

## Ethiopia

**The Development Challenge:** The 2002-2003 drought fully demonstrated the fragility of Ethiopia's social and economic condition. With 21% of its 71 million people requiring food and other forms of emergency assistance, the country was on the verge of one of the worst famines in its history. The United States provided approximately one million metric tons of food, which together with nonfood relief assistance totaled about \$550 million.

The current emergency in Ethiopia is reflected in the severe malnutrition and excess mortality that exists due to prolonged drought conditions and the deteriorated health and livelihood status of the population that prevents communities from responding to previous and subsequent economic and climatic shocks. In 2004 and 2005, most of the vulnerable population, which is still recovering from cumulative shocks over the past three years, will require substantial and continued emergency food, health, agriculture, and cash assistance.

Despite the pressures of coping with chronic food insecurity and droughts in 1999/2000 and 2002/2003, the Government of Ethiopia (GFDRE) has pursued the development and implementation of its Sustainable Development Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP). In addition, the GFDRE has also established the National Coalition for Food Security (NCFS) program that incorporates lessons learned in famine prevention and provides a strategy to combat poverty and food insecurity while laying the foundations for sustainable development. This effort has provoked high-level interest among international donors. The G-8 Group of Industrialized Countries recognizes famine as an important issue and will pay particular attention to it at the USG-hosted G-8 meetings in July 2004. Donors have applauded the GFDRE's efforts and expressed an interest in and commitment to helping the GFDRE find solutions to the root causes of food security and famine. The USG must match the commitment of the GFDRE and other donors to address the problems of the most drought prone country in Africa, if not the world. This will require rural development, broad economic growth, a mobilized private sector, and improved health and other social services to increase economic and social resiliency.

USAID contributes directly to the achievement of U.S. Government objectives in Ethiopia as outlined in the State Department/USAID Joint Strategic Plan. U.S. national interests in Ethiopia include: counterterrorism; economic prosperity and security; democracy and human rights; and regional stability.

**The USAID Program:** USAID will revise its current strategy in response to the shortening cycle of crises and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The new strategy will seek to correct the imbalance between humanitarian assistance and development assistance. The strategy aims to build resiliency in Ethiopia to withstand and manage through shocks, while laying the foundation for sound economic growth. Resiliency is needed in all service sectors, health, education, water management, transport, and agricultural and pastoralist extension. A productive safety net will be designed and supported by the GFDRE, USAID, and other donors, and eventually replace the need for annual emergency appeals for humanitarian assistance. A policy reform agenda will be part of the new strategy, building on the Government's SDPRP and the new NCFS. Better policy implementation is essential to underpin an enabling environment for private sector led growth, for donor assistance alone will not be sufficient.

The Data Sheets that follow describe the five objectives and one special objective in the current portfolio for which USAID requests funds in FY 2004 and FY 2005. These programs improve family health, enhance quality and equity in education, improve rural household production and productivity, support development of a more effective civil society and governance system, including free and fair elections, mitigate the effects of disasters and improve livelihoods of pastoralists in southern Ethiopia. FY 2004 funds will continue to support these important ongoing interventions. Some of these funds will be used to begin to transition to the updated new strategy. FY 2005 funds will continue or expand efforts in many of these areas. With additional FY 2005 funds, the Mission will expand activities to help Ethiopia diversify its economy and strengthen the delivery of critical social services and improved governance.

Ethiopia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). All proposed HIV/AIDS activities are being integrated into PEPFAR and are subject to the approval of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005.

**Other Program Elements:** USAID receives support from the Global Health Bureau's Flex Fund to increase family planning services and from the Improving the Performance of Primary Providers in Reproductive Health (PRIME II) initiative for post-partum hemorrhage, safe motherhood and abandonment of harmful traditional practices, including female genital cutting. USAID also received a combined \$800,000 from the Global Development Alliance (GDA) and the Africa Bureau to support the Millennium Water Alliance, a public-private partnership to expand access to clean water and sanitation in rural Ethiopia. USAID has another public-private partnership partially funded by GDA with Opportunities Industrialization Centers International that has established alternative learning centers in Ethiopia.

The Department of Defense Civil Affairs program and the regional Conflict Early Warning System (CEWARN) complement activities undertaken in the Southern Tier Initiative (STI) and the Mitigation of the Effects of Disaster (MED) Strategic Objectives to prevent and mitigate conflict. Education programs receive funds from the State Department Ambassador's Girl Scholarship Program.

The U.S. Government provided a coordinated response to the drought. OFDA provided \$31 million in non-food humanitarian assistance such as water, healthcare and crop inputs to drought stricken areas. This complemented the \$498 million in Title II and Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust food resources provided by USAID/Food for Peace. The Department of State's Office for Population, Refugees and Migration provided \$6.8 million to assist a substantial refugee population from neighboring countries.

