

Country Partnership Framework  
**ETHIOPIA-SPAIN**  
(2022-2027)





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# ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	MEANING
AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
HA	Humanitarian Action
ODA	Official Development Assistance
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
DAG	Development Assistance Group
HR	Human rights
DPG	Development Partners Group
DGPOLDES	General Directorate for Sustainable Development Policies
EEMM	Member States of the European Union
EFY	Ethiopian fiscal year
EFD	Ethiopian Forestry Development agency
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research
EPA	Expanded Country Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEC	Stable Coordination Group
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth Transformation Plan
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HERP	Homegrown Economic Reform Plan
PNH	Health, Population and Nutrition Group
HSTP	Health Sector Transformation Plan
SDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
GNI	Gross national income
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MAP	Country Partnership Framework
FGM	female genital mutilation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
NDICI	EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
UN	United Nations
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

<b>ACRONYM</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGDO	Non-Governmental Organization for Development
OoII	International Organizations
CSOs	Community Social Organizations
OTC	Technical Cooperation Office
PCS	Consultation Platform at Headquarters
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PIM	Multiannual Indicative Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
DR	Development Result
IR	Intermediate Result
RFDE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
HR	Human Resources
SDG-PF	Common Health Fund
SEEDS	Supporting Elections for Ethiopia's Democratic Strengthening
SECI	Secretary of State for International Cooperation
IET	Team Europe Initiative
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
TYPEP	Ten Years Perspective Development Plan
AU	African Union
EU	European Union
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
VBG	Violencia Basada en Género

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The III Africa Plan of the Government of Spain, approved on March 1, 2019, identifies Africa as a political and strategic priority for Spain, not only because of its geographical proximity but also because of the multidimensional range of opportunities it currently offers. The III Africa Plan of Spain, approved on March 1, 2019, reflects this priority, and focuses on the vision of Africa as a source of opportunities.

Due to its size, regional prominence, and impact on the stability of the region, Ethiopia is identified in the Third Africa Plan as one of three anchor countries on the continent. With an estimated population of 110 million and a long border with six countries, Ethiopia is a key country in the Horn of Africa. Its location, high diversity and historical characteristics make this country, seat of the African Union, a highly complex State. The progressive improvements in economic and social aspects during recent years contrast with various internal conflicts, the high vulnerability to climate change and the impact of global crises.

The Development Plan of the Government of Ethiopia, Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030 (TYPP) seeks to respond to a population that demands sources of employment and economic opportunities in a context where gaps in basic needs are still significant in several areas of the country. The international community present in Ethiopia and the development partners (with the largest concentrations of international organizations and embassies in the world) support the initiatives of the Government of Ethiopia through various strategies and contribution channels, promoting the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Spanish Cooperation prioritizes Ethiopia as a less advanced association country, promoting a cooperation program since 2007. Although the weight of Spain among the donor community in the country is not very high in budgetary terms, the Spanish Cooperation focuses its efforts on strategic elements with high differential value, aligned with federal public policies. 80% of Spanish ODA with Ethiopia is managed through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) with an important role of bilateral cooperation, as well as that channelled through Spanish NGOs and their local partners. The Spanish contribution in strengthening basic social services with an emphasis on health, the feminist approach in cooperation, the will to address Climatic Change and the experience on resilient production systems are identified as the comparative values of Spanish Cooperation in the design of the strategy with Ethiopia.

In this way, in the 2022-2027 period, the Spanish Cooperation will direct its efforts towards three Development Results aligned with the Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030 and public policies, as well as with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 5.

- Firstly, the Spanish Cooperation will seek (Development Result 1 – DR1) to Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Transformation Plan of the Health Sector in Ethiopia. To this end, initiatives will be promoted to (Intermediate Result 1.1 - IR 1.1) strengthen the capacities of the Ethiopian Health System to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.
- Secondly, the Spanish Cooperation will contribute to (DR 2) Strengthening Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change. This component will promote that (IR 2.1) rural producers improve their productive capacities and access inclusive and sustainable markets, along with (IR 2.2) that young people, women, and vulnerable populations in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent, dignified and inclusive employment in the agricultural, livestock, productive and tourism sectors. Likewise, there will be support for (IR 2.3) public institutions, local entities, and productive groups to increase their resilience to climate change.
- Thirdly, the Spanish Cooperation will promote (DR 3) Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and working towards the elimination of all forms of gender violence. To this end, strategies will be designed that promote (IR 3.1) women and girls in Ethiopia to live a life free of all sexist forms of violence, with special emphasis on harmful traditional practices. Moreover, the Spanish Cooperation will work so that (IR 3.2) public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.

Assuming the impossibility of including Humanitarian Action in planning exercises, efforts will be made to incorporate the triple Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach. Likewise, Gender Equality and Feminist Cooperation, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change, Cultural Diversity and the Human Rights and Governance based approach will

be key transversal approaches in the strategy. The Spanish Cooperation will incorporate Research, Development and Innovation actions, as well as activities related to Digital transition and promoting innovative solutions to development challenges. The strategy will have a federal scope in terms of strengthening public policies, with special emphasis on the Afar, Oromia and Somali regions, for those interventions that are limited to specific territories.

For the strategy implementation, the Spanish Cooperation will encourage alliances with the Ethiopian public institutions, civil society, private sector, community groups, donors, and other development partners, strengthening the effectiveness and quality of the supported initiatives. In the same way, various cooperation modalities and instruments will be made available to the Development Results, incorporating new strategies for Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, such as South-South Cooperation, Financial Cooperation or Culture for Development activities. These will be combined with those with longer experience in the country such as bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation, or work with Spanish NGOs.

The Ethiopia-Spain Association Framework will have a budget forecast of approximately 44 million euros that will be accompanied by various contributions in terms of knowledge transfer, technical cooperation and learning management. For this, adequate risk management will be necessary, promoting a favourable and safe environment for cooperation in the country. The strategy will be subject to a monitoring, evaluation, and accountability system, in close coordination with the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance, who will be the main interlocutor at the strategic and political levels.

The Ethiopia-Spain Association Framework 2022-2027 is an opportunity to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries in a context of global challenges that require effective responses. The Spanish Cooperation will promote a cooperation that promotes health, gender equality and the response to climate change, in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and with Ethiopian public policies and the 2030 Agenda, contributing to a sustainable development in which no one is left behind.

