

Joint Context Analysis

Ethiopia

September 2015

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List of Abbreviations

ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
AEMFI	Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions
AGP	Agricultural Growth Programme
AGP	Agricultural Growth Programme
AHRI	Armauer Hansen Research Institute
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical & Research Foundation
	Académie de Recherche et d'Enseignement supérieur – Commission de la Coopération au
ARES-CCD	Développement (Academy for Research and Higher Education – Commission for Development Cooperation)
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
AU	African Union
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMHS	College of Medicine and Health Sciences of Gondar University
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies
DAAD	Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (German Academic Exchange Service)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DG ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department
DGD	Directorate General Development Cooperation (Belgium)
DNDi	Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative
EHNRI	Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
EPPF	Ethiopian People's Patriotic Front
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
ETA	Ethiopian Teachers Association
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNI	Gross National Income
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HABP	Household Assets Building Programme

HE	Higher Education
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HERQA	Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSDP	Health Sector Development Plan
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
iDE	International Development Enterprises
IHP+	International Health Partnership
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITG	Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde (Institute for Tropical Medicine)
ITM	Institute for Tropical Medicine (Antwerp, Belgium)
IUC	Institutional University Cooperation
JCA	Joint Context Analysis
LGBTQIA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Queer, Intersex, Asexual
MDG	Millennium development goals
MdM	Médecins du Monde (Doctors of the World)
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MoE	Ministry of Education
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
NGA	Non-governmental Actor
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSA	Non State Actor
NTDs	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OLF	Oromo Liberation Front
ONLF	Ogaden National Liberation Front
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RUFIP	Rural Financial Intermediation Programme
Sacco	Saving and Credit Cooperative
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical Vocation Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VLIR-UOS	Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad – Universitaire Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (Flemish Interuniversity Council – University Development cooperation)
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNICEF programme)
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

A. Introduction

This Joint Context Analysis of Ethiopia leans on the law on Belgian Development cooperation (19/03/2013 altered by the law of 09/01/2014) art 2- 6°/7 and the Royal Decree of April 24th 2014, art 14 § 1 & 2. The Law on Development Cooperation art. 2-6°/7 states: "The context analysis aimed at civil society, the decentralised administrations and public institutions and the conditions which enable their strengthening, prepared by several NGAs based on their own context analyses and similar exercises conducted in the country or the region"

This Joint Context Analysis aims at an analysis of the context in Ethiopia and of the opportunities to collaborate for the non-governmental actors (NGAs) from 2017 until 2026. This document should primarily be seen as an opportunity to identify possible ways of cooperation, complementarity and synergy. This document is not a presentation of specific programmes or projects but a projection exercise for the mid- to long-term.

If this document will be approved, this JCA will become an important reference for:

- The programmes that will be submitted to DGD, in which each specific objective will need to demonstrate how it takes into account at least one JCA;
- A report on the implementation of the, in this document identified, opportunities for complementarity and synergy, to be submitted in 2019;
- The allocation of DGD funding related to synergy initiatives.

Together the participating NGAs submit this JCA for approval to the Belgian minister of Development Cooperation.

This JCA is an initiative of the Belgian NGAs that foresee the possibility to plan intervention(s) in Ethiopia in the coming 10 years. These are the following:

Lead:

Name of NGA	Address of NGA	Contact person
VLIR-UOS	Bolwerksquare 1a 1050 Brussels	Koen De Koster Wannes Verbeeck

Participating NGAs (alphabetically):

Name of NGA	Address of NGA	Contact person
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Damiaanactie – Action Damien	Leopold II-laan 263 1081 Brussels	Alex Jaucot Alex.Jaucot@actiondamien.be
Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde (ITM)	Nationalestraat 155 2000 Antwerpen	Johan van Griensven jvangriensven@itg.be
Miel Maya Honing	Rue Ste-Walburge 207 4000 Liège	Elsa Demoulin elsa.demoulin@maya.be
Médecins du Monde Belgique –Dokters van de Wereld België	Rue Botanique 75 1210 Brussels	Stéphane Heymans Adjoint.desk1@medecinsdumonde.be
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1. Description of the JCA-process, the participation of the ANGAs, the involvement of the local partners and eventually other participating partners

1.1. Description of the JCA process

This document was drafted by VLIR-UOS (as lead organisation in this joint effort) and based on the extensive inputs of information by the involved NGAs. The 'Vademecum' established by 11.11.11 and CNCD served as a reference for the layout of this Joint Context Analysis.

The analyses on different issues found below was based on existing analyses, and additional information was provided by different NGAs on several occasions. The drafts that were produced were presented to the NGAs for feedback. There were several meetings and workshops organised in Brussels where information was collected and feedback was provided. A meeting/workshop was organised in Addis Ababa where local experts and partners could provide their analyses. Their input was fundamental in the production of this document.

Time	Activity
	First meeting (in Brussels) with participating NGAs
Feb 27	Mapping of past programmes / projects / synergy / partnership projects
	Task division and planning
March 15	Input for chapter 3 (general)
	Input for chapter 3 (sector/theme)
March 30	Contributions for chapter 4-5-6 (general)
	Contributions for chapter 4-5-6 (per sector/theme)
April 21	Draft chapters 2-3-4-5-6
	Second Meeting (in Brussels) with participating NGAs
May 5	Feedback on chapters 3,4,5 and 6
	Input for chapters 7, 8, 9 and 10
May 21	Written contributions for chapters 7-8-9 and 10
June 2	Workshop in Addis Ababa with local experts, local partners and NGAs
June 15	Preliminary draft
July 15	Feedback from JCA members
Sep 1	Final meeting
Sep 16	Final draft
Sep 30	Feedback & approval
Oct 16	Submission of JCA

1.2. Participation of the NGAs

This Context Analysis is a joined effort of the organisations mentioned above. Since there are relatively few Belgian NGAs active in Ethiopia, there was no need for the establishment of theme based working groups within this JCA.

The NGAs have contributed information and analyses on different issues and have thus supported the Lead in drafting this document. In order to share this information, allow all actors to comment, and

deepen their contributions, three meetings were set up in Brussels where all NGAs met and discussed a draft of this JCA.

1.3. Involvement of local partners and local offices

The local partners of the Belgian NGAs active in Ethiopia were closely involved in the writing of this document. Those NGAs who are already active in Ethiopia have consulted their partners in order to collect information and (existing) analyses that are discussed in this document.

On June 2nd, these partners were invited to attend the workshop organised in Addis Ababa. Here they worked together with local experts, people from the Belgian Embassy and Belgian staff of VLIR-UOS (the Lead organisation) during a one-day workshop. The analyses of the local partners provided during this consultation resulted in stronger analyses and more up-to-date information in this JCA. These local partners and stakeholders were also involved in the rest of the process. They were actively consulted on different drafts, were asked to develop certain parts of the JCA document, etc.

1.4. Involvement of other local actors

The lead organisation of this JCA has contacted the Belgian Embassy in Ethiopia in order to organise a workshop held in Addis Ababa. The workshop aimed at collecting crucial input from partner organisations of the Belgian NGAs active in Ethiopia. Because the participants of this workshop were very active, knowledgeable and willing to contribute to this document, their input can be found through this document. The workshop was organised in the building of the Belgian Embassy and hosted by mister Hugues Chantry, the Belgian Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Christophe Van Der Beke, Associate Professor of Constitutional Law and Federalism at the Addis Ababa based Ethiopian Civil Service University, has provided some critical input on this document concerning issues on federalism, local government, good governance and human rights.

Since Ethiopia is not an official partner country of the Belgian development aid, there are only limited Belgian bilateral programmes or projects implemented in Ethiopia. There is, however, the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS), which is also active in Ethiopia. Caritas International did have a BFFS project in Eastern Tigray that phased out in June 2015.

This JCA also benefited from many existing analyses of other organisations, amongst others the EU Roadmap for civil society (see further).

1.5. Disclaimer/neutrality

The text of the JCA is meant to reflect the exchanges among organisations about their point of view from a technical and operational perspective.

Specific viewpoints, based on the information in this context analysis, are only binding whenever it's explicitly referred to as an organisation's viewpoint, hence they are no shared points of view for all participating organisations.

Moreover, the information that is cited cannot be considered as a political or ideological judgments of the organisations.

B. Programmes, projects that were implemented

2. Mapping of programmes, projects, synergy-projects and partnerships that were implemented by the NGAs during the last 5 years in Ethiopia.

All dates mentioned in this document follow the Gregorian calendar, not the Ethiopian calendar.

2.1. Table with programmes and projects

Name of NGA	Project - Programme	Start	End	Title	Main domain of Intervention	Partner	Total Budget €	Region	Gender component?	Environment component?
VLIR- UOS	Progr.	2013	2014	Institutional University Cooperation with Mekelle University (MU) (phase out)	Other	Mekelle University	€115.000,00	Tigray	Yes	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Progr.	2012	2017	Institutional University Cooperation with Jimma University (JU) (phase 2)	Other	Jimma University	€3.060.000,00	Oromia	Yes	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2010	2015	Establishment of national doctoral school at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Addis Ababa University	Agriculture and rural sector	Addis Ababa University	€330.000,00	Addis Ababa	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2010	2015	Water and sediment budgets of Lake Tana for optimisation of land management and water allocation	Agriculture and rural sector	Bahir Dar University	€330.000,00	Amhara	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2011	2015	Land and water research for sustainable livelihood in the south Ethiopian Rift Valley	Agriculture and rural sector	Arba Minch University	€299.863,00	SNNPR ¹	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2013	2018	Technologies to reduce postharvest losses of Ethiopian fresh fruit	Agriculture and rural sector	Addis Ababa University	€299.774,00	Addis Ababa	No	Yes

¹ SNNPR stands for Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region. One of the nine regional states in Ethiopia

VLIR- UOS	Project	2013	2018	Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Support Public Administration and/or Development Management Programmes at Ambo University	Education	Ambo University	€299.754,00	Oromia	No	No
VLIR- UOS	Project	2013	2018	Trypanozoma equiperdum- venereal pathogenity and transmission	Health	Addis Ababa University	€299.338,00	Oromia	No	No
VLIR- UOS	Project	2013	2018	Integrated geographical research for sustainable land management in the closed basins along the Rift Valley in northern Ethiopia	Environment	Mekelle University	€299.998,00	Tigray	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Novel tsetse fly monitoring tools and control interventions for bovine trypanosomosis in the Ethiopian tsetse fly belt	Agriculture and rural sector	Addis Ababa University	€68.730,00	Oromia	No	No
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Rapid land use and cover changes and the hydrogeomorphic impact in rural western Shoa (Oromya Region), as driven by the proximity of Addis Ababa city (Ethiopia)	Environment	Ambo University	€73.470,00	Oromia	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Social organization and potential for development of smallholder dairy farming in Tigray Region, Northern Ethiopia	Agriculture and rural sector	Mekelle University	€74.938,00	Tigray	Yes	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Taking local customs seriously: The governance of credit and finance in the Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia	Social Economy	Mekelle University	€74.250,00	Tigray	Yes	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Domestic, peridomestic and wild rodent population ecology, their public health and pest importance in Wolita and Dawro zones, Southern Ethiopia	Health	Wolaita Sodo University	€74.633,00	SNNPR	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Professionalization in the Diabetes Care Area (PDCA)	Health	Mekelle University	€62.450,00	Tigray	Yes	No
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2017	Fishery development in Tigray: Ecological potential and consequences	Agriculture and rural sector	Mekelle University	€98.702,00	Tigray	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Statistical research planning in action (North South South Cooperation)	Education	Jimma University	€12.650,00	Oromia	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Building institutional capacity building in information science teaching and research through	Education	Jimma University	€33.396,00	Oromia	No	Yes

				joint post graduate education partnership (North South South Cooperation)						
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Sustainability of groundwater: development of a methodology (North South South Cooperation)	Water	Mekelle University	€26.245,00	Tigray	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Agro-ecosystems mapping by low cost photogrammetry, based on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) (North South South Cooperation)	Agriculture and rural sector	Jimma University	€19.643,00	Oromia	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Set-up of a HPV reference centre and establishment of HPV research network within the African region taking VLIR-UOS collaborations as a step stone (North South South Cooperation)	Health	Jimma University	€19.594,00	Oromia	Yes	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2016	Remediation of fluoride in drinking water sources: inventory of technologies	Water	Jimma University	€24.867,00	Oromia	No	Yes
VLIR- UOS	Project	2014	2015	Implementation of unified communication system for improved and efficient collaboration among the university community	Education	Jimma University	€199.709,00	Oromia	No	Yes
Caritas International	Progr.	2008	2015	"Improving food security for vulnerable households in fifteen Tabias belonging to the Woreds Ganta-Afeshum and Gulomakda, Eastern Tigray"	Agriculture and rural sector	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat	€3.495.600,00	Tigray	Yes	Yes
Caritas International	Progr.	2011	2012	Supplementary food program for 900 malnourished children younger than 5 and 450 breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women – drinking water supply for 400 people in Irob Woreda.	Other	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat	€202.000,00	Tigray	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2011	2012	Improving the food security status in Wuhdet, Hidmo and Arkudi PAs of Abala woreda (Afar region) through small-scale irrigation	Agriculture and rural sector	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat Mekelle Branch	€40.000,00	Tigray	Yes	No

Caritas International	Project	2012	2015	Improving food security status of vulnerable households living in Enderta-Aba'ala watershed	Agriculture and rural sector	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat Mekelle Branch	€750.000,00	Tigray	Yes	Yes
Caritas International	Project	2014	2015	Improving potable water supply of Asanglola-lana, Murga and Arkudi communities	Water	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat Mekelle Branch	€40.000,00	Afar	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2012	2015	Improving food security of vulnerable people in Kindo Koyisha woreda of Wolaita zone	Agriculture and rural sector	Soddo Catholic Secretariat	€600.000,00	SNNPR	Yes	Yes
Caritas International	Project	2012	2013	Food security for the minority groups of Menja in Bonga area	Agriculture and rural sector	Jimma-Bonga Catholic Secretariat	€9.280,00	SNNPR	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2013	2014	Improving livelihood of minority Menjas in apostolic vicariate of Jimma Bonga	Agriculture and rural sector	Jimma-Bonga Catholic Secretariat	€20.000,00	SNNPR	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2014	2015	Diversifying household income in Gimbo woreda, Kafa zone	Agriculture and rural sector	Jimma-Bonga Catholic Secretariat	€17.976,00	SNNPR	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2012	2013	Sustainable productive rural capacity building project for the rural poor in six woredas of SNNP region.	Agriculture and rural sector	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat	€658.260,00	SNNPR	Yes	Yes
Caritas International	Project	2014	2016	Sustainable agriculture and food security enhancement through integrated recovery support mechanisms (SAFE) in Damot Pulasa, Dugna-Fango and Boloso-Sorie Woredas of Wolayta Zone of SNNPRS	Agriculture and rural sector	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat	€766.605,00	SNNPR	Yes	No

Caritas International	Project	2014	2014	Emergency clothing support for unaccompanied South Sudanese Children (Refugees) in Gambella Regional State	Other	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat	€20.000,00	Gambella	No	No
Caritas International	Project	2015	2016	Improving access to safe and adequate water in Dergajen Tabia, Enderta, Eastern Tigray	Water	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat Mekelle Branch	€ 60.000,00	Tigray	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2015	2016	Resilience of household food security in Gurage Zone, Cheha Woreda.	Agriculture and rural sector	Emdibir Catholic Secretariat	€ 25.000,00	SNNPR	Yes	No
Caritas International	Project	2015	2017	Sustainable intensification for food security of vulnerable households in 15 Tabias belonging to the Woredas Ganta-Afeshum and Gulomakda, Eastern Tigray	Agriculture and rural sector	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat	€ 192.000,00	Tigray	Yes	Yes
SOS FAIM	Progr.	2011	2013	Improved access of rural population to appropriate financial services	Agriculture and rural sector	Buusaa Gonofaa MFI & SFPI MFI	€300.403,00	Oromia/ Ahmara	Yes	No
SOS FAIM	Progr.	2011	2013	Strengthening of value chains and peasant's organisations	Agriculture and rural sector	Facilitators for Change (FC	€216.140,00	Oromia/ Ahmara	Yes	Yes
SOS FAIM	Progr.	2014	2016	Improved access of rural population to appropriate financial services	Agriculture and rural sector	Buusaa Gonofaa MFI & SFPI MFI	€362.359,00	Oromia/ Ahmara	Yes	Yes
SOS FAIM	Progr.	2014	2016	Strengthening of management, technical and commercial abilities of the Debrelibanose Cooperative	Agriculture and rural sector	Hundee	€253.172,00	Oromia	Yes	Yes
ITG	Progr.	2014	2016	Institutional collaboration Gondar University via Third framework agreement programme between DGCD and ITM (FA3) SWITCHING THE POLES	Health	Gondar University	€450.000,00	Amhara	No	No

ITG	Project	2012	2016	FP7 project - AfricoLeish (coordinated by DNDi)	Health	Gondar University	€3.000.000,00	Amhara	No	No
ITG	Project	2014	2018	Sofi Grant (Flemish Ministry of Economy, Sciences and Innovation) Leishmaniasis clinical research	Health	Gondar University	€333.333,00	Amhara	No	No
Miel Maya Honing	Project	2011	2013	Farmers innovative centers	Agriculture and rural sector	Association of Innovation for Development on Beekeeping and its Results	<30.000	Tigray	Yes	Yes

2.2. Synergy Programmes

No synergy programmes between Belgian NGAs were set up in Ethiopia thus far.

2.3. Partnerships in collaboration with governments

No direct governmental collaborations were set up with Belgian NGAs in Ethiopia before

2.4. Links with JCAs in neighbouring countries

Ethiopia is not included in thematic or regional JCAs. There might be opportunities to elaborate links with the Kenya JCA, the only neighbouring country with a JCA in process. Regional cooperation opportunities with South Africa might also be interesting.

2.5. Assessment of synergy

Sectors

From the table above, it is clear that the current focus of projects is on agriculture and the rural sector. Almost all actors active in Ethiopia have experience with this sector, which would make synergy within this sector possible in the future.

Next to agriculture, several projects have been working on health, education and water. Tuberculosis is an area where different partners are working on (VLIR-UOS, ITM, Damian Foundation). Furthermore, VLIR-UOS also worked on Environment and Social Economy.

There is also an interesting similarity between the institutional cooperation to universities (eg Mekelle and Jimma – via VLIR-UOS) and the institutional collaboration with Gondar University (ITM). Synergy is also possible in the field of animal health and nutrition since ITM also plans to work in this area.

Regions

Most projects focus on the regions of Tigray, Oromia, Amhara and SNNPR, a few work in Afar and Addis Ababa. This regional focus could enable further synergy between the Belgian NGAs in the future. On the other hand, no projects or programmes have been set up in the smaller regions of Gambela (except for a modest humanitarian aid project funded by Caritas International), Benishangul-Gumuz or the smaller city areas of Harari and Dire Dawa. Somali Region, one of the biggest region of the country, hasn't seen any programmes or projects either. However, since the region has been cut off for aid agencies, INGOs, NGAs and journalists by the Ethiopian government since 2007², this does not reflect the interest of the Belgian NGAs.

Actors

A number of existing synergies and complementarities can be identified, including:

- The potential partner of Miel Maya Honing – the Association of innovation for development on beekeeping and its results (Ma'ar) – is in fact a spin-off of the VLIR-UOS supported IUC programme with Mekelle University
- One of the VLIR-UOS programme coordinators, Prof. Kassa (Mekelle University), is in the Board of Caritas Ethiopia
- The Ethiopia desk officer of Caritas (Belgium) is also involved in a VLIR-UOS supported project (social organization and potential for development of smallholder dairy farming in Tigray Region) as a promoter
- 1 person from a VLIR-UOS partner university (MU) is member of the Caritas supervision board
- Several Belgian academics involved in VLIR-UOS projects in Ethiopia also participate in ITM projects in Ethiopia

² Laurence Binet (2011) 'Ethiopia. A Fool's Game in Ogaden' In Magone, Neuman and Weissman (Eds.) *Humanitarian Negotiations Revealed: The MSF Experience*, London, C. Hurst & Co Ltd. (<http://www.msf-crash.org/livres/en/acting-at-any-price/i-stories/ethiopia-a-fool-s-game-in-ogaden>)

Gender

Over half (25/46) of the projects and programmes set up in Ethiopia by Belgian NGAs include a Gender component. As it befits a crosscutting theme like gender, these are projects in all mentioned sectors and themes. Almost all NGAs have included a gender component in their projects and programmes in Ethiopia, thus making it possible for the NGAs to share knowledge and lessons learned about gender in the future.

Environment

A larger number of projects (28/46) have been working on environmental issues. For the most part, it are projects working on Agriculture, water and education that also focus on environmental issues. Almost all Belgian NGAs who were active in Ethiopia before, have included an environmental component in one or more of their programmes and projects. This makes it possible to share knowledge, experience and lessons learned amongst Belgian NGAs in the country.

C. Current situation, civil society and authorities

3. Analyses of the political, economic, social and environmental situation in Ethiopia.

3.1. Analysis of the political situation

Index or indicator	Score 2014
Freedom House Political Rights (Perfect score: 1)	6/10 = Not Free
Freedom House Civil Liberties (Perfect score: 1)	6/10 = Not Free
Corruption Perception Index Ethiopia	Ranked 110/175
Population (World Bank, 2013)	94,100,756

Worldwide Governance Indicator 2013	From -2,5 to +2,5 (best score)
Voice and Accountability	-1,29
Political stability and absence of violence	-1,39
Government effectiveness	-0,52
Regulatory quality	-1,13
Rule of law	-0,62
Control of corruption	-0,50

In 1994 Ethiopia became a federal state, after the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) toppled the Derg regime. Now, the country is divided in nine regions created along ethnic lines and two self-governing administrations. Regions themselves are divided into zones and woredas (districts). Woredas in turn are divided into kebeles, which are the lowest administrative unit to have an elected council.³ At the federal level, there are two legislative houses, the House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federation. The President is a nonexecutive Head of State. The Prime Minister is the Chief Executive, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Commander-in-Chief of the national armed forces.⁴

The Constitution of Ethiopia contains a comprehensive catalogue of fundamental rights (Chapter III) and guarantees the independence of the Judiciary.⁵ The country has ratified the most important international human rights conventions, though it has not signed or ratified their optional protocols (except for the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in 2014).⁶ Ethiopia has not signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Addis Ababa, the capital of the Federal republic of Ethiopia also hosts the seat of the African Union, ensuring Ethiopia's political influence on the African continent. Ethiopia is also a member of COMESA (Common Market for East and Southern Africa). Yet, tensions remain with several neighbouring countries, especially Eritrea and Somalia. The construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the Nile creates tensions with Sudan and Egypt, who fear the dam might restrict the flow of water.

Since 1991, the country is ruled by the EPRDF, first by Meles Zenawi (1991-2012) and currently by Hailemariam Desalegn. On 23 May 2015 national elections were held in Ethiopia, which resulted in a (expected) landslide victory of the ruling EPRDF. Although these elections resulted in a victory for the

³ Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2013 – Ethiopia European Union. P. 5

⁴ Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2013 – Ethiopia European Union. P. 4

⁵ Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1994). Available at

<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/et/et007en.pdf>

⁶ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2015). *Status of ratification*. Available at <http://indicators.ohchr.org/>

EPRDF, there was no turbulences after the elections. Previous elections have either seen a violent aftermath or were boycotted by the opposition parties. Furthermore, the government is gradually closing the political space through the passage of restrictive laws governing media, civil society and political funding. This puts the country on a path towards a de facto one-party state.⁷

The Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies or CSP, adopted in 2009, governs the registration and regulation of NGOs and CSOs. According to The International Centre for Not-For-Profit Law, the law violates international standards relating to the freedom of association. CSP restricts NGOs that receive more than 10% of their financing from foreign sources from engaging in essentially all human rights and advocacy activities.⁸ Thus the government has strict control over the strategy of NGOs. On the field (rural woredas), however, NGOs are welcomed by regional and local authorities since NGOs contribute significantly to the resources of the districts in which they operate .

Many of the armed rebel groups opposing the previous Derg regime have been disarmed after 1994. However, three important rebel groups are still actively fighting the federal government. These are the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and Ethiopian People's Patriotic Front (EPPF).⁹

3.2. Analysis of the social-economic situation

Index or indicator	Score
Human Development Index (2014)	0,435 (ranked 137)
Life expectancy at birth (World Bank, 2012)	63
GNI per capita (World Bank, 2013)	470 US\$
GDP current US\$ (World Bank 2013)	47,53 billion US\$
GINI index	33,6 (2011)

With 72% of the total population living with less than 2US\$ a day, poverty is a major problem in Ethiopia.¹⁰ The population in Ethiopia is generally young and lives in rural areas: in 2013 42,7% was younger than 14 and only 17,5% of the population lived in urban areas.¹¹ However, progress is being made through the poverty reduction strategy paper “Growth and Transformation Plan (2010-2015)”. This plan builds on seven strategic pillars:¹²

- Sustainable rapid and equitable economic growth.
- Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth,
- Creating conditions for the industry to play a key role in the economy,
- Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development,
- Enhancing expansion and quality of social development,
- Building capacity and deepen good governance
- Promote gender and youth empowerment and equity.

Currently the scale of public investment (19% of GDP) is the third highest in the world according to the World Bank. The Growth and Transformation Plan II (2015-2020) will continue to target infrastructural development, including power projects and urban housing, as well as poverty-reduction.¹³ A major

⁷ The Economist Intelligence Unit (2015) Country report Ethiopia, London

⁸ The International Centre for Not-For-Profit Law. (2015) *NGO Law Monitor: Ethiopia* (<http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/ethiopia.html>)

⁹ Amnesty International Report 2014/15 (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/ethiopia/report-ethiopia/>)

¹⁰ Data from The World Bank (2011) <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.2DAY/countries/ET?display=default>

¹¹ United Nations Statistic Division on UNDATA (<https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Ethiopia>) (figures for 2013)

¹² The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2011) *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11–2014/15 – Volume I* IMF, Geneva, p. 22 (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2011/cr11304.pdf>)

¹³ The Economist Intelligence Unit (2015) Country report Ethiopia, London.

challenge here is that the Ethiopian economy is significantly credit constrained with credit supply roughly USD 3 billion short of credit demand.

According to UN data from 2005, agricultural is the main economic sector in Ethiopia, employing almost 80% of the employed population.¹⁴ Ethiopia has an ambitious policy to set up sustainable development in this sector, hoping to reduce poverty. This policy relies strongly on foreign investment in the agricultural sector. Therefore, the government is expropriating millions of hectares of farmland, mostly in Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, SNNPR, Gambella and Amhara.¹⁵ The Ethiopian government hopes these actions will introduce modern technologies to rural Ethiopia. However, most lands leased to foreign investors remain unused, with the rest of the land mainly used for the cultivation of export crops. Thus, less land is available for domestic food production, increasing the vulnerability of food security in the country. This is alarming in a country where 10% of the population faces chronic shortages of basic needs.¹⁶

The progress that has been made so far in Ethiopia should not mask the fact that several regions and sectors are still extremely volatile due to natural disasters, epidemics and forced resettlements. In 2011, the DG ECHO estimated that 2,3 million people were in need of emergency assistance. Furthermore, Ethiopia also receives over 820.000 refugees from neighbouring countries (Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan etc.).¹⁷

3.3. Analysis of the environmental situation

According to WWF, Ethiopia's highlands are among the most densely populated agricultural areas in Africa. All natural habitats in the ecoregion are therefore highly threatened, reduced to small patches, severely fragmented, and poorly protected.¹⁸ Expanding agriculture, shifting cultivation, fires, and overgrazing are major threats to the biological diversity of these ecosystems.¹⁹ An FAO study concluded that if soil was not conserved in the Ethiopian highlands, the productive base would be lost, agriculture would collapse and famine would become a more and more regular phenomenon.²⁰ To tackle this problem, the government is establishing "closed areas" where forestry and pasture are forbidden. By introduction of beekeeping, these "closed areas" are still productive. Thus the inhabitants are aware of the possible advantages of land rehabilitation.

