

Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia **2024–2030**



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1. INTRODUCTION

The long-standing cooperation between Czechia and Ethiopia stretches back to the 1970s. The new Czech Development Cooperation Programme in Ethiopia for the period 2024-2030 (ET 2030 Programme) builds on the successful partnership between the two countries. The programme aims to address Ethiopia's fundamental needs and economic and social development priorities, including the support of Ethiopia's vision to reach lower-middle-income status. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (MFA), following the recommendations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), seeks to bring together the available development and humanitarian instruments in Ethiopia and to link them in an appropriate and most effective way. At the same time, the aim is to achieve the necessary coherence of bilateral government interventions with the activities of the EU and of other donors and with the involvement of the private sector.

The cornerstone of the ET 2030 Programme is an integrated approach based on the objectives of the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2018-2030 (Czech FDC Strategy) and reflecting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The programme also takes into account the positive experience to date and good practice examples from the previous development cooperation programme implemented between 2018 and 2023. An important component of the programme consists of development activities focused on the implementation of Ethiopia's Ten Years Development Plan: A Pathway to Prosperity 2021-2030 (Ethiopia 2030 Plan).

The new programme reflects current major political, economic and environmental challenges. Africa today is the continent most vulnerable to climate change and with the greatest potential for forced displacement and illegal migration. As the second most populous country on the African continent, Ethiopia plays a particularly important stabilising role in the international migration and refugee agenda. Ethiopia is an important member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The country's international importance is underlined by the fact that Addis Ababa is the seat of the African Union, the largest continental integration grouping with 55 member countries.

Ethiopia is one of Czechia's six priority countries for Czech Development Cooperation (Czech Aid), which represents an important part of bilateral relations between the two countries. Czech development cooperation with Ethiopia, which is gaining ground in the world geopolitically, strategically, security-wise and economically, is based on the common goal of strengthening sustainable development in Africa. This is reflected not only in the more active role of individual African countries and diverse groups of states in the international arena, but also in the growing interest in the region by state and non-state actors from third countries.



The main focus of Czechia's development cooperation in Ethiopia is on bilateral development projects implemented by the Czech Development Agency (CDA), an organisation subordinated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. When implementing development priorities, Czechia focuses on the thematic priorities set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, namely on agriculture and rural support, inclusive social development and good democratic governance.

In emergencies such as global humanitarian needs, major natural disasters or increased refugee influx from neighbouring countries, Czechia will expand its bilateral development cooperation in Ethiopia through ad hoc humanitarian assistance, focusing especially on prevention and resilience, with the active support of other government bodies and ministries or NGOs and the private sector.

2. ETHIOPIA'S DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

2.1 Ethiopia's main medium-term priorities and their link to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Ethiopia is currently a country in transition. This creates opportunities for major reforms but may also present many challenges. In this context, Czech development cooperation aims to contribute to the ongoing development in Ethiopia through transformative and inclusive cooperation that considers both strategic areas of common interest and Ethiopia's priority development objectives.

The ET 2030 Programme primarily builds on the Ethiopia 2030 Plan - the national development plan which defines a long-term vision to make Ethiopia an African beacon of prosperity in terms of human and institutional capacity. The priority goals of the Ethiopia 2030 Plan include: (1) Improvement in income levels and wealth accumulations so that every citizen would be able to satisfy their basic needs and aspirations; (2) Basic economic and social services such as food, clean water, shelter, health, education, and other basic services should be accessible to every citizen regardless of their economic status; (3) Creating an enabling and just environment where citizens would be able to utilize their potentials and resources so that they lead quality life; (4) Improvement in social dignity, equality, and freedom where citizens can freely participate in every social, economic, and political affairs of their country regardless of their social background.

Ethiopia's current development vision seeks to address the country's deep-rooted macroeconomic, sectoral and structural constraints to development. The key strategic pillars for the implementation of the Ethiopia 2030 Plan are: quality economic growth and shared prosperity with broad private sector participation; economic productivity and competitiveness; technological capacity and digital economy; sustainable development financing; resilient green economy; institutional transformation; gender and social inclusion; access to justice and efficient civil services; and regional peace building and economic integration.



On the macroeconomic front, Ethiopia aims at creating a stable macroeconomic environment by reducing poverty, ensuring availability of sustainable development finance, guaranteeing high, stable and sustainable economic growth and bringing about substantial structural transformation of the economy. In terms of the sectoral development, the focus is for example on: modernizing the agriculture to satisfy the country's food and nutritional needs; rendering agriculture more resilient to climate change by reducing the impacts of environmental and climatological changes; developing irrigation capacity and expanding agricultural mechanization services; enabling highly productive smallholder farmers to become investors by assisting them to have access to additional land; improving animal husbandry; and expanding horticulture development. In addition, support is given to creating job opportunities in rural areas and raising the incomes and living standards of farmers and pastoralists.

Other sectoral priorities include supporting the development of manufacturing industry, construction industry, mining and petroleum, trade, tourism and urban development. In infrastructure, the plan aims at transport, water resources, energy, innovation and technology. The key objectives here are to ensure equitable provision and accessibility to potable water, sanitation and hygiene services complying with quality standards. Promoting human resource capacity development involves the provision of equitable access to health and education services. The gender and social inclusion plan mainly focuses on empowering various sections of the society and enabling them to benefit from economic development through skills development, capacity building and equitable participation in leadership and decision making. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the overall system of social welfare and social protection in favour of women, children, the youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable citizens. The plan also includes environmental and climate change measures to ensure sustainable development by developing healthy ecosystems, enriching, maintaining and protecting the country's natural environment, forests, wildlife and other biodiversity resources. In this area, an important part of the plan is to identify invasive foreign species and, through research, substantially mitigate the damage they cause, collect and preserve biodiversity and genetic resources, reduce the amount of sectoral greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthen the development and protection of forests as well as the wildlife. The plan also includes measures for peace-building and regional cooperation.

Ethiopia's other major medium-term development priorities include the "Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda", which aims and focuses on increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the economy and on a gradual transition to private sector-led growth. Further, these include strategic development documents "The Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy", "Vision 2030 Transforming Ethiopia Food System", "Ethiopia's Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Framework for 2023-2028".

As part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Ethiopia also relies on Agenda 2063 -- the African Union's strategic agenda for transforming Africa into a global power of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework for achieving inclusive and sustainable development, and a manifestation in concrete terms of the pan-Africanist and African Renaissance aspirations for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity. Agenda 2063 aims at inclusive social and economic development, continental and regional integration, democratic governance, and peace and security, along with other challenges to transform Africa into a dominant player on the global stage.

2.2 The specific objectives of the Czech FDC under the individual thematic priorities

The Czechia's foreign development cooperation programme with Ethiopia fully respects the economic and social development objectives set out in the Ethiopia 2030 Plan. At the same time, it builds on and develops the programme Engaging in Africa: Czechia's Strategy.

For the new programming period 2024-2030, the following three thematic priorities were agreed in the MoU between the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance:

- (1) Agriculture and rural development, with a focus on strengthening sustainable landscape management and climate resilience in areas affected by climate change, ensuring access to safe water, protecting biodiversity and promoting environmentally friendly agricultural practices.
- (2) Inclusive social development reflecting Ethiopia's strategy for food security, quality health care, modern equitable and inclusive education, technical and vocational skills development and linking education to employment opportunities.
- (3) Good democratic governance that meets Ethiopia's needs for enhanced governance and transparency in public administration and sustainable use and management of natural resources.