**Other Donors:** The leading bilateral donors for Ethiopia over the period 1997-2003, in order of levels of assistance, are the United States, Japan, Italy, Germany, the UK, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. The UK and Canada are planning to triple their assistance levels in coming years. The leading multilateral donors are the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the UN Agencies, and the African Development Bank. The World Bank is shifting more to grant assistance, as debt sustainability is a concern. The United States is the leading humanitarian assistance donor, followed by the EU and World Food Program.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Food Security
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-007
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$6,433,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$6,387,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID's program to increase rural household production and productivity reduces food insecurity, alleviates rural poverty and contributes to sustainable economic development. It provides technical assistance, training and material support to increase crop and livestock production and productivity; improves the effectiveness of input and output markets; diversifies and increases household incomes; develops micro-enterprises; strengthens farmer-owned cooperatives and business associations; improves natural resource management; and builds the capacity of targeted government and non-governmental organizations.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural Cooperatives, Business Development and Trade (\$2,218,000 DA). This activity continues to strengthen agricultural cooperatives with assistance in business and financial management skills, product quality improvement, and market development for horticulture, coffee, livestock and other products. USAID emphasizes forging business partnerships between cooperatives and agro-processors and exporters. USAID will also reinforce the capacity of producer/exporter associations, chambers of commerce and businesses to advocate pro-business policies, leverage domestic and foreign investment, enabling Ethiopia to take advantage of market opportunities, and enhance private sector and trade development. Principal contractors and grantees: ACDI/VOCA (prime).

Agricultural Technology Transfer and Micro enterprise Development (\$2,200,000 DA). This program provides applied agricultural research and extension services to accelerate adoption of improved technologies and increase and diversify household incomes. Interventions are improved crop varieties, fuel-efficient stoves, soil and water conservation, poultry raising, and bee keeping. Micro-finance lending and business services assist small businesses and micro enterprises. The new mission HIV/AIDS strategy will identify prevention activities to integrate into the program. Principal contractors and grantees: Virginia Polytechnic University (prime) and Winrock International (prime).

Through Agricultural Policy and Planning (\$215,000 DA). USAID will provide assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other government entities to strengthen their capacity in agricultural and natural resources planning. USAID will work with the GFDRE and donors to develop an action plan for cereals price stabilization and undertake specialized studies to support enhanced agricultural and economic growth, private investment and trade competitiveness. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Department of Agriculture (prime). International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (prime).

Community Approaches to Enhanced Food Security (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID will utilize P.L. 480 food resources and DA funds to implement programs that protect lives and livelihoods, improve crop and livestock production, promote sound natural resources management, and support income generating activities. The pilot Relief-to-Development (R2D) activity will support household and community asset protection, productive activities in agriculture and off-farm income generating activities, capacity building in technology adoption and management of resources, nutrition and health to meet food needs and

enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are integrated in all programs. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE (prime), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (prime), Save the Children-US (prime), Relief Society of Tigray (REST) (prime), and Save the Children-UK (prime).

**FY 2005 Program:**

Agricultural Cooperatives, Business Development and Trade (\$2,400,000 DA). USAID will expand activities to help Ethiopia diversify its economy, increase trade and develop the private sector. Programs will provide targeted support for market town development. USAID will work with agricultural cooperatives to improve their linkages to input/output markets and to enhance the trade competitiveness of smallholder farmers and pastoralists. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as FY 2004

Agricultural Technology Transfer and Micro enterprise Development (\$2,137,000 DA). USAID will continue to implement applied agricultural research and extension, natural resources management, environmental rehabilitation, and capacity building activities to enhance food security in the Amhara Region. Activities will include drought-tolerant production systems and, where possible, use of water harvesting and small-scale irrigation for high value cash crops. Technical assistance, training, and micro-enterprise loans to farmers and entrepreneurs will increase and diversify income opportunities for the poor. Assistance includes integrated HIV/AIDS prevention interventions. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as FY 2004.

Agricultural Policy and Planning (\$350,000 DA). USAID will use analyses, workshops and field studies to accelerate policy reform/implementation to enhance food security. Programs will target policies to improve the investment climate, land tenure security, and input/output markets. Progress will improve Ethiopia's trade competitiveness, private sector development, agricultural productivity, and environmental management. Principal contractors and grantees are to be determined.

Community Approaches to Enhanced Food Security (\$1,500,000 DA). P.L. 480 food resources and DA funds continue to assist food insecure households to rebuild and protect their assets as means of achieving food security. Programs integrate HIV/AIDS prevention activities throughout. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as FY 2004.

**Performance and Results:** Agricultural cooperative strengthening improved small holders' productivity, market competitiveness and income for more than 2,000 cooperatives. Cooperative membership climbed from 422,018 in 2002 to 492,519 in 2003. Presently, 26 cooperative unions and 81 rural savings and credit cooperatives are operating. Fertilizer and seed distribution by cooperatives increased from 63,280 tons in 2002 to 166,765 tons in 2003 and marketed 20,919 tons of products. Horticultural cooperatives forged business partnerships with larger producers/exporters and exported an additional 240 tons of vegetables in FY 2003. Relations with the Specialty Coffee Association of America led to the sale of premium priced coffee netting an extra \$67,275 for cooperative union members.