In 2013, 94 million people lived in Ethiopia, with an annual growth rate of 3.2%. Such rapid increase will result in great strain on the country's natural resources. The inadequately developed water resources, sparse availability of health services, inadequate road infrastructure, and weak institutions to address these challenges, exacerbate the country's vulnerability to climate change. In Ethiopia rainfall is highly irregular and over the past three decades, the country has experienced countless localised drought events and seven major droughts of which five resulted in famines. Future climate variability and change are expected to worsen these conditions, potentially accelerating already high levels of land degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, desertification, recurrent floods, as well as water and air pollution. Recurrent drought and floods pose the greatest threat to local populations. According to Ethiopia's Climate Change National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA),²¹ the agricultural, water resources, human health and infrastructure sectors will be most negatively impacted

¹⁴ United Nations Statistics Division on UNDATA (<https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Ethiopia>)

¹⁵ Luis Flores (2014) Engineering ethnic conflict. The toll of Ethiopia's plantation development on the Suri people. (http://www.oaklandinstitute.org/sites/oaklandinstitute.org/files/Report_EngineeringEthnicConflict.pdf)

¹⁶ Luis Flores (2014) Engineering ethnic conflict. The toll of Ethiopia's plantation development on the Suri people. (http://www.oaklandinstitute.org/sites/oaklandinstitute.org/files/Report_EngineeringEthnicConflict.pdf)

¹⁷ According to UNHCR (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483986.html>)

¹⁸ WWF Eastern Africa : Ethiopia extending into Eritrea (<https://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/at0112>)

¹⁹ WWF *Ethiopian Highlands* (http://www.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/ethiopian_highlands.cfm)

²⁰ Dea & Scoones (2003) 'Networks of knowledge: how farmers and scientists understand soils and their fertility. A case study from Ethiopia.' In *Oxford Development Studies* 31(4):464.

²¹ Ministry of water resources and the National Meteorological Agency (2007) *Climate Change National Adaptation Programme of Action Ethiopia* Addis Ababa (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/eth01.pdf>)

by climate change.²² The impact of climate change will be especially grave for the many pastoralists in Ethiopia. Moreover, large scale land acquisition of commercialized, large scale agriculture, loss of land and the modification of eco-systems due to the construction of several huge dams (notably in the Omo valley, Gibe dams) cause important resource scarcity for pastoralists. Neighbouring groups already enter into conflict when resources are scarce and they are forced to cross borders to secure their livelihoods. Further scarceness of water and pastures will further increase such tensions and can lead to conflicts.²³

It is positive that hydroelectricity is the main source of electricity in Ethiopia (86%), with 13% Diesel and 1% Geothermal. However, only 22% of the population lives in electrified areas, of which only 2% in rural areas. As a result, biomass still represents 90% of the country's total energy needs. This has led to increasing deforestation, shortage of wood fuel and degradation of the rural ecosystems.²⁴ Yet, this also creates potential for renewable energy sources such as hydro, geothermal and solar energy generation. The Ethiopian Government is interested in utilizing renewables, especially geothermal resources, to diversify its overall generation resource mix and maintain an affordable level of electricity generation cost.²⁵

3.4. Analysis of the gender situation

Index or Indicator	Value
Gender Inequality Index (2013)	0.547
Gender-related development index (GDI) rank	126 /148

Ethiopia ranks 118 out of 136 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index 2013. Nationally, girls' average age at first marriage is one of the lowest globally, at 16.5.²⁶ The Ethiopian government has committed to end early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation by 2025.²⁷ The Ministry of Women's Affairs, established in 1995, takes the lead in this effort.

Within Ethiopia, there is considerable diversity in gender norms related to property ownership, inheritance, and the division of assets after divorce, with men favoured in the majority of cases.²⁸ Therefore, divorced women are more vulnerable to poverty and illness. Since women are important providers for the family, female empowerment also benefits the nutrition and education level of their children. Thus, the Ethiopian government has passed legislation and reformed its constitution in an attempt to reduce gender discrimination. The recent Land Registration process led to joint certification of husbands and wives, giving stronger land rights to women, while the new Family Law gave equal rights to women and men in terms of marriage, inheritance and property.²⁹ Furthermore, for the Ethiopian government, gender equality is an official priority in government plans.³⁰

²² World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=ETH) and Glropolis (2010). Ethiopia's food insecurity. Retrieved from <http://glropolis.org/en/articles/ethiopias-food-insecurity-eu-policies-food-flaws-climate-change-and-alnd-grabs/>

²³ Temesgen (2010) *The impact of environmental and political influences on pastoral conflicts in Southern Ethiopia* Paper presented at conference on climate change and security (Trondheim)

²⁴ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=ETH&ThisTab=ClimateEnergy)

²⁵ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=ETH&ThisTab=ClimateEnergy)

²⁶ Central Statistical Agency (2012) *Demographic Health Survey 2011* Addis Ababa and Maryland (<http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR255/FR255.pdf>)

²⁷ DFID (2014) *Operational Plan 2011-2016 DFID Ethiopia* (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389285/Ethiopia.pdf)

²⁸ Fafchamps and Quisumbing (2005) 'Assets at Marriage in Rural Ethiopia' In *Journal of Development Economics* 77(1) pp.1–25.

²⁹ Kumar and Quisumbing (2010) Policy Reform. Towards Gender Equality in Ethiopia: Little by Little the Egg Begins to Walk. Washington, USA (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTARD/Resources/336681-1236436879081/5893311-1271205116054/QuisumbingKumar.pdf>)

³⁰ DFID (2014) *Operational Plan 2011-2016 DFID Ethiopia* (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389285/Ethiopia.pdf)

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) violates the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (known as the 'Maputo Protocol'). In 2004, Ethiopia also adopted its own laws to abolish FGM/C.³¹ Yet, 74% of girls and women (or 23,8 million people) have undergone FGM/C in Ethiopia. In this, FGM/C prevalence vary dramatically among ethnic groups.³²

Finally, the Ethiopian law does criminalise same sex relationships, but in reality this is rarely implemented. There are, however, some allegations of persecution of the LGBTQIA community.³³

3.5. Analyses of the themes of intervention

3.5.1. Agriculture and rural sector

The agricultural sector employs over 80% of the active population, while accounting for about 47 percent of the GDP and contributing substantially to the country's export earnings.³⁴ Since Ethiopia is the biggest coffee producer in Sub-Saharan Africa, coffee is a major crop in Ethiopia's agriculture, with over 15 million people depending directly or indirectly on coffee production. Coffee also generates about 25% of Ethiopia's total export earnings.³⁵ Grains, pulses, ensete,³⁶ fruits and vegetables are also main products of agriculture, with flowers becoming a new source of export revenue.

Ethiopia is characterized by the heterogeneity of both its ecology and its land use systems. Ethiopia consists of highlands (some 40% of the territory) surrounded by foothills and low plains. The country is traversed by the Rift Valley. To the west of this chain the land drops to the grasslands of Sudan, to the East to the deserts of Afar and the Somali region. South of Addis Ababa, the land is dominated by the Rift Valley Lakes.³⁷ More than 90% of the population lives above 1300 metres, which is considered as a threshold for rain-fed agriculture. Protection of crops during drought is thus often hampered by lack of water storage and irrigation facilities.³⁸ More generally, Webb & Von Braun observed that, in the absence of yield-improving technologies and inputs, Ethiopian agriculture remains extremely dependent on rainfall.³⁹ The rugged terrain also discouraged the creation of an extensive road network, so that many farmer communities live relatively isolated to markets, posing evident problems for commercialisation of agriculture.

During the past years the national focus was on the drought prone areas, primarily to tackle food insecurity problems. This sacrificed the overall agricultural growth due to the lack of parallel attention in relatively better rainfall areas. This has partially contributed to the inability of the sector to meet the desired level of food security and poverty reduction.⁴⁰

³¹ UNICEF (2013) *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change* New York (http://www.childinfo.org/files/FGCM_Lo_res.pdf)

³² UNICEF (2013) *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change* New York (http://www.childinfo.org/files/FGCM_Lo_res.pdf)

³³ LGBTQIA stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning/queer, intersex, and asexual/ally. DFID (2014) *Operational Plan 2011-2016 DFID Ethiopia* (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389285/Ethiopia.pdf)

³⁴ Glropolis (2010) *Ethiopia's food insecurity* (<http://glropolis.org/en/articles/ethiopias-food-insecurity-eu-policies-food-flaws-climate-change-and-land-grabs/>)

³⁵ USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (2013) *Ethiopia. Coffee annual Report* (<http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Coffee%20Annual/Addis%20Ababa%20Ethiopia/6-4-2013.pdf>)

³⁶ Ensete or "false banana". Important food source in Ethiopia's southern and south western highlands. Frequently cultivated in food insecure area

³⁷ <http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/web/Pages/Geography>

³⁸ Webb, P. & J. von Braun (1994) *Famine and food security in Ethiopia: lessons for Africa* Chichester, etc.: John Wiley & Sons:37.

³⁹ Webb, P. & J. von Braun (1994) *Famine and food security in Ethiopia: lessons for Africa*. Chichester, etc.: John Wiley & Sons:40.

⁴⁰ Van Hoof & Asfaw, (2013). Farmers Marketing Organization Project in Tiro Afeta, Omo Nada, Kersa Districts in Jimma zone, Oromia Regional State Ethiopia – Mid term evaluation

The current national policies are guided by the Agricultural Growth Program (2010/11–2014/15) (AGP). The AGP is aiming primarily at increasing agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner, enhancing market performance and facilitating value addition in selected targeted areas. The program targets smallholder and medium scale farmers, female headed households and youth. Local NGOs are therefore encouraged to :

- Support the implementation of the national agriculture development policy with financial provisions, especially through collaboration with international funding agencies.
- Build the capacities of the local governments' agricultural offices.
- Provide functional, practical and productive education and improved agricultural technologies as well as inputs and improving access to markets for small-scale farmers.

Because the agricultural sector plays a central role in Ethiopia's economy and society, some key aspects of agriculture will be discussed below:

Gender

A World Bank study (Legovini, 2005⁴¹) concluded that Ethiopian women start from a disadvantaged position in terms of both asset endowments (including education, skills and experience) and the rules that affect them, and consequently have fewer opportunities than men.

Gender influence the division of labour, ownership, the use of and access to resources, and the sharing of the benefits of agricultural production in Ethiopia, as elsewhere. Rural women in Ethiopia are the major source of labour in the agricultural sector, either as family members or in their own right as women heading households⁴². Despite their substantial contribution in rural areas – besides to reproductive household tasks – to both subsistence and commercial farming and their prominent involvement in off-farm economic activities, women's productive, domestic and community related activities seem to be undervalued. Recently, policy initiatives have been taken to strengthen the position of women in the agricultural sector, for example to safeguard rights such as access to land, credit, and other productive resources, and to protect women from other deprivations, such as longer working days, violence and discrimination. However, despite these recent initiatives, a mixture of economic constraints, cultural norms and practices militate against fully mobilizing and remunerating women's contribution to household food security.

Usually, as is the case for the Tigray region, men are responsible for the preparation of the land, ploughing, harvesting, winnowing as well as for the farm decision-making process, while women are in charge of cleaning seeds, weeding and harvesting. In Tigray, women – and especially women heading households – are further disadvantaged by the fact that they are often not allowed to plough their own land, and therefore have to enter into a share-cropping arrangement or have their land ploughed by a man in exchange for part of the harvest. In some areas of Tigray, this so-called 'ploughing taboo' has been broken in recent years, entailing a considerable improvement in the socio-economic situation of the women concerned. Women are further disadvantaged because of the – not only in Ethiopia – widespread male bias of agricultural extension services, entailing reduced access of women to improved inputs and training.

According to Aregu et al. (2011), women head on average between 15% to 30% of rural households. These households are particularly vulnerable and they are typically found among the poorer households in each community.

Land tenure

All land was nationalised and redistributed in 1975 and land cannot be subject to sale or exchange. Ever since the last land distribution, smallholders' land shortages and rural landlessness, especially among

⁴¹ Legovini, A. (2005). Measuring women's empowerment and the impact of Ethiopia's women's development initiatives project.

⁴² Aregu, L; Puska, R. & Bishop Sambrook, C. (2011). The role of gender in crop value chain in Ethiopia (CGIAR; <https://cgispace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/21037/roleOfGender.pdf?sequence=1>)

young adults keeps growing.⁴³ This is exacerbated by (foreign) investors who lease large amounts of land for commodity-crop production (e.g. biofuels, cash crops, out-sourced food crops).⁴⁴

Livestock

Ethiopia has one of the largest livestock inventories in Africa. Livestock supports the livelihoods of an estimated 80% of the rural poor. In the arid and semi-arid extensive grazing areas (lowlands), cattle are managed in migratory pastoral production systems. In the highlands, which account for over 75% of the livestock population, cattle provide traction power for 95% of grain production and provides milk, meat, manure, and cash income. The increasing livestock density and associated overgrazing on both arable and grazing lands have serious impacts on the land and vegetative cover.⁴⁵

Beekeeping

Ethiopia is one of the 8 African countries authorized to export honey to the E.U. This is a result of the interest of the government in beekeeping. Beekeeping is a traditional activity which is well established in the country. Local consumption is very important, especially through the production of a very popular honey beer. Only a few groups of big traders are authorized to export bee products.

Markets

Market for food and livestock are quite underdeveloped, except for cash crops. However, the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange plays an important role in informing farmers about prices, improving the bargaining power of farmers. Livestock fees and taxes differ between regions and are not usually spent on services provided to the sector, nor are they used for improving market/livestock facilities.

Rural finance

Financial services are a critical element to enable poverty reduction and food security. However, financial services offered to agricultural sector players in Ethiopia face several gaps:⁴⁶

- Only few financial institutions serve rural areas, leading to low levels of financial inclusion.
- In terms of product quality, gaps exist for all major product categories, including credit, savings, insurance, and payments, and all major types of agricultural players, including producers, traders, and manufacturers of all sizes.
- In terms of product quantity, the overall Ethiopian economy is significantly credit constrained, mainly affecting the agricultural sector.

Food Security

In Ethiopia food insecurity poses a major and persistent problem. A large percentage of the population is considered chronically food insecure and dependent upon the Productive Safety Net Programme (cash and food for work). Others are vulnerable to become 'transitory' food insecure when confronted with the least disruptive event either in markets or climate.⁴⁷ Most of these vulnerable and food insecure people live in rural areas and depend for the major part of their livelihood on crop cultivation and/or animal husbandry. The issue of land availability can only be addressed with a structural transformation

⁴³ Lavers, T. (2013) 'Food security and social protection in highland Ethiopia: linking the Productive Safety Net to the land question'. In *Journal of Modern African Studies* 51(3):459-85.

⁴⁴ Glopolis (2010) *Ethiopia's food insecurity* (<http://glopolis.org/en/articles/ethiopias-food-insecurity-eu-policies-food-flaws-climate-change-and-land-grabs/>)

⁴⁵ FAO. (2004). Livestock sector brief - Ethiopia. Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/ag/aginfo/resources/en/publications/sector_briefs/lb_ETH.pdf

⁴⁶ AEMFI. (2010). Agricultural finance potential in Ethiopia. Retrieved from <http://www.ata.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/Ethiopia-Agricultural-Finance-Diagnostic-July-2010.pdf>

⁴⁷ Food crises occurred for instance in 2002-2003 (drought), 2008 (dramatic increases in food prices) and 2011 (Horn of Africa food crisis, with more localized crisis situations in regions with rainfall shortages and/or influx of refugees, notably from Somalia).

towards an economy that encourages a growth of employment in industry and services and provides diversified (off-farm) income generating opportunities.⁴⁸

Yet, as in other parts of the world, food security in Ethiopia is not merely a question of food production and availability. The 2008-2009 food price spikes, which entailed important food security problems in several parts of Ethiopia too, demonstrated once more that access to food can be at least as an important factor as availability.

3.5.2. Education and research

The share of education in Ethiopia's total aid is very low but the Ethiopian government itself is very ambitious and is spending large amounts on education. In 2010, the government spend 22.0% of its budget (or 4.7% of GDP) on education.⁴⁹ With attendance rates of 65% (both male and female) in primary school, and 15% in Secondary school, these investments are needed.⁵⁰ Notwithstanding recent investments, Ethiopia is lagging behind in MDG 3 (Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education)⁵¹.

In tertiary education, Ethiopia's public spending per tertiary student was the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2009, with PPP \$4535.⁵² According to a World bank study from 2007, investments in higher education positively contribute to economic growth. In 2010 Ethiopia spend 22% of their education budget on Higher education⁵³. The Government of Ethiopia's Higher Education strategy is framed by the Growth and Transformation Plan 2014/15. The most remarkable rate of expansion is being observed in higher education with the opening of several new universities (from 10 to 35 in the last decade, and the Growth and Transformation Plan II 2015 – 2020 plans the establishment of several more universities throughout the country) and a significant amount of capacity building in the existing universities (according to GTP II, 50% of the university teachers should hold a PhD degree by 2020). This is an important trend since the Global Innovation Index in 2014 has shown a positive correlation between a country's development stage and the percentage of the population that has completed higher education. However, the rapid expansion of the universities has aggravated the shortage of academic staff. This has created a high need of qualified Ethiopians with technical capacities to implement the many reform strategies.

Following this rapid expansion in the number of institutions and students (from 20.000 to 500.000), the policy priority is to ensure quality and relevance. This is direly needed since Ethiopia's HE participation rate of 5,3% is much lower than the Sub-African average of 8% (2012) and the average of Least Developed Countries of 8,8% (2012). Therefore, the policy over the next five years is to increase the HE participation rate from the current 5.3% to 15% and to increase enrolment in graduate and post-graduate programmes. Further, the policy is to increase female admissions from 13.8% to 30% of the total admission rate. To this end, the management and administration of universities is being strengthened and universities are being encouraged to raise external funding. In addition, Government policy is to increase the ratio of Master's degree holder university teaching staff to 75% and PhD degree holders to 25%. Currently (2012) a mere 2.7% of all staff in Ethiopian Universities are PhD holders, of whom only 4% are women, whilst 36% are Master's degree holders with under 7% women. These numbers are low, even when only 31% of students in Ethiopia are women (2012).

Ethiopian universities themselves prioritise and confirm their role in National Development, citing health sciences, agriculture and environmental sciences, engineering and water as major areas of

⁴⁸ Glopolis (2010) *Ethiopia's food insecurity* (<http://glopolis.org/en/articles/ethiopias-food-insecurity-eu-policies-food-flaws-climate-change-and-alnd-grabs/>)

⁴⁹ The World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS/countries/ET-ZF-XM?display=graph>)

⁵⁰ Data from UNICEF (http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ethiopia_statistics.html)

⁵¹ http://www.unwomen.org/mdgf/B/Ethiopia_B.html

⁵² UIS (2010) *Trends in tertiary education : Sub-Saharan Africa* (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/FactSheets/Documents/fs10-2010-en.pdf>)

⁵³ <http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre/Pages/country-profile.aspx?code=ETH®ioncode=40540>

development. Crucial in this context is that high quality teaching and learning is dependent on high quality research and vice versa. Thus a positive link between research capacity and development exists. New knowledge through research is a crucial factor in being able to find solutions to local and global challenges. The need to upgrade academic staff, especially through the mainstreaming of research, is regarded as essential to effect quality improvements across the Ethiopian higher education sector. The country looks to outside donors to provide scientific expertise both at policy (doctoral schools, research based education, research skills, curriculum development) and academic expertise levels.

Despite all initiatives, the 'brain-drain' of well qualified personnel is considered to be one of the most serious challenges facing the sector and the country.

Education also has a strong impact on gender relations in Ethiopia. According to UNICEF, 41% of girls and women with no education support the continuation of FGM/C compared to 5% of girls and women with secondary or higher education.⁵⁴

3.5.3. Health

Infant Mortality (‰)	77
Mortality rate when younger than 5 years (‰)	123
Vaccination coverages for those under 1 year (%)	65,5
Coverages of prenatal care (%)	67,7
Coverages of postnatal care (%)	34,3
Number of people for 1 doctor	36.158
Number of people for 1 nurse	3.870
Number of people for 1 midwife	56.427

The Ethiopian government adopted several Health Sector Development Plans (HSDPs) since 1996/97. The HSDPs are informed by the National Health Policy, which focusses on democratisation and decentralisation of the health care system; developing preventive, promotive and curative components of health care; assurance of accessibility of health care for all parts of the population; and encouraging private and NGO participation in the health sector. The Federal Ministry of Health issued a wide range of strategies concerning reproductive health, maternal and child health services and the training and deployment of new health officers and extension workers. The Ministry has also established the MDG Performance Package Fund and given priority to maternal health.⁵⁵

As a developing East-African country, tropical and poverty-related infectious diseases remain a priority for Ethiopian healthcare. Besides HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis – including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) – and malaria, Ethiopia also carries a high burden of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These NTDs are visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, rabies, onchocerciasis, leishmaniasis and soil transmitted helminths.

Zoonotic diseases in general also have a high burden, with implications not only for human health but also for animal health. In this respect, the importance of the OneHealth concept – linking human health, animal health and the environment – is increasingly recognized and several initiatives relating to this have already been taken by within Ethiopian.

One important NTD is leprosy. Extensive use of Multi-Drug Therapy has reduced the number of new leprosy cases in the past 2-3 decades. However, because of this success, the national leprosy programmes are abandoned or struggle to survive financially and technically. The medical expertise on

⁵⁴ UNICEF (2013) *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change* New York (http://www.childinfo.org/files/FGCM_Lo_res.pdf)

⁵⁵ Ministry of Health (2010) Health Sector Development Plan IV 2010/11 – 2014/15, Addis Ababa (http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Ethiopia/ethiopia_hsdp_iv_final_draft_2010_-2015.pdf)

leprosy is slowly disappearing. Roughly 80% of the new cases are detected in Oromiya and Amhara. Estimates report more than 30,000 persons affected by leprosy are living in Ethiopia.

Epidemics of bacterial diseases such as typhoid fever, typhus, shigellosis and meningitis occur repeatedly. Several diseases of viral etiology are also very common. Non-infectious chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension are also emerging as major morbidities and often coincide with infectious diseases.

Ethiopia also belongs to the group of 22 Tuberculosis high-burden countries with a prevalence rate of 211 (per 100,000 population) and incidence rate of 224.⁵⁶ The problem of TB is further exacerbated by HIV infection and the growing number of MDR-TB cases (Multi-Drug Resistant). Problematic here is that Ethiopia faces a huge funding gap for its national TB programme: 7% is funded domestically, 30% funded internationally and 63% is unfunded.

Another key emerging challenge for healthcare in Ethiopia is antibiotic resistance. Here, developing countries such as Ethiopia face three additional challenges. Firstly the limited number of clinical microbiology laboratories to document and monitor the extent of antibiotic resistance in key pathogens. Secondly the non-existence of evidence based clinical practice guidelines and stewardship activities to guide rational use of antibiotics. And finally the limited availability and scope of quality-assured antibiotics to treat resistant pathogens. The challenges relating to antibiotic resistance fit very well within the OneHealth concept, since typically the antibiotic use in animals exceeds that in humans, and resistance in animals and easily spread to humans.

The National Health Policy of Ethiopia emphasizes the need of collaboration between the Government, the private sector, NGOs, multilateral and bilateral development partners, global initiatives, other sectors and the public at large. Therefore, the Government has devised several strategies to collaborate with development partners, NGOs and various ministries to improve the health status of its citizens. For instance, the governance structure of the fourth Health Sector Development Programme (HSDP IV) was revised to better coordinate development partners with the Government and other stakeholders within the health sector.⁵⁷

Women and girls in Ethiopia are strongly disadvantaged compared to boys and men in several areas, including health, which manifestations are numerous and acute. The morbidity rate of 75.5% for women, against 25.5% for men; the maternal mortality of 590/100,000 live births; and adult HIV prevalence of 1.9% for women, against 1.0% for men, are indicators of persisting gender inequalities in the area of health and life expectancy. Overall, women's health has been adversely affected by poverty, poor nutrition and restricted access to health care services due to financial constraints and cultural believes. Contraceptive use among women is low at 20 per cent, and only 10 per cent of births were attended by skilled health personnel in 2011. Moreover, 28 per cent of women of reproductive age are chronically malnourished, with the problem being particularly acute in rural areas.⁵⁸ The access to prenatal and postnatal healthcare is limited resulting in high mortality numbers. With a number of 470 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births, Ethiopia is ranked among the 30 worst countries globally. This picture is getting worse when including infant mortality: with 67‰, Ethiopia is well above the global average of 42‰. It should be stressed, however, that Ethiopia is making very important efforts in improving maternal and infant care and the results are showing. According to the UN agencies infant mortality was down in 2011

⁵⁶ World Health Organization (2014) Global Tuberculosis Report 2014
(http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/137094/1/9789241564809_eng.pdf)

⁵⁷ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Analytical summary*.
(http://www.who.int/profiles/information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Partnerships_for_health_development)

⁵⁸ http://www.unwomen.org/mdgf/B/Ethiopia_B.html#_ftn1

to 59/1000⁵⁹. Maternal deaths related to pregnancy and birth giving in 2010 appear to have dropped from 470 to the (still high of course) number of 350⁶⁰.

Migrants constitute a specific risk group that is often under-served for health care delivery. For Ethiopia, this could f.e. entail economic migration (f.e. during the harvest season) or migrants from neighbouring countries.

3.5.4. Culture

The Ethiopian Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture (MYSC) is responsible for cultural policy on a national level. At regional level, there are offices for culture and tourism.

Ethiopia has a very lively music scene, both traditional and modern. Smaller cities have music bars and *azmari* (traditional singers) but Addis Ababa has become a real melting pot of traditional styles and western (jazz, pop and classical) influences, and mixing several domestic ethnic influences (Amharic, Oromo, Tygrean).

Ethiopia's film business is also rapidly expanding to one of Africa's most thriving, but, except in Addis, suffers from a lack of theatres. Ethiopian films may have domestic audiences of several hundred thousands, and some movies are quite critical on social matters (poverty, position of women, the communist period, corruption). Since the government is harsh on criticism, this may become a serious problem. Even though a few private film schools have been established, skilled technicians are hard to find. Yet, many films are now subtitled in English and some have reached considerable international interest (mainly with support of the diaspora in the US, Canada and Britain).

There is a museum of contemporary art (lacking means), and the Addis' School of Arts has produced several generations of contemporary painters, photographers etc. There is a limited but real market for contemporary painting, and a very thriving one for folk painting on parchment. Literature (incl. poetry) in Amharic is said to be popular, but it is rarely translated. Some authors living abroad write in English. The cultural sector is growing fast as an income generating sector. There is still a need for better training facilities, better equipment and infrastructure, and translation facilities.

Ethiopia has a rich diversity of cultural and natural heritages, with many different communities and religions. Therefore, it is important to take Ethiopia's heritage and cultural creativity into account for its economic development and social progress.