In accordance with the MoU, the bilateral development programme is based on the principles of partnership, effectiveness and transparency in development cooperation and reflects the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

Development cooperation in Ethiopia is coordinated by the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Addis Ababa, both bilaterally and within the framework of the EU's joint programming in Ethiopia. Individual FDC projects are in part implemented by the CDA.

The ET 2030 Programme will be implemented through: individual development projects, technical assistance and small local projects; B2B partnerships; Aid for Trade projects; support for cooperation between public universities; and government scholarship schemes.

Development cooperation will start from the federal level and extend to the regions. We expect that on the Ethiopian side, the federal, regional and local government authorities will facilitate the smooth implementation of Czechia's development projects, including facilitation of the issuance of all relevant documents and permits (such as visas and work permits for CDA staff and international experts) and that they will provide for the exemption from customs duties, taxes and other charges levied on goods and services supplied from the Czech Republic to Ethiopia under bilateral development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

Czechia's foreign development cooperation in Ethiopia will focus primarily on the regions of southern Ethiopia. As part of the fulfilment of the triple nexus principle in Ethiopia, which effectively integrates long-term development cooperation with humanitarian assistance and peace efforts, projects may also be developed in other regions of the country.

Where needed, individual development projects will be complemented by the humanitarian assistance required to respond primarily to urgent needs and to reduce the risk or impact of natural disasters.

2.3 Significant factors of Ethiopia's political, economic and other context with an impact on the Czechia's FDC

The Ethiopian Government seeks and aims to turn the country into a lower middle-income country by 2025 and into a middle-income country by 2030. This long-term goal has been partly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and other regional and global challenges. According to the OECD classification, Ethiopia belongs to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDC).

Ethiopia currently has a population of over 120 million, making it the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa. Its population is increasing by around 2.6 per cent each year. According to international projections, Ethiopia will have a population of up to 150 million by 2030. Providing inclusive education and employment opportunities for the younger generations thus becomes increasingly important.

In the last decade, Ethiopia experienced relatively rapid economic growth, which was weakened by the negative impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2022. During the economic boom, the country succeeded in reducing poverty and its international human development index improved. Today, due to unfavourable macroeconomic and microeconomic indicators, the country is in a difficult economic situation, further exacerbated by high debt and excessive inflation.

The economic downturn accompanied by political instability and ethnic tensions in the regional context now presents the Ethiopian Government with new social, societal and economic challenges. In addition to a considerable proportion of the population remaining in poverty, there are persisting challenges such as sexual and gender-based violence, lack of access to basic services, including health care and education, persistent insufficient and inequitable food distribution, and continued limited access to potable water.

Domestic social challenges are further intensified by the high number of refugees in Ethiopia. According to UN sources, there are now over 800,000 refugees in the country, making Ethiopia one of the largest refugee hosts in Africa. The numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have also risen significantly as a result of conflict or climate change. OCHA estimates their number at around 4,5 million.

Another adverse factor hampering the country's social and economic development which requires foreign assistance is recurrent natural disasters triggered by climate change (droughts, floods and pest infestations) affecting land productivity and people's quality of life.

In the global context, Ethiopia is one of the largest recipients of foreign development cooperation. According to OECD statistics, 8 per cent of all foreign development cooperation directed to African countries is channelled to Ethiopia. Many international development donors are actively engaged in the country, both bilaterally and in multilateral alliances. The largest bilateral donors include China, the USA, the UK, and the European Union (EU). Among the multilateral donors, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) are the main donors.

In terms of the sectoral focus of foreign development cooperation in Ethiopia, the largest amount of funds is allocated in social areas (USD 3.1 billion), followed by agriculture, forestry and landscape management (USD 757 million).

The consequences and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, violent conflicts across the country, unsustainable agricultural and herding practices, and recurring natural disasters make it difficult for Ethiopia to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, Ethiopia's economy has long been facing a number of international and domestic challenges.

The government is trying to make up for the lack of funding from international grants with domestic and alternative sources. This poses a risk of debt and jeopardises the national management of natural resources.

3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ETHIOPIA

3.1 Coordination mechanisms for development and transformation cooperation

Coordination mechanisms for development and transformation cooperation in Ethiopia aim to ensure effective and coordinated cooperation among international partners, Ethiopian Government and other key actors. These mechanisms are designed to optimise the use of resources, harmonise the activities of different organisations and maximise the impact of development cooperation.

The main coordination mechanisms include: (1) joint working groups and platforms; (2) national planning frameworks and strategies; (3) country administration; (4) international donor commitments and harmonisation; and (5) sectoral and inter-ministerial cooperation.

Development cooperation aligns with national strategies and priorities set by the Ethiopian Government. International partners seek to coordinate their activities with these national objectives, ensuring that development cooperation is consistent with Ethiopia's long-term plans and contributes effectively to the country's development. The Ethiopian Government plays a key role in the coordination of development cooperation, relying on its national development agencies and ministries. These bodies ensure that projects are implemented in line with national priorities, and also provide a platform for dialogue between the government and partners.



International partners have committed to the principles of the Paris Declaration and other international frameworks for effective development cooperation. This includes efforts to harmonise their interventions, strengthen local capacity and sustainability, and transparency in funding and programme implementation.

Ethiopia is also introducing a sectoral approach, where individual sectors (e.g. health, education, agriculture) have their own coordinating bodies and structures. These bodies include both government institutions and international partners, ensuring collaboration and integration of activities across sectors.

In this way, coordination mechanisms are set up to ensure comprehensive and effective collaboration among all stakeholders, while supporting the sustainability and long-term development of Ethiopia. Czechia's priority is to coordinate its activities with the development activities of the Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia (DEU) (in selected topics, especially global health, also with the Delegation of the European Union (DEU) to the African Union), which regularly cooperates with the 21 EU Member States present in Ethiopia.

The aim is to ensure synergies and facilitate sharing of resources and capacities for the implementation of joint actions. Currently, the DEU in Addis Ababa implements projects mainly through bilateral and regional Team Europe Initiative (TEI) activities and Global Gateway investment plans. The DEU chairs and convenes regular joint meetings of heads of development cooperation departments from EU Member States' embassies and associated countries and closely coordinates with other foreign development assistance actors in Ethiopia on programming activities at the sector level and on joint funding opportunities.

3.2 EU activities and Czechia's involvement in joint programming and other EU cooperation formats

In addition to the Ethiopia 2030 Plan, the ET 2030 Programme builds on the EU Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Ethiopia, which is programmed for the period 2024-2027 and focuses on three broad priority areas for EU support in Ethiopia. These are: (1) Green Deal; (2) Human Development; and (3) Governance and Peacebuilding. The MIP is the basis for the annual implementation programmes, which are linked to specific instruments and allocations subsequently implemented through different modalities (budget support, delegated cooperation, grant cooperation with international and non-governmental partners).