Two new seed varieties of triticale and 3 striga resistant sorghum varieties introduced in food insecure districts of Amhara National Regional State will enhance household food security. Tree planting and enclosure creation improved watersheds. In the two R2D districts, 120,000 people received food aid. Farmers planted 950,000 tree seedlings; and participated in income generating activities. Winrock International assisted 1,500 households to increase their food access from six months/year to 9-12 months/year as a result of improved food production and increased household income. More than 7,000 households improved agricultural production technologies and adopted new ones since the start of the program. Under the emergency seed program in FY 2003, 7,476 tons of seeds helped over 256,000 farmers return to production over 99,600 hectares. As a result, 1,281,000 people were able to resume feeding themselves.

By the end of the SO, three million small-scale farmers will be better linked to domestic and/or international markets, increasing rural income through strengthened agricultural cooperatives and market development. People living with chronic food insecurity in target areas will adopt improved agricultural and environmental technologies and become more self-sufficient. The R2D program will reduce food

insecurity for 140,000 people in two districts and serve as a model for the protection of household and community assets.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Essential Services for Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-008
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$33,262,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,980,000 CSH; \$2,000,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$37,551,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** The improved family health objective reduces food insecurity by slowing population growth, reducing vulnerability to disease, and helping to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. With other members of the U.S. Mission to Ethiopia's HIV/AIDS Interagency Group, by 2008 the USG goals are to decrease HIV transmission among the 15-24 year old age group, treat 210,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and ensure more than 500,000 orphans and vulnerable children receive care. USAID also works to prevent the spread of other infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and malaria, and improve child health through better immunization coverage, breastfeeding promotion, nutrition education and health system strengthening. USAID funds expand family planning and reproductive health services helping families space their children and protect the mother's health.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

HIV/AIDS (\$16,500,000 CSH; \$1,980,000 prior year CSH). USAID's prevention programs will focus on high-risk behavior groups with an emphasis on abstinence and faithfulness. Home-based community care support activities for PLWHA will be expanded, orphans and vulnerable children will remain a priority area of programming and the drug management system will be improved for ARVs and other drugs. Programs to prevent Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (MTCT) will expand to 15 locations nationwide. In addition, USAID will add more voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) sites, make palliative care more available and strengthen the referral linkages between the home and health facilities. USAID will target locations in the four most populous regions and will continue to build a comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS in 24 sites along the high risk corridor (Djibouti - Addis). Principal contractors and grantees: FHI/IMPACT, PRIME II/INTRAH, Save the Children/US, RPM+ Management Sciences for Health, CRS, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), the Academy for Educational Development (AED), the John Hopkins University Health Communications Partnership, the International Orthodox Christian Charities/Ethiopian Orthodox Church, CARE, and others to be determined.

Child health and nutrition (\$4,712,000 CSH). USAID will strengthen primary health care services in Oromia and Amhara while continuing support to Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) Region. USAID will strengthen routine immunizations, Vitamin A supplementation, the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), nutrition services, and prevention and treatment of malaria and tuberculosis. USAID will continue to build the GFDRE's health management capacity, supporting their new "health extension package", and strengthening health management information systems (HMIS). The "Community Health Promoters Initiative" will scale up outreach services. Health care financing activities will increase the level and efficacy of health budgets at the national and regional levels. USAID will assist the GFDRE to complete and implement the nutrition strategy and improve health and nutrition surveillance. USAID will continue to work with the GFDRE and World Health Organization to support national polio surveillance. Malaria prevention will focus on the increased use of insecticide treated bed nets. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Inc., World Health Organization (WHO), CARE, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Save the Children US, REST, AED, Johns Hopkins University (all prime); Abt Associates (sub).

Family planning and reproductive health (\$8,050,000 CSH; \$2,000,000 prior year ESF). USAID will help to strengthen family planning programs at community and national levels, assisting the GFDRE to revise its population policy. USAID will train staff at over 456 public and private health facilities to extend family planning services to 8.5 million people. Community-based agents working in 21 NGO organizations at 17 workplaces and over 160 adolescent service sites will increase services. The program will expand to improve the contraceptive logistics system through health worker training and improved contraceptive transport, storage and procurement. USAID will continue to work with the GFDRE and other donors to assure a contraceptive supply is steady and appropriate. Principal contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International, Save the Children US, Family Health International, John Snow, Inc. Macro International, the University of North Carolina, DKT International, Johns Hopkins University, Plan International, and the Adventist Development Relief Agency (all prime).

Infectious diseases (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID will promote the use of insecticide treated bednets to prevent malaria and improve disease surveillance, particularly in drought prone regions. Principal contractors and grantees: Ministry of Health, AED, REST, and CRS (all prime.)

#### **FY 2005 Program:**

Ethiopia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005.

HIV/AIDS (\$16,500,000 CSH). In collaboration with other USG agencies in PEPFAR, USAID will target high prevalence areas to prevent HIV/AIDS and provide care and treatment to PLWHA. USAID will expand to rural areas as new surveillance data become available. These programs will provide anti-retroviral drugs, increase abstinence and faithfulness, reduce risk behavior, prevent MTCT, provide care and support to PLWHA and OVC. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as FY 2004, with the addition of new partners, such as community and faith based organizations.

Child health (\$9,510,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen routine health services to include high impact child health interventions -- immunizations, vitamin A, breastfeeding, bednet use and IMCI. USAID will continue the community approach to improving child health through advocacy and the education system, civil society groups, and farmers' associations. USAID will emphasize improving the essential drug logistics system and expanding service delivery through new community health workers. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2004.