The cultural sector tends to offer job opportunities for women, although, as in all sectors, a prevalence of men is still real at the organising and top levels. However involvement of women in the cultural sector seems higher than in most other sectors and some women even become directors of famous organizations. E.g. Aida Muluneh teaches at the University and was director of the museum of contemporary art. Her successor was also a woman. Women are also involved in art galleries. In the fashion and music spheres women are very conspicuous, including some of the most prominent artists. In cinema, the female element is self-evident at least at actor's level. In fine arts, FOWA (Friendship Of Women Artists), a group of women artists, has some well-known members.

⁵⁹ 27/8/2015; <http://newbusinessethiopia.com/index.php/resources/18-nbe-blog/570/570#sthash.eXJT1uV9.dpuf>

⁶⁰ www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=et&v=2223

3.5.5. Justice and Human Rights

The Ethiopian legal system generally adheres to the civil law tradition, though there are some areas influenced by the common law tradition⁶¹. Justice is provided at two levels, the Federal and State level. At Federal level, there is the First Instance Courts, the Federal High Court and the Federal Supreme Court. At State level, the First Instance Courts, the State High Court and the State Supreme Courts.

In 2013, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has adopted the National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2015.⁶² Among the problems denounced are the following:

- *Restrictions on activities of civil society organizations*: During the Universal Periodic Review in May 2014, Ethiopia rejected recommendations to amend the CSP of 2009, restricting the funding of NGOs⁶³.
- *Freedom of expression and association*: request to organize peaceful demonstrations are denied; use of excessive force by security forces; arrest of members and supporters of opposition parties.⁶⁴ Most of the media are under control of the Government through the 2009 Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.⁶⁵
- *Conditions of detention*: lack of personnel; lack of health services, food, clean water and sanitation; infrastructures in poor condition, most detention centres have never been maintained and are overcrowded; adults and children / men and women are not separated.⁶⁶
- *Human rights violations by the judicial police*: arbitrary arrests; long delays of pre-trial detention; torture and ill-treatment; detainees are not informed about their rights; lack of training and awareness on rights of the detainees among prison staff.
- *Gender*: remaining harmful / discriminatory societal norms and lack of awareness of women's right in the Ethiopian society; lack of sufficient shelters for victims of sexual violence prevent women from seeking help, support and legal remedy⁶⁷.

3.5.6. Decent Work

The concept of decent work is based on the understanding that work is not only a source of income but more importantly a source of personal dignity, family stability, peace in community, and economic growth. Over the last two decades, numerous reforms have been adopted in Ethiopia aiming to eradicate poverty and achieve broad-based, accelerated and sustained growth. The government has prepared the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) which prioritized channelling resources to key sectors with a view to accelerating poverty reduction through higher production and productivity.

With respect to employment opportunities, the government's development approach incorporates the promotion of decent work through capacity building and intensive use of labour, as well as the abolition of unacceptable forms of work like child labour (including its worst forms). Although some improvements are observed in Ethiopia's labour market situation, ensuring productive employment opportunities that correspond to the rapidly expanding size of the labour force continues to pose a formidable development challenge in Ethiopia. Moreover, job quality across much of the workforce remains a concern, since a high proportion of employment opportunities are still being created in the informal economy, while

⁶¹ Debebe Hailegebriel, Ethiopia, *The International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law*, Volume 12, Issue 2, February 2010, http://www.icnl.org/research/journal/vol12iss2/special_2.htm

⁶² Transparency International (2015). Available at <http://www.transparency.org/country#ETH>

⁶³ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2014). *Human Rights Council adopts outcomes of Universal Periodic Review of Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia*. Available at

<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15074&LangID=E>

⁶⁴ Amnesty International (2015). *Report 2014/15: The state of the world's human rights*. Available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/>

⁶⁵ Reporters Without Borders (2014). *Ethiopian Government's witch-hunt against privately-owned media*. Available at <http://en.rsf.org/ethiopia-ethiopian-government-s-witchhunt-07-11-2014,47202.html>

⁶⁶ The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (2012). *Monitoring in Ethiopian Prisons*. Available at <http://www.ehrc.org.et/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=1uE7TO6QzbQ%3D&tabid=117>

⁶⁷ The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2013). *National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2015*. Available at <http://www.ehrc.org.et/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=E2YA0XI%2BSHM%3D&tabid=115>

unemployment remains a particular problem for specific groups like women and young people in urban areas. Furthermore, issues such as working poverty remain pervasive, with a still high proportion of Ethiopian households earning less than what is necessary to survive. Although earnings in paid employment outside agriculture have risen, the low pay rate (i.e. share of workers with monthly earnings below two thirds of the median) for non-agricultural work indicates persistent wage inequalities between men and women –a reflection, it is likely, of cultural norms and values that limit women’s educational and labour market opportunities. However, (although still significant) the share of working poor has declined –from 44.2 percent in 1999 to 38.7 percent- amid a rising employment-to-population ratio (i.e. more household members are contributing to family incomes).

A maximum working time of eight hours a day and 48 hours per week is set out for workers in the private sector by the Labour Proclamation. While it is acknowledged that many low income employees need to work overtime to increase their earnings, efforts to gauge the extent to which legal provisions on the maximum working time are respected are undermined by the shortage of the labour inspectorate. As in many developing and transition countries, high and growing shares of workers in excessive hours in Ethiopia is indicative of widespread poverty and an inadequate supply or growth of sufficiently remunerated jobs in the labour market. Some progress has been made in the area of social security. The coverage of the pension scheme, which was limited to civil servants, the police, the military and members of parliament, was extended to employees of public establishments that were privatized. The scheme was also extended to the formal private sector in July 2011. Its benefits consist of medical care, sickness benefit, old-age benefit, employment injury benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit and survivors’ benefit. In 2004/05 the total benefits disbursed was Birr 637.1 million (approximately USD 34.6 million); this was raised to Birr 1.1 billion in 2007/08 (approximately USD 59.7 million) and later reached Birr 1.3 billion (approximately USD 70.6 million) in 2008/09.

With regard to health coverage, the Ministry of Health has developed a health insurance strategy which consists of two components: social health insurance and community based health insurance. The Labour Proclamation recognizes the importance of social dialogue for conflict resolution, social equity and effective policy implementation. Collective bargaining is one means by which social dialogue can be exercised to maintain harmonious industrial relations. In Ethiopia, collective bargaining exists, but in terms of the share of the labour force covered by such agreements, its prevalence is low. Ethiopia has also ratified a number of relevant ILO conventions, including two fundamental conventions: The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), as well as the Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144). In line with these instruments, the Federal Constitution and the Labour Proclamation have created conducive conditions for bipartite and tripartite consultations. Membership of the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions increased from 320,000 in 2009 to 350,000 in 2010. However, gross trade union density and collective bargaining rates remain low.⁶⁸

4. Description of the local civil society, the decentralized authorities and the governmental institutions, and their most important financial partners in Ethiopia.

⁶⁸ ILO (2013) Decent Work Country Profile Ethiopia

4.1. Description of the local civil society and their most important financial partners

Ethiopia has a long tradition of centralism that is still present today. In that context, civil society is relatively underdeveloped and/or controlled. This is particularly true in rural areas, where the high majority of the Ethiopian population is concentrated.

There are over 2000 CSOs and NGOs registered in Ethiopia and several categories can be distinguished. Faith-based organizations and “government charities” are most notable. All major religious denominations have their relief and development wings/organizations (Christian – Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant/Evangelical and Muslim). Government charities can be particularly important and even dominant in certain parts of the country, as for instance Relief Society of Tigray (REST) and the Tigray Development Association (TDA).

Important are also the so-called iddir and eqqub (or iqqub), which are mutual aid/informal savings and credit associations that exist throughout Ethiopia in both rural and urban areas. They have proven to remain remarkably relevant even as ‘modernization’ progresses.

Because Ethiopia is not a partner of the Belgian bilateral cooperation, the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) is absent. Also, only few Belgian non-governmental organisations are active in Ethiopia. However, many ‘4th pillar’ Belgian organisations or small charities are active in the sectors of hygiene, water access and children. Some Belgian private companies are active in Ethiopia. The Netherlands are much more present with private companies, especially in the area of horticulture. Other important players in Addis Ababa are the EU represented at the African Union (AU) and the AU itself.

4.1.1. Agriculture

Categories of organised actors of the civil society which play a role in agricultural sector:

Actors	Description	Role	Main funders
Farmer's organisations / Cooperatives	Different levels: primarily level cooperatives, unions, etc.	Commercialisation, Services provider for farmers, Entry point for the supply of seed and fertilizer.	Public development programmes, NGO's
Local NGO's	Many hundreds of local NGO's are active in Ethiopia. Most of them develop a territorial and multi sectorial approach (health, education, agriculture and food security). High level of sensitization about gender issue.	Supply capacity building, trainings, technical assistance to farmers, implementation of projects, micro subsidization, asset building, best practices dissemination.	Very few options for local fundraising. International NGOs, bilateral development agencies (through co-financed programmes and projects; e.g. USAID and DFID are important donors), multilateral agencies (e.g. EU/ECHO funds projects implemented by (consortia of) NGOs.
Microfinance Institutions (MFI) and Sacco's	MFI sector well organised, under the regulation of National Bank of Ethiopia (30 MFI created by NGOs or regional government agencies).	Supply of financial services (loan, savings, money transfers)	International NGO's, multilateral agencies

	Good level of sensitisation about gender issue (around 60 % of MFI clients are women) 70% of MFI's portfolio goes to rural zone—69 Rusacco's are well implanted at local level. More than 2500 are active.		
Women associations		Support of women in agriculture. Can provide trainings and capacity building.	Divers sources, both local and international
Iddir and eqqub	Informal mutual aid/savings an credit associations. Iddir often orthodox church related (funeral associations).	Savings and credit, providing support in case of misfortune.	Local members
Individual Farmers and family farms	Both organised and not organised. Both cultivators and pastoralists	Apart from beneficiary of aid, they are also crucial actors in the sector.	Own labour and possible support from government and/or donors

4.1.2. Education and Research

Higher Education in Ethiopia,⁷⁰⁷¹ consists of 35 public universities, almost 60 accredited non-government HEIs, and 29 Colleges of Teacher Education.⁷² Other institutions providing research and/or trainings are:

- The Ethiopian Development Research Institute is a semi-autonomous research think-tank engaged in economic research and policy analysis. It is funded by (a.o.) the Ethiopian government, UNDP and the World Bank
- The Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) comprises 55 research centres and sites located across various agro-ecological zones. The research centres vary in experience, human, facility, and other resources capacities.

Other actors in the sector of education and research are:

- The Ethiopian University Rectors' Conference.
- The Ethiopian Teachers Association (ETA) units all teachers and other education workers from pre-primary education up to university level and has over 350,000 members from Federal (national) level to individual school level.
- The Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency (HERQA) is responsible for external institutional quality audits at HE level.

The major financial development partners in the education sector in Ethiopia include:

- Technical Vocation Education and Training (TVET) sector: Italy, Germany, Iran, Belgium and WB.
- Tertiary level: Belgium (with 60% of ODA going to Higher Education⁷³), Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, USAID, WB, and EU.

⁶⁹ Source: AEMFI

⁷⁰ This JCA will mainly focus on higher education and research as all actors active in education, are specialised in Higher Education and research.

⁷¹ The vademecum provides two broad categories of actors: "civil society" and "decentralized authorities and public institutions". As higher education institutes are autonomous organisations with a public interest, and cannot be considered as purely governmental institutions, they are categorized as civil society here.

⁷² <http://www.moe.gov.et/English/Information/Pages/nghs.aspx>

⁷³ EU and Gov of Ethiopia (2013) *EU-Ethiopia Cooperation. Developing ethiopia together* (http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ethiopia/documents/eu_ethiopia/17052013eu_brochure.pdf)

- PhD level support: Belgium (through VLIR-UOS) and Norway.
- GIZ is working together with the DAAD (German academic exchange) and the KfB (financing institute) to support the engineering faculties at the Ethiopian universities.

4.1.3. Health

Gondar College of Medicine and Health Sciences (CMHS) is a key actor in the field of health and higher education in Ethiopia. The hospital serves as (1) training site for health professionals, (2) health care delivery facility for a large number of people in north-west Ethiopia, and (3) a clinical research facility for tropical and poverty related diseases. There are three departments: the department of Internal Medicine, the Institute of Public Health, and the School of Biomedical and Laboratory Sciences. The CMHS has a long term collaboration with Addis Ababa University for medical teaching and research collaborations with Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) and Armauer Hansen Research Institute (AHRI). The college is also working closely with Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) and MSF Holland on leishmaniasis, with I-TECH for the HIV program and with Global Health Committee (GHC) for the MDR-TB programmes. CMHS hosts a Leishmania Research and Treatment Center (LRTC – supported by DNDi and ITM) that is a member of the Clinical Research Network since 2010.

The Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) is the national reference laboratory of the country.

The EU is an important donor for healthcare in Ethiopia. The Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association is an umbrella nongovernmental organization that coordinates nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations in Ethiopia.⁷⁴

4.1.4. Culture

Most of the new cultural operators are organisations emerging from the civil society. These cultural operators are working in a wide range of disciplines: music, cinema, visual arts, etc.

The cultural sector is growing rapidly since a couple of years as it is now considered as an income generating sector. It is often commercially driven, but this does not necessarily mean uninteresting.

Cinema is booming in Ethiopia, some have reached international audiences (e.g. Difret, coproduced with Angelina Jolie- but entirely Ethiopian and Amharic spoken - opener of the 2015 Afrikafilmfestival in Leuven). Ethiopia now is said to be the second film producing country in Africa (after Nigeria) – and large local audiences are sometimes reached. Although there are some private film schools and the official art schools also take an interest in cinema, all this is recent and there is a lack of skilled technicians (artistic, technical and management skills). In the smaller cities, there is a lack of theatres; Some films evoke social problems like abortion, poverty, gender, or the violence in the communist period; even corruption is no taboo. Ethiopia now has their own “oscar”: the Gumma Awards. An interesting actor is Blue Nile film and television academy founded and directed by Abraham Hailey Biru (trained at the Dutch film academy). He is also the initiator of Colours of the Nile, a festival of African films. The Ethiopian International Film Festival (EIFF) in Addis Ababa is also a famous event. EFIMA Ethiopian filmmakers association is a professional organisation that claims an independent status.

Addis has several theaters, of which the national Theater and the Hagar Fikr theater are the best known. They are considered conventional and escapist, but there are also a few fringe initiatives (risking censorship if too critical) and a student theatre group. Nearly all plays in Amharic, exceptionally in Oromo, and therefore little is known about it in the international community.

⁷⁴ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Analytical summary*. (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Partnerships_for_health_development)

Directly involved in working with Addis street youth, even juvenile delinquents and disabled youngsters; achieving international fame is the Aduugna Dance Company⁷⁵. Destino Dance⁷⁶ is a more recent, but comparable initiative. They're announcing plans for a Contemporary dance school in Addis.

Within the private initiatives, Desta for Africa Creative consulting plc. organises the annual Fana Wogi art competition (with the Goethe institute). Addis Ababa also houses a range of commercial galleries among which 'Lela' and 'Asni gallery' have a strong reputation. Netsa art village (near Addis) and Zoma Contemporary art center (Addis and Harlan) are other well-known non-profit artist initiatives.

In addition to being funded by the central or decentralized authorities, some cultural organisations benefit from bilateral, multilateral or institutional funding often within the international cooperation sector. Well established foreign institutions, such as UNESCO or the Alliance Française and the Goethe Institute will probably remain important players, but less influential than in the past years.

4.1.5. Justice and Human Rights

There are several Civil Society Organizations that work on justice in Ethiopia, for example:

- Center for the Rights of Ethiopian Women
- Ethiopian Lawyers Association
- Ethiopian Women Lawyer's Association
- Human Rights Council – Ethiopia
- Ethiopian Bar Association.

The main funding agencies are DFID and the French bilateral aid. Other funding agencies include World Bank, UN Women, USAID and CIDA. The main programmes are:

- DFID (United Kingdom): Civil Society Support Program 2011-2016.⁷⁷
- France in Ethiopia: Improving the functioning of the Judiciary 2007-2014.⁷⁸

4.2. Description of the decentralized authorities and the governmental institutions, and their most important financial partners

As a Federal state, Ethiopia has several levels of decentralised policy making. The federal government is responsible for national defence, foreign relations and general policy of common interest and benefits. The federal state comprises nine autonomous states vested with power for self-determination.⁷⁹ The national regional states as well as the two cities administrative councils are further divided in eight hundred woredas (districts) and around 15,000 kebeles (5,000 Urban & 10,000 Rural).⁸⁰ Most levels have a considerable level of self-rule, although financial constraints and a lack of trained personnel has made it difficult to further institutionalise decentralised governance.⁸¹

The Tabia or sub-district is the lowest administrative unit in Ethiopia. Typically, there are 15 to 20 Tabias in one Woreda. The members of the Tabia administration are full-time farmers, who are elected as political appointees by the other community members.

4.2.1. Agriculture

Government-related agencies/institutions	Role	Main funders
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Preservation	Definition of the national strategy Assessment and control	Taxes Bilateral / Multilateral aid

⁷⁵ www.adugnadance.org

⁷⁶ www.destinodance.org

⁷⁷ British Council (2015). Available at <http://www.britishcouncil.org/partner/track-record/civil-society-support-programme>

⁷⁸ France in Ethiopia (2014). Available at <http://www.ambafrance-et.org/Projet-Justice>

⁷⁹ <http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/web/Pages/GovernmentOverview>

⁸⁰ <http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/web/pages/regional-states>

⁸¹ Ayenew M. (2002) 'Decentralization in Ethiopia. Two case studies on devolution of power and responsibilities to Local Government Authorities' In Zwede and Pausewan g *Ethiopia: The Challenge of Democracy from Below* Stockholm, p.130

		USAID, DFID, EU, GIZ
ATA: Agricultural transformation agency	Promotion of innovative and productive scheme. Marketing agency (input supply, market), cooperative and union support	USAID, Gates Foundation (through government)
Agricultural and Development bureaus and offices at regional, zonal and district level.	Local administration, in charge of the supervision of all agricultural and rural development policy implementation and projects.	Government
Ethiopian Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy with its decentralized bureaus and offices at regional, zonal and district levels.		
Bureaus and offices for marketing and cooperatives.		
Ethiopian Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, also having its decentralized bureaus offices at regional, zonal and district levels.		
Universities and agricultural research institutes	Improved livestock breeding, improved seed multiplication, ...	Government and international , public and private organisation
Holetta Agricultural Research Center	One of the oldest and biggest Agricultural Research Center in Ethiopia. Also specialized in beekeeping.	Federal Government
National Biotechnology Research Laboratory	Newly established biotechnology laboratory, and first in the country to conduct Bio-Science related research.	Federal Government
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research	Federal institution that supervises research centres and laboratories.	Federal Government

The government is attracting the high majority of the potential financial resources and remains a major actor of implementation. Different governmental programmes are structuring the sector:

- **PSNP:** Productive Safety Net Program. Focussed on food security.
- **HABP:** Household Assets Building Programme. Complimenting and in support of PSNP.
- **AGP⁸²:** Agricultural Growth Programme. Focuses on increasing sustainable agricultural growth and targeting potentially rich, but underdeveloped areas (woredas) of the country.
- **ADLI:** Agricultural Development Led Industrialization. Strategy is the Government's overarching policy response to Ethiopia's food security and agricultural productivity challenge.
- **RUFIP:** Rural Financial Intermediation Programme. Aims to increase the provision of financial services to almost 7 million households in 2019. RUFIP (Phase II) targets poor rural households by providing funds for investment in agricultural activities, with a focus the empowerment of women.

4.2.2. Education and Research

As a federal country, Ethiopia has different educational institutions, operating on several levels and with different responsibilities. The Ministry of Education is the federal institution that formulates the

⁸² Supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and other international donors.

country's educational policy. Regional Education Bureaus prepare plans and programmes based on the national policy. Zonal Education Offices facilitate the implementation of plans and programmes. Woreda Education Offices implement plans and programmes on school level.

The Ethiopian Education System has Primary Schools offering 8 years of education and General Secondary Schools offering a two-year first cycle and a two-year second cycle of secondary education. Students who finished the first cycle of secondary education can start a technical education of three years at a Technical School or Junior College, or a vocational education of three years at a Vocational School or Junior College.⁸³

Higher education is provided by universities (cf. supra)⁸⁴, university colleges and specialized institutions, all under the responsibility of the federal Ministry of Education. Non-university level higher vocational and technical education are offered by:⁸⁵

- agricultural colleges,
- teacher training colleges,
- engineering and technological institutes,
- health and commercial institutions.

Part of higher education is the training of teachers of all levels:

- Training of pre-primary and primary school teachers is a one-year course in a regional Primary Teacher Training Institute (TTI). A diploma awarded by Teacher Training Colleges (TTC) is required to teach in the second cycle of primary education.
- Secondary school teachers are trained at the Faculties of Education of a University. Technical education teachers follow a three-year degree course at Nazareth Technical Teachers College.
- Masters and PhD level teacher/staff training is undertaken at university graduate schools.

Junior colleges and colleges offering diploma programmes are also under regional governments and private providers.⁸⁶ The MoE acknowledges the crucial role research plays in informing national policy and strategy.

4.2.3. Health

In Ethiopia, the Federal Ministry of Health at national level and the regional health bureaus at regional level are responsible for health sector leadership. Functions of the Federal Ministry of Health are to:⁸⁷

- Initiate policies and laws, prepare plans, budget and implementation.
- Ensure the enforcement of laws, regulations and directives of the Federal Government.
- Undertake studies and research.
- Approve contracts and international agreements in accordance with the law.
- Provide assistance and advice when necessary to regional executive organs.

There are four authorized agencies dealing with the Ministry's technical themes. These autonomous agencies report to both the Federal Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. These are:⁸⁸

- The Food, Medicine and Health Service Administration and Control Agency of Ethiopia.
- The Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute.
- The Pharmaceutical Fund Supply Agency.

⁸³ <http://www.moe.gov.et/English/Information/Pages/Genedu.aspx>

⁸⁴ In the following chapters, the focus for the educational sector will be on higher education, as the NGA's active in the education sector in Ethiopia (VLIR-UOS, ARES-CCD and ITM) focus exclusively on higher education

⁸⁵ <http://www.moe.gov.et/English/Information/Pages/HEIadm.aspx>

⁸⁶ <http://www.moe.gov.et/English/Information/Pages/HEIadm.aspx>

⁸⁷ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Leadership and government Analytical summary*.

(http://www.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Leadership_and_governance)

⁸⁸ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Leadership and government Analytical summary*.

(http://www.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Leadership_and_governance)

- The HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, which is an executive body of the National AIDS Council at both federal and regional levels through regional offices. Among the Government institutions involved in the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office are the Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute, the Pharmaceutical Fund Supply Agency and the Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority of Ethiopia.

The Joint Consulting Forum is the highest governing body and serves as a joint forum for dialogue on sector policy and reform issues between the Government, development partners and other stakeholders and to oversee the implementation of the International Health Partnership (IHP+), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) performance fund, Protection of Basic Services fund, GAVI Alliance and other donor-supported projects. The Joint Core Coordinating Committee serves as the technical arm of the Joint Consulting Forum.⁸⁹

4.2.4. Culture

Cultural policy in Ethiopia is provided by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, which includes the Cultural Policy Studies Implementation and monitoring department and the Cultural Education, Development and Cooperation Department. Furthermore, the ministry also houses the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage and oversees and funds the National Archives and Library of Ethiopia.⁹⁰

Three educational institutions, linked to the Addis Ababa University, offer education in culture:

- Ale School of fine art and design.
- Yared School of Music.
- Yofthahe Nigussie School of Theatrical Arts.

Some of the many recently founded universities in other cities are also developing art or theatre departments (e.g. Mekelle, the second largest university). These universities depend on the Federal government for funds.

The main museums in Ethiopia are the Museum of Contemporary Art in Addis Ababa (Gebre kristos Desta), the national Museum and the Museum of Ethnography. These museums are funded by the Ministry of culture.

4.2.5. Justice and Human Rights

These Ethiopian authorities and public bodies are involved in the sector of Justice and Human Rights in Ethiopia:

- Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Federal Affairs; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture; Ministry of Women's Affairs.
- Federal Prison Administration and State Prison Administration.
- Ethiopian Human Rights Commission.
- Ombudsperson
- House of Federation (which also serves as the Constitutional Court of Ethiopia)
- Judges, prosecutors.

All these institutions are financed by the Ethiopian government.

⁸⁹ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Analytical summary*.
(http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Partnerships_for_health_development)

⁹⁰ http://www.mysc.gov.et/org_structure.html

5. Analyses of the local civil society, the decentralized authorities, the governmental institutions, and their ways forward.

5.1. Analysis of the local civil society and its way forward

Despite having the second largest population in Africa, and a government committed to rapid development and poverty eradication, Ethiopia's civil society organisations (CSOs) are relatively few in number and less developed compared to other African countries.⁹¹ Whilst the GoE's key development policy document, the Growth and Transformation Plan (2011-2015) cites civil society as a pillar of national democratisation and development, the legal and operational framework does not really provide for an environment where civil society can evolve and increasingly contribute to national development and democratisation processes.⁹²

Registration and functioning of CSOs in general and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) in particular is governed by the 'Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies' or CSP of 2009 and by the Charities and Societies Agency. Thus, project and programme budgets should comply with restrictions on the proportion of budgets allocated to administrative costs (vs. operational costs). Furthermore, organizations that depend for at least 10% of their funding on international support are not allowed to engage in activities that are politically sensitive.⁹³ Several organisations are worried this will silence civil society in Ethiopia by starving NGOs of resources. In 2014 there were about 2200 active CSOs registered in Ethiopia.⁹⁴ However, the CSP may force the closures of many organizations, Human Rights organizations in particular, and it has (according to the EU roadmap) changed the Ethiopian civil society landscape. The latter can now be divided into four major groups:⁹⁵

- CSOs governed by the CSP (Ethiopian charities and societies, Ethiopian resident charities and societies, foreign charities, networks, mass based societies including professional societies and other women and youth groups).
- CSOs governed by a different set of laws and regulations such as the Chambers of Commerce and sector associations, the Trade Unions, Associations of Business (like coffee and other agricultural produce exporters), Association of Bankers. The mandates of trade unions are limited (partly to improve conditions for investment) and hence unionisation has not been an increasing trend.
- Traditional informal community-based CSOs like the 'idir' and 'iqub' – cooperative self-help associations that operate at the local level and offer mutual socio-economic support to their members. They are not governed by any regulations.
- Faith based organisations which are not regulated by any laws but fall under the direct jurisdiction of Ministry of Federal Affairs.