Development projects funded under the Green Deal priority are intended to support the transition towards agro-ecology and into global value chains by relying on sustainable energy and strengthening connectivity while building a resilient and nature-positive economy in Ethiopia. Priority will be given to activities supporting structural reforms that trigger innovative financing and private sector investments and ensure the highest environmental and labour standards. Within this priority, special attention is also given to climate change and biodiversity, where the supported development activities target climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem preservation, food security and disaster risk reduction. The Green Growth component builds on the rich agricultural potential of Ethiopia in order to boost agri-food business in the most relevant value chains and to create decent and green jobs. Another key component is the Sustainable Energy which focuses on actions that promote in particular renewable energy and the advancement towards universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy services.



The projects under the Human Development priority focus on two components: Social Sectors and Migration/Forced Displacement. In the social sectors, actions focus on supporting the government's efforts to reconstruct and to deliver key basic services with a specific focus on education, health and social protection. Projects addressing migration and forced displacement, on the other hand, support inclusion and durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and the reintegration of returnees. An important element under this priority is social protection, increased access to healthcare and to quality and inclusive education, especially technical and vocational education (TVET), and greater financial resource channelled to general education. This priority is partly funded by the regional MIP for sub-Saharan Africa.

The Governance and Peacebuilding priority area is composed of three components: Economic Governance, Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding. It focuses on creating the conditions for private sector development and the transition to investment cooperation, including the Global Gateway. The aim is to attract investment, integrated into regional and global markets and governed by efficient, inclusive and accountable systems of economic governance. This component also includes support to democracy: inclusive and participatory decision-making practices in the public domain; protection and promotion of human rights, rule of law and justice; and promotion of gender equality. The actions under the Peacebuilding component aim to promote social cohesion, trust and a culture of mutual respect and dialogue among communities, peaceful resolution of conflicts between interest groups, and enhanced involvement and leadership of women, youth and minorities in peace building and conflict resolution processes, including the initiatives under the National Dialogue established in 2021. It also covers support to the comprehensive recovery and reintegration of conflict-affected populations, including former combatants.

3.3 Czechia's cooperation with other donors

The main donor with which Czechia cooperates in Ethiopia is the European Union. Czechia is not only interested in political coordination, but also in Indirect management. Based on the identification of common interests and the sharing of resources and capacities, Czechia is also open to expanding cooperation with other active donors in Ethiopia, including linking humanitarian, development and peacekeeping activities (triple nexus). At the same time, it will develop trilateral projects related to Ethiopia's priorities of combating poverty and hunger, strengthening quality education, promoting gender equality, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, reducing inequality, applying measures to reduce the negative impact of climate change and strengthening democratic institutions in the country.

In general, the aim of Czech development cooperation in Ethiopia is to facilitate qualitative changes in cooperation with other donors, using the Czech comparative advantage that has been tested over many years. Great potential also lies in various complementary forms of development cooperation, including projects to support innovative solutions for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals financed by the SDG Challenge Fund, the deployment of Czech experts under the Expertise on Demand instrument in partnership with UNDP or the replication of proven solutions under the Knowledge Management component.



4. CZECHIA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA

4.1 Cooperation focus and results to date, recommendations and challenges

Ethiopia has been a priority country for Czech development cooperation since 2010 based on bilateral development projects within the programming period 2010-2017 and subsequently 2018-2023. In the previous period, Czech development cooperation in Ethiopia focused on agriculture and rural development, including nutrition, as well as on sustainable management of natural resources, with an emphasis on access to potable water. The third priority was disaster risk reduction and strengthening resilience, especially to the impacts of climate change.

Under the thematic priority "agriculture and rural development", Czech projects in Ethiopia focused on agricultural advisory support or support for small farmers in ensuring access to food, use of water resources for agricultural production, including adaptation of agriculture to climate change, or implementation of sustainable landscape management, anti-erosion measures or reforestation activities. Within the priority "sustainable management of natural resources", bilateral projects aimed to address, for example, access to potable water, improving hygiene and sanitation, ensuring sustainable management of water resources and increasing the capacity of local authorities.

In recent years, the total annual financial envelope allocated for the bilateral cooperation with Ethiopia has averaged CZK 116 million (USD 5 million). Individual bilateral development projects were implemented through the CDA, NGOs, university cooperation and by private companies in collaboration with local partners.

In 2024, the CDA supported a total of 12 development projects in Ethiopia, implemented by the Czech Geological Survey, Mendel University in Brno, People in Need, Hy Engineering, and Sidama Water Supply. These development activities focused on water and sanitation (WASH) assistance such as: supply of potable water in Bura, Dale, Bona Zuriya, Sidama, including increasing employability and employment opportunities in this sector in the zones of SNNPR and Oromia, and improving nutrition, hygiene and sanitation in Hawassa Zuriya woreda and Sidama region, as well as capacity building of water utilities and water authorities in SNNPR, Sidama and Oromia regions. In the agriculture and forestry sector, these include the compilation of a geological and hydrogeological map of Ethiopia based on years of geological mapping, improving sustainable landscape management, rehabilitation of the Cheleleka wetlands and forests in the Wondo Genet area, adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change in the Reqame watershed in the Halaba and Silte areas and the Hambaricho watershed in the Kembata and Tembaro areas.

The CDA also coordinates trilateral projects in Ethiopia in the areas of social protection, education support for the hearing and visually impaired, and food security.

The Embassy of the Czech Republic in Addis Ababa annually supports small local projects (SLPs), which are usually focused on social protection, education, women's support or agricultural development.

In addition, the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade also implements projects in Ethiopia under the Aid for Trade programme. The aim of these projects is to support key government institutions as well as small and medium-sized enterprises.

Education traditionally belongs among the major areas of development cooperation in Ethiopia. The MFA is a guarantor of a grant programme that aims to strengthen the capacity of public universities. Czech universities (namely Mendel University in Brno and Czech University of Life Sciences Prague) implement projects of inter-university scientific, research and pedagogical cooperation, offer specialised short-term study stays for teachers and students from Ethiopia, transfer Czech know-how in the field of higher education management, and cooperate in professional publishing activities. This programme is complemented by government scholarships. Ethiopia receives an annual quota of 20 scholarships, for which hundreds of students apply.

A B2B programme implemented in Ethiopia since 2013 provides de minimis support to companies wishing to establish business or investment partnerships in developing countries. In recent years, five companies have implemented eight projects focusing on water resource management, waste management and digital solutions in municipal administration.

Czechia also engages in EU projects in Ethiopia, particularly in TEI projects focusing on water resource management, public health and climate adaptation.

Czechia's bilateral development activities in Ethiopia have long been complemented by humanitarian assistance, especially in relation to long-term humanitarian needs or in response to specific major disasters and increased migration. Czechia primarily addresses Ethiopia's needs resulting from drought, malnutrition and the influx of refugees from neighbouring fragile countries, as well as internal displacement, with an emphasis on early prevention and building resilience for the future.



For further information, below is a list of Czechia's development projects implemented in Ethiopia in 2021-2023, broken down by type of cooperation, main sectors, implementers and budget.