Family planning and reproductive health (\$7,791,000 CSH). Policy dialogue will increase understanding of the negative impact of population growth on development and increase the GFDRE's budget support and leadership to ensure long-term contraceptive security. As the government implements priority actions of the revised population policy, USAID support will expand and strengthen the national contraceptive logistics system to ensure steady supplies to distributors and end users. USAID will also support the expansion of quality reproductive health services to the rural areas. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2004.

Infectious diseases (\$3,750,000 CSH). USAID will expand support to national infectious disease surveillance and emergency health and nutrition surveillance systems. The malaria control program will support public/private partnerships for the production and social marketing of insecticide treated bed nets. Community and school water/sanitation programs will be initiated. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2004.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** DPT3 coverage reached 54% in the SNNP region, the target was 42.5% and in USAID target areas reached 72%. Measles coverage was over 90% in drought affected areas reached by immunization and Vitamin A campaigns. No new wild polio virus has been detected in Ethiopia since January 2001. Contraceptive prevalence rates are at 17% in target areas vs. 8.3 % in non-target areas.

Tetanus toxoid immunization rates increased from 48% to 69% in target areas. Support for VCT sites expanded from 22 to 36 with 7,706 clients. Five faith based organizations, reaching 14 million people, undertook community education and training to promote Abstinence, Being Faithful, and Condoms. Care and support for AIDS affected orphans and vulnerable children increased from 550 to 11,506, surpassing the 5,000 target. The share of recurrent allocations from the national health budget increased from 43.5% in 2001 to 51% in 2002.

By 2008, USAID expects stunting to be reduced nationally to 41% from 51% in 2000. Children fully immunized in the target regions will be 42%, up from 27% in 2000 and children receiving vitamin A supplementation will increase from 55% to 82%. The contraceptive prevalence rate will increase nationally to 20%. The percent of the total health budget devoted to recurrent health issues, an important measure of the sustainability of expanded health care access, will be 60%, up from the FY 2001 baseline of 40%.



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-009
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$8,560,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$5,270,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** The program focuses on enhancing quality and equity in the primary education system by: improving teachers' capacity; providing supplementary media and materials that focus on girls, and are culturally relevant to Muslim communities to support instruction; strengthening parents and community involvement in school management; and improving the planning and management capacity of the primary education system at national, regional and district levels.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Improve teachers' quality (\$3,510,000 DA). USAID assistance to 19 teacher education institutions (TEIs) will improve the quality of teacher training and primary education. USAID is assisting the Government of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to create and expand a system for in-service, school-based teacher training that provides continuous professional development. USAID uses active learning, child-centered approaches, and continuous assessment to improve teaching quality. In FY 2004 the number of participant teachers in the school based in-service training will increase from 18,000 to 35,000.

Through UNESCO's International Institute for Capacity Building in Africa (UNESCO/IICBA), USAID will improve the effectiveness of TEI instructors through a distance education program that upgrades teacher training methodologies. TEI instructors will also receive support through the University Linkage Programs (ULP) and volunteer American teacher educators who will serve in TEIs. USAID will provide 28 volunteer teacher trainers to seven TEIs in five regions of the country. Four additional volunteers will also assist the Ministry of Education in improving the teacher training curriculum. In FY 2004 eight volunteers will be teaching in different TEIs. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (prime), UNESCO/IICBA (prime), George Washington University (prime), and IFESH (prime).

Improve the teaching-learning process (\$650,000 DA). USAID will produce an Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) program in English for grade three and broadcast English programs for grades one and two. It will develop self-instructional kits to upgrade the skills of grade five to eight teachers and distribute 25,000 copies. With Muslim Education Initiative funds, USAID will support culturally-relevant curriculum development in Muslim and pastoralist areas. USAID will also develop and distribute learning modules and teaching aids for grades one to four on HIV/AIDS and civics. More than 12,000 teachers in over 1,000 schools will use these materials. Principal contractor: Academy for Educational Development (prime).

Strengthening parents and community involvement in school management (\$2,600,000 DA). The Community-Government Partnership Program will train 4,800 Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to seek community solutions to problems in schools, from a lack of adequate classrooms to a lack of potable water. Some 107 School Development Agents will train and coach PTAs in the design and implementation of their strategies. PTAs will then implement projects to improve educational equity and quality in their schools. With Muslim Education Initiative funds, USAID will support teachers and educational officer capacity building programs, and community-based school development in Muslim and

pastoralist areas. Principal contractors and grantees: World Learning (prime), Tigray Development Association (prime), Save the Children US (prime).

Improving educational planning and management (\$300,000 DA). The GFDRE implemented district-level decentralization devolving educational planning, management, and budgetary decision-making to the woreda (district) the lowest administrative level in Ethiopia. USAID will provide training in all 580 woredas on enrollment projection, planning, budgeting, educational leadership, and supervision for woreda education officers using regional education officers as co-trainers. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for International Development (prime).