**DR1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Ethiopian Health Sector Transformation Plan (SDG 3.8, 10YYP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)**

R. 1.1. The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.

**2030 Agenda Orientation. SDG 3. Target 3.8.** Universal coverage and medication

**Alignment with the 10YPP.** Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Target 4

**DR2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change. (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)**

IR. 2.1. Rural producers improve their **productive** capacities and access inclusive and sustainable **markets**.

IR. 2.2. Young people, women and the most vulnerable population in rural areas improve their **livelihoods** by accessing decent and inclusive **jobs**.

IR. 2.3. Public Institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their **resilience capacity in the face of Climate Change**.

**2030 Agenda Orientation. SDG 2. Target 2.3. Food production and SDGs1.** Target 1.5. Resilience of people in situations of vulnerability

**Alignment with the 10YPP.** Strategic Pillar 1. Quality economic growth and shared prosperity. Objective 1. and Strategic Pillar 10. Regional peace building and economic integration. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.

**DR3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence. (SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)**

IR.3.1. Women and girls in Ethiopia live a **life free from male violence**, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices

IR.3.2 Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the **participation of women** in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.

**2030 Agenda Orientation. SDG5. Goal 5.3.** Harmful practices FGM and child marriage and Target 5.5. Participation of women and equal opportunities

**Alignment with the 10YPP.** Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Target 6



# 1. BASES FOR THE ASSOCIATION

## 1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

### 1.1.1. General Features

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is a country in the Horn of Africa, with an estimated population of around 110 million inhabitants and a long border with Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan, and Sudan. In its territory are the sources of the Blue Nile, which supplies almost 90% of the flow to the Nile River. Its capital hosts the headquarters of the African Union (AU) and the country is an active member of the IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority for the Development), which makes it a key state in the Horn of Africa, East Africa and in general in the regions bathed by the Nile and its basins. This geopolitical strength has historically been a key factor in the development of Ethiopia, continues to be so today and will surely continue to have a profound influence on the country in the 21st century.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.1.2. Political and Governance Situation

Its geographical location in the centre of the Horn of Africa, its great diversity and its rich history make Ethiopia a highly complex country. Africa's oldest state has undergone an unprecedented series of social, political, and economic changes in recent years, with a major turning point when Dr Abiy Ahmed Ali took over as Prime Minister in 2018<sup>2</sup>. The economic changes, the democratic transition, the political opening and, especially, the peace dialogue with Eritrea, motivated Abiy Ahmed to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2019<sup>3</sup>.

However, conflicts related to territorial policy have been constant during the last decade, increasing as of 2020 in several areas of the country. In November 2020, an armed operation began in Tigray which, in an international context marked by rising food prices, has increased the country's vulnerability, increasing the numbers of internally displaced population (IDP) and generating high

DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS			
Total population (millions)	109	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (USD)	1.782
Life expectancy at birth	66.2	Value Human Development Index (HDI) 2019	0,470
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (estimated)	41	Classification Human Development Index (HDI)	173
Urban population (% of total)	20.8	GINI coefficient	39,1
Population under 15 years of age (% of total)	41	Gender Inequality Index	0,508
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.489	% Adult Literacy Rate	39
% Population in a situation of extreme multidimensional poverty	61.5	Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	353

Source: Human Development Report 2019 (UNDP).

<sup>1</sup> Country Profile: Ethiopia(2021). Diplomatic Information Office. Recovered from:[http://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichas-pais/etiopia\\_ficha%20pais.pdf](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichas-pais/etiopia_ficha%20pais.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Idem

<sup>3</sup> Nobel Prize 2019: Abiy Ahmed Ali. The Nobel Prize. Recovered from:<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2019/summary/>

costs in terms of coexistence, development and governance. Concurrently, the Ethiopian claim for the use of the waters of the Blue Nile has triggered an international conflict with Sudan and Egypt, in which several external actors participate as mediators<sup>4</sup>.

The results of the 2021 elections reinforced the role of the Prosperity Party, led by Abiy Ahmed. However, the electoral process was not carried out without criticism from various national and international actors, especially since it was held in a context of civil war in the Tigray region and high limitations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>5</sup> The new cabinet of ministers, formed in October 2021, seeks to include diverse ethnic, regional, and religious sensitivities, with a technocratic government that can respond to the challenges the country is currently facing.

### 1.1.3. Socioeconomic and Climate Context.

Ethiopia is currently the second most populous country in Africa and the sixth largest economy on the continent with a Gross Domestic Product of 220,681 million dollars and a per capita income of 2,344 dollars.<sup>6</sup> The country has experienced a rapid growth, even after the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, having benefited from the highest income from both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the subregion during recent years. Ethiopia has maintained a high level of annual growth since 2004 and is among the fastest growing non-oil producing economies in Africa. The agricultural sector represents 67% of total employment<sup>7</sup> and it continues to be one of the country's main sources of growth which, together with other sectors such as services and industry, are progressively gaining importance.

In the last decade, the average GDP growth was 10.9% per year<sup>8</sup>, being one of the highest rates in the world. This caused per capita income to multiply by six, without being accompanied by an increase in income inequality.<sup>9</sup> In

this way, the Human Development Index (HDI) increased from 0.25 in 2000 to 0.48 in 2018 (an increase of 35.8% in less than a generation)<sup>10</sup>.

According to the Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030 (TYPP), the incidence of poverty in rural areas decreased from 30.4% in 2009/10 to 25.6% in 2020. Similarly, and during the same period, the incidence of poverty in urban areas decreased from 25.7% to 14.8%<sup>11</sup>. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was reduced in absolute terms from 0.545 to 0.367 between 2011 and 2020<sup>12</sup>. Even though macroeconomic data shows ample progress, with few similar experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa, Ethiopia continues to face important challenges in the field of sustainable development, framed in the 2030 Agenda. Inflation has raised the prices of the basic basket by 24% on average, reaching 30% in some areas of the country<sup>13</sup>, thus increasing the vulnerability of the most vulnerable households.

Furthermore, the public sector has a high influence on the productive fabric of the country, including the agricultural sector, characterized by a subsistence approach. By comparison, private sector commitment and investment are limited, especially in commercialization. The productive sector is highly concentrated in few cereals (teff, corn, wheat) and commercial crops (coffee, oilseeds, flowers) with little diversification. Despite the potential, less than 2% of arable land is irrigated<sup>14</sup>.

Despite its slight reduction in the last twenty years, the fertility rate in Ethiopia remains high (4.6 children per woman). Young people (15 to 29 years old) represent more than 30% of the population and boys and girls under 15 years old represent 40%. This phenomenon is leading to the entry into a second phase of demographic transition, characterized by a reduction in the number of deaths, but at the same time maintaining a high rate of births, which generates high population growth. Faced with this situation, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and other actors in the country are analysing the need to generate sources of employment to respond to the demand of a growing young population, affected by high unemployment rates, the incidence being especially high in the case of women in rural areas.