Type of cooperation	Theme/sector	Implementing partners	Total amount (CZK)
Bilateral project	Agriculture, forestry and rural development	People in Need, Mendel University in Brno, Czech Geological Survey, GEOtest	124,758,818
	Sustainable management of natural resources, water and sanitation (incl. hydrogeological mapping)	People in Need, AQUATEST, HY-Engineering, Ircon, SG Geotechnika, Czech Geological Survey	
Trilateral project	Water and sanitation, education, agriculture	People in Need, ADRA	14,621,236
B2B	Healthcare	Eveco Brno, s.r.o.	969,013
Small local projects	Rural development	EECMY-DASSC	490,000
Capacity building of public universities	Education	Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Mendel University in Brno	3,569,853
TOTAL			144,408,920

In general, the Czech development activities in Ethiopia within the last programming period can be considered successful. Czechia is perceived as a reliable, transparent and effective donor. Czech organisations are very well established.

As for the recommendations and challenges for the future programming period, future cooperation should reflect, among others:

- Czechia's effective involvement in EU instruments and policies within the available financial resources.
- In the case of bilateral cooperation, focus on the most effective involvement of Czech implementers and solutions, in close coordination with local partners.
- Linking humanitarian, stabilisation and development activities as well as bilateral, European and multilateral cooperation.

4.2 Thematic focus of the future cooperation

The ET 2030 programme draws on the mutual MoU between the Czech MFA and the Ethiopian MoFED, which regulates the conditions for the implementation of Czech development cooperation in Ethiopia. The document builds on the previous programming period 2018-2023 and seeks to make the most of the positive experience and examples of successful development cooperation and humanitarian assistance to strengthen the sustainability of Czech development cooperation and the coherence between development and humanitarian activities. At the same time, it takes advantage of the synergy of Czech bilateral assistance with the activities of the EU and other foreign donors.

Bilateral cooperation in the new programming period will focus on the following thematic priorities: agriculture and rural development, inclusive social development, and good democratic governance. The emphasis in the implementation of development programmes and projects within these priorities will be on local capacity building, sustainability, coherence and private sector involvement.

PRIORITY 1: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SDG 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15)

Development cooperation under this priority generally seeks to contribute to Ethiopia's sustainable development, economic growth and poverty reduction. The key objectives in supporting the agriculture sector are to increase the productivity and sustainability of agri-food value chains through smart agro-ecological approaches and processing of agricultural products, and to promote the use of modern technologies and sustainable practices. The programme also seeks to improve rural connectivity, expand market access and develop cooperation of the private sector and institutional capacities through technical assistance, training and partnerships between research and agricultural institutions in line with the Economic and Social Development Goals of Ethiopia 2030. Support will focus on developing agricultural production, strengthening sustainable landscape management in areas affected by climate change and improving rural adaptation to these changes in both productive and non-productive activities.

Rural economic development

Individual development projects will focus on strengthening the resilience of rural populations in relation to natural disasters (drought and floods), as well as supporting livelihoods and economic opportunities.

Water and sanitation

Key activities will include ensuring access to safe potable water, sustainable management of water resources and sanitation. Support will focus on improving public water supply and distribution services, as well as capacity building of water companies and water authorities at the central and regional level. An important component will be promoting the efficient use of natural resources and introducing innovative solutions to improve the quality of services through technical assistance and training, including job creation in the WASH sector.



Agriculture and forestry

The programme will focus on protecting biodiversity and climate-friendly agricultural practices and on modernising agriculture. At the same time, the programme will stimulate the development of the local market and its agri-food value chain and boost job opportunities, especially for women and young people.

Climate resilience and environmental protection

The programme includes assistance in adapting to and mitigating climate change and improving environmental protection monitoring. The aim is to increase the capacity and regulatory framework of responsible institutions to detect problems in time to take effective measures in natural resource management, land and water conservation. The projects will support risk elimination measures using innovative solutions for the protection of soils at risk of erosion and the creation of productive landscapes, including the creation of landscape and zoning plans and the systemic prevention of natural disasters.

PRIORITY 2: INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16)

The long-term goal under this priority continues to be poverty alleviation, sustainable development and equal opportunities for women and vulnerable groups in society.

Education and vocational skills

This area reflects Ethiopia's national strategy for quality, equitable and inclusive education as well as for development of technical and vocational skills. Support will focus on developing inclusive education and access to technical education and training, addressing gender inequalities in education and better reflecting labour market needs, collaboration with the private sector, as well as strengthening teacher capacity and the need to increase the number of girls studying technical subjects.

Strengthening labour market capacity

Development activities in this area will include the promotion of employment and creation of new decent work opportunities, including economic support for greater participation of women in the labour market. Emphasis will be placed on cooperation with ministries and the transfer of know-how applicable to the local conditions of the individual regional states of Ethiopia. The activities will also focus on livelihood diversification to promote green economy and productive employment in line with the principles of sustainable development. In this context, the link with the education sector will be a key element. The focus will be on improving the quality and market relevance of vocational education and its link with the private sector as well as on promoting resource efficiency and the integration of value chains.



Increasing the quality and availability of social and health services

An important aspect of the support will be to help improve access to quality healthcare. Development activities in this area will focus on increasing the capacity and level of training of health personnel, equipping selected health facilities, and the efficient collection, analysis and use of healthcare data. Support will focus on sustainable improvement of access to social and health services with the aim of increasing their quality and accessibility, paying particular attention to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Support for inclusive social development will continue to focus on improving services and protection for women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities with a view to their integration into society. In this area, there is considerable scope for the engagement of Czech experts in health and social services, both bilaterally and through trilateral cooperation involving the World Bank or the European Investment Bank.

PRIORITY 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE (SDG 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17)

Supporting the development and modernisation of public administration is a priority area, particularly in terms of strengthening the capacity of state institutions at all levels and improving the regulatory framework. Czech development cooperation projects are intended to contribute to economic development, increase the sustainability of the economy and resilience to climate change.

Building democratic institutions

The programme will support building of accountable and effective institutions at all levels of public administration, including expanding the capacity of these institutions to deliver inclusive and accountable public services in line with Ethiopia's needs for sustainable use and management of natural resources, strengthening management of public administration systems as well as transparency and accountability mechanisms. The projects will focus on improving and increasing the transparency of management, developing information systems, supporting digital transformation, and strengthening cybersecurity. Czech development cooperation will support the growth of expert capacity of public administration, including technical assistance for sustainable management of natural resources, setting up a disaster prevention system and ensuring sustainable transformation of public finances in the context of graduation to the middle-income category.

Supporting civil society

The support will focus on peace building, with individual projects specifically focusing on active measures to promote peace, reconciliation and conflict prevention. At the same time, the support will address gender inequalities to facilitate greater participation of women. In addition, it will seek to promote independent media and bilateral cultural cooperation as major areas for building long-term partnership and understanding between Czechia and Ethiopia and for social and economic development.



Cross-cutting principles (SDGs 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16)

In line with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018-2030, the implementation of the above priority objectives will be linked to the cross-cutting principles, which include: good (democratic) governance; environmental and climate friendliness; respect for fundamental human, economic, social and labour rights of the project beneficiaries, including gender equality. These cross-cutting principles will be integrated into development interventions at all stages of their implementation, from preparation and identification through implementation and monitoring to evaluation. In Ethiopia, development cooperation in the future will likely continue to focus on sustainability and project interlinking, coordination with European programming and linking to EU delegated cooperation.