Education for disadvantaged children and adults (\$1,500,000 DA). Children in Muslim, pastoral and remote areas of Ethiopia lack access to basic education. USAID supports NGOs providing non-formal primary education to children, especially girls. With Muslim Education Initiative funds, USAID will support the establishment of about 300 new non-formal basic education centers, training of teachers and provision of textbooks. The centers will run alternative basic primary education for children and literacy classes for adults serving 50,000 out-of-school children and 40,000 adults. USAID will provide \$128,270 to furnish boarding and educational services for about 240 children who are orphans or come from very poor families. Principal contractors and grantees: Ethiopian Children's Fund (prime), the Relief Society of Tigray (prime), and a contractor to be determined.

#### **FY 2005 Program:**

Improve teachers' quality (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will provide training on improved teaching methodology for 12,000 teachers in-service and 8,000 teacher candidates in pre-service training. The TEI's will expand resource centers to support this training with audio-visual and curricular materials. Curriculum revisions for the training programs will focus on new methods and materials. USAID will also provide tutorial services and remedial support for girls' enrollment. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve the teaching-learning process (\$570,000 DA). USAID will distribute self-instructional materials and supplementary reading materials (on HIV/AIDS and civics), and teaching aids to 1,140 primary schools and support professional development for women teachers in these same schools. Interactive radio instruction for grades one to four will continue with grades five to eight completed in FY 2005. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthening parents and community involvement in school management (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will carry out PTA and community training in project formulation and implementation and school management to 3,850 PTA members in 966 schools as well as provide about \$1,000,000 in small grants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Educational opportunities for disadvantaged children (\$300,000 DA). USAID will fund 40 new non-formal basic-education centers in order to bring educational opportunities to school children and adults in Muslim, pastoral and remote areas and pastoral regions. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improving educational planning and management (\$400,000 DA). USAID will provide training to woreda and regional personnel to manage their schools directly. This will include educational planning and management and basic equipment. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** Primary school gross enrollment rate increased from 61.6% in FY 2002 to 64.4% in FY 2003. Girls' enrollment in grade four also increased in Tigray and SNNP regions. In Tigray, it increased from 49% in FY 2002 to 50.1% in FY 2003, meeting the 50% target. In SNNP region, girls' grade four enrollment rose from 35.4% to 36.9%. In-service programs trained 18,000 teachers in organizational management and active learning. In the 976 primary schools that received \$384,400 in challenge grants, school improvement projects are underway. Alternative basic education centers in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions serve 25,000 children. Schools in the area show higher retention rates than formal schools and better parity in girls' enrollment. By program completion in 2007, the

primary school gross enrollment rate will be 75%; the survival rate to grade five will increase to 50% for both boys and girls and the mean score on standard achievement test for grade four will increase to 47% from the current 39.6%.

By SO completion, the primary school gross enrollment rate will be 75%; the survival rate to grade five will increase to 50% for both boys and girls and the mean score on standard achievement test for grade four will increase to 47% from the current 39.6%.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-010
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,250,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$75,000 DA; \$50,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,916,000 DA; \$1,750,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** The purpose of this SO is to advance democratic development and governance in Ethiopia, focusing on support to the GFDRE's decentralization process and strengthening civil society.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Fiscal Decentralization (\$750,000 DA; \$75,000 prior year DA). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to improve the transparency and effectiveness of public sector resource allocations. The focus of this assistance is improved budget planning and analysis, expenditure management, fiscal reporting, and better control of expenditures through more comprehensive, timely accounting procedures. USAID will provide support to the Tigray and Amhara regions to cement budget reforms implemented in late FY 2003. In Tigray, USAID will support finalizing current accounts reforms. The Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region and Tigray will receive technical assistance in strategic budgeting and multi-year budget planning. Oromia, the largest region in Ethiopia, will initiate budget reform. Benishangul-Gumuz will also receive preparatory assistance to implement budget reforms in partnership with Development Cooperation Ireland. USAID will train a projected total of 11,384 finance officers to accomplish these results in all regions. Principal contractors and grantees: Harvard University (prime).

Elections Support (\$250,000 DA; \$1,250,000 ESF). USAID will work with a broad range of civil society organizations (CSOs) to provide basic information about the Ethiopian constitution and electoral processes, as well as the mechanics of how to vote. More importantly, USAID will support CSOs in developing innovative strategies to communicate information on the platforms of different parties across a range of media such as print, Internet, or interactive drama (for illiterate populations). USAID will train independent media outlets and journalists on how to provide balanced election coverage, including how to cover political debates in an objective manner. Because 85% of Ethiopia's population is rural, populating a geographic area of 1.1 million square kilometers (twice the size of Texas), effective elections outreach will require more resources than in smaller countries with urbanized populations.

Anti-Corruption (\$50,000 prior year ESF). USAID will enhance the capacity of non-governmental and civil society organizations, including the media, to publicize and highlight issues that will deter corruption. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

#### FY 2005 Program:

Fiscal Decentralization (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID will complete full implementation of the accounts reform in the Amhara region, and both budget and accounts reform in Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. USAID will build the capacity of the Regional Management Institute (RMI) in SNNP, as a first step to increasing indigenous Ethiopian capacity to deliver training to the three regions where GFDRE will rollout the fiscal reforms without USAID support. USAID will train 10,000 finance officers in the budget and accounts reforms in Oromia, Amhara, and in Benishangul-Gumuz. Implementers remain the same as noted above.