4 Country Profile: Ethiopia(2021). Diplomatic Information Office. Recovered from: [http://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichas-pais/etiopia\\_ficha%20pais.pdf](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichas-pais/etiopia_ficha%20pais.pdf)

5 Ethiopia: Abiy's prosperity party wins landslide election victory. Al Jazeera English. Recovered from: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/7/10/ethiopias-ruling-party-wins-national-election-in-landslide>

6 International Monetary Fund, ed. (2018). «Report for Selected Countries and Subjects»

7 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?end=2019&locations=ET&start=2019&view=bar>

8 Ten Years Perspective Plan 2030: The Pathway to Prosperity. Recovered from: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/109230/download?token=rxippQKh>

9 The GINI coefficient was 29.8 in 2004 and 35.00 in 2015 <https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SI.POV.GINI?locations=ET>

10 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020 -2025). UNDP

11 Ten Years Perspective Plan (2021-2030). RFDE

12 Human Development Report (2020). UNDP/Human Development Report (2011). UNDP

13 Calculation of the Basic Basket for a household of six members, monitoring fifteen basic products, during the period February to May 2022. JMMI Food Basket - REACH [https://www.impact-repository.org/document/repository/6bc9e7fc/ETH\\_REACH\\_JMMI\\_FS\\_May\\_2022.pdf](https://www.impact-repository.org/document/repository/6bc9e7fc/ETH_REACH_JMMI_FS_May_2022.pdf)

14 Agricultural irrigated land – Ethiopia. World Bank. Recovered from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.IRIG.AG.ZS?locations=ET>

Despite substantial advances, access to basic health and education services is still limited in several areas of the country. The public health system has made clear progress towards universal health coverage, with important advances in reducing maternal and child deaths, improving the nutritional situation, and expanding vaccination coverage. However, the country still has significant gaps in primary health, specialized medicine, and health infrastructure. In recent years the system has witnessed a decline in morbidity and mortality from common communicable diseases (malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases); however, the incidence of non-communicable diseases has increased substantially. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that while Ethiopia has strengthened its public health system, challenges remain in terms of access, capacities, resources, and policies. The consequences could generate adverse effects in the near future, affecting the economy and the living conditions of the population.

Similarly, the education sector in Ethiopia has seen significant progress in primary education, with challenges still remaining at the secondary and university education levels, especially for rural youth. Conflicts, sociocultural patterns, differences between rural and urban areas, as well as gender inequality, have made it difficult for many boys and girls to access education.

In the topic of gender equality, although Ethiopia has made significant institutional progress, such as the modification of the criminal code and various internal regulations and the creation of specialized institutions, the Gender Policy needs to be reviewed and strengthened. Women and girls continue to be greatly disadvantaged compared to boys and men in several areas, including literacy, health, livelihoods and basic human rights, with a high impact of various forms of gender-based violence.

Current figures of female genital mutilation (FGM) (over 95% in some regions<sup>15</sup>), gender-based violence (GBV) (80% of women say they have experienced some type of street harassment and 28% violence by their partner), the unequal distribution of land ownership (despite the fact that the law requires a shared property) or the percentage of illiteracy in women (exceeding 56%<sup>16</sup>) confirm the significant gaps in gender equality faced by Ethiopia, with an even greater incidence in rural and remote areas of the country.

The socioeconomic context of Ethiopia is aggravated by the high vulnerability to Climate Change. Frequent droughts, floods and plagues have severely affected the most economically depressed areas of the country. To measure Ethiopia's vulnerability to Climate Change, the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN Index) can be used as a reference.<sup>17</sup> In the 2019 ranking, Ethiopia was listed as the 26th most vulnerable country to climate change, with a score of 37.8 (157 out of 182 countries). It should be noted that in the breakdown of the ND-GAIN Index, in terms of vulnerability, understood as the exposure, sensitivity and capacity of the territory to adapt to the negative effects of climate change, Ethiopia is the 19th country (163 out of 182 countries). On the other hand, the score for political will, understood as the ability to carry out initiatives to adapt to climate change, ranks Ethiopia in 47th place (145 out of 192 countries).<sup>18</sup>

## 1.2. SITUATION OF SPANISH COOPERATION

### 1.2.1. Role of International Cooperation in Ethiopia

Due to its geopolitical situation, its historical characteristics and its levels of development, Ethiopia is one of the countries with the greatest presence of the international community as represented through Embassies, Agencies, and International Organizations (OOII). During the Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY) 2012 (2019-2020), development partners disbursed US\$4.7 billion for 317 programs and projects implemented by the government<sup>19</sup>, representing 20% more than the previous year and 75% more than ten years ago. However, according to the SDG Needs Analysis (2019), Ethiopia requires US\$8 billion per year (on average) to reach the required financing between 2020 and 2025.

Although International Cooperation is relatively aligned with the GoE's development plans, the multiplicity of actors both in the community of development partners and on the side of Ethiopian institutions and actors generates a high fragmentation of aid, with high transaction costs.

15 Ethiopia has a plan: end female genital mutilation by 2025 (2020). AECID. Recovered: [https://www.aecid.es/ES/Paginas/Sala%20de%20Prensa/Noticias/2020/2020\\_02/6\\_MGF.aspx](https://www.aecid.es/ES/Paginas/Sala%20de%20Prensa/Noticias/2020/2020_02/6_MGF.aspx)

16 Literacy rate, adult female - Ethiopia. World Bank. Recovered from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS?locations=ET>

17 ND-GAIN Index is an index prepared by the University of Notre Dame (Indiana, USA) and that analyzes vulnerability to climate change taking into account natural and climatic factors, but also studying the capacity and political will to improve resilience.

18 Country Rankings. ND-GAIN Country Index (2019). Recovered from: <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/ranking>

19 Annual Development Cooperation Report of Ethiopia (2021). Ministry of Finance.

### 1.2.2. European Cooperation in Ethiopia

The EU as a whole is responsible for around 18% of ODA to Ethiopia, half of which is provided by the European Commission. The joint contribution of European partners to GTP II during 2017-2020 was estimated at €4.3 billion, not including other forms of financial support, such as humanitarian action, regional programs, and private sector funding, which provide additional funds. In Ethiopia there is a high presence of Member States (EEMM), with different interests, mechanisms, and work sectors. In the European Joint Cooperation Strategy with Ethiopia 2017-2020, 17 partners declared their commitment to help the GoE achieve the objectives of GTP II (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, EU and EIB, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland)<sup>20</sup>.