Good governance and a free civil society (SDG 10, 16)

Czechia sees the promotion and **creation of a peaceful and cohesive democratic society** as an important prerequisite for security and stable international relations, and as a contribution to conflict prevention and a fundamental condition for social transformation. The aim is to help implement the rules of a democratic society that respects human rights and ensures access to justice for all. In its foreign development cooperation, Czechia will emphasize equal and fair treatment while promoting an effective and democratic public administration. Emphasis will also be placed on the creation and application of participatory and transparent decision-making processes, legal framework and institutional accountability. The implementation of the Programme and individual projects will be guided by transparent processes towards all stakeholders and the general public.

Environmental and climate protection (SDG 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15)

The principles of environmental and climate protection in the Czechia's development activities in Ethiopia reflect an **environment- and resource-friendly approach** with a focus on the environmental aspects of industry and agriculture, climate change adaptability and protection of the population from its negative impacts. An important part of these activities is also the transfer of technology and know-how in the environmental field, and public education. The projects aim to prevent adverse impacts and maximise environmental benefits and promote measures to increase capacity for climate change adaptation that are integrated across a range of sectors. This cross-cutting priority is closely aligned with the thematic priorities of good democratic governance and agriculture, but it also applies to all other foreign development cooperation and humanitarian assistance projects.

Protection of human rights and gender equality (SDG 5, 10, 16)

The principles of gender equality and the protection of human rights are applied in all areas of development cooperation. Gender equality is achieved when everyone has equal rights, equal chances and opportunities in life, and equal power to shape their own lives and contribute to the development of society. The programme and projects are based on the principle of equal opportunities and fair treatment and reflect knowledge of gender realities to improve the status of women and girls, including their participation in decision-making.



4.3 Relevant FDC formats and instruments

The objectives of the Programme are primarily achieved through bilateral project-based development cooperation, which is complemented in many relevant areas by trilateral cooperation projects co-financed by other donors, including delegated EU cooperation. The programme also includes B2B projects and the programme for strengthening the capacities of public universities in developing countries. Additional, but important forms of cooperation in the context of transformation include technical cooperation implemented in coordination with other ministries (the Ministry of Finance in the field of public finance, the Ministry of the Interior in security development cooperation, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in development scholarships), multilateral development cooperation of the Czech Republic (especially within the framework of the joint programme with UNDP) and humanitarian assistance.

In selected cases, the activities of this Programme may also be implemented in coordination with other donors. For example, in the case of the European Union, by means of delegated EU cooperation through the DEU in Addis Ababa or by involvement in Global Gateway investment projects. The Czech foreign development cooperation will focus on areas reflecting the added value on the Czech side, the existing experience of Czech implementers and themes enabling the multiplication of bilateral activities and the implementation of complex interventions that will be complementary to the activities under the TEI.

In bilateral development cooperation, the Programme will be implemented namely through project instruments aimed at increasing the capacity of partners and beneficiaries, including the transfers of know-how, technologies and plant equipment. These projects will be implemented solely on the basis of the verified needs of local actors with regard to the programme's objectives, through subsidies, public contracts, budgetary measures and, where appropriate, financial donations to local actors.

A special group of projects consists of so-called small local projects implemented under the control and direction of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Addis Ababa. These allow for smaller, precisely targeted development activities in line with the Programme's focus. Economic instruments such as feasibility studies, B2B investment or development partnerships and Aid for Trade projects will also contribute to the Programme's goals and objectives by mobilising private capital.

In the future, Czech development cooperation in Ethiopia should take form of a smaller number of larger bilateral projects. In the interest of more efficient and quicker administration, a minimum of three-year projects with a volume of at least CZK 30 million will be preferred for bilateral projects under the CDA's responsibility. This will allow sufficient time to identify needs and formulate projects with greater quality and precision. In terms of content, the transition from "hard" projects to more complex projects, where the Czech added value and experience of Czech implementers can be complementarily linked to EU activities and financial instruments, is generally preferred.



4.4 Czechia's humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia

Czechia will continue to complement its bilateral development activities in Ethiopia with humanitarian assistance (HA) in response to major disasters, negative climatic impacts and problems related to migration and forced external and internal displacement as a result of armed conflicts.

With the active support of NGOs, Czechia is providing humanitarian assistance by supplying potable water and basic foodstuffs. In 2024 alone, Czech humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia exceeded CZK 38 million.

In providing assistance, Czechia will continue to focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and strengthening resilience, particularly to the impacts of climate change on livelihoods. Czechia actively supports activities and measures to reduce the risk of natural disasters, which have long been afflicting Ethiopia (especially droughts and floods). This also includes necessary assistance in ensuring food sufficiency and adequate nutritional quality.

Considerable attention is focused on assisting the forcibly displaced in areas of internal armed conflict. Czechia is helping to alleviate the hardships of the population in the regional state of Tigray both through bilateral assistance and through activities in close coordination with UN agencies.

4.5 Options for an integrated approach, including the theory of change of the selected thematic priorities

Integrated solutions include four fundamental and interrelated parameters - thematic priorities, instruments, funding sources and actors. The integrated solutions within the above-mentioned parameters aim primarily at a comprehensive response to development problems, strengthening synergies and impacts, more effective financing of projects, including beyond the bilateral FDC budget, and strengthening partnerships among project beneficiaries, implementers, Czechia as a donor, and among individual categories of implementers from the public, private, academic and non-profit sectors.

The prerequisites and procedures for the implementation of integrated solutions in the individual phases of the project cycle include:

- Identify positive "lessons learned" and opportunities for future integrated solutions in the evaluation of the work to date.
- Establish and adhere to a participatory framework for ongoing programme evaluation, involving relevant actors on both the partner country and donor and implementer side.
- As part of the theme elaboration, create a problem tree which will map out the problem from the cause-and-effect perspective, including thematic overlaps, as well as the range of actors affected by the problem and the options for solutions leading to the desired change.
- When breaking down the theme into sub-interventions, set up a framework for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of their coherence.
- Identify suitable forms and instruments for individual interventions and a potential need for complementary interventions, such as feasibility studies or the deployment of experts.

- Define the actors and target groups of the intervention, its potential synergies with other donors, assess its feasibility, sustainability and risks, and define the control and evaluation framework including overall integrated solution, monitoring and evaluation.
- For each form of intervention, use measures to increase quality, predictability and transparency, give sufficient advance notice of planned tenders, allow sufficient preparation time, offer group consultations.
- Use, as appropriate, professional expertise and internal and external capacities for monitoring, or joint monitoring with cooperating donors and with actors on the beneficiary side.
- Use the results, conclusions and recommendations from evaluations systematically at all stages of the project cycle to improve the quality of implementation and the accountability to individual actors, beneficiaries and the public.

5. TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF COOPERATION

5.1 Terms and conditions for the implementation of FDC

Czechia implements foreign development cooperation and humanitarian assistance programmes and projects in Ethiopia under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Development Cooperation concluded between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in connection with the approval of the ET 2030 Programme. In relation to the foreign development cooperation and humanitarian assistance provided by the Czech side, this document respects the objectives and priorities of the Ethiopian Government in the field of economic and social development as set out in the Ethiopia 2030 Plan.

The programme also builds on and contributes to the development initiatives of other donors in the country, notably the EU, and is based on the priorities set by joint European programming.