Strengthening Civil Society Organizations (\$666,000 DA; \$1,750,000 ESF). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to CSOs and CSO networks to increase citizen participation in political processes. Funding may be provided for monitoring the 2005 election. USAID will enhance local NGOs' capacity to advocate economic and political reform, especially increased respect for human rights and women's rights. USAID will focus on about 20 organizations engaged in advocacy for women's rights, human rights, trade and economic policy and tracking government performance on the poverty reduction strategy program. Targeted organizations will receive training in advocacy strategies, policy analysis, coalition-building, organizational and financial management and building relationships with constituencies. Implementers remain the same as noted above.

**Performance and Results:** USAID assistance, in partnership with Harvard University, enabled the government to roll-out budgeting reforms to the Amhara and Tigray regions, which are now utilizing a new cost center budget. The expansion of the budgeting reforms to encompass regional expenditures budgets is important, as the capacity to produce a national consolidated budget is an International Monetary Fund requirement. USAID assistance has made it possible for 71% of all public funds in Ethiopia to be managed and consolidated. This significantly exceeded the target set for FY 2004, which was 60% of public funds to be covered by USAID-supported budget reforms. In FY 2003, three additional regions, Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia regions automated their budget and accounts systems using information systems. These four regions comprise 80% of Ethiopia's population.

Under its NGO strengthening program, PACT worked with 13 NGOs to implement alternative basic education centers in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. The process increased the capacity of NGOs and education-oriented community based organizations (CBOs) to deliver alternative approaches to basic education for out of school children. Utilizing flexible hours to meet the needs of agrarian communities increased retention rates and brought girls' attendance to parity with boys. Fourteen basic education centers are operating in the pastoral regions of South Omo with improved instructional materials for first and second year curricula in place. Overall 25,000 children attend school now because of this program.

In USAID's last year of judicial training, the Federal Supreme Court trained 1,244 judges in all regions in criminal law, labor law, tax law, family and succession law, contracts and torts, criminal procedure and execution of decrees. As a complement to the training, USAID printed and distributed 7,912 copies of legal codes, proclamations, and appropriate reference materials for use by the judges. Other donors, particular the Canadian International Development Agency continue to finance judicial sector reforms.

By completion of the SO, Ethiopia will have developed more effective governance mechanisms that include a trained and knowledgeable judiciary and improved fiscal management systems at the federal and regional level. Ethiopian civil society organizations will have improved capacity mobilize resources and deliver services to their clients.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Mitigate the Effects of Disaster
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-011
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$988,000 CSH; \$1,140,000 DA; \$3,586,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,300,000 CSH; \$1,006,000 DA; \$3,080,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID is working with Ethiopia's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC), local disaster preparedness bureaus, non-governmental organizations and United Nation agencies to improve disaster early warning and response capacities. Programs aim to decrease vulnerability and improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries; support peace and stability in selected dispute affected areas; and integrate food aid with DA resources to protect and build assets and livelihoods. USAID-integrated health, education and agriculture assistance will benefit over 1.16 million in target areas and 4-5 million chronically food insecure people. FY 2004 will be a transition year. Emergency activities will complement new interventions. USAID will emphasize protecting and building assets and reviving livelihoods and further strengthening and institutionalizing emergency response capacity.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Early warning, capacity building and studies (\$418,000 DA; \$338,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will continue capacity building at the federal, regional and woreda (district) levels to implement disaster mitigation measures. Programs will increase the focus on improved early warning systems and assessment methodologies based on preserving livelihoods. With CSH funds, USAID will fund special studies on food aid that examine the needs of children and lactating mothers and support counter famine responses and emergency planning. In addition, USAID will support a multi-year Bellmon study, to assure consistency in analyzing the effects of food aid over a three to five-year period. It will also analyze market assessments to determine degree of access to goods and services by the most vulnerable. Principal contractors and grantees: DPPC, Save the Children UK (prime) and NGOs to be determined.

Livelihoods, Relief-to-development (R2D) and Title II Integration (\$722,000 DA; \$650,000 CSH). Relief-to-development activities will build on the success of the FY 2003 pilot program using multi-year funding to meet the needs of the chronically food insecure. The program will support labor based public works, environmental enclosures, and food-aid tied incentives to participate in education or health activities, thereby building and protecting assets of the most needy households and communities.

Title II programs will continue to serve the most vulnerable households and will evolve toward a safety-net approach that protects assets during emergencies and ensures critical services. By combining DA funds, the safety-net system will incorporate mitigation and disaster response strategies to help rebuild community assets including watershed and natural resource based management. It will focus on household assets including livestock, human, and financial capital. Programs will increase and diversify food production and off-farm activities. With CSH funds, USAID will help food insecure families maintain nutrition levels, availability of potable water, vaccination coverage and health care services. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children U.S., World Vision International and Relief Society of Tigray (REST)(all prime), and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (sub).

