and reports,
- Strengthened linkages, coordination and working relations between TWG, government and DAG and other stakeholders.

The ETWG is co-chaired by the Ministry of Education together with donor member and the current work-plan runs to June 2012, to align with the education sector review process.

In the area of enhancing harmonization, the education sector as one of the pilot sectors in the EU pilot Division of Labour (DoL) exercise in 2010 and preparatory work was undertaken in 2011. It was agreed that the government should lead the process; it should involve all donors in the sector (not just EU+ members); and it should be a bottom up process. At the TWG Semi Annual retreat in October 2011 key indicators for tracking progress were agreed on the following dimensions: alignment, harmonization, mutual accountability, reduction in separate missions, and avoidance of parallel structures. On the basis of this agreement, the Ministry of Education updated its annual donor mapping of financial commitments and sector focus and collected baseline data for the pilot exercise.

In addition to this, ETWG and MoE responded to an Aid Effectiveness monitoring exercise conducted by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) which requested detailed information from GoE and its partners on performance against the Paris Indicators in the sector. The data was collected by MoE and ETWG and submitted to GPE and later reviewed and validated by MoE and ETWG. Ethiopia country profile can be found on the GPE website www.globalpartnership.org under aid-effectiveness section.

The ETWG also sought better coordination among pooled and non-pooled partners in the implementation of the government's General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP). For example, coordination was improved on the development of mother tongue textbooks. In order to ensure that new programmes are aligned with ESDP IV and GTP, UN agencies coordinated their activities through UNDAF. ETWG ensured that task forces support the work of the sector and several new task forces led by the Ministry of Education were established, including one on early grade reading.

Increased financing for ESDP channelled through joint instruments was also another area of achievement in 2011. The donor mapping had revealed that overall external financing for the sector has increased from US\$155 million in 2007/08 to US\$483 million in 2011/12. This represented a threefold increase in funding over a three year period. Of this US\$483 million, over 75% was provided either through channel 1A or channel 1B (the GoE's preferred funding channels). The pooled fund developed to support the GoE GEQIP attracted over US\$100 million of additional financing compared to the initial commitment of US\$318 million in 2009.

Sub sectoral allocations tend to be heavily skewed towards primary and secondary education (well over 90%) with relatively small allocations to TVET and Higher Education (between 1 – 2% each)

The education sector Policy Dialogue has also been enhanced. Several studies and reviews were conducted by various agencies in coordination with ETWG. These included the School Grant Management study, Secondary education review, the Out of school study, the baseline for the GEQIP comprehensive evaluation, and the mid-term evaluation of the donor supported GEQIP. A follow up study on the determinants of drop out is under preparation. ETWG engaged with Early Childhood Care and Education to address School Readiness and an integrated plan has been prepared. In addition, a harmonised plan to address Early Grade Reading is under preparation. Work is ongoing to strengthen the Education Management Information System (EMIS) data collection instruments and improve the Annual Government sector data report in order to get more robust data on sector progress against key indicators.

The ETWG participated in the Education Annual Conference for the second year running and it was agreed that a structured input from development partners would be prepared in advance of the 2012 Conference. The report of the 2011 conference is currently being translated.

The management of the Education Pooled Fund is currently under review. The DAG decided that UNDP will cease to manage the fund by the middle of 2012 and the TWG is looking at options for how to continue the fund.

The ETWG engaged with the DAG on the review of the TWG structure. In line with the DAG's decision to engage Heads of Agency in the sector policy dialogue, the first integrated meeting with the Minister of Education, Heads of Agency and ETWG members was held in December 2011. The structure of the meeting will be refined based on lessons learned from this meeting.

3. Governance Technical Working Group

2011 was a transition year for the GTWG. Based on the recommendations from the DAG restructuring and concerned about the group's limitations in dialogue and coordination, the GTWG decided to devolve the responsibility for sector policy dialogue and coordination to its sub-groups. Accordingly the Civil Society, the Conflict and the Justice sub-groups were tasked to become more autonomous and pro-active in their relationship building with line ministries and the establishment of Sector Working groups with active participation of government. The Human Rights & Democracy sub-group was "re-housed" under the EPG due to the fact that its topics for discussion and engagement more often related to political issues to be taken up by Ambassadors in their political dialogue with GoE rather than by the High Level Forum.

Notwithstanding, it was decided to maintain the over-arching GTWG as loose umbrella body for overall coordination and information exchange. To enrich the discussions in the umbrella group, guest speakers from various backgrounds were regularly invited in 2011 to give presentations on topics relating to the broader governance agenda of the country.