The Ethiopian side undertakes to facilitate cooperation between Czechia and Czech actors involved in the implementation of bilateral development cooperation and humanitarian assistance with representatives of the Ethiopian public administration at all levels (from central to regional and local), and to facilitate duty and VAT exemptions for the necessary equipment imported under the Czech foreign development cooperation. Specifically, these are:

- exemption from customs duties, taxes and other compulsory payments and charges on goods and services financed by the Czech contribution, as well as on all equipment, materials and labour in the framework of the programmes implementation;
- facilitating entry and exit customs clearance of persons who will be involved in the implementation of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance projects;
- providing entry visas and permits (work, residence), preferably on a fast-track basis, as well as favourable treatment.



5.2 Actors and communication, control and coordination mechanisms

The implementation of the Programme will involve many actors on both the Czech and Ethiopian sides. The aim is to connect actors, establish partnerships and create consortia to deepen the impact and achieve synergies. The implementers and beneficiaries should effectively connect the public, private, academic and non-profit sectors. All actors will be coordinated within each thematic priority. The MFA is also expected to actively coordinate with other ministries, EU institutions (involvement in joint programming and TEIs), international organisations, bilateral donors and NGOs. This coordination will provide synchronisation with national needs and strategies and ensure effective use of financial and human resources.

Throughout its duration, the Programme will be accompanied by ongoing communication and presentation to the public, to the Government and to international partners in accordance with the Foreign Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Communication Plan prepared annually by the MFA. The Embassy of the Czech Republic in Addis Ababa plays a key role in continuous communication activities in Ethiopia, informing the public about development projects through its website and social networks. An important part of the implementers' communication strategy will be press conferences, seminars and other project events for the public, with emphasis on sharing project results, such as the interactive online map of Czechia's development and humanitarian projects (Mapotic), and on raising awareness of Czech FDC and humanitarian assistance by means of the CZECH AID brand and logo.

The identification process under the ET 2030 Programme requires comprehensive project proposals as an important part of the preparation and implementation of individual development projects. The focus will be on linking individual projects and programmes in order to achieve the necessary outcome effects and synergies.

Project monitoring and programme implementation evaluation are essential for keeping all actors informed about the progress and results of cooperation in due extent and quality. These processes will be subject to the provisions contained in the Czech FDC Strategy and in the Czech Foreign Development Cooperation Methodology. The development activities set out in this Programme and the cooperation objectives according to the Results Matrix will be continuously monitored and assessed. The outcomes and objectives of individual projects will be monitored as a means for more effective management and for making flexible adjustments according to changing implementation conditions and experience gained.



Czechia's development activities in the country will be monitored by the staff of the Czech Embassy in Addis Ababa (or by the staff of the CDA in the case of CDA projects). Monitoring will be carried out once or twice a year. Czechia will work towards joint monitoring missions with Ethiopian authorities, implementers and partners of development activities resulting in joint monitoring reports. These will be shared among the MFA, the CDA, the Czech Embassy in Addis Ababa, implementing partners and Ethiopian authorities. The monitoring reports will also serve as a basis for project implementation management, including any changes, and for subsequent evaluations. As part of the Programme implementation monitoring, the values of the output indicators and programme objectives will be reviewed on a two-year cycle, depending on the sources of data verification (mainly from the Ethiopian partner authorities).

The evaluation will assess the long-term impacts and benefits of development interventions, according to the internationally standardised OECD methodology and with a focus on the individual thematic areas defined in this bilateral ET 2030 Programme.

The final evaluation will focus on the implementation of the relevant SDGs and the Ethiopia 2030 Plan. Czechia will also seek to engage and strengthen Ethiopia's evaluation capacity.

Each year of the ET 2030 Programme implementation, one to two consultations will take place at the MFA between the Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Department and the MFA territorial desk, representatives of the CDA and the Czech Embassy in Addis Ababa and, where appropriate, other relevant implementing partners of the Programme. Their aim will be to maintain consensus on the implementation of the programme, its expected results and a prompt response to any major problems. The consultations will be based on the monitoring reports and summary report prepared by the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Addis Ababa and the CDA.



	TOOL	PURPOSE	FREQUENCY	COMPETENCE
PROGRAMME LEVEL	Mid-term evaluation of the programme	Revision of the programme to make it more precise, to evaluate the implementation of indicators or redefine them	Once per programming period (2027)	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Department (MFA)
	Final evaluation of the programme	Comprehensive evaluation of the programme, summary of results to date for possible planning of the next cooperation programme	2030	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Department (MFA)
PROJECT LEVEL	Project preparation	Ensuring coherence with programme priorities	Ongoing	Lead managers (for each tool)
	Project implementation	Implementation of programme priorities	Ongoing	Lead managers + implementing partners
	Project monitoring	Monitoring of results and control of implementation on site	As needed, but at least once per year	Responsible lead manager + Embassy + local partners
	Evaluation	Evaluation according to OECD evaluation criteria	As needed (ongoing or after the project is completed)	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Department (MFA) + local partners
	Audit	Financial and administrative control	As needed	Responsible lead manager
	Internal control mechanism (interim, annual and final reports)	Comprehensive report on the implementation status and delivery of project results	Based on the type of report at least twice per year	CDA or responsible lead manager + Embassy
	Decision board - for comprehensive projects	Decision making on project direction, modification of the logical framework	At least four times per year	CDA for bilateral projects
	Advisory board - for comprehensive projects	Reporting on current project developments	At least once per year	CDA for bilateral projects + Embassy

Before the ET 2030 Programme is due to be completed, the MFA will prepare an overall report with a description and evaluation of the results and an overall impact analysis based on the inputs from the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Addis Ababa, CDA and other authorities in charge of the individual development interventions (lead managers). If any of the set objectives and outputs are not achieved, the report must include a justification of the reasons why this is the case. The document will also indicate how effective the individual instruments of development cooperation have been. The recommendations in this report will serve as an important basis for its final evaluation and for decisions on further cooperation with Ethiopia after 2030.

The implementation of the ET 2030 Programme will be continuously evaluated in line with the Czech FDC Strategy 2018-2030 and the annual monitoring and evaluation plans so that these evaluations may serve to adjust the Programme if necessary and appropriate. By 2030 at the latest, a comprehensive evaluation of the Programme will be carried out, based on which a decision on further cooperation will be taken. This will include addition of other areas of cooperation, provided that the needs and requirements are clearly stated by the Ethiopian side.

Risk management is carried out in accordance with the Czech FDC Strategy. It is based on a strategic and project risk analysis of the implementation of Czechia's foreign development cooperation in Ethiopia, including a list of risk management instruments. The risks as well as the instruments and measures to prevent them will be regularly monitored.

In order to ensure effective and sustainable foreign development cooperation, it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis of the risks associated with Ethiopia's political, security and economic situation, as well as with Czechia's financial management and reputation. Potential risks must be systematically integrated into all phases of the project life cycle, from the identification of the theme, through project formulation to implementation and subsequent evaluation. It is important not only to identify the risks, but also to design specific strategies to eliminate them. During the implementation phase of the project, the risk analysis should be continuously evaluated, updated and adapted to changing conditions by the implementer as well as the lead managers. The risk assessment then needs to be carried out in the entire monitoring and subsequent evaluation phase of the project since this will provide feedback on how effective the measures taken were to eliminate risks or minimize threats. This integrated approach to risk analysis enables not only the reduction of potential negative impacts on projects, but it also supports proactive and flexible management that can quickly respond to new challenges, which substantially strengthens the sustainability of individual projects.