Peace and Stability in Selected Dispute Affected Areas (\$3,586,000 ESF). Under this program USAID will support the needs of vulnerable populations in conflict areas including internally displaced persons (IDPs); and peace-building activities along the Ethiopia-Eritrea border. USAID will also continue to fund innovative activities particularly in marginalized areas of new emerging regions of Ethiopia to develop a climate for long term peace building and conflict mitigation. The activities will increase the availability of natural resources, reduce resource competition among groups, facilitate market integration and increase the efficient delivery of basic social services (e.g. education, health, and water). USAID will support the development of conflict policies and strategies for regional and local government, and sensitize and train elected local governors, civil society representatives and the broader social organization, such as youth, women, and the private sector on conflict mitigations. Principal contractors and grantees: Save the Children UK, Ministry of Federal Affairs, REST (prime) and Afar Pastoralist Development Association (sub).

**FY 2005 Program:**

Early Warning, Capacity Building and Studies (\$425,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH). FY 2005 resources will support the pioneering work of Save the Children UK in early warning systems using household economy analysis (livelihood) and pilot the program in every region before nation-wide deployment. USAID funds will support programs in: emergency assessment methodologies, disaster mitigation measures and linking early warning with appropriate response. Government food security units will use vulnerability profiling and response packages to make decisions. A multi-year Bellmon study will analyze food aid disincentives over multiple years and examine how market mechanisms contribute to making food available to the most vulnerable groups of people. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as FY 2004.

Livelihoods, Relief-to-development and Title II Integration (\$581,000 DA; \$800,000 CSH). FY 2005 resources will continue to provide the most vulnerable households with a safety-net program in support of asset protection during emergencies and asset accumulation when conditions permit. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as FY 2004.

Peace and Stability in Selected Dispute Affected Areas (\$3,080,000 ESF). USAID will support restoration of peace-building activities along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border and fund innovative activities targeted in more peripheral border areas of the country to promote long term peace building and conflict mitigation. The activities will increase the availability of natural resources, reduce resource competition among groups, facilitate market integration and increase the efficient delivery of basic social services (e.g. education, health, and water). Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2004.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2003, USAID met the needs of 6.8 million drought affected people. Since the crisis began in July of 2002, P.L. 480 Title II contributed 1,203,170 MT of emergency food worth \$537 million through the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) (equal to 52% of Ethiopia's emergency food requirement in calendar year 2003.) The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided over \$31 million in non-food emergency assistance such as water, seeds and health services while USAID re-targeted \$21 million in complementary development assistance to mitigate the effects of the crisis. The successful mobilization of food (more than 1.7 million MT total among all donors) and more than \$80 million in other resources in the face of the crisis, has been successful in saving lives, minimizing out-migration, and avoiding the creation of displaced-persons camps.

FY 2003 represented the first year of the new P.L. 480 Title II integration program designed to mitigate the effects of disaster while supporting and promoting developmental gains. The GFDRE agreed to a significant policy commitment in establishing multiyear funding mechanisms to meet the needs of the chronically food insecure with a first year commitment to take 1.5 million people off the emergency appeal and to transition them to long-term solutions for asset protection and growth.

Peace and Stability in Selected Dispute Affected Areas activities provided psycho-social support to deportees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). USAID was the first donor to respond to the needs of 350,000 IDPs along the Eritrean-Ethiopian border by assisting in the re-establishment of productivity and livelihoods.

By the of the SO, USAID expects to have significantly enhanced the capacity of the GFDRE to manage and mitigate disasters, such as drought.



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Southern Tier Initiative
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	663-012
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$250,000 CSH; \$1,130,000 DA; \$135,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$340,000 CSH; \$950,000 DA; \$170,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** The Southern Tier Initiative will improve the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia through increasing income, improving access to health and education and enhancing the traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. This special objective brings together pilot activities for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on the Kenyan and Somalia borders. The results of this SpO inform the rest of USAID's program on best interventions to improve livelihoods and prevent conflict among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the rest of Ethiopia.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists incomes increased (\$484,000 DA). USAID will utilize DA funds to increase access to markets, rural finance, and diversify income and livelihoods. USAID will train cooperative members and leaders in basic business skills and cooperative management. To increase pastoralists and agro-pastoralists access to rural finance, USAID/Ethiopia will provide training to local government staff responsible for promoting, supporting and monitoring saving and credit cooperatives and groups. USAID will also provide training and technical assistance to non-formal savings and credit cooperatives, and to 100 members of saving and credit associations. USAID will also register and organize five community-based saving and credit cooperatives. In establishing and sustaining private community-based animal health service delivery, USAID will train 111 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) and help organize eight CAHW cooperatives. USAID will train 90 of the members and leaders in business and association management. To increase pastoralist and agro-pastoralist access to diversified income and livelihood activities, USAID will evaluate high potential non-livestock income and train government office staff assisting small scale entrepreneurs. The USAID-supported Livestock Marketing Information System (LMIS) will begin to reduce the selling/buying price differential for pastoralists in the pilot markets through collection, transmission, analysis and dissemination of livestock price information. Principal contractors and grantees: Save the Children US and Livestock Marketing Authority (both prime); CARE, Lay Volunteers International Association (LVIA) and ACDI/VOCA (subs).