Fast Facts

Working Groups:

The DAG working groups provide an opportunity for technical experts within the member agencies to coordinate and provide technical advice to the DAG heads of Agency for policy dialogue with the government. Technical Working Groups (TWGs) are donor-only forums while Sector Working Groups (SWGs) are co-chaired by the government (in most cases at State Minister level).



The Governance Sub Groups' main achievements for 2011 can be summarised as follows:

Civil Society sub-group (CSSG): the setting up of the "Charities and Societies Sector Working Group" (CSSWG) in November 2011 - co-chaired by the Minister for Federal Affairs and the EU - has to be seen as a major step forward in the dialogue between DAG and GoE on civil society issues. CSSG represented DAG in the discussions on the Terms of Reference for the newly established Sector Working group. The CSSG has prepared various briefing notes and analysis to support DAG representatives in their discussions on civil society issues in this new group. In October 2011 a formal CSSG – CSO consultative meeting took place to gather first-hand information on issues of concern for CSOs. Civil society representatives appreciated the forum and requested that similar meetings are organised in 2012. As concrete follow-up to the new legal framework, the CSSG has been monitoring and analyzing the impact of the CSO Proclamation and its operational guidelines.

The Conflict sub-group: The sub group remained engaged with its main partner, the Conflict Prevention Directorate of the Ministry of Federal Affairs, to implement its 2004 (EC) work plan. Sub-group support to the work plan included technical advice, mentoring and assistance in implementation in addition to financial support. The highlights include Conflict Prevention and Resolution training for 600 Security and Administration personnel coming from the four developing regional states and Addis Ababa, continued broadcasting of a 30 minutes weekly "culture of peace" radio programme and intensive training and capacity building of "peace clubs" on 19 federal university campuses.

The Justice sub-group: The sub group successfully increased its membership. Nevertheless, the proposal to seek to establish a full-fledged sector working group appeared premature, given that the donor interest in the area is only just expanding and needs to take root further

(such donors include the Netherlands, DfID and Canada as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). The difficulty in engaging the Ministry of Justice was another strong reason for apprehension amongst the JuSG members. In early 2012, however, the MoJ advised that a member of its staff was nominated to represent the Ministry at the JuSG meetings. In August 2011, France handed over the co-chair to UNODC together with the EU delegation. With the departure of the EU from their seat, the other co-chair is currently vacant.

4. HIV/AIDS Development Partners Forum

The HIV/AIDS Development Partners' Forum, comprises over 20 bilateral, multilateral members, including the UN, and provides a joint donor response to multi-stakeholder processes and provides a basis for collective multi-sectoral action. The Forum seeks to share information and to coordinate donor assistance to the country-owned response to HIV. The HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO) is the main government counterpart on HIV and participated in some of the meetings.

During 2011, CDC and UNAIDS were elected to serve as the co-chairs of the HIV/AIDS Development Partners Forum. In June 2011 the forum developed work plan and identified a set of priority areas and lead partners as follows: Priority 1. Strategic and Annual Planning (UNAIDS, CHAI); 2. GFTAM (UNAIDS); 3. Monitoring and Evaluation/ Strategic information (CDC); 4. Impact mitigation (UNICEF); 5. PMTCT (UNICEF); 6. Key populations focused HIV prevention (USAID); 7. Treatment and care (WHO); 8. Commodity security (USAID).

Improving donor harmonization and aid effectiveness are also part of the Forum's work plan. There is close engagement with the Global Fund to strengthen coordination, address gaps, and foster sustainability of the national response. The Global Fund recently gave a presentation to the DPF on the status of current HIV grants to facilitate future planning and support.

A five-year, national multi-sectoral strategic plan (SPMII 2010/11-14/15) including a Road Map and the M&E were finalized in 2011. A successful decentralized annual planning process for EFY 2004 was carried out and the forum provided consolidated partner feedback during the development of these reference documents and has engaged in the planning process as requested by HAPCO.

Members worked closely with HAPCO to develop a community-based information system (CIS), that was piloted in 2% of Woredas (districts) of the country in 2011. Full CIS scale up is planned for 2012. Partners were fully involved in Joint Review Meetings (JRMs) and Joint Integration Supportive Supervision (JISS). Moreover, throughout the year, the forum has actively follow up on the Demographic and Health Survey, ANC surveillance and other studies. DPF member support to the GOE to update HIV estimates for Ethiopia will be a major activity in the coming months.

The forum was engaged in and supported the development of a HIV sensitive National Social Protection Policy. Social welfare services for vulnerable people and financing mechanisms such as social insurance are included in the policy. Furthermore, support was provided for the coordination of planning for OVC related issues between the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and FHAPCO. Best practices on economic strengthening of vulnerable groups were identified including active participation of communities through Community Care Coalitions (CCC): groups of individuals and/or organizations at the local level that formally join together for the common purpose of expanding and enhancing care for the most vulnerable.