6. RESULTS MATRIX

The documents “Ten Years Development Plan: A Pathway to Prosperity 2021–2030 (Ethiopia 2030)” and “Ethiopia Voluntary National Review 2022 (VNR 2022)” set specific goals and indicators linked to the sustainable development goals. The goals that are in line with the set priorities have been integrated into the following Results Matrix.

The results matrix tentatively proposes the possible outputs and typical indicators for each Czech FDC intervention. The projects, however, must present accurate information on these aspects, including specification or addition of outputs, indicators and target values, and integrate it in the intervention logic.

Outcome		Indicator	Verification source
Thematic priority 1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SDGs 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15)			
Goal: Implementing sustainable and climate-resilient practices in building the local market in line with Ethiopia's 2030 economic and social development goals			
Objective 1.1 Rural economic development and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce acute malnutrition in under 5 childrenIncrease agricultural productivity of major crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Indicator: Reducing acute malnutrition in under 5 children (VNR 2022) Baseline: 7% (2019/2020), Target: declining trendIndicator: Increasing agricultural productivity of major crops (VNR 2022) Baseline: 2.63 t/ha (2020/2021), Target: increasing trend (4% per year)	VNR 2022
Possible outcomes:	1.1.1 Directly supported persons/groups 1.1.2 Strengthened professional capacities 1.1.3 New procedures or techniques 1.1.4 New forms of local cooperation	Number of directly supported persons/groups; type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of persons trained; type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Type of newly introduced procedures or techniques, target groups (Baseline 2024: 0) Nature of new forms of cooperation, number of local actors involved (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation
Objective 1.2 Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase the proportion of rural population with access to waterAccess to toilets for all rural communitiesAccess to potable water supply and sanitation services for all educational and health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Indicator 6.2: Percentage of rural population with access to 25 litres of water/day (50% tap water) within 1 km Baseline: 54.88% (2020/2021); Target: 100% (2029/2030)Indicator: Number of rural households without access to toilets (VNR 2022) Baseline: 34.8% (2019/2021); Target: declining trendIndicator: Access to water supply for primary and secondary schools (VNR 2022) Baseline: 31% of primary schools and 56% of secondary schools (2020/2021); Target: increasing trend	Ethiopia 2030 Plan (VNR 2022)
Possible outcomes:	1.2.1 Number of people with access to water/sanitation 1.2.2 Number and capacity of new water sources 1.2.3 Number of new sanitation facilities 1.2.4 Strengthened professional capacities 1.2.5 Employment opportunities created 1.2.6 Public reached	Number of people/households with new access to water or sanitation (Baseline 2024: 0) Number/location and capacity of new or improved water sources (Baseline 2024: 0) Number/location and type of new sanitation facilities, number of users (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of persons trained; type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and nature of new jobs created in the WASH sector (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of persons reached by the awareness campaign, type of the awareness campaign (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation

Objective 1.3 Agriculture and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the total annual quantity of crop production in all production systems • Increase horticulture production • Increase the quantity, variety, and productivity of livestock and fisheries • Increase forest coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 5.1: increase the total annual quantity of crop production Baseline: 543 mil. q (2020/2021), Target: 925 mil. q (2029/2030) • Indicator 5.1: increase horticulture production Baseline: 181 mil. q (2020/2021), Target: 261 mil. q (2029/2030) • Specific indicators 5.1: reduce the number of milk cows while increasing total milk production, and increase the amount of meat, eggs, fish or honey produced • Indicator 11: Increase forest coverage Baseline: 15.5% (2020/2021), Target: 30% (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	1.3.1 New agricultural or forestry practices 1.3.2 Increase in agricultural production 1.3.3 Afforestation or forest management 1.3.4 Directly supported entities 1.3.5 Strengthened professional capacities 1.3.6 Jobs created	Type and extent of newly introduced agricultural practices, number of users (Baseline 2024: 0) Increase in agricultural production or volume/area of new production (Baseline 2024: TBC) Area under new afforestation or more sustainable forest management (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and type of entities supported, type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of persons trained; type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and nature of new jobs created, characteristics of target groups (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation
Objective 1.4 Building climate resilience and protecting the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the coverage of protection against illicit activities in wildlife habitats • Increase greenhouse gas emissions reduction capacity • Reduce the demand for chemical fertilizers and improve land management methods Reduce soil pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 11: Increased protection of wildlife habitats Baseline: 62% (2020/2021); Target: 92% (2029/2030) • Indicator 11: Increased greenhouse gas emissions reduction capacity Baseline: 92.7 mil. t CO₂ eqv. (2020/2021), Target: 162.3 mil. t CO₂ eqv. (2029/2030) • Indicator 5.1: Promoting the use of natural fertilisers such as compost, improving soil management methods Baseline: N/A, Target: N/A • Indicator 5.1: Reduction of annual soil pollution by enabling farmers and pastoralists to adopt improved technologies and practices, in order to ensure sustainable development and utilization of natural resources Baseline: 20.5 t CO₂ eqv. /ha/year (2021/2022), Target: 15.84 t CO₂ eqv./ha/year (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	1.4.1 Monitored or protected areas 1.4.2 Landscape or land use plans 1.4.3 Preventive or management measures 1.4.4 Supported institutions 1.4.5 Strengthened professional capacities 1.4.6 Methodological or legislative documents 1.4.7 Public addressed	Extent and nature of areas monitored or newly protected (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and characteristics of prepared landscape or land use plans (Baseline 2024: 0) Type and extent of newly adopted preventive or management measures (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of supported institutions, type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of persons trained; type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Number, type and purpose of methodological or legislative documents produced; target groups (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of persons reached by the awareness campaign, type of the awareness campaign (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation

Thematic priority 2. INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16)
Goal: Reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development and equal opportunities for vulnerable groups in society

Objective 2.1 Education and vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of private technical and vocational education and training institution • Increase the share of female trainees in technical and vocational education and training institutions • Increase the number of special needs trainees in technical and vocational education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 7: Number of private technical and vocational education and training institution Baseline 950 (2021/2022); Target: 1700 (2029/2030) • Indicator 7: Share of female trainees in technical and vocational education and training institutions Baseline: 49.8% (2021/2022), Target: 51% (2029/2030) • Indicator 7: Number of special needs trainees in technical and vocational education Baseline: 1365 (2021/2022), Target: 1443 (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	2.1.1 Directly supported persons	Number of people supported (including vulnerable groups), type of support (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation
	2.1.2 Strengthened professional capacities	Number of persons trained (especially teachers), type, content and duration of training (Baseline 2024: 0)	
	2.1.3 Equipment provided	Type and quantity of equipment provided, recipients (Baseline 2024: 0)	
	2.1.4 Methodological documents	Number, type and purpose of methodological documents produced; target groups (Baseline 2024: 0)	
Objective 2.2 Strengthening labour market capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the percentage of the employed among the certified trainees in technical and vocational education and training • Increase the percentage of skilled technicians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 7: Percentage of the employed among the certified trainees in technical and vocational education and training Baseline: 78% (2020/2021), Target: 96% (2029/2030) • Indicator 7: Percentage of skilled technicians Baseline: 55% (2020/2021), Target: 85% (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	2.2.1 Jobs created	Number and type of jobs created during and at the end of the project (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation
	2.2.2 Persons directly supported	Number of persons supported (including vulnerable groups), type of support (Baseline 2024: 0)	
	2.2.3 Strengthened professional capacities	Number and specification of persons trained, type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0)	
	2.2.4 Cooperation with the private sector	New forms of cooperation between the public education and private education sectors (Baseline 2024: 0)	
	2.2.5 Methodological documents	Number, type and purpose of methodological documents produced, target groups (Baseline 2024: 0)	