During 2020, work was carried out on a new Multiannual Indicative Program (PIM) 2020-2027 with the new European cooperation instrument, the NDICI (Neighbourhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument) already in force, and the TYPP being already the reference document by the government part. However, the situation that Ethiopia is currently going through, and its effects on the relationship with the EU, has meant the paralysis of budget support and the negotiation of the new PIM until the normalization of the situation between the EU and Ethiopia. Given this situation, and taking into account the role of Spanish Cooperation in the country (in which there is no budget support through the public treasury), Spain considered continuing its cooperation program in aspects focused on basic needs such as agriculture.

### Other Development Partners

According to official OECD statistics, the Development Assistance Group (DAG) recognizes 30<sup>21</sup> active donors in Ethiopia. In relation to the volume of ODA disbursed, Spain (30.69 million dollars between 2014 and 2018) ranks 24th among the 28 donors. According to the DAG Development Partners Profiles report (March 2020), the main donors according to ODA in the period 2014-2018 are the World Bank (3,910.93 MUSD), the United States (3,321.66 MUSD), the United Kingdom (1,924.11 MUSD), Institutions of the European Union (1,006.21 USD), African Development Bank (748.05 MUSD), Global Fund (597.77 MUSD), United Nations (528.12 MUSD), Germany (405.55 MUSD), GAVI (397.96 MUSD) and Canada

(391.47 MUSD). Among the non-traditional partners in Ethiopia (non-members of the DAG), it should be noted that China and Turkey are the major donors, mainly through economic and trade cooperation.

### 1.2.3. Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia

Ethiopia was included in the Spanish Cooperation Master Plan 2009-2012 considered a priority as an Association Country, and remains as such in the **V Master Plan (2018-2021)**, under the consideration of **Least Advanced Association Country**.

The **Basic Cooperation Agreement between Spain and Ethiopia** was signed in Addis Ababa on January 30, 2007, on the occasion of the visit of the Secretary of State for International Cooperation (SECI) to the country. Within this frame of reference, on January 30, 2008, the **First Spain-Ethiopia Mixed Commission** was signed. That same year, **the Technical Cooperation Office (OTC)** was opened in Addis Ababa, also in charge of monitoring the cooperation program with the AU. On July 23, 2011, the Second Spain-Ethiopia Joint Commission (2011-2015) was signed and the **Country Partnership Framework (MAP) with Ethiopia 2011-2015** was adopted, the first in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Spanish ODA to Ethiopia increased substantially between 2005-2009. The amount of bilateral aid went from €4.9 million in 2005 to €67.5 million in 2009. As of 2012, ODA suffered a **significant drop** due to budget restrictions. The reduction was reflected in the period of validity of the MAP 2011-2015, in which the total net ODA reached 90.3 million euros as a whole. In the **2015-2019** period, ODA was **33.9 million euros (5.7 million euros on average per year)**.

The MAP Spain Ethiopia 2011-2015 defined three 'priority' sectors in its strategy: Basic Social Services, Health and Rural Development and Fight against Hunger; two "intervention" sectors: Gender in Development and Culture and Development; and an area of action: Humanitarian Action.

### 1.2.4. Architecture of the Spanish Cooperation System in Ethiopia

The Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia is mainly financed by AECID, which contributes 80% of the annual budget. 15% of Spanish ODA in the 2015-2020 period came from Autonomous Communities, highlighting the contributions from the Basque Country, the Balearic Islands, the Valencian Community, Aragon and Asturias. Local

20 European Joint Cooperation Strategy with Ethiopia 2017-2020 (2017). European Union. Recovered from: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/tei-jp-tracker/ethiopia?tab=jpt>

21 [https://www.dagethiopia.org/content/dam/dagethiopia/documents/Final\\_Prodod\\_Phase\\_V.pdf](https://www.dagethiopia.org/content/dam/dagethiopia/documents/Final_Prodod_Phase_V.pdf)

entities contributed 3% of the ODA, with a high participation of the Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya Provincial Councils, the Huesca Provincial Council and the Malaga City Council, in sectors such as Rural Development, Health, Education or Gender Equality.

The contribution of ODA from Universities represented 2%, with a high diversity of academic institutions such as the University of Alcalá de Henares, the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the Polytechnic University of Madrid, or the University of Valladolid. However, beyond their contribution in budgetary terms, the Spanish Universities and Research Centres are involved in various projects with their counterparts in Ethiopia, participating in some cases in initiatives financed by AECID, as is the case of Alianza Shire (University Polytechnic of Madrid) or calls for innovation (Higher Centre for Scientific Research, University of Almería, University of Valladolid, etc.).

The Spanish NGOs constitute the most important asset for the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia. Managing more than 65% of Spanish ODA, its work in the country is framed in the strengthening of local, public and civil society partner entities, in aspects such as rural development, gender equality, socio-health care or the construction of peace. Currently, 15 representatives of Spanish NGOs have a permanent presence in the country. However, the Ethiopian regulatory framework for the operation of development entities is very complex, forcing NGOs to dedicate great efforts and resources to respond to the country's legal requirements. The revision of the legal framework, adapting it to the small organizations that support local Ethiopian entities, is a priority for the Spanish NGOs in the country.

With regards to the private sector, there are very few Spanish companies linked to cooperation projects in Ethiopia, beyond the entities linked to the Alianza Shire project, a public-private alliance managed by AECID, or specific projects financed in the call for actions of innovation. The activity of Spanish trade unions is almost non-existent in the country. For their part, a dozen Spanish religious men and women are linked to development projects in Ethiopia.

The Spanish Cooperation Office in Ethiopia, with more than 10 years of work in the country, aims to be the meeting place for Spanish actors serving Ethiopian development. Its role as generator of dialogue with the GoE, guider of the work strategy in the country, coordinator of actors and management of bilateral operations, requires the necessary human and financial resources to carry out its work with efficiency and quality.

Cooperation from AECID is oriented and managed mainly with Ethiopian Public Entities (46%), NGOs (37%),

Multilateral Organizations (6%) and other entities in the country (11%).

### 1.2.5. Comparative Advantages and Added Value of Spanish Cooperation

Due to its characteristics and available resources, the Spanish Cooperation is not positioned as a main donor in financial terms for the GoE. However, the previous experience, the specialization in certain sectors, the diversity of cooperation instruments and modalities and the commitment of the Spanish Cooperation actors, translate into a comparative advantage and added value in supporting development in the country.