The 2010 WHO guidelines on the use of ARVs for PMTCT were adopted (Option A) in 2011 and implementation will start in 2012. The TWG has supported the development of a National Emergency Plan on PMTCT that was launched in December 2011. Priority issues identified, strategies and approaches were set and key partner's roles and responsibilities delineated. The MOH has attended the DPF Forum

and gave a presentation on the accelerated PMTCT plan and where development partners can be supportive.

The Minimum Package of HIV Interventions for key populations was finalized in 2011 and regional implementation has started. The national MARPs survey is in progress (results expected by end 2012). Technical support to largest MSM network in Ethiopia included a country exchange visit and presentations during the Africa regional meeting on MSMs. A focus of the support for MARPs includes ensuring the availability of prevention services and commodities in Addis Ababa. On-going challenges with the importing of condoms led to condom shortages and reinforced the need for multi-donor advocacy to support a national condom strategy.

Members of the forum continued advocating for the adoption of the 2010 WHO ART guidelines and provided technical support for scaling up ART services in the country. The support was provided both at federal and regional levels in areas of normative guidance as well as capacity building. Members of the forum also initiated advocacy work for the adoption of a tool for strengthening integration of HIV testing and counseling and HIV prevention into routine service delivery and for streamlining the various technical working groups within the Federal Ministry of Health.

In December 2011, Ethiopia successfully hosted the ICASA conference. The DPF provided an environment in which all development partners were fully engaged in preparation and provided needed financial and technical support.

Overall, the forum has played its role in providing the basis for a collective partner action towards the multisectoral HIV response, for an effective implementation of the SPMII, HSDP IV and accelerated achievement of national targets, fully aligned to 2011 High Level Meeting (HLM) targets.

5. Health Population and Nutrition TWG

The Health Population and Nutrition TWG was established by Development Assistant Group (DAG) in December 1996. The vision of HPN is to effectively coordinate and harmonize partners support with government priorities and contribute to implementation of the One plan, One budget and One report. Its mandate includes a) serve as a forum to exchange information, foster discussion, dialogue and debate; b) interact with and mobilize other partners such as CSOs to provide additional support to implement the HSDP IV in a harmonized way and consequently meet the health MDGs. The HPN mandate is guided by principles set by the DAG.

In 2011 HPN comprises of 26 multilateral and bilateral partners that provide development assistance to Ethiopia. It also includes CCRDA and CORHA representing NGOs/CSOs.

Achievements in 2011 can be summarized as follows:

- Revision of the ToR of HPN TWG was undertaken to a) respond to the changing aid architecture and aid agenda b) clarify and specify its mandate, roles and responsibilities c) respond to recommendations of DAG review.
- Joint monitoring conducted through health sector annual review meeting (ARM) and Joint review mission (JRM)
- Election of new co-chairs undertaken and ascertained HPN objectives and priorities, and greater cohesion, energy, commitment and efficiency within HPN;
- Improved HPN's ability to speak with one voice in dialogue with the Ministry of Health (MOH), develop a shared vision with MOH and provide more harmonised support to the health sector;
- Organized a retreat and developed 2012 workplan, including actions to better support the co-chairs and assist MOH to tackle priority health system challenges.

- Provided support to the International Health Partnership (IHP) Compact and the MDG Fund e.g revision of JFA (Joint Financing Arrangement), annual health sector resource mobilization
- Established opportunities for engaging civil societies and other stakeholders in annual health sector woreda based planning;
- Held a continued dialogue with the government on selected strategic and policy environment through ad hoc meeting on urgent issues with the minister as well as the quarterly Joint Consultative Forum (JCF) the ministry of health
- Supported MoH in four key areas (Human Resources for Health, One Plan/One Budget, HMIS and Logistics)
- Initiated mapping and rationalize the existing thematic working groups

6. Private Sector Development & Trade (PSD&T) TWG

In 2011 the PSD&T working group devised a new definition of sub-groups and continued its focus on the value chain workshop, the multi donor fund, the regional outreach meeting. The re-launch of the Sectoral Working Group with the Ministry of Industry was one of working group's highlights for 2011.