Adoption of family health practices activities (\$250,000 CSH) augments access to primary health care services, increased adoption of HIV/AIDS prevention, increased family planning and safe motherhood and adoption of positive nutritional practices. USAID will help to form 63 Health Action Committees (HAC) at the community level and will train 354 Community Health Workers (CHWs). In addition, USAID will train 20 government health officers to monitor and support CHWs. Logistical support funds will launch polio and measles campaigns and EPI outreach activities. The HIV/AIDS funds, a part of the PEPFAR program, will develop behavior change communication (BCC) strategies, establish school-based anti-AIDS clubs, conduct district-level workshops on control and prevention of HIV/AIDS for hotels/bars, association owners, and pilot HIV/AIDS care and support programs (for three districts). In increasing family planning and safe motherhood practices, USAID will establish links with local NGOs to ensure provision of contraceptives at district level and delivery of family planning training. USAID will provide maternal and child nutrition education to communities to increase adoption of positive nutritional practices. Principal grantee: Save the Children US (prime).

Access to appropriate primary education (\$646,000 DA). USAID will establish 58 mobile schools, 37 non-formal education centers and conduct adult learning classes. Links to the Education Development Centers' (EDC) Interactive Radio Instruction for Somali (IRIS) radio education program will enhance these efforts. USAID will also provide training to government staff and paraprofessionals to enable them to develop localized curriculum and relevant learning materials. New teachers will receive basic pedagogical and adult learning training. USAID will encourage community participation in school management through Parents and Teacher Associations (PTA) and 77 Gender Advisory Committees (GAC) will work to increase attention to girls' enrollment and retention. Principal grantee: Save the Children US (prime).

Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms Enhanced (\$135,000 ESF). USAID will support efforts that improve good governance knowledge and practices and dispute resolution mechanisms. Governance workshops will be conducted in zones, districts and communities to increase skills in management and local resource oversight. USAID will complete a master inventory of natural resources in the target area to inform workshops on land and water resources management. Principal grantee: Save the Children US (prime).

#### **FY 2005 Program:**

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists incomes (\$500,000 DA). USAID will further support development interventions that increase access to market, rural finance, diversified income and livelihoods activities and sustainable community animal health service delivery to the pastoral and agro-pastoral community in the project areas. Implementers remain the same as in FY 2004.

Adoption of family health practices (\$340,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support increased adoption of family health practices through improving access to primary health care services, increased adoption of HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning and safe motherhood and adoption of positive nutritional practices. Implementers remain the same as in FY 2004.

Access to appropriate primary education increased (\$450,000 DA). USAID will support development of alternative basic education opportunities, introduction of learner-centered instruction, and participation of the community in school management and establishment of a girls and women friendly school environment. Implementers remain the same as in FY 2004.

Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms Enhanced (\$170,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support activities in the area of increasing knowledge and practices in good governance and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms. Implementers remain the same as in FY 2004.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** This is a limited resource activity with objectives that seek to provide assistance to an underserved part of the country with important human and geopolitical dimensions. Results for this SpO are currently measured as achievement of basic indicators for each program element: business technical skills, health skills, and enrollment in STI focus schools. Despite the drought, a large amount of cooperative organization, basic training and organization was accomplished in FY 2003. All the indicators exceeded their targets, which were modest given the newness of the program and the significant start-up time used in basic infrastructure improvements. This year saw considerable gains in capacity development. This platform of gains in people trained helps the SpO increase service delivery in the four components. To date baseline surveys indicate that 543 children are in school that never had schooling before. Eleven-hundred people gained skills in business and health. A study tour to Botswana, Namibia and South Africa showed participants livestock marketing information systems in operation. Progress in FY 2003 focused on capacity-building across the SpO interventions. Given that the region has substantial demand for all these services, the gains in capacity-building are significant and lay an important foundation for the improvements in markets and service delivery. USAID relies on information gained in implementing this SpO to learn best practices in income stabilization and growth,

health service delivery and education expansion and dispute resolution that inform decisions on interventions with pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the rest of Ethiopia.

By the end of the SO, USAID expects it will have significantly improved the livelihoods for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia by improving the general services in animal and human health and education that previously did not exist in these traditionally underserved areas. One of the most important results is the knowledge that USAID will gain on the most cost-effective programs to increase service delivery and incomes for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the Southern Tier and the rest of Ethiopia.

## Ethiopia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	23,057	30,752	34,500	39,191
Development Assistance	20,200	19,686	18,263	15,529
Economic Support Fund	4,000	3,050	4,971	5,000
PL 480 Title II	58,535	352,248	74,485	25,630
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>105,792</b>	<b>405,736</b>	<b>132,219</b>	<b>85,350</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
663-007 Food Security				
CSH	675	800	0	0
DA	3,582	4,518	6,433	6,387
ESF	0	300	0	0
663-008 Essential Services for Health				
CSH	20,902	28,467	33,262	37,551
DA	230	230	0	0
ESF	0	2,000	0	0
663-009 Basic Education				
CSH	200	400	0	0
DA	11,765	10,360	8,560	5,270
663-010 Democracy and Governance				
DA	893	956	1,000	1,916
ESF	0	50	1,250	1,750
663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster				
CSH	930	735	988	1,300
DA	2,545	2,671	1,140	1,006
ESF	4,000	700	3,586	3,080
663-012 Southern Tier Initiative				
CSH	350	350	250	340
DA	1,185	951	1,130	950
ESF	0	0	135	170

Mission Director,  
William Hammink