In the field of **basic social services**, the EC's comparative advantage is based on sustained support for the national health system, both through contributions to common health funds and by supporting the capacities of the public system through bilateral initiatives, which has allowed building resilience in the system and improve the quality of services and the specialization of professionals in the sector.

Spain's experience forming a Public System that guarantees Universal Health is a value in countries like Ethiopia<sup>22</sup>. A double strategy, on the one hand supporting public health policy at a global level (through common funds<sup>23</sup>) and, on the other hand, promoting the strengthening of the system's capacities (initiatives in specialized medical training<sup>24</sup>) place the Spanish Cooperation as a benchmark actor in health, being able to expand our impact in policy dialogue and technical support. In addition, the work of several Spanish actors, mainly NGOs, in the **social determinants of health**, highlighting areas such as water and sanitation, risk management, food security or gender violence, is a comparative advantage of the EC, especially in the less developed regions (Afar and Somali). The Spanish experience in water management in contexts of scarcity, its institutional development and international experience in the sector are also comparative advantages in guaranteeing access to water and sanitation, within the framework of the SDG6 goals.

<sup>22</sup> The V PD prioritizes Goal 3.8 Contribute to universal health coverage including access to specialized services and LA 3.8. A. Improving the quality of National Health Services

<sup>23</sup> Fund Comorn Health for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ethiopia Yoa. AECID. Recovered from: <https://memoria2018.aecid.es/regiones/africa-subsaharana/achievement-of-the-objectives-of-development-sustainable-in-ethiopia/>

<sup>24</sup> Spanish Cooperation supports specialized medical care in Ethiopia. AECID. Recovered from: [https://www.aecid.es/ES/Paginas/Sala%20de%20Prensa/Noticias/2019/2019\\_12/especializacionEtio pia.aspx](https://www.aecid.es/ES/Paginas/Sala%20de%20Prensa/Noticias/2019/2019_12/especializacionEtio pia.aspx)

Regarding the areas of **Rural Development, Resilience and Climate Change**, the experience of working with local actors (NGOs) in areas of difficult access and chronic crisis in the country, generating knowledge and value in the interventions, through innovative projects in resilience building is an area where the Spanish Cooperation has had positive results. Also the accumulated experience in improving agricultural and livestock production and productivity, capacity management and technological improvements is a positive aspect of the EC.

Besides, as Ethiopia is a country highly affected by natural disasters of various kinds, the management of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is an imperative to move towards safe and sustainable development. Working in DRR should be considered a strategic investment opportunity with a high and safe return if it is done with a focus on the resilience of rural communities, including expanding preventive models to less vulnerable areas. AECID has accumulated systematized knowledge in other countries that could be useful, while development initiatives must analyse possible risks and opportunities in DRR in a transversal manner, joining AECID's experiences in working together with the National Commission for the Management of Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management (NDRMC).

Spain is recognized for the strength of gender equality policies and programs, as is the AECID's commitment to Gender Equality, based on more than 20 years of work and good practices. The gender strategy of the EC, the V Master Plan and the recent Feminist Foreign Policy, lay the normative bases to prioritize SDG 5 within the strategies with partner countries. Despite the high number of donors, Spain is a benchmark for Ethiopian public and private actors in gender and equality, reinforced by the recent active incorporation of the Working Group on Gender among donors, which Spain coordinates together with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) and the EU Gender-TF, which brings together the EUMS committed to equality. The Spanish Cooperation actors in Ethiopia have included the gender approach as a cross-cutting priority in their areas of work, encouraging initiatives to reduce gender gaps in the political, social and economic spheres.

In addition, the regulatory and institutional frameworks of Spain in terms of Equality (Organic Law 3/2007, or entities such as the Women's Institute) generate potential to promote gender policies, capacity building and support institutionalist gender sensitive structures in Ethiopia. The differential value of this Spanish Cooperation experience in gender in development can allow knowledge and experience to be transferred to the GoE and local organizations, adapting to the country's context and policies.

In relation to geographic concentration, the actors of the Spanish Cooperation have devoted special attention to working in areas with greater vulnerability, especially in the Afar and Somali regions, where development rates are lower and there is less presence of other development actors. Similarly, there is a concentration of efforts by Spanish entities in the centre of the Oromia region, particularly in the Meki-Zway area.

### 1.3. ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY BASED ON THE 5 P'S TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

#### 1.3.1. National Development Strategy: Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030 (TYPP 2021-2030) and other National Strategies.

The set of international agreements and commitments endorsed by both the parliament and GoE, as well as policies, strategies, procedures, regulations, and action plans, are the basis of development cooperation proposals. Those with the highest level of synergy with the priorities of Spanish Cooperation are briefly described.

#### Ten Years Perspective Plan (TYPP). 2021-2030

Ethiopia ratified the ambitious Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030, which foresees the continuation of the rapid growth of social and income indicators observed during the last two decades. It has the goal of achieving middle-income country status by 2030, doubling GDP per capita from \$1,080 in 2019/20 to \$2,220 in 2030, and reducing the incidence of poverty from 23.5% in 2015 to 7% in 2030. Prior to this Plan, the country implemented the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) every 5 years, with the aim of fostering broad growth. GTP I (2010-2014) and GTP II (2015-2020) have stood out for the vital role of the environmental approach for the sustainable development of the country.

Its strategic priorities include

- (i) fostering technological capacity and the digital economy,
- (ii) ensuring sustainable access to development finance,
- (iii) ensuring the leading role of the private sector in development,
- (iv) building a green economy resilient to natural and man-made disasters,
- (v) ensuring inclusive growth, and (vi) promoting good governance, access to justice, peacebuilding, and regional integration.

In general, the strategies of the GoE seek to provide answers for the fulfilment of the SDGs. In particular, the GoE is challenged to implement effective mechanisms to monitor the progress made on the SDGs according to different indicators, using this information to finalize the planning and implementation processes, especially at the local level. The general thrust of the TYPP is aligned with the priorities and strategies of the V Master Plan, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs (integrated into its general framework and which should serve as a reference throughout the development of the Plan).

### Analysis of the Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030 (TYPP 2021-2030) based on the 5Ps to leave no one behind

The country's National Development Strategy, the Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030, establishes six priority objectives, six priority areas and ten strategic pillars. The relationship with the SDG Goals and the 2030 Agenda is established by exposing the SDGs linked to each of the strategic pillars. Subsequently, the plan details the results to be achieved in a planning that is organized around eight sections, not structured by strategic pillars, but in economic and social sectors.