The Ethiopian government sees CSOs mainly as service providers and pushes their involvement in this area. Some CSOs have demonstrated good results in recent years such as (non-formal) education, health, rural development and micro-finance. All service delivery projects and programmes of CSOs are based on an implementation agreement with relevant governmental departments. However, the

⁹¹ EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017 p.2

⁹² EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017 p.4

⁹³ CSP Article 14j-n restricts participation in activities that include the advancement of human and democratic rights, the promotion of equality of nations and nationalities and peoples and that of gender and religion, the promotion of the rights of disabled and children's rights, the promotion of conflict resolution or reconciliation and the promotion of the efficiency of the justice and law enforcement services to Ethiopian Charities and Societies. - The International Centre for Not-For-Profit Law. (2015) *NGO Law Monitor: Ethiopia* (<http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/ethiopia.html>)

⁹⁴ EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017 p.2

⁹⁵ EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017 p.5

regulatory or control functions of these departments largely outweigh the facilitative and support services offered to CSOs.⁹⁶

According to the EU, gender, women's rights and empowerment are areas in which civil society is most active, with great potential for effective work on societal and attitudinal change.⁹⁷

Possible strategies to strengthen the position of CSOs in Ethiopia are discussed below, in the sector analyses. However, the Ethiopia-EU Country Roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017 does provide some possible strategies:⁹⁸

- Promoting a conducive environment for CSOs and their meaningful and structured participation in policy discussions.
- Promoting the meaningful involvement of CSOs in Cooperation Programming and implementation.
- Increasing the capacity of local CSOs to participate in governance and development activities.

5.2. Analysis of the decentralized authorities and the government institutions and their way forward

The decentralisation of government in Ethiopia has resulted in indisputable progress in terms of social service provision such as primary education, primary health care and agricultural extension services.⁹⁹ However, much remains to be done since local government is generally weak and face a lack of funds.¹⁰⁰ It is a subsidiary structure whose function is limited to implementing centrally adopted policies, plans and development programmes. Due to inadequate finance, the responsiveness of local government to local priorities is limited and local authorities are forced to resort to extracting contributions from local people in cash, in kind and labour. Furthermore, local government is often used to keep political opponents at bay.¹⁰¹

A number of sector government structures are present at Woreda-level, among which the offices of Agriculture, Women's Affairs, Youth Affairs, Water, Health (including nutrition issues). These line offices are involved in the planning, beneficiary selection, and implementation and monitoring of the activities concerning their sector. Some of the offices, especially the Agriculture, Water and Health offices, provide also technical expertise and training.

However, many local government authorities are unaware of the exact legal context in which they operate. Too often, local authorities do not know their exact mandate, the exact rules of accountability etc. There is thus, a lack of education, sensitisation and information of civil servants on the local level. This has a negative impact on local governance. Because of this lack of information on the legal context, Woredas and Kebeles often don't make use of their constitutional autonomy.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that Ethiopian authorities continue to restrict freedom of expression, association, and assembly. So far, thirty journalists and opposition members have been convicted under the country's Anti-Terrorism Proclamation. According to HRW, security forces respond to protests by Muslim communities with excessive force and arbitrary detentions.¹⁰² Finally, the Ethiopian government continues to resettle hundreds of thousands of rural villagers as part of its "villagization" program. According to HRW, people are relocated through violence and intimidation, and often without essential services.¹⁰³ However, such tensions are unlikely to develop into a serious threat

⁹⁶ EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017 p.8

⁹⁷ Government of Ethiopia and European Union (2008) *Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2013 – Ethiopia European Union*. (http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/csp-nip-ethiopia-2008-2013_en.pdf)

⁹⁸ EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017

⁹⁹ Zemelak Ayele (2011) 'Local government in Ethiopia: still an apparatus of control?' In *Law, Democracy & Development* Bellville, Vol. 15, p. 153 (<http://www.saflii.org/za/journals/LDD/2011/8.pdf>)

¹⁰⁰ Zemelak Ayele (2011) 'Local government in Ethiopia: still an apparatus of control?' In *Law, Democracy & Development* Bellville, Vol. 15, p. 143 (<http://www.saflii.org/za/journals/LDD/2011/8.pdf>)

¹⁰¹ Zemelak Ayele (2011) 'Local government in Ethiopia: still an apparatus of control?' In *Law, Democracy & Development* Bellville, Vol. 15, p. 143 (<http://www.saflii.org/za/journals/LDD/2011/8.pdf>)

¹⁰² Human Rights Watch (2014) *World Report 2014* Available at <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/ethiopia>

¹⁰³ Human Rights Watch (2014) *World Report 2014* Available at <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/ethiopia>

to central government, not least given the strength of the country's security apparatus, and its loyalty to the EPRDF.¹⁰⁴

Ethiopia has actively participated in the South–South collaboration, which is a new type of development approach with China as the centrepiece. This approach devises more appropriate strategies by considering the specific vulnerability and structural constraints of least-developed countries to alleviate poverty. In November 2010, the first China–Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Conference was co-hosted in Addis Ababa by the Government of Ethiopia and the UNDP. Two important letters were signed, demonstrating China's interest in sharing its poverty alleviation experience by strengthening and promoting trilateral cooperation with African countries on food security and poverty. This is a promising collaboration for the Government of Ethiopia to meet MDGs and for the country to graduate from the group of least-developed countries.¹⁰⁵ Possible strategies to strengthen decentralized authorities and the government institutions will be discussed in the analyses sector below.

5.3. The agricultural sector

5.3.1. Analysis of Local Civil society in Agriculture

Even though the government glorifies the importance of farmers for the country, they are mostly seen as objects rather than subjects in government policies. In this context, farmers face difficulties to voice their own needs and vision.

Farmer's organisations such as local cooperatives, unions, and others can be registered as marketing cooperative, financial cooperative, multipurpose cooperative, seed multiplication cooperative etc. The law organizes them on territorial basis. They are an entry point for supply of seeds and fertilizer for the farmers. This supply is still largely controlled by government offices. Farmers and potential business partners (like MFI's), often see them as not-reliable, with a weak level of professionalism, and parasitized by political issues. However, more and more of them are trying to develop a business-oriented approach. Some are even important players in local (e.g. milk) or international value chains (e.g. coffee and honey).

Local NGO's level of professionalism is better but they are highly dependent on donors. Their legal context is limiting the potential scope of their intervention and flexibility. Most NGOs take a top-down approach, even if social accountability schemes are sometimes proposed. Thus, they generally have a weak popular basis. Important for NGOs is that they often have an integrated gender strategy (see e.g. 'Network of Women Associations').

To address development problems of different groups of the community in an organised way, the government has established different associations at Tabia/Kebelle level. Among these, the most important ones are the Farmers' Associations, Women's Associations and Youth Associations. Although these associations are meant to be community-based institutions, they are practically part of the organisational structure of the government, serving as a political tool for the implementation of government policies and programmes. The main responsibility of the associations is to organise the community members at grassroots level in accordance to their category. To this end, representatives of the different associations are included in the Tabia/Kebelle Development Committee.

The sector of MFI and Sacco's (saving and credit cooperative) is reliable and well regulated under the National Bank of Ethiopia. However, the sector lacks resources to deepen its outreach. Its scope is consequently limited. Sacco's are well implanted in rural areas but weaker in terms of management.

Iddir is a voluntary association that is usually formed among friends, colleagues and neighbours to provide resources necessary to carry out funeral rituals. Eqqub is a voluntary association that regularly pools fund and rotates among members. They are the most popular risk sharing mechanisms in

¹⁰⁴ The Economist Intelligence Unit (2015) Country report Ethiopia, London.

¹⁰⁵ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Analytical summary*.

(http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Partnerships_for_health_development)

Ethiopia, with both poor and non-poor households participating.¹⁰⁶ Membership in eqqub and iddir reduces the probability of entering into poverty. They are often related to the orthodox church (for funeral associations) and provide support in case of misfortune through savings and credit. These institutions can also be used by farmers to invest in their business.

The country is one of the leading producers of honey in Africa, but the sector is mainly informal. Many beekeepers are members of beekeeping cooperatives that are often institutionalised, face a lack of dynamism and are little participative. Associative structures based on knowledge and experience sharing is much more efficient to encourage innovative beekeepers. These associative structures are also efficient to raise awareness about beekeeping in the development of agriculture and in the regeneration of areas with a degraded environment.

5.3.2. Analysis of decentralised authorities & public institutions in agriculture

Government is strongly involved in planning and monitoring of the agricultural sector. The government actors involved in agriculture are decentralized in formal terms. However, most local administrations lack technical and financial resources to fulfil their functions properly.

The way the Ethiopian government structures are organized and operate tends to result in top-down planning and implementation of policies, programmes and projects and a quantitative mind-setting as far as monitoring and evaluation is concerned. Government policy to modernise beekeeping also lacked effectiveness because it was not enough participative and based on a top-down approach. The involvement and strengthening of NGOs and CSOs which can voice grassroots concerns and have integrated these concerns in their approach is essential. These should keep seeking close collaboration and synergy with decentralized government offices and bureaus.

Together with representatives from the Farmers' Association, Women's Association, Youth association and the Tabia development agents, the members of the Tabia Administration form the Tabia Development Committee. Tabia Development Committees usually have an important role in the realization of the development projects, which includes: problem identification and prioritization, community mobilisation, targeting of beneficiaries, ratifying and enforcing local bylaws.

Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development are government structures that aim to enhance agriculture and rural development, in accordance with the policies and strategies set by the Regional Government. There are offices at Regional and Woreda levels, as well as a team of development agents in each Tabia. Through its extended structure, the Bureau is providing the following services:

- Facilitating the provision of agricultural inputs to farmers (fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc.)
- Providing technical support and training for farmers.
- Community mobilisation for various communal development activities (rural access road construction, soil erosion control, reforestation, irrigation development, etc.)
- Introducing appropriate technologies and packages that are relevant to the area
- Facilitating the establishment of cooperatives at Woreda level
- Conducting demonstration activities for new technologies in Tabia-level Farmer Training Centres.

The Government of Ethiopia established the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) in 2010. The primary aim of the Agency is to promote agricultural sector transformation by supporting existing structures of government, private sector and other non-governmental partners to address systemic

¹⁰⁶ Azomahou and Yitbarek (2014) *Poverty persistence and informal risk management: Micro evidence from urban Ethiopia* United Nations University, Maastricht (<http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Feature%20Story/Africa/afr-eleni-yitbarek.pdf>)

bottlenecks in delivering on a priority national agenda for achieving growth and food security. It thus focusses on the commercialization of Ethiopian smallholder agriculture.¹⁰⁷

Several research institutions and universities provide innovation and knowledge to the sector. However, most of these institutions lack the capacity to develop research into outreach initiatives.

5.3.3. Sector SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is a priority of the Ethiopian government and strong policy has been developed • Policy priority to smallholder farmers with attention to both demand and supply (production and marketing) • Coverage and extension programmes • Good level of interaction between Non State Actors and the local authorities. • Agriculture is an important source of employment. • Expertise and experience are available • Hard working farmers • Appropriate rural financing exists • Emerging farmer organisations and cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of ambitious policy • Lack of access to finance • Lack of crop insurance results in higher risks being taken • Low level of added value and technical skills at farmers level (e.g. Ox farming) • Low productivity and limited professionalization • Land tenure and fragmentation of land holding creates insecurity and can discourage investment • Weak marketing infrastructure e.g. weak value chain integration in livestock sector (fodder, intensive livestock keeping, marketing) • Marginalization of pastoralists. • Weak organization of local markets and poor infrastructure. • Weak linkages between surplus producing regions and deficit regions. • Low level of organisational capacity of farmers and grassroots. • Limited harmonisation in the sector • Limited implementation and coordination capacity in sector • Blanket extension approach by government (limited consideration of local context) • Limited focus on sustainable interventions • Agro-ecological zonation is not well considered • Less attention to urban farming / off-farming • Limited number of seed varieties (and other inputs) are available • Inefficient seed distributions • Pre-and post-harvest losses are high • Poor participation of Civil Society community in policy formulation • Rain-fed dependant agriculture • Limited “Branding” and repackaging of local crops such as coffee, Teff, strawberries, flowers, etc.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for agriculture development, growing domestic, urban markets, growing international markets for certain speciality products (e.g. all kinds of certified coffees). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia’s agriculture very vulnerable to drought and Climate Change. • Soil erosion and deforestation.

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.ata.gov.et/about/>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The livestock potential is enormous. • Presence of governmental policies in agriculture. • Slowing down rural population growth is seen as a relevant long-term objective. • Growing economy and rising demand for agricultural products. • Potential of self-sufficiency in grain. • Labour availability • Ecological diversity in the country is big. • Donors interest and support • Research and academic institutions provide knowledge and expertise • Conservation focused agriculture • The concept of Climate resilient green economy can inspire solutions to local challenges • Multi-national corporation to work with small holder farmers • “Teff” has gluten free product opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land pressure. In densely populated areas, land tenure is fragmented, landholdings are small and landlessness is increasingly a major problem. • Large-scale land acquisitions: Acute phenomenon. 7% of arable land is in hands of companies (mostly consortia of Ethiopian and foreign entities) and mainly cultivated for producing crops for exportation.¹⁰⁸ • Linked to previous point is the trend towards monocultures • National Micro Finance Policy/Banking Policy may discriminate against smaller MFIs. • Population growth • Challenges in balancing increased productivity and conservation
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5.3.4. Strategies to strengthen the agricultural sector

Ethiopia's agriculture requires a mix of sustainable agricultural intensification and diversification¹⁰⁹.

- Improving seeds and fertilizers supply chain in agriculture.
- Securing the production and/or supply of feed and fodder for livestock and balancing of carrying capacity and livestock herds in communities.
- Introducing local and fair value-chains that respect a certain degree of diversification (risk mitigation for family farms) and include the landless and near-landless in productive roles.
- Promoting more intensive land use by using production techniques that secure good soil regeneration and contribute to soil and water conservation.
- Developing small, rural, socially-responsible, businesses (agro processing) could meet the double need of diversification of rural activities to off-farm activities and creation of added-value for local farm products. These value chains can be for crops of animal products (e.g. milk or honey).¹¹⁰
- Encouraging small farmers currently focusing on staple crops to experiment more in the high-value sector, including non-traditional high-value crops. The growth of urban areas and improvement in transport and value chains will further facilitate this transition.

These strategies to sustainably reduce the vulnerability of family farms should address the challenge of climate change and soil and water conservation. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are to be considered in any short-, mid- or long-term strategy of agricultural development in Ethiopia.¹¹¹ Accordingly, mitigation risk strategies (diversification) or implementation of accurate micro insurance scheme should be a transversal target.

In a context where the role of the state is important, international NGAs should support civil society organizations:

¹⁰⁸ Area of arable land in Ethiopia : 14 565 000 ha (World bank : <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/ethiopia/arable-land-hectares-wb-data.html>) / Size of land granted by contract by the Ethiopian government : 990 107 ha (Land Matrix : <http://www.landmatrix.org/fr/get-the-detail-by-target-country/ethiopia/?more=70>)

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/esswp58.pdf>

¹¹⁰ The country is one of the leading producer of honey in Africa, but it is essentially on a customary and informal way.

¹¹¹ Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector in Ethiopia (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2155e/i2155e00.pdf>)

- Strengthening community based organisations such as Farmers Organisations and NGOs and civil society organizations which have integrated grassroots concerns in their approach and collaborate with decentralized government offices and bureaus.
- Strengthening of local NGOs with regard to the integrative and cross-cutting dimensions of social and economic rural development – for instance, with regard to gender, environment, interdisciplinary dimensions.
- Provision of required financial support and resources.
- Improve financial inclusion of family farming by setting Farmers Organisations and NGO's role between farming households and the financial sector, banks and microfinance institutions.
- Support MFI and Sacco's to improve their knowledge of family farms' needs and further development of adequate financial solutions. A systemic approach should be encouraged, involving not only producers and rural finance institutions but also professional agricultural organisations, public policies, technical and financial partners, support organisation, public bodies, etc.
- Support MFI and Sacco's in order to mobilize funds for the unserved rural poor.

5.4. The education and research sector

5.4.1. Analysis of Local Civil Society in education

Developing countries such as Ethiopia are often trapped in a vicious circle, where economic development fails to provide sufficient incentives for its youth to pursue higher education, and without enough skilled people, these economies will not be able to move up to a higher development level. Higher education institutes are considered as crucial drivers of change in this matter. In order to advance its economy, Ethiopia needs:

- A stock of labour with the necessary skills (through performant higher education)
- The ability to develop new technologies themselves or to adopt and use foreign technology
- Extension of research for development relevance (e.g. linking research to public policy)¹¹²

Still, the recent expansion of higher education in Ethiopia has created pressure on facilities and a demand for an increased number of academic staff across a range of subject areas. Where possible, expatriates have been recruited to fill vacancies. The flow of PhD and Master's graduates is inevitably slow because of the time it takes for scholars to complete the requirements necessary. Faced with large student numbers, the quality of teaching and learning is questionable. Almost all universities have a weak research capacity, a problem linked with the limited institutional culture of research in Ethiopian universities. However, reports indicate that the provision of ICT and other teaching and learning resources has been relatively good although it takes time for information systems and management to develop and for students to bridge the gap between schooling academic demands and those of higher education.

The Ethiopian Teachers Association (or ETA) units and represents teachers and other education workers from pre-primary education up to university level. ETA has more than 350,000 members all over the country, organized from Federal level to individual school level. The main goal of the association is forwarding the demands of the teachers to the concerned government bodies in order to improve education in Ethiopia.

Research institutes (such as the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, and the Ethiopian Development Research Institute) are intrinsically linked with higher education. Strengthening the body of knowledge within Ethiopia, they inform a wide range of different sectors on the latest innovations in

¹¹² Brodén, V.G.(2012). Aiding research capacity for development: tensions and dilemmas. *International Journal of Contemporary Sociology*, (49), 1. AND Brodén, V.G. (2015) Aiding Science. An analysis of Swedish research aid policy 1973 – 2008-. *Development Dissertation Brief. Expertgruppen för Biståndsanalys (EBA) AND World Bank*. (2007). The Road Not Traveled Education Reform in the Middle East and North Africa. *MENA Development Report*, Washington, D.C., World Bank. AND Cornell University, INSEAD, and WIPO (2014): The Global Innovation Index 2014: The Human Factor In innovation, Fontainebleau, Ithaca, and Geneva. AND Romer, P. M.(1990). Endogenous Technological Change. *Journal of Political Economy* 98 (5).

their field. Most of these institutions, however, lack the necessary means and capacity to properly fulfil this outreach role.

The Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency is tasked with the development of national guidelines and procedures to guarantee the quality of education, audits, assessments, and accreditation in Ethiopian Higher Education Institutes. The agency also provides HEIs with a forum for discussion on quality and relevance, and works on expanding peer relationships and professional networks. They also promote the establishment of associations (HEIs, Students, Professionals and others).

Most CSO's working on education focus on primary and secondary education. The Ethiopian Government sees these CSOs mainly as service providers. Thus CSOs have been involved in projects such as piloting basic non-formal education or improving access to education services at large. All service delivery projects of CSOs are set up in agreement with relevant governmental departments. However, according to the EU roadmap, the regulatory or control functions of governmental departments largely outweigh the facilitative and support services offered to CSOs; hence their motivation to initiate and expand activities is affected.¹¹³

5.4.2. Analysis of decentralised authorities & public institutions in education

In primary and secondary education, poor facilities and materials and un-skilled teachers have led to low levels of education, exacerbated by high population growth. Despite rapid growth in enrolment, especially in basic primary education, tests and assessments revealed declining quality and learning outcomes. Furthermore, significant gender and regional gaps in enrolment remain. Many millions of young people have dropped out, especially in the rural areas.¹¹⁴ Therefore, the federal government is working on the Education Sector Development Plan Phase IV (2011-2015). When it comes to primary and secondary education, regional, zonal, woreda educational offices are involved, but HE depends directly from the federal ministry.

Strong support from Germany has led to recent reforms in the Technical Vocation Education and Training (TVET) system, which links it more closely to Ethiopia's labour demands. Still, the system requires that students are graduates from either eighth or tenth grade, which makes it nearly impossible for the majority of students to access TVETs, as most students drop out before eighth grade graduation.¹¹⁵

Universities in Ethiopia play a crucial role in informing the federal and state policy. Since a lot of departments and programmes are aimed at social issues such as poverty, environment, food security, natural resource management etc., HEI can deepen and broaden the body of knowledge in many sectors in Ethiopia. However, in these universities and specialized research institutes, many important positions are occupied by people who have studied in the west. This is because a mere 2.7% of all staff in Ethiopian Universities are PhD holders, of whom only 4% are women, whilst 36% are Master's degree holders with under 7% women the capacity of education at Master and PhD level is still limited.

Most HEI are in need of institutional capacity building and high quality teaching and research. For this, alignment with the MoE is crucial (such as alignment of PhD research themes with national development priorities). Furthermore, there is also a need for joint research projects, PhD programmes, ICT Libraries and support in scientific writing. Thus, institutional reform in support of research should continue with incentives and further opportunities found to encourage young researchers to build centres of excellence in their institutions. Multi-disciplinary research in Centres of Excellence with scholars from a range of disciplines working on national research priorities is believed to be the model for the future. To this end, groupings of researchers will work together in an interdisciplinary way. Managing such inter-disciplinary

¹¹³ EU Delegation to Ethiopia (2014) *Ethiopia-EU country roadmap for engagement with civil society 2014 – 2017* Brussels p. 8

¹¹⁴ USAID (2012) *Ethiopia Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2011-2015*
(https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Ethiopia_CDSCS.pdf)

¹¹⁵ USAID (2012) *Ethiopia Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2011-2015*
(https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Ethiopia_CDSCS.pdf)

research and development will require institutional strengthening at the institutional planning, financial management and human resources level.¹¹⁶

5.4.3. Sector SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high enrolment rates on all levels of education. • Limited gender gaps in lower education. • Government has invested strongly in the sector. • Geographical coverage • Stimulate local development • Universities provide problem solving research • Strong regulatory framework for higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited means and infrastructure in all levels of education. • High dropout rates in secondary education. • Gender gap increases in higher education. • Sector is highly dependent on external donors. • Focus for HE is on expansion, not on quality • Universities face faculty staff shortage • Weak preparation of graduates for labour market • Weak leadership & management at higher education • Limited outreach by higher education institutes • Limited cooperation within sector
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several donors have a strong tradition of supporting the sector. • Positive link between research capacity and development • Government support and commitment • Economic Growth in Ethiopia • Collaboration options in the sector are many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further population grow requires further investments. • Brain drain • Limited job opportunities for graduates • Low pay of academic staff

5.4.4. Strategies to strengthen the educational sector

Higher education institutes can be strengthened through different approaches:

- Individual capacity building: individuals (academics, members of civil society, government, private sector) strengthened through scholarships (short term, master, PhD, etc.). This has a direct impact on the individual, contributing to diverse development challenges. Capacity strengthened through the higher education sector can impact any sector (e.g. biodiversity, economy, aquaculture, health)
- Theme-based departmental capacity building: Departments of higher education institutions strengthened through: research training and development, coaching, peer-to-peer learning, technical support, curricula development, equipment, etc. This strengthens the research and/or teaching capacity and contributes to diverse development challenges in multiple sectors¹¹⁷.
- Institutional capacity building: Higher education institutions strengthened in long term partnership and in diverse areas through advisory services, research projects, curricula development, peer-to-peer learning, equipment, coaching, etc. This results in a profound improvement of education and/or research capacity (and extension of research) and will thus significantly contribute to development challenges in multiple sectors¹¹⁸
- Multi-actor capacity building: Different higher education institutions (in one or more countries) strengthened through one initiative: e.g. support to ICT systems in a range of institutions (crosscutting) to improve research and education capacities; supporting a network or platform of

¹¹⁶ VLIR-UOS (2013) Ethiopia Strategy Document

¹¹⁷ E.g. Priority sectors and themes identified in the VLIR-UOS (2013) Ethiopia Strategy Document (Food security, Environment, Health, and social sciences).

¹¹⁸ E.g. Priority sectors and themes identified in the VLIR-UOS (2013) Ethiopia Strategy Document (Food security, Environment and water, Health, and Economic and social development).

higher education institutions to stimulate exchange and innovation; etc. This multi-actor capacity development contributes to diverse development challenges and impacts multiple sectors.¹¹⁹

5.5. The health sector

5.5.1. Analysis of Local Civil society in health

CSOs play a crucial role in health services in Ethiopia. Especially since the Ethiopian government turns to CSOs for additional service delivery in the sector. Thus building organizational capacity in civil society organizations is essential to achieve high technical performance, organizational sustainability, and delivering quality services to vulnerable people.¹²⁰ Faith based organisations and churches have a very strong impact on people and their behaviour, especially in rural areas. Their impact on health in rural areas can be strong.

The Government welcomed public–private partnerships for health initiatives in 2009 and developed guidelines to enhance the private sector's role and its contribution in delivering quality health services in the country.¹²¹

The Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) recently changed its name to the 'Ethiopian Public Health Research Institute' and focuses on research on public health.

Also universities play an important role in health care. For example, Gondar College of Medicine and Health Sciences (a department of the University of Gondar) focusses on research on health and related themes, but the college also provides health services in their hospital. Furthermore, the University provides consulting and training on medical issues to other actors in the Ethiopian health sector.

5.5.2. Analysis of decentralised authorities & public institutions in health

Ethiopia has a decentralized three-tier system of primary, secondary and tertiary care. Devolution of power to regional governments has shifted decision-making on public service delivery from the federal level to regional level and further down to woreda level. Thus, offices at different levels, now share decision-making processes, powers, duties and responsibilities. The Federal Ministry of Health and the regional health bureaus focus more on policy matters and technical support while woreda health offices manage and coordinate the operation of the district health system under their jurisdiction.¹²² Regional Health Bureaus also collaborate with universities in training of health professionals (in-service training). They also work on health service delivery & research and aim to strengthen linkage in the sector.

The lowest level of referral system is the primary health care unit, which is composed of five satellite health posts, one health centre and one primary hospital. Each health post is staffed by two health extension workers. Health centres are staffed by around 20 professionals. Primary hospitals are staffed by around 50 persons. General hospitals form the second level and are staffed by around 230 persons and provide inpatient and ambulatory services. They are also training centres for health officers, nurses, emergency surgeons and other health workers. The specialized hospital, finally, is staffed by around 440 professionals.¹²³

A Medical Service Directorate was established at the Federal Ministry of Health to support the rural, pastoral and urban Health Extension Programmes. Regulation of the health sector, licensing and

¹¹⁹ E.g. Priority sectors and themes identified in the VLIR-UOS (2013) Ethiopia Strategy Document (Food security, Environment and water, Health, and Economic and social development).

¹²⁰ The Boston University Center for Global Health & Development (<http://www.bu.edu/cghd/our-work/projects/evaluating-the-capacity-of-civil-society-organizations-to-improve-the-health-of-ovc-in-ethiopia/>)

¹²¹ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Analytical summary*. (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Partnerships_for_health_development)

¹²² WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Leadership and government Analytical summary*. (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Leadership_and_governance)

¹²³ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile*, (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Service_delivery)

inspecting health professionals, and carrying out product quality assessment and registration is carried out by the Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority.¹²⁴ This agency is also responsible for the regulation of safety of medical equipment, drugs and other consumables. The Procurement Fund and Supply Agency is responsible for the supply of affordable and accessible drugs, medical equipment and other medical supplies.