Objective 2.3
Increasing the
quality and
availability of
social and health
services

- Reduce maternal mortality
 - Reduce the mortality rate of infants under 5
 - Increase the ratio of health professionals
 - Increase the ratio of medical doctors
 - Increase the number of the vulnerable, persons with disabilities, the elderly as well as street dwellers in safety net programs
- Provide social rehabilitation services to elderly above the age of 70 years living below the poverty line

- Indicator 7: Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births
Baseline: 401 (2015/2016), Target: 140 (2029/2030)
- Indicator 7: Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births
Baseline: 59 (2020/2021), Target: 25 (2029/2030)
- Indicator 7: Ratio of health professionals per 1,000 patients
Baseline: 1.0 (2020/2021), Target: 4.5 (2029/2030)
- Indicator 7: Ratio of medical doctors per 1,000 patients
Baseline: 0.86 (2020/2021), Target: 2.7 (2029/2030)
- Indicator 8: Number of the vulnerable persons in safety net programmes
Baseline: 1.3 mil. (2020/2021), Target: 1.53 mil. (2029/2030)
- Indicator 8: Number of elderly above the age of 70 using social rehabilitation services
Baseline: N/A, Target: 289 148 (2029/2030)

Ethiopia 2030 Plan

Possible
outcomes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2.3.1 Supported facilities | Number and type of supported facilities, type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) |
| 2.3.2 Directly supported persons | Number and characteristics of persons directly supported, type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) |
| 2.3.3 Strengthened professional capacities | Number of trained professionals/volunteers, type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) |
| 2.3.3 Equipment provided | Type and quantity of equipment provided, recipients (Baseline 2024: 0) |
| 2.3.4 Methodological documents | Number, type and purpose of methodological documents produced, target group(s) (Baseline 2024: 0) |

Project
documentation

Thematic priority 3. GOOD GOVERNANCE (SDGs 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17)

Goal: Strengthening the capacity of state institutions at all levels and improving the regulatory framework for economic development, economic sustainability and climate resilience

Objective 3.1 Building democratic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the satisfaction level of service users by public service providers • Increase citizen's adaptation efficiency to natural and manmade disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 9: Increase in satisfaction of users of public services Baseline: 59% (2020/201); Target: 90% (2029/2030) • Indicator 10: Citizens' disaster preparedness rate Baseline: 50% (2020/201); Target: 90% (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	3.1.1 Directly supported persons/organisations 3.1.2 Strengthened professional capacities 3.1.3 Equipment provided 3.1.4 Information systems installed 3.1.5 Methodological or legislative documents	Number and specification of persons or organisations directly supported, type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and specification of persons trained, type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Type and quantity of equipment provided, recipients (Baseline 2024: 0) Type of new or upgraded systems, number of users (Baseline 2024: TBC) Number, type and purpose of methodological or legislative documents produced, target group(s) (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation
Objective 3.2 Supporting civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the development of civil society: an enabling environment for civil society to play a significant role in economic, social and political activities • Raise citizen's awareness on the constitution, access to legal services and access to legal support system for women and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1: Reform processes to support civil society and media Baseline: N/A; Target: N/A • Indicator 9: Citizen's awareness on the constitution and the legal support Baseline: 85% (2020/2021), Target: 100% (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	3.2.1 Directly supported persons/organisations 3.2.2 Strengthened professional capacities 3.2.3 Newly introduced information tools 3.2.4 Methodological or legislative documents 3.2.5 Public addressed	Number of people/organisations/media directly supported, type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and specification of persons trained, type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Description of new information tools, type and number of users (Baseline 2024: 0) Number, type and purpose of methodological documents produced, target group(s) (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of people reached by the awareness-raising campaign, type of awareness-raising (Baseline 2024: 0)	Project documentation

CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES - DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE FRIENDLINESS, PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (SDGs 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16)

Goal: To reflect cross-cutting principles in all phases of implementation of development programmes and projects

Objective 4.1 Good governance and a free civil society (SDGs 10, 16), Environment and climate protection (SDGs 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15), Protection of human rights and gender equality (SDGs 5, 10, 16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the share of institutions that fulfil the criteria of independence and full competence • Increase the share of women in public institution leadership posts • Sustainable development through the development, enrichment, maintenance and protection of the natural environment, forests, wildlife and other biodiversity resources and the sustainable use of natural resources • Create conditions where women are 100% free from physical and moral abuse, genital mutilation and early marriage • Increase the percentage of women engaged and benefiting from micro enterprises • Increase the number of women who are engaged in income generating activities using microfinance loan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 9: Share of institutions that fulfil the criteria of independence and full competence Baseline: N/A, Target: 100% (2029/2030) • Indicator 9: Share of women in public institution leadership posts Baseline: N/A, Target: 36% (2029/2030) • Proxy Indicator 11: Sustainable development with environmental and biodiversity protection - number of wildlife and biodiversity species enriched Baseline: 311 470 (202/2021), Target: 764 361 (2029/2030) • Indicator 8: Share of women free from physical and moral abuse, genital mutilation and early marriage (under 15 years of age) Baseline: physical and moral abuse (24% of all women), genital mutilation (65% of all women), early marriage (6% of all women) in 2015/2016, Target: 0% (2029/2030) • Indicator 8: Percentage of women engaged and benefiting from micro enterprises Baseline: 41% (2020/2021), Target: 50% (2029/2030) • Indicator 8: Percentage of women who are engaged in income generating activities using microfinance loan Baseline: 33% (2020/2021), Target: 50% (2029/2030) 	Ethiopia 2030 Plan
Possible outcomes:	4.1.1 Directly supported persons/groups 4.1.2 Strengthened professional capacities 4.1.3 Methodological or legislative documents 4.1.4 Public addressed 4.1.5 Cross-cutting principles in implementation	Number of directly supported persons (vulnerable groups), type of support (Baseline 2024: 0) Number and specification of persons trained, type, content and duration of their training (Baseline 2024: 0) Number, type and purpose of methodological or legislative documents produced, target group(s) (Baseline 2024: 0) Number of people reached by the awareness-raising campaign, type of awareness-raising (Baseline 2024: 0) Overview of cross-cutting principles emphasized in project implementation (Baseline: N/A)	Project documentation

Ethiopia 2030 Plan Ethiopia 2030: The Pathway to Prosperity. Ten Years Perspective Development Plan (2021–2030); (objectives and indicators listed in chapters 2–11)
VNR 2022 - Ethiopia Voluntary National Review 2022