- **Prosperity:** If public policies and strategies at the national level in Ethiopia have been characterized by anything in recent years, it has been the emphasis on growth and economic development as the engine of transformation and social change. Ethiopia has also stood out as an African country with sustained economic growth, increasing its GDP by an average of 9.2% per year since 2015/2016, as indicated in the introduction to the plan itself. In this way, the TYPP focuses a large part of the strategy on detailing how it will promote inclusive economic growth and its direct relationship with the eradication of poverty, with an agenda of structural and sectoral reforms and with the creation of opportunities for all citizens, through the promotion of the private sector, the generation of decent employment and with strategies for each of the economic sectors. The plan establishes as a long-term vision to make Ethiopia the "African Beacon of Prosperity" (African Beacon of Prosperity) creating the necessary and sufficient conditions.
- **People:** Although the TYPP is clearly conceived as a growth and economic development plan, it defends a concept of prosperity that is defined by the generation of human and institutional capacities. The strategy has a pro-poor approach and places citizens at the centre of planning, as can be seen in the four development effects that are defined in the plan: (1) Improvement of income levels and wealth accumulation so that each citizen can satisfy their basic needs and aspirations; (2) All citizens must have access to basic economic and social services, such as food, clean water, shelter, health, education, and other basic services, regardless of their economic status; (3) Create a conducive and fair environment where citizens can make use of their abilities and resources to lead a quality life; (4) Improvement of social dignity, equality and freedom, where citizens can freely participate in all social, economic and political affairs of their country, regardless of their social origin.
- **Peace:** Peacebuilding is contemplated in the plan as part of the sixth strategic objective: Build strong and inclusive institutions that ensure a peaceful society, access to justice and uphold the rule of law and human rights; It is also mentioned in Strategic Pillar 10 Building peace at the regional level and economic integration, and is part of one of the six priority areas: Peace, justice and inclusive institutions. Chapter 10 of the TYPP deals with the results to be achieved during the period of validity of the plan, including four goals to ensure lasting peace at the internal level, but emphasizing the role of the African Union at the regional level, and the support that Ethiopia as a member country, and host of the organization, offers to the processes of continental integration and the reinforcement of diplomacy based on national interests and equality.
- **Planet:** Although it should be remembered that the national reference strategy is the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) 2011-2030, the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources are reflected in the TYPP as Strategic Pillar 6: Green and Resilient Economy. Similarly, chapter 11 of the plan, Environment and Climate Change, details four goals for the period of validity of the plan. The main objectives in this area are to identify invasive foreign species and, through research, substantially mitigate the damage they can cause; identify and preserve genetic resources and biodiversity; reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions; and strengthen the development and protection of forests, ecosystems and fauna.
- **Strategic associations:** Although the TYPP does not include goals or objectives in the field of strategic associations, in its second chapter it establishes the scope of the plan which, for the reforms it intends to carry out, must promote the development of civil society, with local reform processes designed to create a favourable environment in which it plays a significant role at an economic, social, and political level. As this aspect is new with respect to previous periods, it is also proposed to diversify strategic associations and sources of development financing, understanding that the international environment is dynamic and conventional paradigms are evolving towards new forms of financing and association.

## 1.4. CONCLUSIONS

- The sustained economic growth experienced in Ethiopia has so far offered a good climate to promote policies aimed at effective equality and the reduction of poverty and vulnerability, unlike other surrounding countries. Despite the accomplishments, there are still large gaps in the achievement of the SDGs, with inequality expanding, which includes access to basic services such as water and sanitation, education, health, or gender equality. The fulfillment of global commitments in Ethiopia will require a substantial mobilization of national and international resources.
- Structural factors, such as macroeconomic instability and deficiencies in the mobilization of internal resources, mean that International Cooperation remains highly relevant for the country's development, with the presence of Spanish Cooperation considered strategic and pertinent. Added to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the growing impact of natural disasters is the growing severity and increase in internal conflicts. Similarly, the impact of Climate Change in the country clearly affects the availability of water for irrigation and consumption, as well as the recurrence of floods and droughts.
- The TYPP provides an adequate strategic reference framework to which the priorities of Spanish Cooperation for the next period can be aligned, while establishing links with the 2030 Agenda. The development of statistics and the growing use of indicators also facilitates monitoring and evaluation. Beyond the developmental approach of the TYPP, the GoE prioritizes access to basic services, gender equality and democratization both through this framework strategy and through sectoral public policies.
- Spain is a donor with a relatively limited budget in Ethiopia, compared to the rest of the bilateral and multilateral donors. However, it is considered a key donor due to its effective alignment with the country's public policies, and its commitment to the principles of development effectiveness. It is also considered that Spain has great comparative values as a partner in the areas of health, rural development, risk management and gender equality, with a constructive and permanent dialogue with the GoE, presence in donor coordination and harmonization groups and experience that has generated trust and solid strategic approaches that are highly valued by our partners.
- For the next strategy, the strengthening of alliances with other actors should be considered, especially the EU, in line with the 2030 Agenda and with the new trends in development cooperation; consolidating those alliances already established and promoting them in those areas that are considered pertinent.
- The Spanish Cooperation programs in the health and rural development sectors have been positively valued both in their design and implementation. Regarding disaster risk management and gender equality, it is recommended to strengthen lines of work that contribute to public policies.
- Considering the high food vulnerability in the country, as well as the high dependence on international aid in certain areas (including humanitarian aid), it is considered essential to dedicate efforts to incorporate the humanitarian-development nexus approach in the new MAP.
- The role of the Spanish NGOs and their local partners is key in the framework of the Spanish Cooperation program in Ethiopia. NGDO interventions in areas considered to be in chronic food crisis have shown great added value for the development of remote and hard-to-reach areas, where institutional capacities are especially weak. However, the country's regulatory framework greatly hinders its action in Ethiopia, reducing its impact and efficiency.
- Although the AECID represents 80% of Spanish ODA in the country, efforts must be made to harmonize and make visible the role of Decentralized Cooperation and Universities within the framework of Spanish actors supporting the development of Ethiopia. Likewise, synergies with the private sector have not been promoted.
- Taking into account the characteristics of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, it is essential to dedicate efforts to increase the added value in the country. In this way, strengthening those areas where there is a greater comparative advantage (gender equality, risk management, aquaculture, medical training), incorporating new cooperation instruments and modalities (such as financial cooperation or culture initiatives for development) or strengthening alliances with the European Union (in line with the TEI) is key to developing a solid cooperation framework with differential value. Similarly, the innovation approach should be included in the strategy, promoting knowledge management, South-South cooperation and other initiatives that contribute to the set objectives.