The currently active sub-groups are: Value Chain Development, Finance, Events and Outreach, Government Relations, and Multi Donor Fund. The first major event of the 'events and outreach' subgroup was the regional meeting of the TWG in Amhara Regional State held February 21&22, 2012 in Bahir Dar. The meeting was jointly organized with the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations (including the Amhara and Bahir Dar Chamber). The event saw presentations by all three chambers on the region, by donors on activities in Amhara, and site visits of donor projects. The TWG PSD&T has continued to work on a multi donor fund for the private sector development it is hoped to become functional in 2012. The last few month have seen an increased coordination with the Ministry of Industry.

The Mol has been put in charge of the Sectoral Working Group on PSD&T by MoFED. Several meetings have taken place on the re-launch of the SWG, including on with the Minister of Industry. Currently the terms of reference for the SWG are being drafted jointly by the Mol and the co-chairs of the TWG. The first SWG meeting, chaired by Mol, is expected to take place in late March.

7. Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS SWG)

The RED&FS SWG) brings the Government of Ethiopia and its Development Partners together to plan and implement actions that enhance the development of the agricultural and rural development sectors of Ethiopia. Since its inception in April 2008 it has proven to be an effective model of joint cooperation and achievement. The SWG is built on three pillar Technical Committees namely Agricultural Growth, Sustainable Land Management and Disaster Risk Management and Food Security. The guiding Executive Committee is composed of key stakeholders from the Ministry of Agriculture and its associated Directorates and Agencies as well as representatives from Development Agencies. The work of RED&FS and its TCs is technically supported by a Secretariat Office based at MoA and is capially supported by an established Multi-Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank.

The Policy and Investment Framework (PIF)

The PIF was launched in December 2010 at the CAADP Business Meeting. In April 2011, with support from the FAO, a mission was commissioned to create a Road Map for implementation of the PIF. An independent specialist conducted consultations with all key stakeholders including Government Ministries, Development Institutions as well as Private Sector and NGO representatives. Resulting from this process was a clear and defined Road Map outlining specific actions and responsibilities aimed to move the PIF agenda into action. This

Road Map was utilized as a reference in the production of Annual Work Plans for the individual TCs and Secretariat.

The first annual Review of the PIF was initiated in late 2011. The process included the production of various Issue Papers on pertinent issues in each of the three TCs as well as cross-cutting issues of Institutional Capacity, Monitoring and Evaluation, Aid Effectiveness, Fiduciary and the Integration of the Climate Resilient Green Economy into the PIF. The Review has been carried out in early 2012 with final reports tabled and its recommendations are currently being considered and acted upon.

Database

The RED&FS Database was expanded in 2011 to include data from NGO and MoA sources. Information was solicited from these institutions and inputted into the database. The Database was moved to the MoA server and established at www.moa-redfs.gov.et

Regional Aid Effectiveness Workshop

A “Regional Aid Effectiveness and Experiences Sharing Workshop” was conducted in Adama in September, which brought together Federal, Regional, Local Government and Development Partner representatives in order to; Inform regional and grass root level stakeholders about the on-going aid effectiveness agenda at the Federal Level (the RED&FS, DAG); Jointly review and assess the appropriateness of the various implementation approaches and strategies adopted with emphasis on their harmonization potential as well as their alignment to the government policies and strategies; Share best experiences and potentials for the scaling-up of the identified best practices in the area of food security, and Reinforcing coordination by learning from the current mechanisms at both the Federal and Regional/Zonal and Wereda levels. The workshop resulted in a comprehensive Report.

Agricultural Growth Technical Committee (AGTC)

Many of the activities of the AGTC revolved around the launch and activities of the Agricultural Growth Program. The Agricultural Growth Program was launched in March 2011. The AGP focuses its investments on agricultural extension and scaling-up of best practices, agricultural commercialization in particular through value chain development, and small-scale infrastructure development including micro- and small-scale irrigation, water and soil conservation in a watershed approach, rural roads, and physical markets. It was designed as a 5-year program working in 83 woredas in 4 regions: Amhara; Oromiya; Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), and Tigray. The target population are small-holder farmers and in particular women and young people, but also agro-dealers, cooperatives, and other stakeholders along agricultural input and output markets. Its approach is one of combining 'bottom-up' community-level planning and implementation and more 'top-down' elements driven by market opportunities. Currently a total of eight DPs have come together under the leadership of the Government to the program. Total DP commitments have grown from the original predicted US\$281m, to over US\$326m plus additional AGP-aligned projects such as the NL-funded CASCAPE.

The AGTC also recognized that, where the AGP is geographically focused on high potential highland areas, there was also a need for attention to lowland, predominately livestock based agricultural development. The AGTC has initiated the formation of a Livestock and Pastoralism Technical Working Group in order to address this sector and coordinate support for it. The AGTC was also, as all TCs were, heavily involved in the PIF Review with the production of Issue Papers on "Future Expansion of the AGP" and "Public-Private Partnership".