Over the years, the health sector has made major strides in mobilizing the resources coming into the country from different donors. Although this is encouraging, the different regulations and reporting requirements by donors causes a serious burden to Ethiopia's weak health system and capacity. For this reason, Ethiopia became a signatory of the Global IHP+, its implementation coordinated by the Joint Consulting Forum. This means the health sector has one countrywide and shared strategic plan but also that all stakeholders will finance the plan by making all financial and non-financial resource available. Furthermore, all stakeholders use a specific set of indicators for performance reporting without duplicating channels of reporting. Significant progress has been achieved in all three areas.¹²⁵

5.5.3. Sector SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well distributed health facilities with local health workers. Established interactions between health sector and universities and research. Well trained medical doctors. Increased and accelerated training & health professionalisation Government has made strong investments in Health. There is an interest to invest in e-health Harmonisation in the sector is good Improved supply of medical equipment Emphasis slowly turns to quality of care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current structures are relatively recent. Highest number of premature deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa.¹²⁶ Lack of access to healthcare in rural areas. Insufficient focus on quality of care. Dependency on external donors. Inadequate capacity to implement decentralisation Low utilisation of health services Weak referral system and linkages among facilities Inadequate attention to non-communicated and neglected diseases Low coverage of skilled deliveries. Shortage and attrition of high skilled professionals Inadequate and inequitable allocation of resources Limited dissemination of health information (malnutrition, etc.) Gender disequilibrium
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment to improving health Strong commitment of international donors. Pro-poor health government policy 20 years health strategy Increase in national income Increase in number and diversity of health professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of income and education of population. Brain drain limits the number of professionals and researchers. Rapid population growth Newly emerging pandemics Global financial crisis

¹²⁴ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile*, (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Service_delivery)

¹²⁵ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile, Analytical summary*. (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Partnerships_for_health_development)

¹²⁶ WHO Africa. *Ethiopia Country Profile* (http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Ethiopia:Analytical_summary_-_Health_Status_and_Trends)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education of girls improves • Expansion of infrastructure (road, ICT, electricity) • Emerging global health initiatives • Info (videos) on health exists at government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and man-made disasters
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5.5.4. Strategies to strengthen the health sector

- Support to the Ministry of Health for leprosy, tuberculosis, HIV-AIDS, leishmaniasis and other epidemic control programmes. Support consists of training, supervision, technical assistance (e.g. for the development of guidelines, etc.), complementary material support (microscopy, infection control, adaptation of work spaces and laboratories and occasionally drugs in case of need).
- Support to local NGOs and partnerships with local civil society organizations which aim at improving the sustainability of health information, case detection and reference and care and follow-up of patients.
- Direct support to most vulnerable patients (e.g. close follow-up, nutritional support for facilitating healing and curing, improvement of housing, financial support for income generation in order to improve the economic condition of poor leprosy or tuberculosis families).

5.6. The cultural sector

5.6.1. Analysis of Local Civil society in culture

Most of the new cultural operators are organisations emerging from the civil society. These cultural operators are working in a wide range of disciplines: music, cinema, visual arts, etc. The cultural sector has been growing fast and is now considered an income generating sector, often commercially driven. However, these actors hardly act as “a sector” and further cooperation is needed.

Cinema is booming in Ethiopia, with some films reaching international audiences (e.g. Difret, opener of the 2015 AfrikaFilmfestival in Leuven). Ethiopia now is said to be the second film producing country in Africa (after Nigeria) and has its own movie award, the Gumma Awards. Although there are some private film schools and official art schools also take an interest in cinema, this is a recent development and there is a lack of skilled technicians (artistic, technical and management skills). In the smaller cities, there is also a lack of theatres. Some films evoke social problems like abortion, poverty, corruption, the position of women in society, or the violence in the communist period.

Addis has several theatres, of which the national Theatre and the Hagar Fikr theatre are best known. They are considered conventional and escapist, but there are also a few fringe initiatives (risking censorship if too critical) and a student theatre group. Nearly all plays are in Amharic or, exceptionally, in Oromo. Therefore little is known about Ethiopian theatre in the international community.

Several dance companies in Ethiopia have committed themselves to social projects to assist vulnerable youth. The Adugna Dance Company is working with Addis street youth, juvenile delinquents and disabled youngsters and has achieved international fame with its artwork and social work.¹²⁷ Another Ethiopian dance project, Destino Dance, is more recent but is a very comparable initiative.¹²⁸

There is a range of commercial cultural actors in Addis Ababa. ‘Desta for Africa Creative consulting plc.’ is founded by photographer Aida Muluneh and hopes to “utilize culture and art to create self-sustainable opportunities to promote development in Ethiopia.” The company focusses on consulting, capacity building and event organisation. They also organise the annual Fana Wogi art competition (with the Goethe institute). There are also many art galleries and art centres that are privately owned.

¹²⁷ www.adugnadance.org

¹²⁸ www.destinodance.org

In the whole sector, there is a real need for higher training and financing. Better training facilities, better equipment and infrastructure will help cultural operators to develop.

The relation to state authorities is also not clear, as the state is a key actor of progress and development (much more than in most African countries), democratisation (through education), and funding but is also a threat (authoritarian tendencies, fear of censorship or repression).

5.6.2. Analysis of decentralised authorities & public institutions in culture

The role of local and regional authorities seems to be limited at this time. Most regional authorities and public institutions are lacking means and are thus in need for further funding. However, since almost all cultural actors are based in the capital, regional authorities and institutions have a lot of potential to assist in strengthening a decentralised cultural sector. However, culture is not yet a priority in the development program of the government. Thus, the impact of culture on the sustainable development is still limited in Ethiopia. Creative industries are not well developed due to numerous reasons including inadequate legal framework, ineffective implementation of laws, weak operational capacity, and inadequate entrepreneurial capacity and age-long traditional marginalisation of artisans.¹²⁹

The three educational institutions mentioned in 4.2.6. are renowned and prestigious institutions with a long tradition. Since they are now linked to the Addis Ababa University, a state Institution, education is free:

- Ale School of fine art and design. Most renowned Ethiopian artists studied here. It now also offers film production.
- Yared School of Music. Has a reputation for being good but conservative.
- Yofthahe Nigussie School of Theatrical Arts. Also includes film and recently introduced a Master of Arts program Theatre and Development.

The museum of contemporary art in Addis Ababa (Gebre kristos Desta) lacks means but was set up with the help of the Goethe Institute and still works with them and with the Ale School of arts. Also, the national Museum and the Museum of Ethnography have regular contemporary art exhibitions and support younger artists.

5.6.3. Sector SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many different cultural operators working in a wide range of disciplines. • Government has invested in cultural sector. • Growing number of new graduates from the art schools has increased the number of cultural activities in the city. Due to this demand, new galleries and also portals for displaying art have entered the market. • With 70% of the population aged under 35, young professionals are seeking various ways to purchase art and are also active audience members in the cultural scene of the city. The increase of live music in various hotels and bars has shown that there is a demand. • Increase in income brackets and the slow rise of the middle class is impacting the number of activities that are taking place and also developing the creative industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding. • Lack of training (artistic, technical and management skills). • Lack of professionalism in the whole sector. • Lack of adequate training within the sector of cultural management, preservations and promotion • Language is a major barrier to interact with the international community for opportunities to promote cultural activity beyond the borders. • Lack of adequate funding for self-sustainable approaches to developing the cultural sector. • Lack of adequate support of the cultural sector from government and also local businesses. • Definition of cultures role in society is still based on historical sites and traditional

¹²⁹http://www.mdqfund.org/sites/default/files/Ethiopia%20-%20Culture%20-%20Final%20Narrative%20Report_0.pdf

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young artist are forming collectives and also becoming active members in producing cultural activities • More artists are gaining international visibility and opportunities. 	<p>practices, more focused on preservation but not in promoting contemporary culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisans not fully supported to enter the international market to export cultural goods. • Lack of standardization of branding materials, quality assurance and bureaucratic export systems. • Lack of publications/promotional tools for access to the general public/international community on cultural activities and productions. • Bank loans for the development of the cultural sector almost non-existent but loans availability for the tourism sector • Cultural sector offers job opportunities for women, although, as in all sectors, a prevalence of men is still real at the organising and top levels
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renowned artists on the international art scene. • Culture is considered as an income generating sector. • Potential of cultural tourism and creative industries as a vector of growth • The country knows a strong cultural diversity. • A large young population who are the future consumers and also creators of cultural activities. • New generation has a full grasp through Internet and satellite television on culture, which is also shifting the demand. • As more Multinational Corporation enter the Ethiopian market new funding opportunities through sponsorships of various cultural activities. • Established and new venues offer a portal for cultural activities both from the private and public sector. For example, the building of the Oromo Culture Center, which was fully funded by the government, is a 20,000-sq/m space that was recently inaugurated. • The development of cultural centers and museums across Ethiopia, which is in the agenda of the government. • Contribution of the Ethiopian Diaspora in the development of the cultural sector. • Fast growing economy, which is seeking for cultural activities and products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government's censorship. • Ethnic or religious conflicts may break out. • Brain drain limits the number of professionals and artists. • Over emphasis on cultural products and not also on self-expression. • Lack of education opportunities on cultural production • Lack of adequately trained officials in the ministries to fully understand the role of culture in society. • Lack of innovation and creative approaches in the cultural sector. • Impact of globalization in preservation of traditional cultures and products.

5.6.4. Strategies to strengthen the cultural sector

One valued strategy would be to seek the improvement of governance through a better consideration of cultural Non State Actors (NSA) in the decision-making process and in the implementation of the policies and programmes of development at local and national level, in all the sectors of the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country. Potential sub strategies derived from this would aim at:

- Promoting cultural Non State Actors' effective engagement and cooperation with other actors in development such as community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society networks, the private sector and other non-state actors.
- Establishing or strengthening cultural networks and coordination bodies, ensuring dissemination of information and knowledge sharing or providing capacity building and mentoring opportunities.
- Improving the capacity of cultural Non State Actors to conduct advocacy and lobbying campaigns and promoting an enabling environment for civil society activities.

5.7. Justice and human rights sector

5.7.1. Analysis of Local Civil society in justice and human rights

Frontline Defenders has documented that Ethiopia's repressive laws provoke fear and self-censorship among Human Right Defenders (HRDs) and that HRDs in the country frequently face threats, acts of intimidation, judicial harassment and arbitrary arrest.¹³⁰ Therefore, several human rights defenders have fled the country, those who stayed continue to face threats.¹³¹ Muslim activists are particularly vulnerable to harassment, assault and abuse of anti-terrorism legislation.¹³²

Defenders of LGBTQIA rights operate in a particularly hostile environment, with organised anti-homosexuality organisations calling upon the Government to close spaces for the LGBTQIA rights movement and tighten 'anti-gay' legislation, punishing 'homosexual acts' with the death penalty.¹³³ LGBTQIA organisations have been consistently accused of being Western proxies seeking to subvert Ethiopian cultural values. Many clerical leaders have made statements against sexual diversity in a country where 'homosexual acts' are punishable with one to fifteen years imprisonment.¹³⁴

5.7.2. Analysis of decentralised authorities & public institutions in justice and human rights

According to the International Service for Human Rights in 2013, Ethiopia is characterised by the use of State legislation and apparatus to severely restrict freedom of expression and assembly as well as independent human rights monitoring and promotion.¹³⁵ The 2008 Mass Media and Freedom of Information Proclamation, for example, widened the scope of prosecutable offences, criminalised defamation of government officials, and dramatically increased the associated fines. The 2009 Anti-Terrorism Proclamation contains a broad and vague definition of terrorism that has been used to target HRDs, journalists and the political opposition. It encourages self-censorship and provides the government with additional power to conduct online surveillance.¹³⁶ The Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders has also documented surveillance and official restrictions on the movement of HRDs.¹³⁷

¹³⁰ Frontline Defenders *Ethiopia* (<https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/ethiopia>)

¹³¹ (http://www.omct.org/files/2011/10/21443/obs_2011_uk_afriqsub.pdf)

¹³² ISHR (2013) *The Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Ethiopia* (http://www.ishr.ch/sites/default/files/article/files/ethiopia_-_ishr_briefing_on_hrds.pdf)

¹³³ ISHR (2013) *The Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Ethiopia* (http://www.ishr.ch/sites/default/files/article/files/ethiopia_-_ishr_briefing_on_hrds.pdf)

¹³⁴ <http://ilga.org/country/ethiopia/>

¹³⁵ ISHR (2013) *The Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Ethiopia* (http://www.ishr.ch/sites/default/files/article/files/ethiopia_-_ishr_briefing_on_hrds.pdf)

¹³⁶ Frontline Defenders *Ethiopia* (<https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/ethiopia>)

¹³⁷ (http://www.omct.org/files/2011/10/21443/obs_2011_uk_afriqsub.pdf)

For Ethiopians who (feel they) are the victim of unjust treatment by government staff or institutions, the Ombudsperson was established. This organisation helps Ethiopians who have been faced with discrimination or any other unjust treatment and has been relatively successful in its assignment.

The Judiciary in Ethiopia faces several weaknesses:

- Insufficient number of judges and poor training of judicial staff; lack of financial resources and important judicial backlog¹³⁸.
- Laws are not available to the population and even local authorities. These laws are not translated in Ethiopian languages, nor are international human rights laws that are included in the Ethiopian legislation.¹³⁹ More problematic is the fact that too few people, including civil servants, have received the right education/training/sensitisation to have access to these documents.
- Free legal aid services are offered to Ethiopian citizens who do not have the financial means to pay for legal representation, only when their case is brought to court.
- The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission is conducting research on violations of human rights in Ethiopia. However, since this is a government organisation, the critique on government practises is very limited.
- The House of Federation, which is the Upper House in Ethiopia's Bicameral Federal system, also serves as the country's Constitutional Court. This is problematic since the House of Federation is a purely political institution, reflecting the political powers (i.e. the EPRDF). Therefore, the House of Federation will never be able to fairly judge over constitutional matters or block unconstitutional legislation.

5.7.3. Sector SWOT

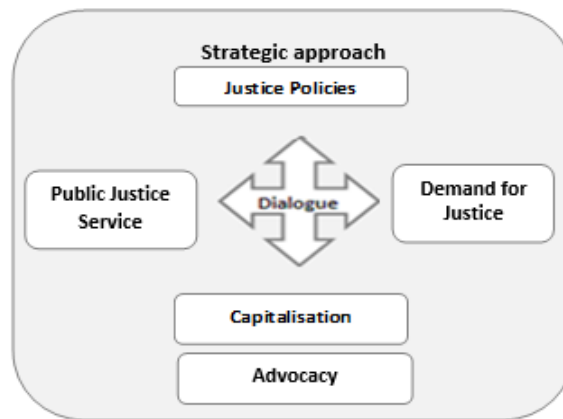
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong tradition of opposition and activism. • Strong support from diaspora community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many activists are imprisoned or have fled the country. • Strong self-censorship among CSOs. • Opposition to government policy is strongly divided.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diaspora communities have links to western institutions and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hostile government policy and harsh punishments for law breaking. • Western powers have limited political will to pressurise Ethiopian authorities.

5.7.4. Strategies to strengthen the justice and human rights sector

Beyond a mere cooperation, activities should forge ownership of the projects and create a long lasting partnership between all actors. For the justice sector, the whole process is linked and can be summarized as follows:

¹³⁸ US Department of State (2013), *Ethiopia 2013 Human Rights Report*. Available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/220323.pdf>

¹³⁹ The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2013). *National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2015*. Available at <http://www.ehrc.org.et/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=E2YA0XI%2BSHM%3D&tabid=115>



To tackle the challenges in Ethiopian justice, several strategic actions are needed:

- Projects and programmes must be adapted to each Stakeholder. Thus, support to the development of justice policies and national plans for the protection of human rights should target national authorities and legislators. Likewise, activities of capacity building for actors on the supply side of justice (justice services) have to target judicial (formal and traditional), security and prison staff. Last but not least, activities of capacity building for actors on the demand side of justice should be organized with civil society organizations and the population.
- In order to reinforce legal certainty and ensure respect of citizens' civil, political and socioeconomic rights, quality Proximity Justice could be promoted. Furthermore, access to restorative justice measures should be improved,¹⁴⁰ discrimination should be stopped and gender equality enhanced.
- Supporting the development and implementation of justice policies (encourage reflection; provide technical support to political and technical stakeholders and support the participation of civil society organizations).
- Improving justice services (capacity-building of judicial staff; enhance internal accountability; enhance judicial independence).
- Enhancing the demand side of justice (analysis of population's needs; awareness raising; enhancing external accountability; monitoring by civil society).
- Creating and ensuring a lasting dialogue between judicial and societal actors (local authorities, population, media).
- Enhancing analyses and ensuring the sharing of expertise (capitalization; publications, sharing best practices; conferences and presentations at universities).
- Strengthening advocacy skills of non-state actors (at all levels: local/national/regional/ international, and reducing the distinction between capital and rural areas).

¹⁴⁰ "Restorative justice is an approach to problem solving that, in its various forms, involves the victim, the offender, their social networks, justice agencies and the community". See United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2008). *Handbook on Restorative justice programmes*. Page 6. Available at http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/06-56290_Ebook.pdf

D. Actors and Partners in Ethiopia.

6. Identification of relevant development actors

6.1. Relevant actors in the agricultural sector

Relevant actors civil society		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Farmers' organisations (and cooperatives)	Essential if smallholders are to benefit from a development policy that seeks to transform smallholding from subsistence to commercial agriculture. Essential if smallholders are to have some measure of control/decision making capacity in relevant value chains.	Often, together with Kebele development committees, the most important grassroots partner for NGOs in implementing development projects.
Local NGOs	Legitimate interlocutors for both decentralized government offices and grassroots farmers' organizations and Kebele development committees. Have technical expertise appropriate to the contexts in which development projects intervene.	Usually the implementing partner for programmes and projects funded by Belgian NGOs.
MFI and Sacco's	Of crucial importance, given the lack of capital and absence of banking facilities for vulnerable smallholders	Can be strongly linked (e.g. MFIs established by the Catholic church). MFIs can also be direct partners or indirect stakeholders in development projects implemented by NGOs.
Iddir, eqqub and, SHG (self-help group)	Informal grassroots mutual aid associations which can have a role in mobilizing investment for smallholder agricultural improvement.	No direct relation with NGOs. However, by involving representatives in project formulation and M&E they can take a role in project implementation.
Rural SMEs	Especially in efforts to sustainably commercialize smallholder agriculture, SMEs are crucial actors in value chain strengthening.	No direct relation with NGOs. NGOs may encourage their development and sustainability through projects.
Technical and Vocational Training Centers	Provide training, skills development, etc. in e.g. value chain development.	Some Technical and Vocational Training Centers may have strong historical relations to NGOs (e.g. Catholic church related).

Relevant actors decentralised government and public institutions		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Ministry of agriculture and natural resources preservation	Provide the frameworks and programmes within which NGO programmes and projects are to inscribe (see e.g. PSNP, HABP, ...).	Indirect

Other ministries and decentralized offices and bureaus (see above)	Women and Youth affairs, Cooperatives and Marketing, Water, Irrigation and Energy – all these ministries and their decentralized bodies have relevant policies and regulations.	Indirect
Agricultural bureaus at regional/local level	Crucial actors in Ethiopian context. To be involved in formulation, implementation (through their experts and/or development agents) and M&E. Capable of providing matching resources and hence enhancing or scaling-up impact of NGOs initiated development projects. Regional/local authorities are for that matter to approve NGOs' projects and their budgets.	Involved in formulation, implementation and M&E by NGOs initiated and implemented development projects.
Kebelle / Tabia (sub-district) development committees	Role in 'targeting' (beneficiary selection) and in mobilizing grassroots for involvement in NGO development activities.	Indirect, through projects and programmes and their M&E.
Universities and research institutes	Providing advice, developing innovations that can be piloted or disseminated through projects and programmes. Supplying improved seeds, improved livestock breeds,...	Involved in formulation and M&E by NGOs initiated and implemented development projects as technical experts.

6.2. Relevant actors in the education and research sector

Relevant actors civil society		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Higher education institutes ¹⁴¹	Drivers of change and innovation. Play crucial role in long-term sustainable development.	Can be supported by NGA but can also support NGA projects with knowledge and innovation.
The Pan African University and other regional HEIs	University networks provide continental cooperation and integration.	Indirect
Teachers Unions	Represents teachers.	Indirect but can be supported by NGAs
Student and Alumni Associations	Represents students and former students.	Indirect but can be supported by NGAs
Scientific journals	Provides and decimates scientific knowledge.	Indirect
International and multilateral donors active in education	Provide assistance to different actors and often influence policy.	Cooperation between NGAs and other donors improves effectiveness and efficiency.

Relevant actors decentralised government and public institutions		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA

¹⁴¹ Higher education institutes can also be important development actors in other sectors. Through education, research and extension, higher education institutes can have an impact on (e.g.) agriculture (through research on soil erosion), health (education in occupational therapy) etc.

Ministry of Education	Provides policy frameworks and programmes within which education institutions are able to function	Indirect
Regional education bureaus	Prepare plans and programmes based on national policy.	Indirect
Zonal Education Offices	Facilitate the implementation of plans and programmes	Indirect
Woreda Education Offices	Implement plans and programmes on school level	Indirect
Primary schools and secondary schools	Provide education to (theoretically) all Ethiopian children.	Indirect but can be supported by NGAs.
Technical schools, Vocational Schools and Junior Colleges	Provide technical education and training to young Ethiopians	Indirect but can be supported by NGAs.
Research Institutes	Provide in-depth knowledge that can inform education and policy	Can support NGA projects with knowledge and innovation.
Accreditation boards	Quality assurance of educational sector	Indirect

6.3. Relevant actors in the health sector

Relevant actors civil society		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
International and multilateral donors active in education	Provide assistance to different actors and often influence policy.	Cooperation between NGAs and other donors improves effectiveness and efficiency.
CSOs (formal and informal)	Support service delivery	Can be supported by NGAs and can assist NGA activities
Universities	Providing advice, developing innovations that can be piloted or disseminated through projects and programmes. Supplying improved techniques and material,...	Can be supported by NGAs and can assist NGA activities with knowledge and innovation.
WASH actors	Support service delivery	Can be supported by NGAs and can assist NGA activities

Relevant actors decentralised government and public institutions		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Ministry of Health	Provides policy frameworks and programmes within which NGO are able to function	Indirect
Accreditation board	Quality assurance of health sector	Indirect
Health Agencies	Provide supervision, quality control, innovation and training to the sector.	Can be supported by NGAs and can assist NGA activities with knowledge etc.
Decentralised health departments/authorities	Service delivery	Can be supported by NGAs and can assist NGA activities

6.4. Relevant actors in the cultural sector

Relevant actors civil society		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Universities	Providing advice, developing innovations that can be piloted or disseminated through projects and programmes. Supplying improved techniques and material,...	Indirect
Grassroots initiatives	Involving local communities in cultural sector.	Can be supported by NGAs
Diaspora communities	Provide new ideas, experience and funds.	Can link international NGAs with local setting.
Film/theatre/arts academies	Provide training and technical knowledge.	Indirect but can be supported by NGA programmes.
Film/art festivals and awards.	Provide international recognition to national art scene.	Can be supported by NGAs
Private companies and galleries	Invest in cultural sector	Indirect

Relevant actors decentralised government and public institutions		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Ministry of Culture	Provide the frameworks and programmes within which NGO programmes and projects are to inscribe (see e.g. PSNP, HABP, ...).	Indirect
Regional Authorities	Policy framework and funding options.	Indirect
Public Institutions	Can provide knowledge and training.	Indirect but can be supported by NGAs
Museums	Link cultural sector with general public.	Indirect but can be supported by NGAs

6.5. Relevant actors in the justice and human rights sector

Relevant actors civil society		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Human Rights organisations	Provide required research and information, can sensitise local communities and individuals	/
Universities and research institutions	Providing advice, developing innovations that can be piloted or disseminated through projects and programmes. Supplying improved techniques and material,...	Indirect
Diaspora community	Can voice opposition statements without fear for government retaliation and can thus contribute significantly to a more democratic state system.	Indirect
Media	/	Indirect

Relevant actors decentralised government and public institutions		
Actor / actor type	Importance	Relation with NGA
Ministry of Justice	Provides policy frameworks and programmes within which NGO are able to function	Indirect
Ministry of Federal Affairs; Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Youth and Sport; Ministry of Women's Affairs	Other relevant ministries	Indirect
Human Rights Commissions	Investigates violations of human rights in Ethiopia	/

7. Identification of the types of potential partners

7.1. General

The Belgian NGAs active in Ethiopia will work with a wide range of partners in the future. Generally, it is clear most NGAs will work with CSOs and the direct contact with government partners will be limited.

Yet, for the agricultural sector, different local government (woreda) offices are of importance, as can be seen below. In this sector, all Belgian NGAs work with farmer organisations, cooperatives and local NGOs. Most also work with Micro Finance Institutions, Saccos and Technical and Vocational training centres.

Other educational partners are also important for Belgian NGAs, namely Higher Education Institutions. Like research institutions, these are linked with both the educational NGAs and health NGAs.