## 2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

### 2.1. CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL 2030 AGENDA

Ethiopia's Ten Years Perspective Plan 2021-2030 sets out six priority objectives, six priority areas and ten strategic pillars. The relationship with the Goals of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda is established through interrelationships between the strategic pillars and the SDGs themselves. Subsequently, the plan details the results to be achieved in a planning that is organized around eight sections, structured by economic and social sectors. These sections detail the result indicators, with a baseline and goal.

The MAP 2022-2027 will monitor the objectives, results and indicators of the 10YPP that are included in the results framework as part of the monitoring. Likewise, it will be aligned with the 2030 Agenda, assuming the goals established within each of the SDGs as development results. This will facilitate dialogue with the development partners and the various actors, as it is a common framework, and will allow better monitoring of the indicators, through periodic national statistical reports, as well as the reports of the United Nations monitoring system by country to the 2030 Agenda.

The **SDG prioritization** proposal for the MAP 2022-2027, organized by strategy components, is as follows:

#### Health

- SDG 3. Guarantee a healthy life and promote well-being for all at all ages.

#### Resilient Rural Development and Climate Change

- SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

#### Equality and Gender in Development

- SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

### 2.2. TERRITORIAL SCOPE

At the geographic level, the MAP 2022-2027 will include a dual differential approach, taking into account the federal scope of public policies, as well as the impact of localized initiatives at the regional and subregional levels.

In this way, the initiatives aimed at strengthening public policies will have a national scope, coordinating efforts with the reference federal authority, in harmony with the set of actors and supporting the different regions of the country in an equitable and coordinated manner. There will also be a non-delimited territorial scope for interventions related to the field of research, development and innovation (R+D+i), university cooperation and pilot projects for which geographical concentration could mean a limitation for the achievement of results.

However, for those interventions where implementation occurs at the regional or sub-regional level, efforts will be concentrated in the **Oromia, Somali and Afar** regions. This territorial scope will seek to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the interventions and generate synergies between the various actors of Spanish Cooperation, in line with the Seville Commitment to advance towards the localization of the SDGs.

The three regions were selected based on the analysis carried out around four criteria: (i) areas where the Spanish Cooperation actors accumulate more experience, (ii) areas where fewer international development actors (agencies of donors, NGOs or United Nations Agencies) with respect to the population (number of inhabitants), (iii) more remote and disadvantaged areas, with greater needs and chronic food insecurity, and (iv) availability of Regional/Local Authorities to initiate this line of action with actors of the Spanish Cooperation. This geographic concentration continues with the efforts initiated in the first Association Framework in order to avoid fragmentation.



The final evaluation of the MAP highlighted the added value of the work carried out in remote areas and proposed a greater use of the knowledge and good practices derived from the work in a specific regional context. The meetings with NGOs and the field consultation platform validated the geographical scope, proposing its revision in case the follow-up of the MAP and the circumstances of the country require it.




Bearing in mind that the MAP is a flexible planning instrument that can be adapted to the context, the geographical concentration may be subject to the specific needs of some regions or to opportunities for alignment and harmonization with other actors. For these decisions, the accumulated experience of Spanish Cooperation in the country, and its comparative values, for the lines of work or areas of action proposed will be considered. Outside this territorial definition are those actions aimed at responding to emergencies, post-crisis rehabilitation and reconstruction, and those aimed at strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus. Taking into account the

situation of crisis and conflict in which several areas of the country are immersed, sectoral prioritization will not be a limiting factor for Spanish Cooperation partners to contribute to reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic reactivation efforts in particularly vulnerable areas.

## 2.3. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The Ethiopia-Spain Country Association Framework 2022-2027 will be aligned with the public policies and strategic pillars of the 10 Years Perspective Plan as well as with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK							
DEFINED BY THE PARTNER COUNTRY			DEFINED BY THE SPANISH COOPERATION (PD)			AGREED RESULTS FRAMEWORK	
PND - IMPACTS	PND RESULTS DEVELOPMENT - EFFECTS	COUNTRY GOALS	SDG AND GOAL	OTHER SDGS/TARGETS	LINES OF ACTION	DEVELOPMENT RESULT (DR)	INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) (CONCEPTS)
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 4. Creating an enabling environment where every citizen would become the owners and beneficiaries of the development endeavour by ensuring the quality and accessibility of basic social services and the provision of infrastructure.	To increase the ratio of health professionals per 1,000 patients and that of medical doctors per 10,000 patients  To raise the ratio of primary hospitals per 100,000 people  To raise community health insurance coverage	From 1.0 to 4.5  From 0.86 to 2.7  From 0.3 to 0.85  From 49% to 95%	  SDG 3. Target 3.8. Universal coverage and medications		L.A. 3.8.A	<b>DR.1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia</b>  (SDG 3.8, 10YYPP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)	IR.1.1. The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.
Strategic Pillar 1. Quality economic growth and shared prosperity. Objective 1. Building a prosperous country by creating a pragmatic market-based economic system and enhance the role and participation of the private sectors.	To increase the total annual quantity of crop production in all production systems  To increase horticulture production  To increase the quantity, variety, and productivity of livestock and fisheries:  - Water fish production  - Aquaculture  - Meat obtained from cattle, goats, sheep and camels  - Quantity of milk production from cows, goats and camels	From 543 million quintals to 925 million quintals  From 181 million quintals to 261 million quintals  From 59 thousand tons to 247 thousand tons  From nil to 13 thousand tons  From 295 thousand tons to 1.7 million tons  From 4.37 billion liters to 11.8 billion liters	  SDG 2.  Target 2.3. Food production		LA 2.3.A LA 2.3.B	<b>DR.2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change.</b>  (SDG 2.3, 10YYPP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYPP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)	IR.2.1. Rural producers improve their productive capacities and access inclusive and sustainable markets.  IR.2.2. Young people, women and the most vulnerable population in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent and inclusive jobs.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK							
DEFINED BY THE PARTNER COUNTRY			DEFINED BY THE SPANISH COOPERATION (PD)			AGREED RESULTS FRAMEWORK	
PND - IMPACTS	PND RESULTS DEVELOPMENT - EFFECTS	COUNTRY GOALS	SDG AND GOAL	OTHER SDGS/ TARGETS	LINES OF ACTION	DEVELOPMENT RESULT (DR)	INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) (CONCEPTS)
Strategic Pillar 10. Regional peace building and economic integration. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.	To increase socio-economic development and resilience capacity  To increase citizen's adaptation efficiency to natural and human-made disasters in order to improve resilience and endurance capabilities	From 50% to 90%  From 50% to 90%	  SDG 1.  Target 1.5. Resilience of people in situations of vulnerability		LA 1.5.A	<b>DR.2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change.</b>  (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)	IR.2.3. Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.	Create conditions where women are 100% free from physical and moral abuse, genital mutilation and early marriage by 2029/30	From the 2015/2016 levels of 24%, 65%, and 6%, respectively to 0%	  SDG 5.  Target 5.3. Harmful practices FGM and child marriage		LA 5.2.A	<b>DR.3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence.</b>  (SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)	IR.3.1. Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free from male violence, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.	Make Ethiopia the Centre of African's Female Leaders by producing 10,000 capable female leaders  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	10,000 capable female leaders  From 41% to 50%  From 33% to 55%	  SDG 5.  Target 5.5. Participation of women and equal opportunities		LA 5.5.B LA 5.5.C		IR.3.2. Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.