Fast Facts

High Level Forum:

High Level Forums (HLFs) are held between the DAG and government officials at ministerial levels to dialogue on harmonization issues as well as policy and progress on implementation of the national poverty reduction strategy. The HLF is co-chaired by the Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and the DAG co-chairs.

SLMTC

The establishment of four task forces was decided during the 15 August 2011 meeting of the SLM TC. The decision was based on the good experience with the Land Administration and Use Task Force established in 2010. The new task forces are: Best Practices; Capacity Development; Small Scale Irrigation and; Climate Change.

A CRGE Coordination Unit has been established under the MoA responsible for CRGE issues in the agriculture sector. The Unit is housed under the NRM Directorate and is currently recruiting the necessary staff with the support of development partners. Study Tours were organized to Rwanda, Vietnam and Thailand. The main objective of the tours, which involved land administration personnel from the federal and regional levels, was to learn the land administration and use systems of the countries. An SLM Knowledge Base was developed by the SLMP Coordination Office with the support of GIZ-SLM. The Knowledge Base was launched on 11 April 2011 in the presence of members of the SLM stakeholders. The Knowledge Base needs to be populated with best practices and information to be ready for use.

One of the activities in the action plan of the TC was the publication of a book on capacity building strategy for small scale irrigation. A book titled "Small Scale Irrigation Capacity Building Strategy for Ethiopia" was published in October 2011. The strategy was based on the small scale irrigation situation analysis and capacity needs assessment study (which was also published in October 2011) undertaken two years back. The assessment was made by experts from Israel, GIZ-SLM and MoA under the auspices of the "Enhancing Irrigation Efficiency as a Tool for adaptation to Climate Change", a tripartite cooperation project among Ethiopia, Germany and Israel.

The TC and its member institutions exerted some effort to convince more development partners to support the flagship Program, the SLMP. Consequently, the European Union Delegation is supporting

a complimentary project to the SLMP. The "Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): Building the National Capacity and Knowledge on Climate Change Resilient actions will be implemented in 34 micro-watersheds within the SLMP sites.

The SLM TC prepared two Issue Papers for presentation at the PIF Review Retreat. The first paper dealt with the integration of CRGE Strategy into the PIF. The paper was developed by the Climate Change task Force of the TC. The second paper dealt with overall SLM issues. This paper was a consolidation of the issue papers developed by the Capacity Development, Small Scale Irrigation and Best Practices Task Forces.

AFD, CIDA and Norway have been undertaking appraisals for supporting the SLMPDRMFS TC. The DRMFS TC continued to have regular bi-monthly meetings of the Joint Strategic Oversight Committee (JSOC). These meetings bring together Federal and Regional Government Representatives and Development Partners to discuss ongoing developments in the Food Security and Disaster Risk Management sectors.

An International Day for Disaster Risk Management held in October attracted international attendance and is expected to be an annual event. Best practices were presented, compiled and documented. Also in October, a four member team of DRM experts from Asia were deployed to Bahir Dar University to provide technical assistance in elevating the courses and degree programmes and research agenda on DRM to international standards.

The new DRM policy and SPIF were ongoing issues in 2011. The DRM Policy has been presented to the Council of Ministers and is pending final revisions and approval. The SPIF continues to evolve with joint participation and once finalized will guide donor support for DRM. Discussions with EPA on the integration of DRM and CCA were initiated and are ongoing. Likewise, integration with NRMS on integrated water resource development has been initiated.

The Food Security Programme

The FSP is a comprehensive programme with the goal to mitigate food insecurity in Ethiopia. The FSP is delivered largely through the PSNP and HABP. From June to November 2011, a Review on the 2010 FSP Impact Assessment was conducted with a consulting firm hired to assist the process. Workshops were conducted at federal and regional level to discuss the findings. Results indicated that the PSNP has not only arrested the downward trend in year-on-year livelihoods deterioration prior to 2005, but reversed that trend since 2005. Food security for PSNP households has increased by more than one and a half months across the country and depending on programme implementation efficiency, substantially more in some areas. The assessment indicates that the PSNP not only protects people during times of food stress, but prevents deterioration in assets and acts as the pre-condition for growth in food deficit areas.

Funding requirements for the FSP were presented to Government and development partners at a high level forum on September 08, 2011. Following that meeting, DFID, DANIDA, and WB allocated additional funding for the programme.