7.2. Agriculture

Types of potential CSO partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs	
Farmers Organisations	SOS Faim – Caritas International – Miel Maya Honing
Local NGOs	SOS Faim – Caritas International – Miel Maya Honing
Micro Finance Institutions and Saccos	SOS Faim – Caritas International
Small and medium Enterprises	Miel Maya Honing
Technical and Vocational Training Centres	Caritas International – Miel Maya Honing
Types of potential government partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs	
Woreda offices of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture and development ○ Water, Mines and energy ○ Cooperatives ○ Women affairs 	SOS Faim – Caritas International – Miel Maya Honing

7.3. Higher Education

Types of potential CSO partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs

Universities	VLIR-UOS – ARES-CCD - Institute of Tropical Medicine
Other Higher Education institutions	VLIR-UOS – ARES-CCD - Institute of Tropical Medicine
Research Centres	VLIR-UOS – ARES-CCD - Institute of Tropical Medicine
Regional Research Networks	VLIR-UOS – ARES-CCD - Institute of Tropical Medicine

7.4. Health

Types of potential CSO partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs	
Ministry of Health	Damien Foundation, Médecins du Monde
Universities	Institute of Tropical Medicine, Damien Foundation
Other Higher Education institutions	Institute of Tropical Medicine
Research Centres	Institute of Tropical Medicine, Damien Foundation
Regional Research Networks	Institute of Tropical Medicine
Local and international CSOs	Damien Foundation, Médecins du Monde
Private for profit sector	Damien Foundation
Decentralised authorities	Damien Foundation, Médecins du Monde
Emergency actors linked to the crisis in Somalia	Médecins du Monde

7.5. Culture

Types of potential CSO partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs	
Individual artists	Africalia
Cultural operators (organisations, networks, ...)	Africalia
Training centres, Universities and art schools	Africalia

7.6. Justice and Human rights

Types of potential CSO partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs	
Human Rights Organisations	RCN J&D
Universities and research institutions	RCN J&D
Media (awareness raising campaigns)	RCN J&D
Types of potential government partners in Ethiopia for Belgian NGAs	
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women's Affairs	RCN J&D
National Human Rights Commission	RCN J&D

E.Future Sectors

8. Identification of future sectors per ANG, taking into consideration the relevant actors

8.1. Overview: future sectors and relevant actors

ANG	Future sector(s)	Relevant actors
Africalia	Strengthening Civil Society (Includes Education and gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural operators (organisations, networks...) • Training centres, Universities and art schools • Individual artists
Caritas International ¹⁴²	Agriculture and the rural sector (Includes Water and Sanitation, Environment, Social Economy, Gender), including gender aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda offices of Cooperatives, Agriculture and development, Water, Mines and energy, Women affairs • Farmers Organisations • Local NGOs • Micro Finance Institutions and Saccos • Technical and Vocational Training Centres
Damiaanactie - Actiondamien	Health (including gender aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Local and international CSOs • Universities • Research Centres • Private sector • Decentralised authorities
Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde	Health (including gender aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Other Higher Education institutions • Research Centres • Regional Research Networks • International donors • Health Agencies • Ministry of health
Miel Maya Honing	Agriculture and the rural sector (Includes Environment, Gender, Social Economy and Decent Work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda offices of Cooperatives, Agriculture and development, Water, Mines and energy, Women affairs • Farmers Organisations • Local NGOs

¹⁴² Caritas International is active in the humanitarian aid sector as well. Ethiopia has over the last decades been hit by several crises (food crises, famines, refugee crises due to conflicts in neighbouring countries such as Somalia and (South) Sudan). The Caritas network of which Caritas International is a member responds to such crises by means of so-called emergency appeals, coordinated by one or another partner in the network and implemented by the Ethiopian Catholic Church – Social and Development Coordinating Office. In Ethiopia, such emergency appeals are usually framed within the annual Humanitarian Requirement Documents that are published jointly by the Ethiopian government and its humanitarian partners. Responses to refugee crises are coordinated by the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, a government agency.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and Vocational Training Centres • Small and medium Enterprises
Médecins du Monde	Health (Includes Strengthening of Civil Society and Gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Decentralised health departments • WASH actors • Health agencies • Emergency actors linked to the crisis in Somalia (sanitation and WASH, food and non-food distribution)
RCN Justice & Démocratie	Justice and Human Rights (Includes Agriculture and the rural sector, Strengthening of Civil Society, Peace building and conflict resolution/prevention and Gender)	/
SOS Faim	Agriculture and the rural sector (Includes Environment, Social Economy, Strengthening of Civil Society and Gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda offices of Cooperatives, Agriculture and development, Water, Mines and energy, Women affairs • Farmers Organisations • Local NGOs • Micro Finance Institutions and Saccos
VLIR-UOS & ARES-CCD	Education (Includes Agriculture and the rural sector, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Social Economy, Health, and Strengthening of Civil Society, with transversal attention to gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Other Higher Education institutions • Research Centres • Regional Research Networks

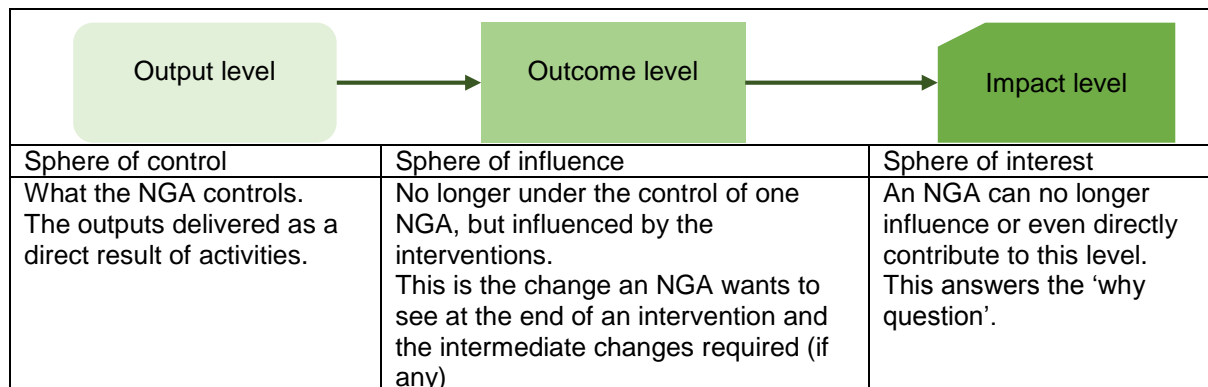
8.2. Strategies of change for the NGAs

Participants of the JCA Ethiopia have constructed 'Models of Change' that are both informative and visual. A Model of Change was constructed for every sector/actor. The Models of Change used in this document, have a clear link with approaches such as Monitoring & Evaluation, Logical Framework Approach, Theory of Change, Outcome Mapping, etc.

The Models of Change are intended to identify 3 levels of change:

- Long term change that is envisioned. This is the 'general objective' level and focuses on long-term changes envisioned by the NGAs. This refers to the impact level. It answers the "why" question. *Why are we working in Ethiopia?*
- The intermediate changes that a NGA wishes to attain in order to contribute to the long term change envisioned. This is the 'outcome' level and focuses on the changes for the beneficiaries that can be achieved in the duration of interventions.
- The preconditions needed to achieve these intermediate and long term changes. This refers to the 'output' level and focuses on what need to be delivered to achieve changes, and the typical results areas/strategic axes.

Thus, the Models of Change should map out the change process by demonstrating a logical flow. Below is a blank example of a Model of Change that shows the different colours and shapes used for each step in the logical flow of change. This visual model will be used below (in order to avoid overly lengthy narratives), when discussing the different models of change. The three change levels also relate to different spheres (see below).



When developing model of change, it is of paramount importance to take into account different perspectives. That is why this chapter was developed in two stages:

1. During the local workshop, participants¹⁴³ were asked to develop these three levels of change from a sector perspective :
 - **What** needs to change in the long term in your sector (linked with their SWOT analysis; vision of success)
 - **Who** (and what) would need to change (and how) in an intermediate term in order to contribute to this long term changes
 - What preconditions need to be met in order to attain these intermediate changes. **What needs to be done?**

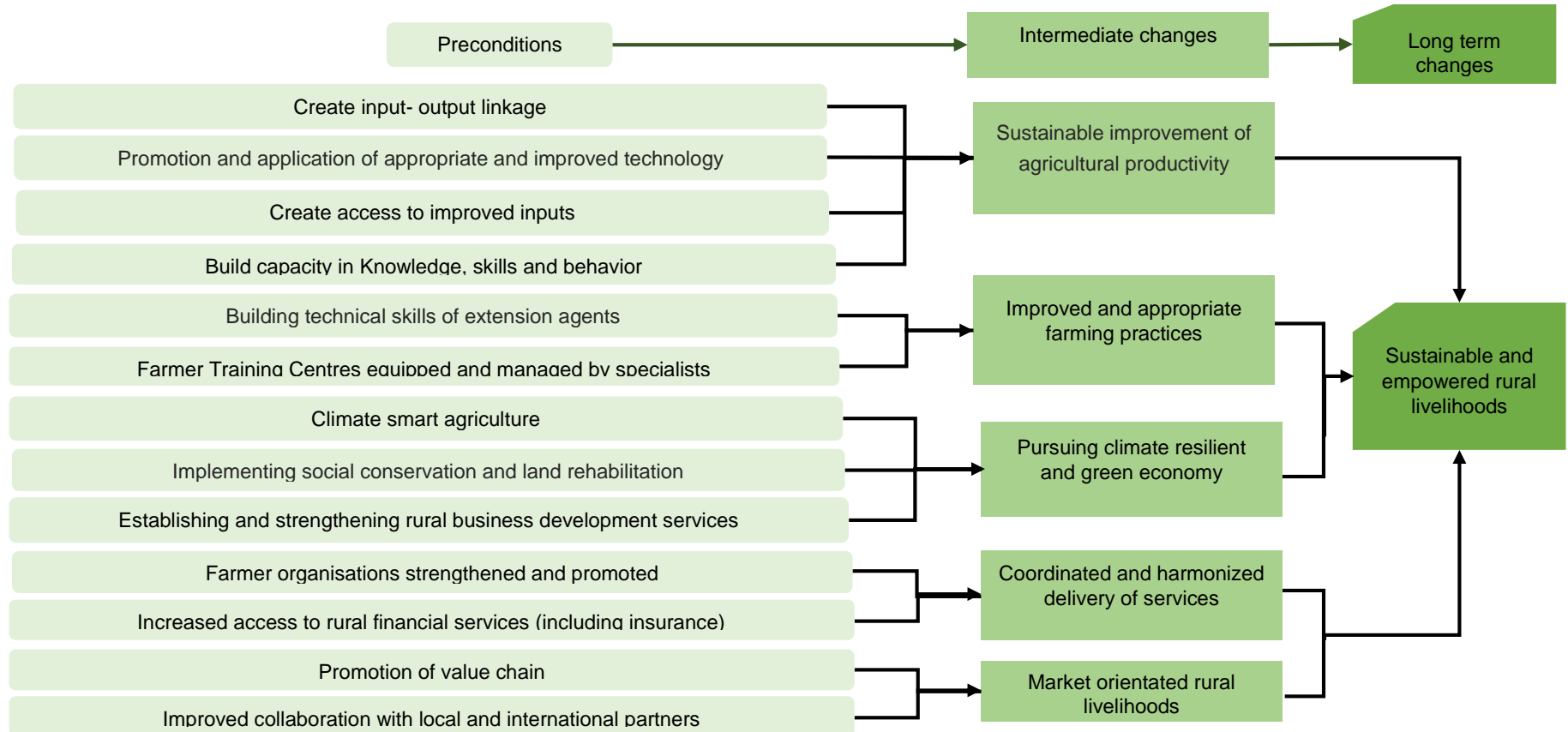
All the models of change take into account national/sectoral strategies/plans

2. During a meeting in Brussels, we developed the models of change of the different participating NGAs (some NGAs already had a model of change ready) for Ethiopia). These models of change visualise and summarise the “business model” of the involved Belgian NGA and their (potential) model of change for Ethiopia.

¹⁴³ Participants included NGA representatives, partners from different NGAs in different sectors and stakeholders from different sector

8.2.1. Agriculture

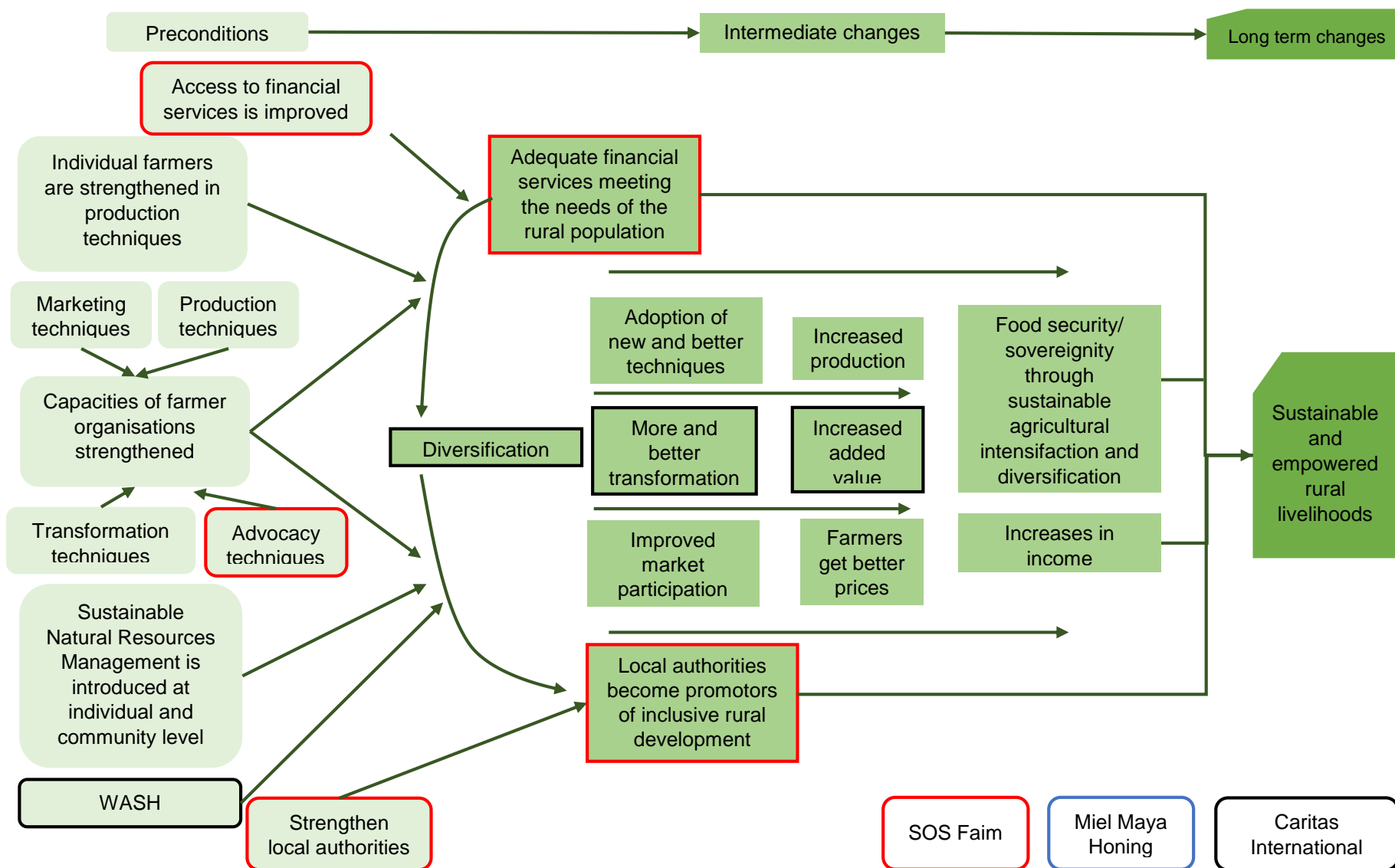
During a workshop in Ethiopia, the partners of Belgian NGA's active in agriculture have constructed a model of change for the sector. The main beneficiaries are small scale farmers, farmer organizations, women and rural and peri-urban people. The diagram below depicts the results of the local model of change exercise. It represents the visions of change for the agricultural sector and is linked to the challenges identified in chapter 5.



Belgian NGAs with the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia have also developed their own model of change. The three organisations involved have developed one model of change (with limited differentiation between NGAs). The 3 organisations that have the ambition to (continue) to work in Ethiopia are:

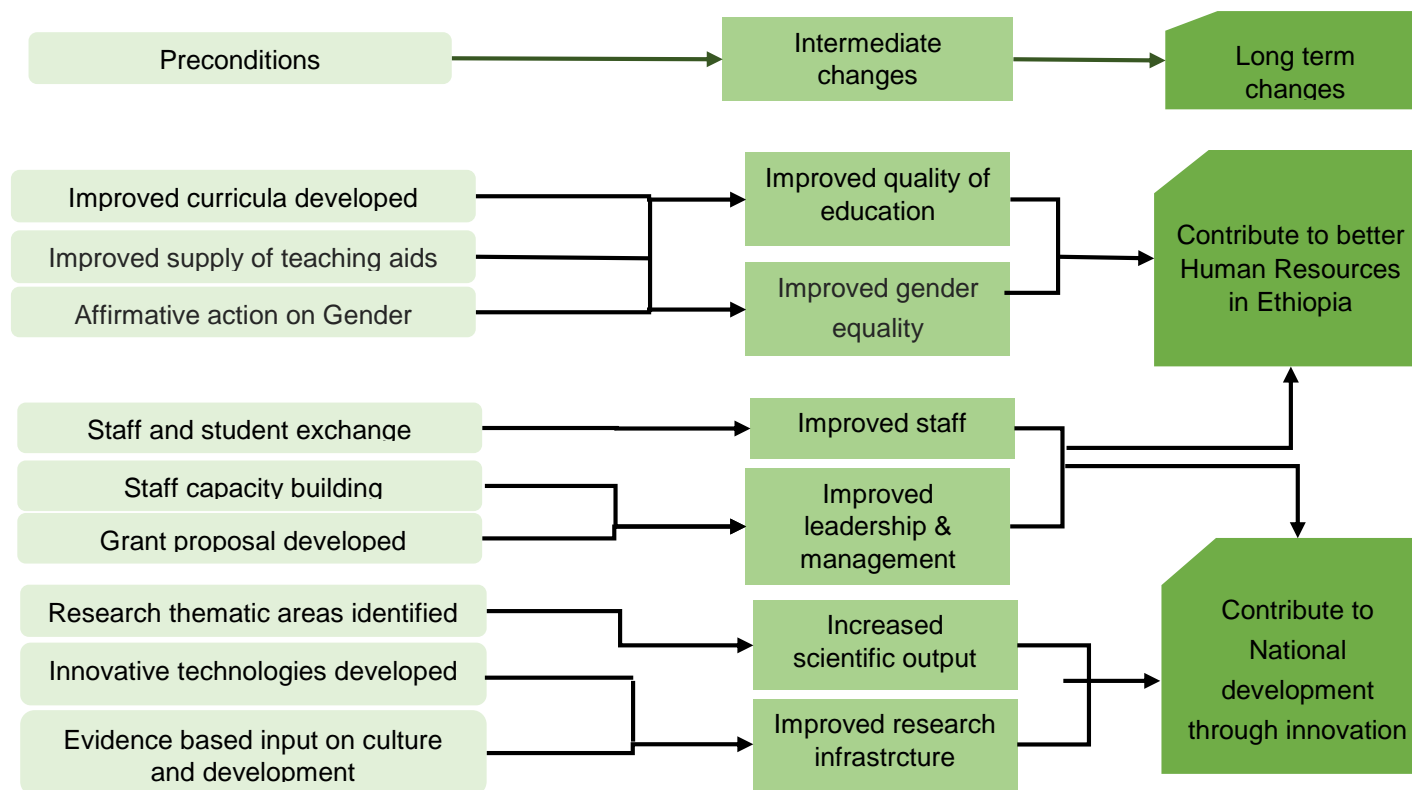
- **Miel Maya Honing:** focuses on professional beekeeping training and strengthening of beekeepers organization to increase the householders' income and the food security in a sustainable way. For Miel Maya Honing, beekeepers are the main beneficiaries.
- **SOS Faim** recognizes that actors of civil society have to play a crucial role to implement changes, either by being economic players, or by voicing the cause of rural poor so that governments implement policies that facilitate the expected changes. Through its experience with farmers organizations, SOS Faim considers that family farming and local markets should be promoted as model of development for agriculture and food consumption, in order to fulfill these changes. The main beneficiaries for SOS Faim are small scale farmers, women and rural and peri-urban populations.
- **Caritas International** is a catholic organisation that gives support to victims of war, natural disasters and poverty, and also provides assistance to migrants in collaboration with national and international networks. According to the evangelic message, Caritas International helps the most vulnerable people in order to give them the ability to become actors of their own life. In Belgium, Caritas International doesn't only assist migrants but also fights for the rights of refugees. The main beneficiaries for Caritas International in Ethiopia are smallholder farmers, women and rural and peri-urban populations.

The individual models of change of the NGAs are available in annex 4. The joint model of change can be found below. The model demonstrates the possibilities for (future) complementarity and synergy. The shapes with a coloured border refer to specific elements from one Model of Change. Others are shared by several Models of Change (see annex 4). The model of change of the Belgian NGAs shows an excellent fit with the sectoral model of change.



8.2.2. Higher education

During a workshop in Ethiopia, the partners of Belgian NGA's active in higher education have constructed a model of change for the sector. The main beneficiaries are students (gender), academics (gender) and higher education institutes. The diagram below depicts the results of the local model of change exercise. It represents the visions of change for the higher education sector and is linked to the challenges identified in chapter 5.



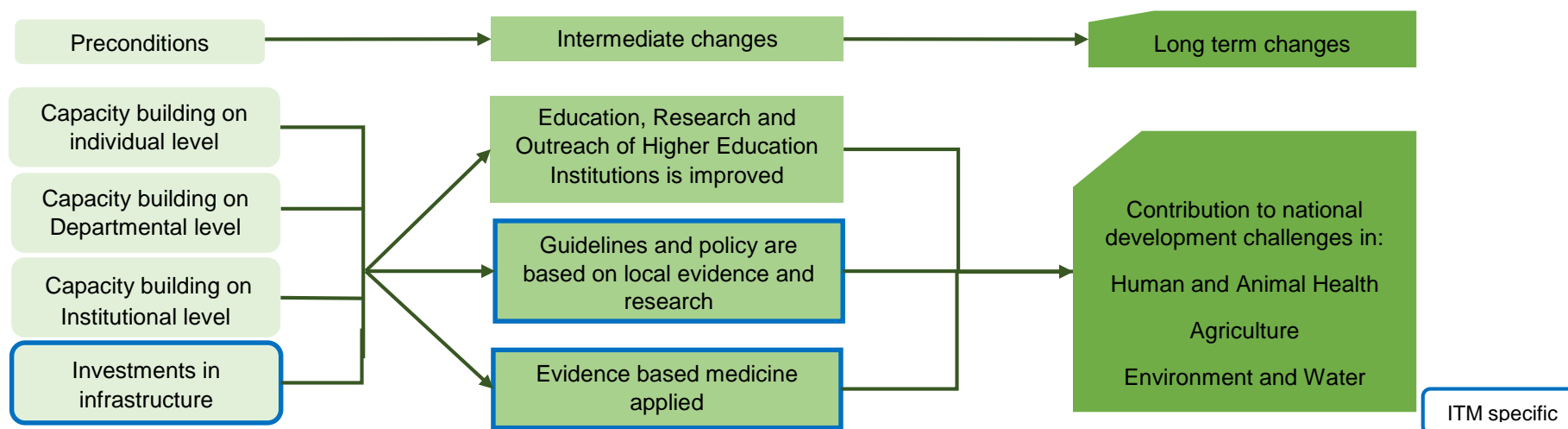
Belgian NGAs with the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia have also developed their own model of change. The two organisations involved have developed one model of change (with limited differentiation between NGAs). The organisations involved are:

The **Institute of Tropical Medicine** aims to (i) strengthen the rational basis for medical and veterinary healthcare in developing countries and (ii) respond to domestic needs in the field of tropical and import pathology and AIDS. The institute works on all diseases and health problems related to the specific ecological

and socio-economic conditions of developing countries. The core tasks are services in tropical (veterinary) medicine, education in tropical (veterinary) medicine, research on biomedical, clinical and operational aspects of tropical diseases and advice and support for governments, organizations and institutions at the international level. The main (direct) beneficiaries of The Institute of Tropical Medicine are Higher Education Institutions, academics and students.

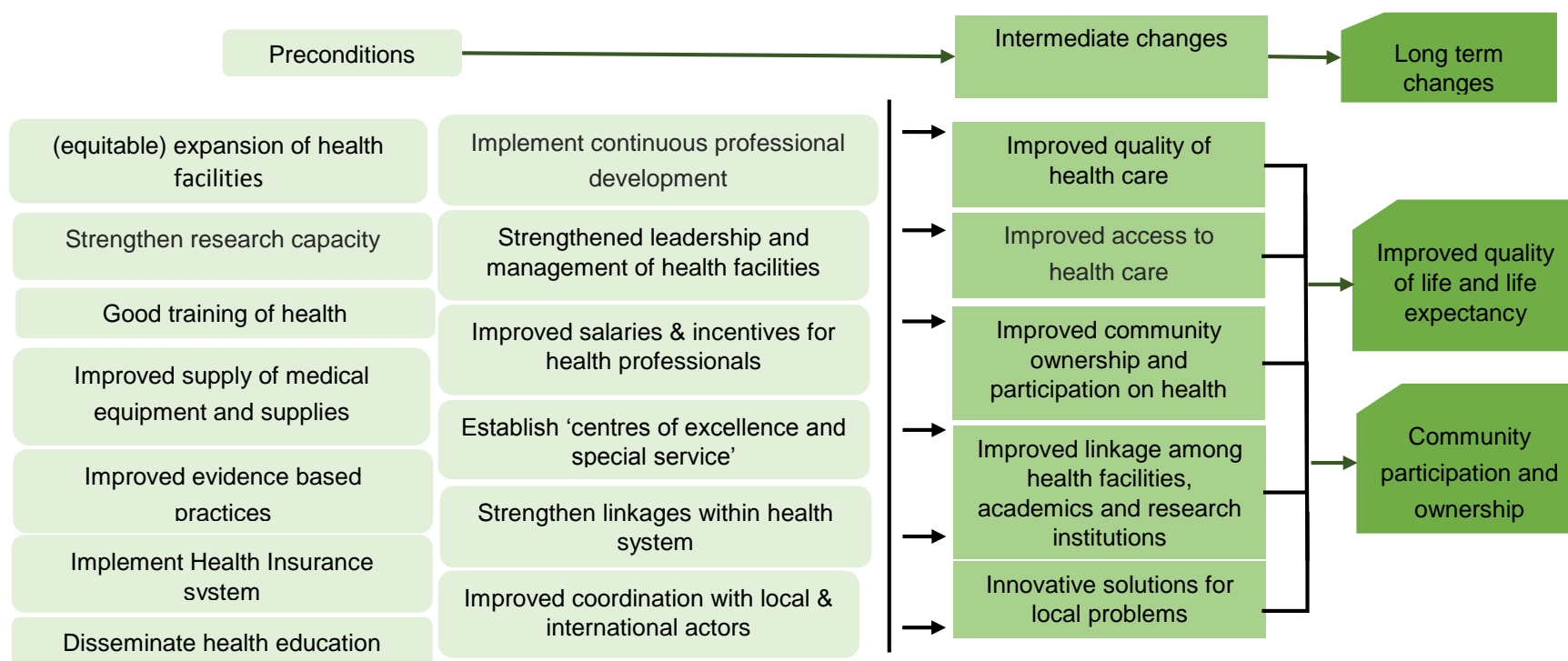
VLIR-UOS and **ARES-CCD** support partnerships between universities and university colleges, in Belgium and in the South, looking for innovative responses to global and local challenges. They fund cooperation projects between professors, researchers and teachers, and award scholarships to students and professionals in Belgium and the South. Lastly, they help to strengthen higher education in the South and the globalisation of higher education in Belgium. The main beneficiaries their activities are Higher Education Institutions, academics and students.

The individual models of change of the NGAs are available in annex 4. The joint model of change can be found below. The model demonstrates the possibilities for (future) complementarity and synergy. The shapes with a coloured border refer to specific elements from one Model of Change. Others are shared by several Models of Change (see annex 4). The joint model of change of the Belgian NGAs shows an excellent fit with the sectoral model of change.



8.2.3. Health

During a workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the partners of Belgian NGA's active in health¹⁴⁴ have constructed a model of change for the sector. The diagram below depicts the results of the local model of change exercise. It represents the visions of change for the health sector and is linked to the challenges identified in chapter 5. The main beneficiaries are: higher education institutes, research institutes, academics, students, decentralised health departments, local CSOs and WASH actors (cfr. chapter 8.1)



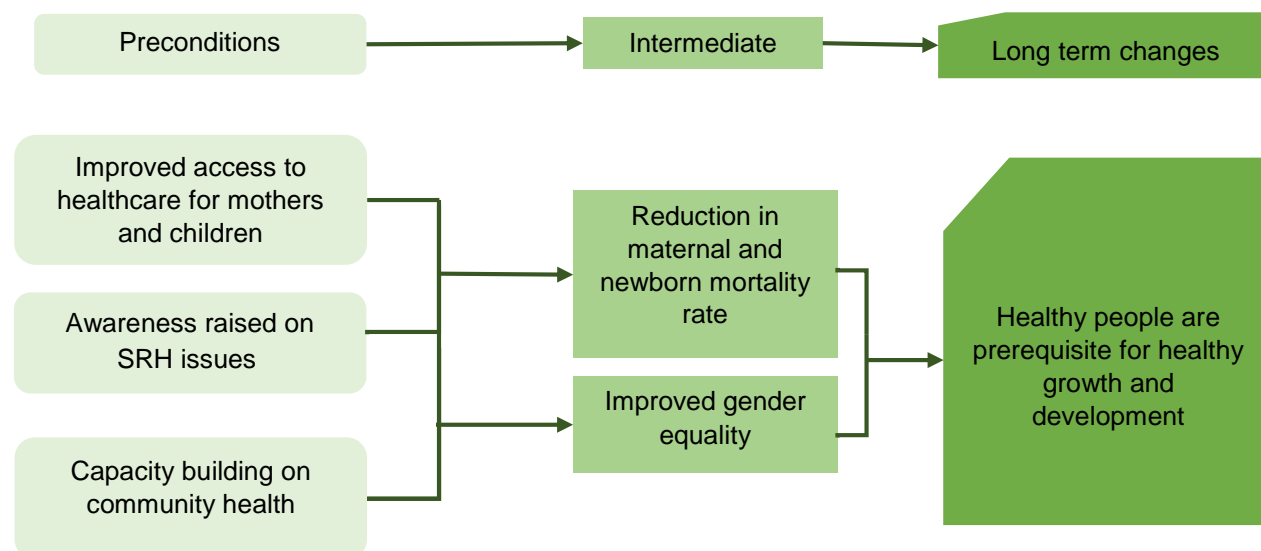
¹⁴⁴ Only partners of ITM contributed directly to the development of the model

There are three Belgian NGAs with the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia in the Health area. Two of them have not developed a model of change specifically for Ethiopia, but their contribution to the sectoral model of change is apparent. The organisations involved are:

The **Institute of Tropical Medicine**: they aim to (i) strengthen the rational basis for medical and veterinary healthcare in developing countries and (ii) respond to domestic needs in the field of tropical and import pathology and AIDS. The institute works on all diseases and health problems related to the specific ecological and socio-economic conditions of developing countries. The core tasks are services in tropical (veterinary) medicine, education in tropical (veterinary) medicine, research on biomedical, clinical and operational aspects of tropical diseases and advice and support for governments, organizations and institutions at the international level. The main direct beneficiaries of The Institute of Tropical Medicine are Higher Education Institutions, academics and students.