Between the months of January and August 2011, PSNP delivered transfers to 7.6 million chronically food insecure people and approximately 1 million transitory food insecure people benefitted from transfers as a result of the la Nina drought event. The PSNP expanded between August-November, through the Risk Financing mechanism to provide temporary transfers to a total of 9.6 million people. 6.5 million of these were PSNP beneficiaries, and others were those in need of temporary support due to the regional drought. The number of people graduating out of the PSNP in 2011 was low, partly as a result of the drought. Overall trends in graduation since 2010 are lower than predicted in the GTP.

8. Transport Sector Working Group (TSWG)

The TSWG is the main forum for policy dialogue in the Transport Sector. The quality of the sector policy dialogue registered meaningful progress in 2011 and the two subgroups established at the end of 2010 helped improve the coverage of the rural access, mobility and road safety topics.

The TSWG's priorities for 2011 were:

- Promoting participatory approaches and membership enlargement.
- Enhancing the dialogue in the areas of Rural Access/Mobility and Road Safety.
- Promoting awareness in the transport sector and the visibility of TSWG.

The group members decided to extend the current plan up to June 2012 and to align new planning with the Ethiopian fiscal year. The forum managed to achieve higher level of participation, more institutions and officials attended to the meetings. The Rural Access and Mobility Subgroup favoured important exchanges of information amongst PBS and PSNP and road sector stakeholders. These non sectoral programs are very active in financing rural roads but there were risks of overlapping actions. The road safety subgroup focused its activities on the UN Road Safety Decade Action Plan. The activities of the TSWG were presented in November 2011 at the Ethiopian Road Authority (ERA) annual review meeting.

Annex 1. Summary of DAG Events in 2011

Date	DAG Event	Major Issues Discussed	Comments and Follow Up Actions
20 January	DAG Heads of Agency meeting	Review of previous minutes and decisions Humanitarian Update Resettlement CSSG Briefing Multilateral Chair and UN participation Paris Survey: Agreement on data for multi-donor programmes Work plan for 2011 Retreat and TWG meetings Briefings and Discussions (Social protection, PEFA, Safety Nets) Follow up on GTP final document and HLF AOB	DAG Co-Chairs to meet with Minister Sufian Ahmed to discuss proposed agenda and dates for the next HLF. DAG agencies to indicate interest to take over the Governance working group chair position from the EU. ToR to be drafted for an international consultant for strengthening safeguards in multi-donor programmes.
4th & 7 th February	DAG Ex-Com Meetings with TWGs Chairs	Priority areas of focus for respective TWGs in 2011 Concerns and Challenges Areas TWGs would like the HOAs/Ex-Com support	Dedicate champions from the HoAs for each TWG Ex-Com to meet TWGs chairs two to three times a year. HoA level intervention to facilitate TWG dialogue at ministerial level.
24th February	DAG Heads of Agency meeting	Presentation on M&E financing by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA). Resettlement (Feedback from missions and plans for HOA participation). Preparations for the HLF. Executive Committee's proposal on the DAG Technical Working Groups (TWGs). Proposed DAG Annual Work plan. Human Rights Watch.	Follow up on discussion of M&E indicators and funding needs ahead of the HLF. DAG members to volunteer staff to enhance the DAG M&E group. March DAG HoA meeting to focus on preparation for the HLF.

Date	DAG Event	Major Issues Discussed	Comments and Follow Up Actions
15 th March	11th HLF	<p>Opening Remark</p> <p>GTP Financing</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Commune Programme</p> <p>Civil Society</p> <p>AOB</p> <p>Aid Management and Utilisation</p> <p>Aid Effectiveness</p> <p>Closing Remarks</p>	<p>HLF and APR to be held more regularly.</p> <p>Government to consider undertaking mid-term HICES and WMS surveys to complement the 5year survey intervals.</p> <p>The Aid Effectiveness Taskforce to be revitalised with updated ToR and Action Plan.</p> <p>Aid Management Platform to be made operational and accessible to donors.</p> <p>Government and DAG to prepare examples of good practice for presentation at Busan 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.</p>
7 th April	DAG HoA Meeting	<p>Review of previous minutes and decisions</p> <p>Humanitarian Update</p> <p>Resettlement</p> <p>CSSG Briefing</p> <p>Multilateral Chair and UN participation</p> <p>Paris Survey: Agreement on data for multi-donor programmes</p> <p>Work plan for 2011</p> <p>Retreat and TWG meetings</p> <p>Briefings and Discussions (Social protection, PEFA, Safety Nets)</p> <p>Follow up on GTP final document and HLF</p> <p>AOB</p>	<p>Acceptance of the new structure by the working groups with assurance that the linkage would continue using the Heads of Agency.</p> <p>An emergency Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team meeting is scheduled for second week of April 2011.</p>
12 th May	DAG HoA Meeting	<p>Introduction of MoWCYA Strategic initiatives in line with the sector GTP.</p> <p>Existing and ongoing programmes and major accomplishments from the gender pooled Fund (GPF) support.</p> <p>Future Directions and working modality with partners (enhancing the level of support to programme level)</p>	<p>Meeting to be set up with Minister Sufian Ahmed to discuss date and agenda of the next HLF and solicit government endorsement of the last HLF minutes.</p>