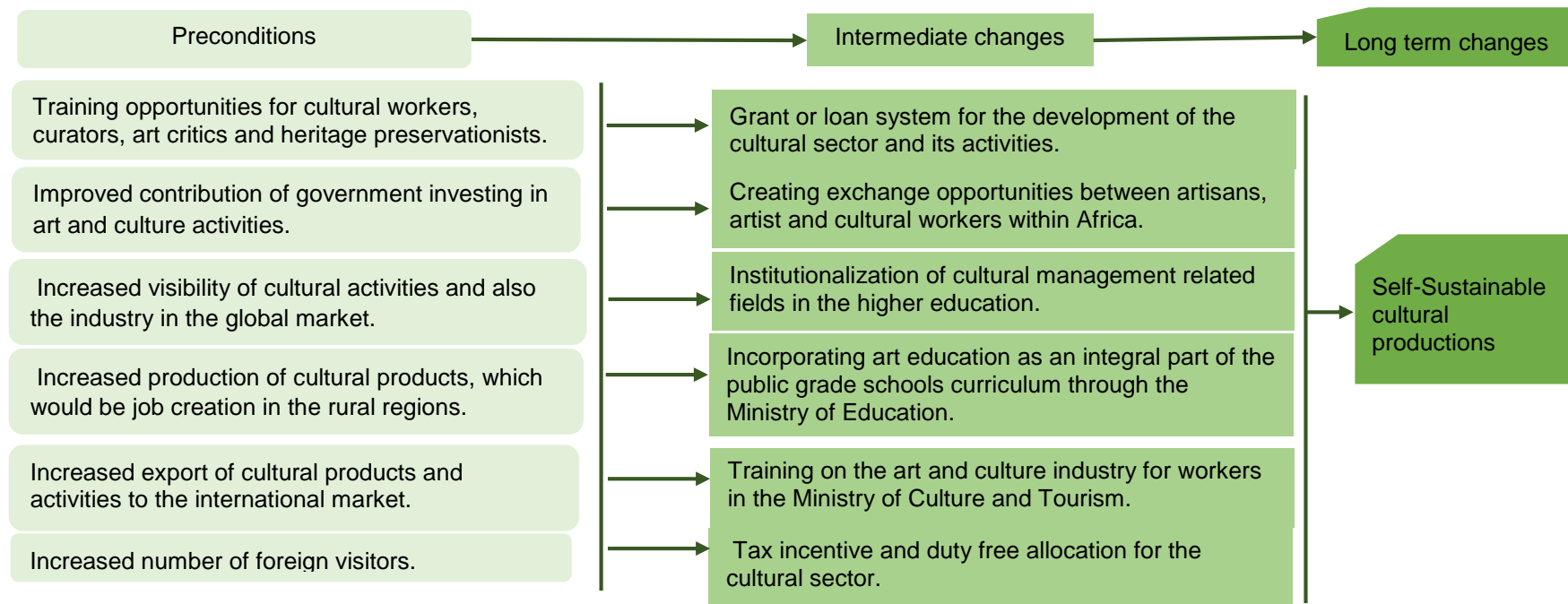
The **Damien Foundation** is a medical technical NGO specialized in Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Leishmaniosis control in 15 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin-America. Its core-business is to support National Tuberculosis and /or Leprosy and/or Leishmaniosis control Programs through local capacity building at all levels and in partnership with public, private and civil society institutions. Damien Foundation raises awareness on these issues in the Global North.

Médecins du Monde (MdM) is an international medical development organisation, providing medical aid to vulnerable groups all over the world, including in Belgium. For this, MdM, aims at improving access to healthcare and the right to healthcare. Therefore, they collaborate closely with their partners, both in the medical sector and beyond. The organisation has also developed a specific model of change:



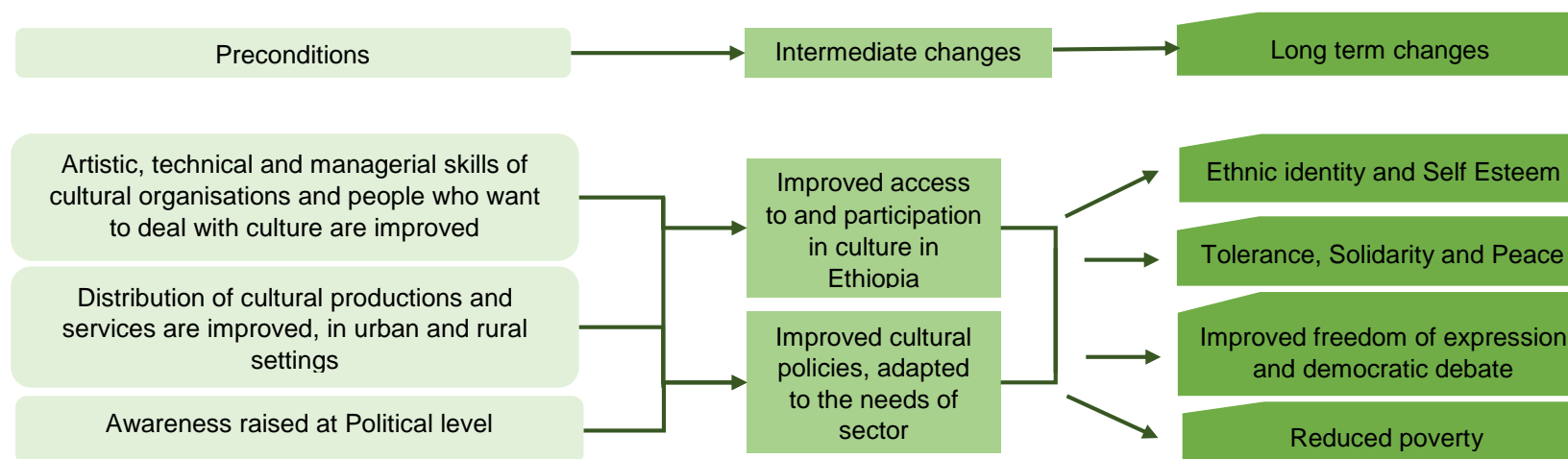
8.2.4. Culture

During a workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the partner of the Belgian NGA (Africalia) active in culture has constructed a model of change for the sector. The diagram below depicts the results of the local model of change exercise. It represents the visions of change for the cultural sector and is linked to the challenges identified in chapter 5. The main beneficiaries are individual artists and cultural operators.



The Belgian NGA with the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia in the cultural sector – Africalia - has also developed a model of change. **Africalia** is a cultural cooperation organisation which promotes sustainable human development by supporting African culture and contemporary art. With this goal in mind

Africalia works with African cultural operators in civil society whose activities encompass a wide range of disciplines: from the audio-visual sector and literature to the performing arts and the visual arts. The main beneficiaries for Africalia are individual artists and cultural operators. Its model of change clearly fits into the sectoral model of change.



8.2.5. Justice and Human Rights

RCN Justice & Démocratie contributes to the establishment of a juridical system that serves society and the people and that guarantees the rights of the most vulnerable groups in developing countries. For this, RCN Justice & Démocratie, aims to improve the justice system , strengthen the active participation of citizens in justice and improve the policy framework for justice. In the framework of this JCA, no model of change has been developed for the sector as it is currently impossible to work on justice and human rights in Ethiopia (cfr. chapters 3-5).

9. Analyses of the risks and opportunities

9.1. Agriculture

Risks	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Political and military unrest and conflict</u>. A few regions in Ethiopia are marked by (armed) conflict or potentially so (Somali Region, Tigray and Afar especially at the border with Eritrea, Gambella because of the refugee influx from South Sudan). For instance, a renewed armed conflict with Eritrea would cause major disruptions to development activities in Tigray and Afar Regional States (military activity, disruption of markets and difficulties in obtaining supplies, thousands of displaced people, ...). • <u>Extreme climate events</u> such as prolonged drought periods or excessive rainfall. The erratic nature of the climatic conditions in many regions of Ethiopia poses a risk for achieving results/outcomes in agricultural development/food security projects. In case such extreme events occur, it might be necessary for development projects to shift to an emergency modus. In that regard it should be furthermore noted that the line between food insecurity, which tends to be tackled by NGOs' development projects, and situations of "permanent emergency" is often a thin one. • <u>Animal disease outbreaks</u>. Given the high livestock density in many areas of Ethiopia, contagious livestock diseases are a threat to agricultural development projects, which, in Ethiopia, often address mixed cropping-livestock farming systems. • <u>Inflation/currency depreciation</u>. High inflation of food prices will have a negative effect on the overall food security of vulnerable households (households addressed by NGO projects tend to be net food buyers). Inflation may also hamper the achievement of project results, because household level support to beneficiaries tends to be provided on credit for which projects provide revolving funds (as a consequence of inflation then less people than foreseen in a project formulation may come to benefit from credit-based tools, technologies, inputs, etc). • The austerity policies which result in budgets for international cooperation to be cut. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO projects in general have support from the Belgian Embassy. • Excellent results obtained by NGO-implemented and managed projects in the field of food security in Ethiopia. • Presence of relatively strong partner organizations, who often entertain constructive relations with government line offices and hence allow for synergies among NGO-funded projects and government programmes. • Research institutes and universities that have besides their scientific mission also a mission to provide service to society, hence facilitating collaboration of NGOs and their projects with research institutes and university departments involved in work relevant to agricultural development. • The current refugee/migration crisis in the Mediterranean has shown that many refugees come from Ethiopia. If Europe finds a consensus on a policy that aims at restricting entry into the EU, one might hope that funds will be made available for programmes that seek to address 'push factors' in migrants'/refugees' home regions.

9.2. Higher Education

Risks	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid expansion of the (number of) universities might put more attention to quantity than quality • Many university staff members engaged in post-graduate training, thus limited capacity at universities for core business. This can make additional activities (such as projects) difficult. • Some general support themes are important for several (or all) Ethiopian partner universities (f.e. ICT, library,...), but for these cross-cutting issues it is often difficult to find Belgian academics interested (as their involvement in VLIR-UOS projects is on a voluntary basis and in general, projects on cross-cutting themes generate less academically interesting results such as articles and PhD's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VLIR-UOS has good relations with and easy access to the Ethiopian Ministry of Education • VLIR-UOS projects have support of the Belgian Embassy. • VLIR-UOS has very good personal networks in Ethiopia, especially with Mekelle and Jimma universities (through institutional cooperation programmes). • Positive experiences with previous and on-going projects on which can be capitalised. • Existence of national fora on e.g. biostatistics or ICT. • Strong institutional support for the university research institutes and centres of excellence • Increased interest and attention from government towards higher education might create opportunities for co-financing of projects

9.3. Health

Risks	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of income and education of population. • Brain drain • Rapid population growth • Newly emerging pandemics • Global financial crisis • Natural and man-made disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment to improving health • Strong commitment of international donors. • Pro-poor health government policy • 20 years health strategy • Increase in national income • Increase in number and diversity of health professionals • Education of girls improves • Expansion of infrastructure (road, ICT, electricity) • Emerging global health initiatives • Info (videos) on health exists at government

9.4. Culture

Risks	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government's censorship. • Ethnic or religious conflicts may break out. • Brain drain • Lack of adequately trained officials in the ministries to fully understand the role of culture in society. • Lack of innovation and creative approaches in the cultural sector. • Impact of globalization in preservation of traditional cultures and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renowned artists on the international art scene. • Culture is considered as an income generating sector. • Potential of cultural tourism and creative industries as a vector of growth • The country has a strong cultural diversity. • As more Multinational Corporation enter the Ethiopian market new funding opportunities through sponsorships of various cultural activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and new venues offer a portal for cultural activities both from the private and public sector. • The development of cultural centers and museums across Ethiopia, which is in the agenda of the government. • Contribution of the Ethiopian Diaspora in the development of the cultural sector.
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9.5. Justice and Human Rights

Risks	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hostile government policy and harsh punishments for law breaking. • Western powers have limited political will to pressurise Ethiopian authorities. 	Diaspora communities have links to western institutions and NGOs.

F. Opportunities for synergy and complementarity

10. Synergy and complementarity between ANGAs, the Belgian bilateral program and others

10.1. Between Belgian ANGAs

We identify three levels of synergy and complementarity: Information level (sharing information, expertise); operational level (relates to efficiency, can entail shared offices, logistics, ICT systems or personnel, etc.) and strategic level (relates to effectiveness and impact, can be created by the implementation of a programme by two or more organisations; the complementarity of two programmes (1+1=3) or by the contributions of an organisation to another programme).

Information level

Many NGAs have built a large body of knowledge and expertise on different themes, methodologies, issues, and regions. It is seen as very advantageous for all NGAs to share this expertise on different fields, and the JCA process is considered an excellent opportunity to start to intensify existing synergies and elaborate new ones. The sharing of expertise and experience could be made easier and efficient with the establishment of a country forum in both Ethiopia and Belgium. Belgian NGAs active or interested to become active in Ethiopia could meet each other once or twice a year. The respective program officers will thus be able to inform each other on the activities of their organisations, programmes and projects while seeking common ground with each other. In Ethiopia, all country representations and their local partners could meet in order to discuss practical issues and explore possible routes to complementarity and synergy. This forum will also make it possible for all actors to respond efficiently to any changes in the reality on the field or in Belgian policy. One example of how Belgian NGAs can utilise each other's expertise is in the harmonisation of donor procedures and alignment with government policies. This forum could be organized as a learning platform by focusing meetings on:

- Sharing information about general progress of projects and programmes
- Risks and Issues identified/encountered & sharing information about how to deal with them (f.e. problems with importation of investment goods, etc.)
- Networking: the Ethiopia forum can be used to enlarge the network of different participants. It allows participating NGAs and partners to have a larger network in Ethiopia allowing them to access: contact persons, expertise, etc.
- Sharing information about lessons learned. These lessons learned are important to share as they allow other organisations to make use of these lessons learned in their ongoing interventions or future interventions (f.e. on import and clearance of investment goods, participating in back-donor funded consortia, interaction and collaboration with government authorities and line offices, ...).
- Potential complementarity and synergy: an important amount of possibilities for synergy and complementarity can only be identified during the implementation of the NGA programmes. One of the main aims of the Ethiopia forum is to be able to identify these opportunities in a continuous manner & to grasp them. This can make the NGA sector more efficient and effective in Ethiopia, while remaining flexible.

Next to the platform meetings, the forum could also create a newsletter with up-to-date information about the results of Belgian NGAs in Ethiopia.

Information exchange could also be facilitated by using an online platform where information about NGAs and their projects / programmes can be centralized. This platform can also include – amongst others – a list of contact persons, experts, etc.

Operational

<u>Sector(s) and/or actors</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Added Value</u>
General	For those organisations with representation in the country, it might be possible to share office spaces in order to improve communication and limit costs.	Efficiency
General	In order to access grants from (multilateral) donors, some NGAs can establish consortia. These would be able to coordinate and oversee interventions in the country.	Diversification of means, further collaboration and synergy
General	In order to keep spending costs limited, it might be beneficial for several NGAs to purchase specific equipment collectively.	Efficiency
General (- culture)	Organising joint trainings to improve management skills, accounting skills, lobbying skills, consideration on the 2 transversal themes (gender & environment), etc. Cultural organisations are interested on organising this.	Efficiency

Strategic

<u>Sector(s) and/or actors</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Added Value</u>
General	It will be beneficial for Belgian NGAs to explore the possibilities for win-win scenarios, e.g. linking government programmes such as Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and Household Assets Building Program (HABP)	Aid effectiveness

	with financial institutions in effort to upgrade PSNP beneficiaries.	
Health - Higher Education	The health NGA's can make their (international) health network available to other health and research actors	Aid effectiveness
	Research actors (universities and ITM) can support health actors in the development of technical guidelines of the treatment of specific diseases	Optimal use available expertise, Aid effectiveness
	Research actors can contribute to trainings and the development of trainings for health NGA's	Optimal use available expertise, Aid effectiveness
	Health NGO's can contribute to the setting for and implementation of operational research;	Efficiency, effectiveness
	Health NGO's and academics can contribute to epidemiological surveys	Efficiency, effectiveness
	Health NGO's can contribute to curriculum development of HE actors	Efficiency, effectiveness
Health	Damian Foundation have a specific focus as they work on leprosy and infectious diseases (TBC), which links up easily with the activities of ITM	Complementarity
	ITM will stimulate innovation in the health sector in Ethiopia in diverse areas. By sharing this information/innovation with other actors (a.o. the other Belgian NGAs), and effectively extend this information to the service delivery level (possibly through Belgian NGAs)	Effectiveness, Impact
	Through its contribution to capacity development and thus HR development for the health sector, synergies are created with the other actors active in the health sector (as the improved HR will be employed in the health sector, (in)directly contributing to other health projects in Ethiopia)	Impact
	Because of previous interventions by the ITM, Belgian NGAs working on health and animal health, can include Evidence Based Medicine in their interventions. This field of expertise and the link it provides between different Belgian NGAs can be of crucial importance for the impact of interventions.	Efficiency, effectiveness, relevance
	A possible link between ITM and Médecins du Monde could be on the topic of malnutrition. This can also link up with research expertise, as VLIR-UOS currently funds research activities on (child) nutrition at Jimma University (in the framework of the ongoing IUC programme). On this topic, there could also be links with international actors such as MSF who are also very active in this area	Effectiveness
Higher Education – Rural Development	Continue current strategic synergies	Sustainability
	The issues encountered by (rural) development NGOs in the implementation of their programmes can inform Higher Education country strategies and at least certain	Relevance

	components of its various inter-university programmes so as to boost its development relevance.	
	Research results can be brought to the field, either as part of ongoing research (e.g. all kinds of on-farm research) or at the end of a research project in terms of on-farm testing of results.	Impact
	Scholarships are a very interesting opportunity to explore synergy, both for internships as for MSc. thesis field work of both local and Belgian students	Efficiency
	Organization of trainings and summer schools	Effectiveness, relevance
	(local) Academics can be part of the evaluation board of local NGA's As well as be member of the supervisory committees of (co-finnaced) programmes of Belgian NGAs that are implemented by Ethiopian actors.	Effectiveness, relevance
Higher Education	VLIR-UOS (and potentially ARES-CCD) supports universities in Ethiopia. These universities are supported in the areas of education, research and extension. Some of the supported projects are in the sectors of agriculture, rural development and/or health. - Education: Through its contribution to capacity development and thus HR development for the different sectors, synergies are created with the other actors (as the improved HR will be employed in those sectors, and indirectly to interventions in those sectors - Research: universities – through research – generate different innovations. By sharing this information / innovation with other actors (a.o. the other Belgian NGAs), potential synergies with other actors is created. VLIR-UOS already promotes the extension of this research by partner universities (e.g. spreading agricultural innovations to local communities). Belgian NGAs and their partners could play a key role in this extension.	Impact, Effectiveness
	Since both the ITM and VLIR-UOS support research in Ethiopian higher education institutes, synergies here are very well possible. As can be seen in the models of change in chapter 8.2, VLIR-UOS and ITM share a long term vision on higher education and its impact on development in Ethiopia. Although VLIR-UOS has a broader focus then ITM (focus on animal and human health), a combined approach could increase the impact of their programmes on Ethiopian Higher Education Institutions.	Impact
Rural Development – Health	Around the “One Health” strategy (Animal, Human and Environmental Health), various collaborations could be found, especially concerning Animal health and environment (linked with climate change and WASH).	Effectiveness
	Health sector NGAs can also strengthen the taking into account of nutrition by NGO's working on food security.	Relevance, sustainability

	The vulnerability of migrants: the health of those moving to specific rural areas is a concerning issue. There might be opportunities for thematic cooperation between health sector (ITM) and RD sector (Caritas) on migrants. Migration is a serious issue in the horn of Africa.	Synergy through joint programmes. Effectiveness, relevance
	Rural MFIs and NGOs may work together with health sector NGAs on micro-insurance schemes (life or health insurance).	
	Humanitarian aid (health + food security)	Synergy through joint programmes. Effectiveness, relevance
Culture - All sectors	With the support of cultural NGAs, communication campaigns of Belgian NGAs could be realised by/with the help of local photographers and film directors. Thinking in creative ways to communicate on projects to improve visibility, dissemination, etc. via different communication channels (radio, internet...)	Relevance, efficiency
	Involvement of cultural sector in outreach activities and awareness raising programmes of NGAs (including universities) through cultural activities (plays, cinema, comic strips...).	Sustainability, Impact
	Belgian NGAs working on culture, social economy, environment and entrepreneurship can explore the possible links between them in promoting community based (eco) tourism, cultural tourism and the establishment of cultural/heritage associations. This can also include a health dimension. Doing so, the theme of (eco)tourism can involve all JCA sectors.	Effectiveness
Higher education – other sectors	Students (both Belgian and local) can do internships through NGAs in specific fields. The VLIR-UOS scholarships could help in financing this	Efficiency, impact
	To improve the impact of interventions, Belgian NGAs and their Ethiopian partners could involve (local) academic partners in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of their projects and programmes. Higher Education development cooperation can involve local and Belgian NGAs in certain stages of country strategy and inter-university cooperation project and programmes.	Relevance, efficiency
Culture Higher education	To improve the impact of academic research projects, apart from being actively involved in the communication / extension process towards the end of the research projects, Belgian NGAs and their Ethiopian partners could also be actively involved in the formulation and implementation of research projects (f.e. through participative actor oriented research methodologies). This will improve the development relevance of research.	Impact, relevance, sustainability
General Agriculture /	3 Belgian NGAs intend to work in the agricultural sector. The three organisations (Caritas, SOS Faim and Maya)	Effectiveness

Rural development	work in different regions, but on similar topics: value chains, capacity development of farmers (organisations) and financial access. This implies these organisations are complementary by nature. It will be highly interesting for these organisations to continuously learn from the different approaches (what works, what does not work and why?). Potentially, these organizations can also make use of each other's expertise and network, or can organise joint trainings.	
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10.2. With Belgian bilateral programmes

Since Ethiopia is not an official partner country of the Belgian bilateral cooperation, there are only limited Belgian bilateral programmes or projects implemented in Ethiopia.

There is, however, the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS), which was also active in Ethiopia. Caritas International did have a BFFS project in Eastern Tigray that phased out in June 2015. Caritas International recently submitted a proposal for a consolidation phase of two years funded by the BFFS. Unfortunately, this additional phase hasn't been maintained.

10.3. With other organisations

Synergy and complementarity is actually encouraged by major donors in Ethiopia, notably the EU. Thus, for instance, for the implementation of its SHARE programme it requested NGOs to organize themselves in consortia which were to submit project proposals for each of the clusters defined in advance by the EU Delegation in Addis Ababa.

NGS's could also explore possibilities for synergy with Belgian and Ethiopian private sector actors. Possibilities could be explored through, for instance, (informal) meetings between Belgian NGAs and private sector actors/investors active in Ethiopia once or twice a year. These meetings could be organized by the Belgian Embassy in Addis Ababa. Possible avenues for synergy between private sector and NGAs could include: integrating corporate CSR and NGA development initiatives, capacity building/training programmes for farmers or workers who are part of the supply chain of the private sector actor, NGA development programmes that seek to amplify valorization of outputs of private sector initiatives (e.g. if a Belgian investor would establish a brewery, then this brewery's by-products might provide a valuable input for a food security programme with a dairy farming component...).

SOS Faim

SOS Faim is maintaining permanent information sharing with Terrafina microfinance, a dutch-based organisation, which works with the same Ethiopian partner, especially in the field of financial inclusion and value chain. SOS Faim has been at the initiative of collaboration between Ethiopian MFI and Micro energy International for the development of green loans.

SOS Faim is as well a member of a group of organisations who are offering internships opportunities for the students of European Microfinance programme (ULB – UMons – Paris Dauphine).

Caritas International

Caritas International joined in a consortium with three other NGOs for the Wolaita cluster (VITA, iDE and AMREF). Previously, Caritas International collaborated with VITA in a consortium for the implementation of the EU funded Instrument for Stability project in Wolaita.

Caritas International also seeks complementarity and synergy with other donor organisations from the Caritas network. It is currently implementing projects in Eastern Tigray/Afar and Wolaita which are co-funded by Caritas International and respectively SCIAF/Trocaire/CAFOD (Scotland, Ireland and

England) and Misereor (Germany). Caritas International intends to continue and even intensify seeking such synergies and complementarities in the future as well.

VLIR-UOS

Flemish researchers active in Ethiopia through VLIR-UOS projects get increasingly better access to research funds made available through other international donors (NUFFIC (f.e. Strongbow project), DAAD, FAO, etc.) to finance the cooperation with their Ethiopian counterparts.

Institute for Tropical Medicine

The University of Gondar, a partner of ITM, has set up collaboration with several organisations. Those are mostly aimed at improving clinical services, building capacity for research and diagnostics. There are links with Howard University, MsF and DNDi and EPHI and the Amhara Regional Health Bureau.

Health – Damien Foundation

DF operates internationally within a specific national and international context and strategy, involving several actors.

DF seeks for an active and mostly technical synergy and complementarity with other relevant organizations in mainly following fields:

- Socio-economic rehabilitation of leprosy;
- Sensitizing of the local population and authorities and development of health education material.
- Development of technical guidelines;
- Training and development of training modules;
- Priority setting for and implementation of operational research;
- Epidemiological surveys;
- Monitoring & evaluation and learning of best practices;
- Grouped purchases of drugs and lab material.

As such, next to the complementarity with local and other international operational NGO's - in view of an improved management of e.g. leprosy and tuberculosis - collaboration is established with WHO (World Health Organization), IUATLD (International Union against TB and Lung diseases), ILEP (International Federation of ONGIs active within the field of leprosy control and scientific research) and for operational research with research institutions, mainly ITM (department of biomedical sciences).

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Annex 2: Executive summary¹⁴⁵

Deze Gemeenschappelijke Context Analyse (GCA) van Ethiopië werd ontwikkeld door verschillende ANG'S (en hun partners).