Date	DAG Event	Major Issues Discussed	Comments and Follow Up Actions
9 th June	DAG HoA Meeting	Humanitarian Update Preparation and dates for GTP Discussions with MOFED Review of GTP Analysis and Indicators Finalization of Governance Group TORs and discussion on TA Request Report back on Aid Effectiveness Taskforce meeting AOB	DAG proposed Indicators be shared with MoFED and CSA for the government's feedback.
7 th July	DAG HoA	Review of Minutes of Action Points from the Last DAG Meeting. Humanitarian Update High Level Forum (HLF) OECD DAC Survey AOB Aid Effectiveness Task Force Update	DAG to follow up with MoFED on the draft Aid Effectiveness ToRs and Action Plan. HoAs to validate the information in the draft OECD report.
1 st September	DAG HoA Meeting	Humanitarian Situation (OCHA) Preparations for HLF Follow up on AMU Study and Recruitment of Consultant DAG Retreat Aligning DAG Pooled Funds with the GTP The DAG Secretariat Mapping of the Sector Groups and finalization of SWG/TWG structure AOB	The template and request for General pooled fund contributions should be resent to the DAG. An Ad-Hoc meeting of the EHCT to be called for further discussion. DAG Secretariat to share the proposed dates in October for the DAG retreat.
8 th September	12th HLF	I. Opening Session II. Presentations and Discussion Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) Aid Effectiveness Update on Food Security, humanitarian and the link with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) 4. CSO 5. Closing Remarks	DAG to provide the Terms of Reference for the proposed Joint M&E Taskforce Minister Sufian asked Minister Seleshi Getahun to follow up on discussion with the DAG focal points to develop the joint DRM investment framework document. CSO SWG must be operational as soon as possible.

Date	DAG Event	Major Issues Discussed	Comments and Follow Up Actions
6 th October	DAG HoA Meeting	Previous Minutes HLF Follow up DAG Retreat Recruitment of AMU Consultant Regional engagement mapping AOB	DFID to discuss with the government on the composition of the small group dialogue. RED&FS secretariat to provide information on agriculture and food security and the DAG would provide information on regional programmes to the DAG Secretariat.
12 October	DAG Retreat	Review of DAG Work plan DAG Secretariat Presentation on DAG Pooled Funds Commitments and Financing of Pooled Funds Technical Working Groups Views on Economic and Business outlook Sector Working Groups Wrap and Conclusions	Generic ToR for SWGs would be developed by the Aid Effectiveness Taskforce. DAG agencies to contribute USD 20,000 membership fee per annum. Secretariat to inform the DAG on the implication of closing the three pooled funds. Identify clear and separate functions of UNDP in terms of the General Pooled Fund. Project document for the DAG General Pooled Fund would be drafted under the guidance of World Bank and Italian Cooperation. The DAG would not set up any new Pooled Funds.
9 th November	DAG Ex-Com Meeting with the Co-Chairs	Introduction of the new TWG/SWG structure Definition and discussion on what being an 'independent' TWG What it means for the TWGs to be self-managing Options for Pooled Fund Arrangements (specifically for Education and M&E)	Drafting of a template for ToR for all SWGs Aid Effectiveness Task Force (AE TF); Suggest a letter from MOFED to other line ministers to invite them to be responsible for dialogue in SWG structures (AE TF). Updated version of the dialogue structure to be sent to the TWGs.

Date	DAG Event	Major Issues Discussed	Comments and Follow Up Actions
10 th November	DAG HoA meeting	Update on the Humanitarian Situation Review of Minutes and Action Points from last meeting Retreat follow up actions and decisions DAG Pooled Funds (next steps and options) SWGs and TWGs (finalize and communicate decisions to groups) DAG Secretariat Resettlement, Environment and Land Issue Preparations for 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness Civil Society Sector Working Group (CSWG) Brief on Macroeconomic Developments (World Bank)	The DAG Co-Chairs would meet with MoFED to discuss DAG's decision on restructuring and pooled funds and next steps. UNDP senior management would review implications of DAG restructuring on DAG Secretariat staff. DAG to respond to CSSG request for the support of a legal expert to analyse the 30-70 CSO guidelines.
8 th December	DAG HoA Meeting	Review of Minutes of the last meeting Update on the Humanitarian Situation GTP and Annual Progress Reviews New project document for DAG Pooled Fund Feedback on the first CSSWG meeting with Minister Shiferaw Teklemariam Aid Effectiveness expert financed by EU Calendar and Work Plan for 2012 (DAG Priorities) A.O.B.	The UN DSA Rate would be shared by the DAG Secretariat. DAG to review the draft DAG workplan and send the feedback to the co-chairs. The Ex.Com would be responsible for finalizing the plan. DAG HoAs to share information for inclusion in the Calendar of Events.