VLIR-UOS
Africalia
Caritas International
Damiaanactie – Action Damien
Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde (ITG)
Miel Maya Honing
Médecins du Monde Belgique –Dokters van de Wereld België
RCN Justice & Démocratie
SOS Faim
ARES-CCD

Deze samenvatting werd opgesteld op basis van de richtlijnen van het Vademecum en is het product van een gemeenschappelijke inspanning van de betrokken actoren. De verschillende actoren hebben diverse analyses aangeleverd op basis van de eigen expertise en de expertise van de lokale Ethiopische partners en stakeholders. Tijdens in totaal 3 vergaderingen in Brussel (waarvan 1 workshop) werden de diverse bijdragen verder uitgewerkt en ideeën gedeeld. De vergaderingen waren ook een ontmoetingsplaats voor de verschillende actoren actief in Ethiopië. Er werd ook een workshop georganiseerd in Addis Ababa. Tijdens deze bijzonder productieve workshop werd er ontzettend veel informatie verzameld: analyses van de sectoren, identificatie van actoren, risicoanalyses, mogelijkheden voor synergie en complementariteit, etc. Tijdens de workshop werd er ook door de diverse actoren “models of change” ontwikkeld. Deze modellen vertalen de visie van de participanten op de huidige uitdagingen in Ethiopië, en de manier waarop deze kunnen aangepakt worden. De workshop in Addis Ababa werd mede-gefaciliteerd door de Belgische ambassade. De verschillende deelnemers van de lokale workshop werden ook in de latere stappen van het GCA proces betrokken.

Context Ethiopië

De cartografie van voorbije projecten en programma's toont aan dat er een sterke traditie bestaat van samenwerking met Ethiopië. Een belangrijk deel van de eerder vermelde actoren zijn reeds lange tijd aanwezig in Ethiopië en hebben ook de nodige netwerken en expertise opgebouwd (bijna 60 projecten werden opgestart sinds 2010). Een andere opvallende vaststelling bij deze cartografie is dat er reeds heel wat complementariteit en synergie bestaat tussen de verschillende actoren (zie hoofdstuk 2.5 van de GCA). Ongeveer 50% van de voorbij projecten en programma's bevatten een gender component, en voor het thema milieu observeren we een gelijkaardig percentage.

Sinds 1991 wordt Ethiopië geleid door het “Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front” (EPRDF), eerst door Meles Zenawi (1991-2012) en momenteel door Hailemariam Desalegn. Op 23 mei 2015 werden er nationale verkiezingen georganiseerd waarbij het EPRDF een zeer ruime overwinning behaalde. Addis Ababa, de hoofdstad van de federale republiek Ethiopië, is tevens de hoofdzetel van de Afrikaanse Unie.

In 2009 werd er de – voor deze GCA zeer relevante – “Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies (CSP) ” aangenomen. Deze wet regelt de registratie en regulatie van Civiele Maatschappij Organisaties (CMOs). Verschillende organisaties verklaren dat deze wet de internationale standaarden breekt met betrekking tot de vrijheid van vereniging. De wet verbiedt CMOs die meer dan 10% van hun financiering van buitenlandse bronnen om zich bezig te houden met mensenrechten en advocacy activiteiten. Op deze manier heft de overheid een vrij sterke controle op CMOs en hun strategie. De laatste 10 jaar kende Ethiopië een gestage economische groei van 8 à 10%. Maar Ethiopië komt van heel ver en kent nog steeds een gigantisch armoede probleem. Een alarmerende 78% van de Ethiopische bevolking overleeft met minder dan 2 US\$ per dag.

Dit maakt duidelijk dat Ethiopië nog steeds voor enorme uitdagingen staat. In de GCA (hoofdstukken 3-6) wordt deze situatie in Ethiopië diepgaand geanalyseerd. Er wordt een globale analyse gemaakt, maar ook meer gedetailleerde analyses van een aantal cruciale sectoren/thema's. De GCA maakt ook een analyse van mogelijke

¹⁴⁵ Conform aan het vademecum werd er voor deze Gemeenschappelijk Context Analyse een samenvatting opgesteld.

strategieën om een aantal uitdagingen in Ethiopië het hoofd te bieden. In de hoofdstukken 7-9 worden toekomstige interventiedomeinen geïdentificeerd, mogelijke partners benoemd, en “Models of Change” geïdentificeerd. Hierbij baseerde de verschillende ANG'S zich in niet geringe mate op de nationale ontwikkelingsplannen van Ethiopië. Ethiopië's Strategisch Plan voor *Armoedebestrijding* “Growth and Transformation Plan (2010-2015)” heeft zeven pijlers:

- Duurzame en billijke economische groei
- Behoud van landbouw als belangrijkste bron van economische groei
- De condities creëren om industrie een belangrijke rol te laten spelen in de economie
- De uitbreiding en kwaliteit van infrastructuurontwikkeling verbeteren
- En expansie en kwaliteit van sociale ontwikkeling verbeteren
- Aan capaciteitsopbouw doen en goed bestuur verdiepen
- Bevorderen van gender -en jongeren-empowerment en ‘equity’ (billijkheid).

Het volgende Strategisch Plan voor Armoedebestrijding - The Growth and Transformation Plan II (2015-2020) – zal hierop verder bouwen en inzetten op infrastructuurontwikkeling en armoedebestrijding.

Toekomstige Interventiedomeinen, thema's en partners van de Belgische indirecte ontwikkelingssamenwerking

Interventiedomeinen: De Belgische indirecte actoren (huidige en toekomstige) zijn actief in verschillende interventiedomeinen. Er zijn vooral heel wat actoren actief in gezondheid (Damiaanactie, ITG, Dokters van de wereld), landbouw en plattelandsontwikkeling (SOS Faim, Caritas International, Miel Maya Honing) en hoger onderwijs (VLIR-UOS, ITG, ARES-CCD) Daarnaast is er tevens een actor in de culturele sector (Africalia) en in de sector ‘justitie en mensenrechten’ (RCN Justice).

Thema's: De verschillende transversale en prioritaire thema's van de Belgische ontwikkelingssamenwerking werden doorheen het gehele document opgenomen: gender, milieu, maatschappijopbouw, waardig en duurzaam werk, mensenrechten (incl. kinderrechten)

Partners: de diversiteit aan Belgische indirecte actoren zorgt ook voor een grote diversiteit van actoren. Tijdens het GCA proces bleek evenwel dat er heel wat links bestaan tussen die actoren, wat veelbelovend is voor toekomstige synergie en complementariteit (bvb. op niveau van informatie-uitwisseling)

Onderstaande tabel geeft een meer gedetailleerde samenvatting van de verschillende toekomstige interventiedomeinen van de ANG'S en tevens van hun toekomstige partners. Deze tabel is – anders gesteld – een goed, beknopt overzicht van de toekomstige samenwerking van ANG'S in Ethiopië:

ANG	Future sector(s)	Relevant actors
Africalia	Strengthening Civil Society (Includes Education and gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural operators (organisations, networks...) • Training centres, Universities and art schools • Individual artists
Caritas International ¹⁴⁶	Agriculture and the rural sector (Includes Water and Sanitation, Environment, Social Economy, Gender), including gender aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda offices of Cooperatives, Agriculture and development, Water, Mines and energy, Women affairs • Farmers Organisations • Local NGOs • Micro Finance Institutions and Saccos • Technical and Vocational Training Centres
Damiaanactie - Actiondamien	Health (including gender aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Local and international CSOs • Universities • Research Centres • Private sector • Decentralised authorities

¹⁴⁶ Caritas International is active in the humanitarian aid sector as well. Ethiopia has over the last decades been hit by several crises (food crises, famines, refugee crises due to conflicts in neighbouring countries such as Somalia and (South) Sudan). The Caritas network of which Caritas International is a member responds to such crises by means of so-called emergency appeals, coordinated by one or another partner in the network and implemented by the Ethiopian Catholic Church – Social and Development Coordinating Office. In Ethiopia, such emergency appeals are usually framed within the annual Humanitarian Requirement Documents that are published jointly by the Ethiopian government and its humanitarian partners. Responses to refugee crises are coordinated by the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, a government agency.

Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde	Health (including gender aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Other Higher Education institutions • Research Centres • Regional Research Networks • International donors • Health Agencies • Ministry of health
Miel Maya Honing	Agriculture and the rural sector (Includes Environment, Gender, Social Economy and Decent Work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda offices of Cooperatives, Agriculture and development, Water, Mines and energy, Women affairs • Farmers Organisations • Local NGOs • Technical and Vocational Training Centres • Small and medium Enterprises
Médecins du Monde	Health (Includes Strengthening of Civil Society and Gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Decentralised health departments • WASH actors • Health agencies • Emergency actors linked to the crisis in Somalia (sanitation and WASH, food and non-food distribution)
RCN Justice & Démocratie	Justice and Human Rights (Includes Agriculture and the rural sector, Strengthening of Civil Society, Peace building and conflict resolution/prevention and Gender)	/
SOS Faim	Agriculture and the rural sector (Includes Environment, Social Economy, Strengthening of Civil Society and Gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda offices of Cooperatives, Agriculture and development, Water, Mines and energy, Women affairs • Farmers Organisations • Local NGOs • Micro Finance Institutions and Saccos
VLIR-UOS & ARES-CCD	Education (Includes Agriculture and the rural sector, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Social Economy, Health, and Strengthening of Civil Society, with transversal attention to gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Other Higher Education institutions • Research Centres • Regional Research Networks

Mogelijkheden voor synergie en complementariteit

De hoge diversiteit van Belgische indirecte actoren maakte het zoeken naar mogelijkheden voor synergie en complementariteit een hele uitdaging. Toch werd er tijdens dit proces heel wat mogelijkheden geïdentificeerd. Ten eerste is er de wil om elkaar (Belgische indirecte actoren) te blijven ontmoeten in een soort van landenforum. Hierbij kan o.m. expertise uitgewisseld worden, voortdurend gekeken worden naar mogelijke synergie en complementariteit (want vaak is dit pas mogelijk bij uitvoering), het uitbouwen van een netwerk / delen van netwerken, informatie uitwisselen over “lessons learned”, elkaar informeren over behaalde resultaten en over problemen of risico’s, etc. Daarnaast werd er ook gekeken naar een aantal operationele en strategische mogelijkheden voor synergie en complementariteit. Ook hier werden er heel wat mogelijkheden geïdentificeerd: tussen actoren, binnen sectoren en tussen sectoren.

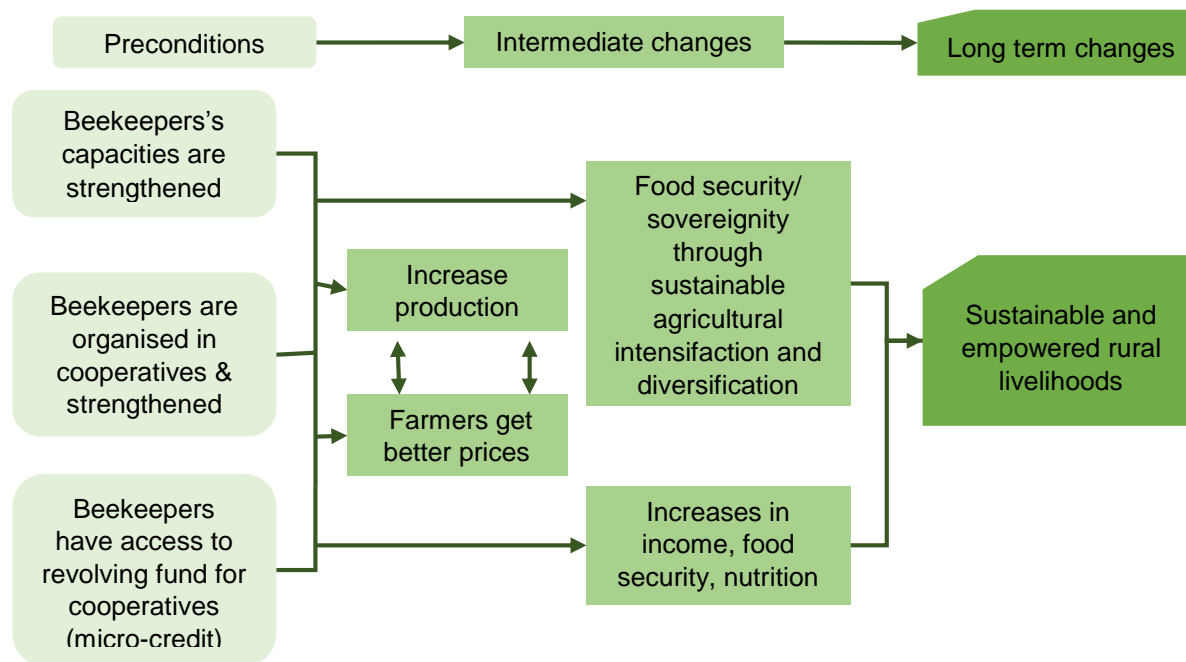
Annex 3: List of local actors involved

	Name	Organisation or Institution	Link with Belgian NGA	Contact
1	Teshome yohannes Dayesso	Buusaa Gonofaa (General Manager)	SOS Faim	t.dayesso@bgmfi.com
2	Anbessie Chaka	SFPI (General Manager)	SOS Faim	sfpi@ethionet.et
3	Girmay Hailemariam	Association of innovation for development on beekeeping and its results	Maya	girmay.gh2007@gmail.com
4	Dorry Hagos	Caritas	Caritas	dorryhagos@gmail.com
5	Ato Sibhatu Syoum	ADCS	Caritas	
6	Ato Tesfaye Tadesse	Soddo Catholic secretariat	Caritas	
7	Ato Bekelle Moghes	ECS Addis Ababa	Caritas	
8	Desalegn Zegeye	University of Gondar	ITG	zdesalegn@gmail.com
9	Desalegn Mengesha	University of Gondar	ITG	desmen96@yahoo.com
10	Abdulkadir Kedir	University Mekelle (Vice President)	VLIR-UOS	kindeyagl@yahoo.com
11	Kora Tushune	Jimma University (Vice President)	VLIR-UOS	kora.tushune@ju.edu.et
12	Aida Muluneh	Desta For Africa (General Manager)	Africalia	aidamulu@gmail.com
13	Zegeye Asfaw	Hundee (Manager)	SOS Faim	zegeyeasfaw@yahoo.com / hundee1995@gmail.com
14	Romha Assefa	Association of innovation for development on beekeeping and its results	Maya	romha.assefa@yahoo.com
15	Christophe Van der Beken	Ethiopian Civil Service University - Institute of Federalism and legal Studies	Ethiopian Civil Service University - Institute of Federalism and legal Studies	christophe.vanderbeken@ugent.be
16	Hugues Chantry	Belgian Ambassador to Ethiopia.	Belgian Embassy	AddisAbaba@diplobel.fed.be

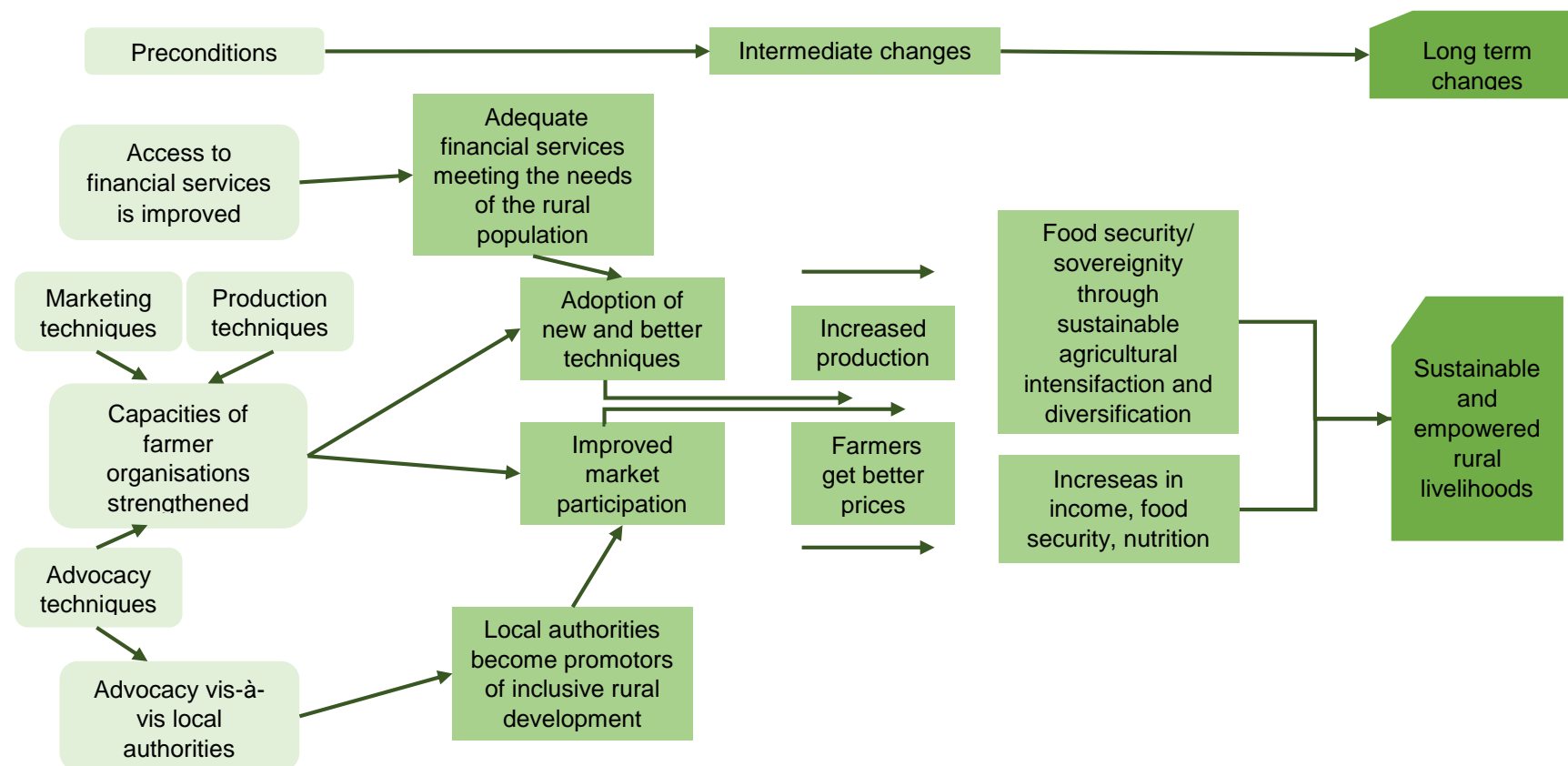
Annex 3: Individual models of change

Agriculture

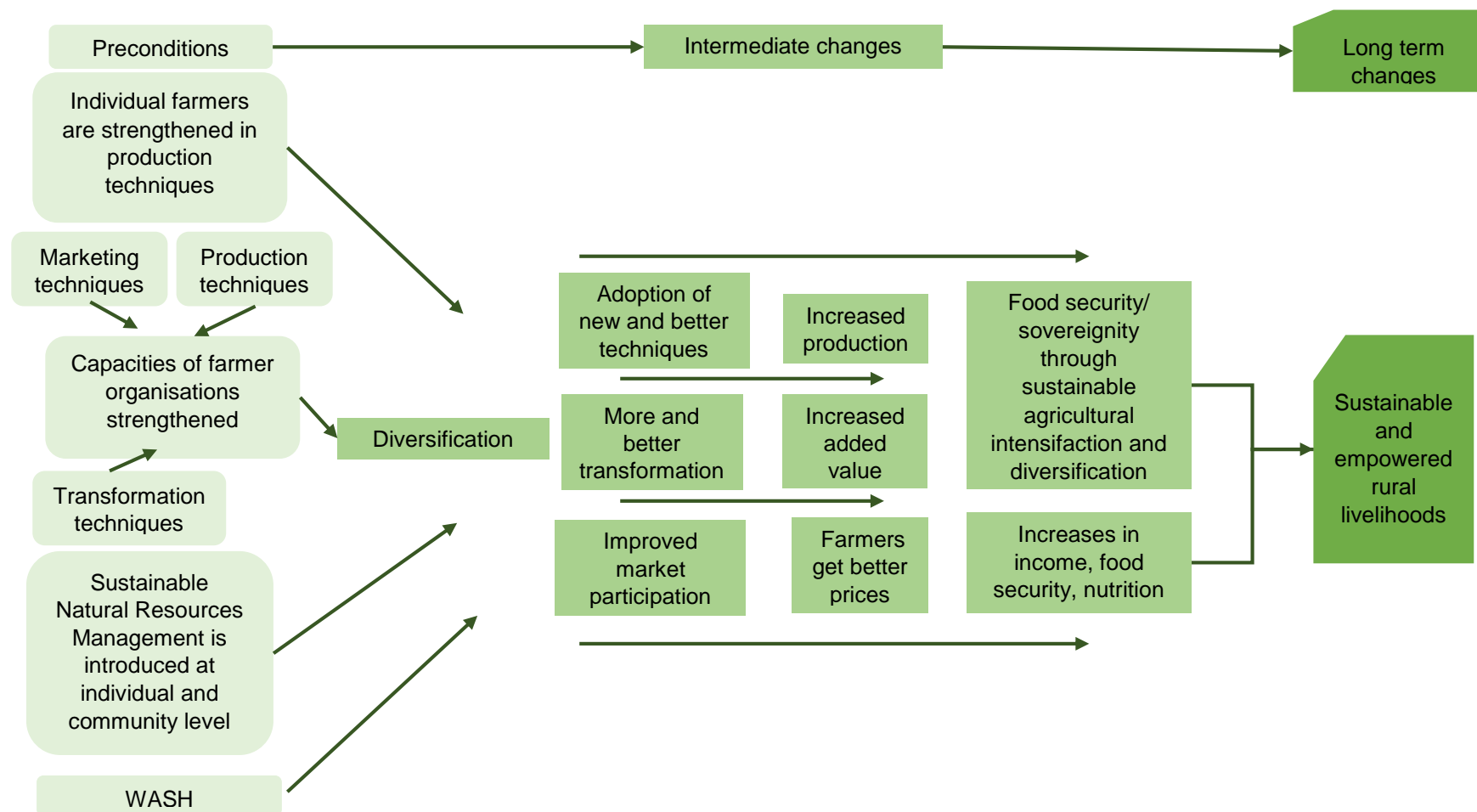
Miel Maya Honing is one of the NGAs that has the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia. Miel Maya Honing focuses on professional beekeeping training and strengthening of beekeepers organization to increase the householders' income and the food security in a sustainable way. For Miel Maya Honing, beekeepers are the main beneficiaries. Miel Maya Honing has produced the following model of change for its activities in Ethiopia. Its contribution to the sectoral model of change is evident.



SOS Faim is also one of the NGAs that has the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia. SOS Faim recognizes that actors of civil society have to play a crucial role to implement changes, either by being economic players, or by voicing the cause of rural poor so that governments implement policies that facilitate the expected changes. Through its experience with farmers organizations, SOS Faim considers that family farming and local markets should be promoted as model of development for agriculture and food consumption, in order to fulfill these changes. The main beneficiaries for SOS Faim are small scale farmers, women and rural and peri-urban populations. SOS Faim has produced the following model of change for its activities in Ethiopia. Its contribution to the sectoral model of change is evident.

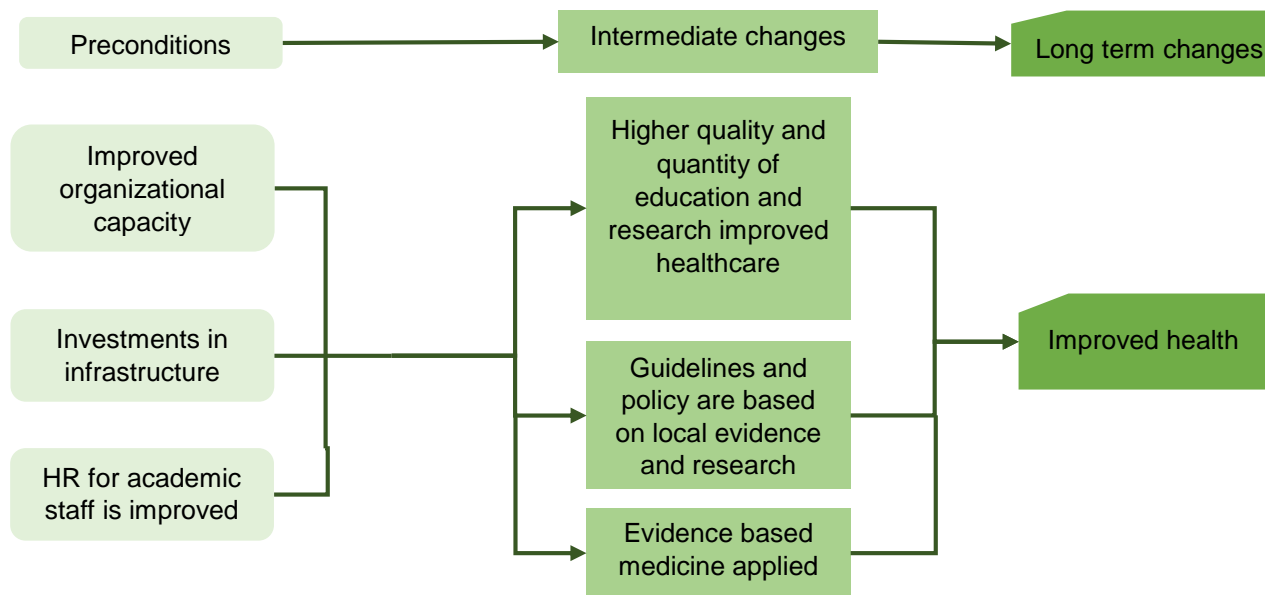


Caritas International is a third NGA with the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia. Caritas International is a catholic organisation that gives support to victims of war, natural disasters and poverty, and also provides assistance to migrants in collaboration with national and international networks. According to the evangelic message, Caritas International helps the most vulnerable people in order to give them the ability to become actors of their own life. In Belgium, Caritas International doesn't only assist migrants but also fights for the rights of refugees. The main beneficiaries for Caritas International in Ethiopia are smallholder farmers, women and rural and peri-urban populations. Its model of change for Ethiopia is very similar to the model of change of the other organisations active in the agricultural/rural development and fits the sectoral model of change quite well.



Higher Education

The **Institute of Tropical Medicine** is one of the NGAs that has the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia. It aims to (i) strengthen the rational basis for medical and veterinary healthcare in developing countries and (ii) respond to domestic needs in the field of tropical and import pathology and AIDS. The institute works on all diseases and health problems related to the specific ecological and socio-economic conditions of developing countries. The core tasks are services in tropical (veterinary) medicine, education in tropical (veterinary) medicine, research on biomedical, clinical and operational aspects of tropical diseases and advice and support for governments, organizations and institutions at the international level. The main beneficiaries of The Institute of Tropical Medicine are Higher Education Institutions, academics and students. Its contribution to the sectoral model of change is evident.



VLIR-UOS is one of the NGAs that has the ambition to (continue to) work in Ethiopia. It supports partnerships between universities and university colleges, in Flanders and in the South, looking for innovative responses to global and local challenges. VLIR-UOS funds cooperation projects between professors, researchers and teachers. VLIR-UOS also awards scholarships to students and professionals in Flanders and the South. Lastly, VLIR-UOS helps to strengthen higher education in the South and the globalisation of higher education in Flanders. The main beneficiaries of VLIR-UOS are Higher Education Institutions, academics and students. Its contribution to the sectoral model of change is evident.