Annex 2. Summary of Support Areas and Results Achieved in 2011

Main areas of work	Support activities	Results achieved	Future Work	DAG Partners
Enhanced donor coordination and support to harmonization and enhanced policy dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalizing the DAG partnership structures for enhanced policy dialogue; Coordination and management of DAG activities; Government participation in Busan Conference on Aid Effectiveness; Support to the Aid Management Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key policy discussions on GTP financing, the macro economy, the commune programme, civil society and other issues of mutual concern. Aid effectiveness and harmonization in Ethiopia assessed by the 2011 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration resulting in development of Aid Effectiveness Action Plan; Progress towards significant improvements in quality of country level aid data; Streamlining of the government-donor dialogue structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly HLF meetings based on a mutually agreed agenda between the DAG and Government for ; Enhancing capacity of DAG Secretariat to support policy dialogue and donor coordination Expediting donor and government obligations and commitments on Aid Effectiveness through the Action Plan, particularly on use of country systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFED
Strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems of GTP to ensure informed decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Income & Consumption Expenditure and Welfare Monitoring (HICES & WM) Surveys Technological and Administration support to the WMU of MoFED Annual Progress Review (APR) of GTP Data Systems and Economy-wide Modeling to Support Policy Analysis in Ethiopia Evaluation of the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, to determine the impact of the national development and poverty reduction strategies. Enhanced understanding of the nature and distribution of poverty in all its dimensions Data for compiling household accounts in the System of National Accounts (SNA), and for construction of Consumer Price Indices provided. Institutional capacity development provided to CSA and WMU to effectively fulfil their mandate. Rapid turnaround and analysis of data in comparison to the 2004/2005 HICE and WM surveys. HICES and WMS reports produced for policy and planning for GTP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative Meeting on the APR of the GTP; Support to rapid dissemination and analysis of data from HICES and WMS; Capacity development for data analysis. For 2012 onwards, alternative management arrangements are being sought, so limited activities are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA, MoFED (WMU)

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Strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems of GTP to ensure informed decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Income & Consumption Expenditure and Welfare Monitoring (HICES & WM) Surveys Technological and Administration support to the WMU of MoFED Annual Progress Review (APR) of GTP Data Systems and Economy-wide Modeling to Support Policy Analysis in Ethiopia Evaluation of the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, to determine the impact of the national development and poverty reduction strategies. Enhanced understanding of the nature and distribution of poverty in all its dimensions Data for compiling household accounts in the System of National Accounts (SNA), and for construction of Consumer Price Indices provided. Institutional capacity development provided to CSA and WMU to effectively fulfil their mandate. Rapid turnaround and analysis of data in comparison to the 2004/2005 HICE and WM surveys. HICES and WMS reports produced for policy and planning for GTP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative Meeting on the APR of the GTP; Support to rapid dissemination and analysis of data from HICES and WMS; Capacity development for data analysis. For 2012 onwards, alternative management arrangements are being sought, so limited activities are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA, MoFED (WMU)

Main areas of work	Support activities	Results achieved	Future Work	DAG Partners
Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of education development initiatives as well as policy formulation of ESDP IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to capacity development through training and participation in conference; • Annual Progress Review of the ESDP IV; • Strategic studies on the Education Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and skills of key personnel strengthened; • Tools and techniques for effectively organizing and managing the sector provided; • Coherence and harmonization of support to the education sector enhanced through ARM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Review Meeting • Joint Review Mission • For 2012 onwards, alternative management arrangements are being sought, so limited activities are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education;
Ensuring Gender issues are appropriately mainstreamed and reflected in GTP and sectoral policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to participation of policy makers in conferences and exchange visits; • Capacity Development; • Technical Assistance; • Support to participatory dialogue on gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to lead, design and implement policies has significantly improved; • Visibility and profile of policy makers in the gender machinery has been enhanced; • Technical capacity provided to the Ministry filled critical capacity gaps within the ministry, particularly in analytical work, planning and gender mainstreaming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-donor interventions will be undertaken through the UN Joint Programme on Gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women, Youth and Child Affairs

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