## 2.4. RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR SPANISH COOPERATION




The Development Results (Level 1) are constituted based on the SDG targets and public policies of Ethiopia. For its measurement, the indicators already defined in the SDG country reports will be used, as well as in the national statistical reports of each of the defined sectors.

The Intermediate Results (Level 2) have been defined in a participatory manner with the partners and actors of the Spanish Cooperation, ensuring that their definition is

adequate for the monitoring and evaluation of the MAP and being the reference level for all the interventions of the Spanish Cooperation. For its follow-up, indicators that reflect the achievement of progress in said result, the products and processes promoted by the Spanish Cooperation, the generation of alliances and the incorporation of transversal approaches will be established.

The interventions promoted by the partner entities of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia will define the Products (Level 3) framed in each intermediate result, a logical relationship with the higher levels of the chain of results.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK				
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME (LEVEL 1)	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (LEVEL 2)	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCE
<p><b>Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia</b></p> <p>(SDG 3.8, 10YYP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)</p> 	<p>The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.</p>	<p>National scope</p>	<p>Number of people who access health services supported by the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>Number of health centres and hospitals that improve their services within the framework of programs supported by the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of health personnel who improve their skills through initiatives with the participation of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex).</p>	<p>National health strategy reports, Health Sector Transformation Plan.</p> <p>SDG-PF monitoring reports</p> <p>Annual reports on technical assistance interventions and other Spanish Cooperation instruments.</p>
<p><b>Fortalecer el Desarrollo Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change.</b></p> <p>(SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)</p>  	<p>Rural producers improve their productive capacities and gain access to inclusive and sustainable markets.</p>	<p>National scope</p> <p>Regions prioritized in the MAP (Oromia, Somali and Afar)</p>	<p>Number of producers who improve their productive capacity in rural areas within the framework of initiatives with the participation of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex and age).</p> <p>Number of male and female producers who improve their access to markets with the support of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>Number of cooperatives, public entities, social entities and productive organizations that improve their capacities to increase production and access to markets.</p> <p>Number of women who perceive improvements in access and control of productive resources with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>	<p>Reports of the national integrated agricultural development program (IADP).</p> <p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation</p>
	<p>Young people, women and the vulnerable population in rural areas improve their <b>livelihoods</b> by accessing decent and inclusive <b>jobs</b>.</p>	<p>Number of people who improve their capacities and resources to face the effects of Climate Change (disaggregated by sex and age) including access to water resources and soil recovery, with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions, social entities and productive organizations that improve their capacities for risk management.</p> <p>Number of policies, initiatives and actions promoted for risk management, access to water and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Level of perception of the most vulnerable communities, of their increased resilience to the effects of Climate Change.</p>	<p>Reports of the national integrated agricultural development program (IADP).</p> <p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>	

RESULTS FRAMEWORK				
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME (LEVEL 1)	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (LEVEL 2)	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCE
<p><b>Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change.</b></p> <p>(SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)</p>  	<p>Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their <b>resilience to Climate Change.</b></p>	<p>National scope</p> <p>Regions prioritized in the MAP (Oromia, Somali and Afar)</p>	<p>Number of people who improve their capacities and resources to face the effects of Climate Change (disaggregated by sex and age) including access to water resources and soil recovery, with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions, social entities and productive organizations that improve their capacities for risk management.</p> <p>Number of policies, initiatives and actions promoted for risk management, access to water and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Level of perception of the most vulnerable communities, of their increased resilience to the effects of Climate Change.</p>	<p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>
<p><b>Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence.</b></p> <p>(SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)</p> 	<p>Women and girls in Ethiopia live a <b>life free from male violence</b>, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices</p>	<p>National scope</p>	<p>Number of women and girls who improve their capacities to claim a life free of sexist violence with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions, social entities and organizations that promote initiatives to reduce gender violence and harmful traditional practices with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of influential people at a political, social, media and religious level who adhere to initiatives to reduce gender-based violence (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>Level of perception of women regarding access to a free of sexist violence, with emphasis on harmful traditional practices.</p>	<p>Reports on the national strategy for women, children and youth: Women, Children and Youth Sectors' Five Years Led Plan.</p> <p>Follow-up reports from the National Alliance for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>
	<p>Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce <b>women's participation</b> in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.</p>		<p>Number of women who strengthen their participation in decision-making spaces in public life with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions, social entities and organizations that strengthen the participation of women in their decision-making spaces.</p> <p>Number of recipients of information and education campaigns on gender equality with the support of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex and age).</p> <p>Level of perception of greater participation options for women involved in initiatives supported by the Spanish Cooperation.</p>	<p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>

## 3. HUMANITARIAN ACTION

The Spanish Cooperation Humanitarian Action Strategy 2019-2027 defines that Spain will work for a response based on principles, that promotes and respects international legal frameworks and that contributes to global efforts for efficiency and quality improvement, both in emergency response and in long-term crises and also in prevention and early recovery tasks. The vision of the Humanitarian Action of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, therefore, is aimed at solving the great challenges that the humanitarian context presents, giving fundamental importance to respect for humanitarian principles and the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable people. By its nature, Humanitarian Action will not be subject to planning and will respond to those emergency and humanitarian crisis situations faced by the country, without sectoral or geographic delimitation, in coordination with the humanitarian community in the country, harmonizing efforts.

### 3.1. TRIPLE NEXUS APPROACH

Due to its socio-political, economic and climatic characteristics, Ethiopia presents several highly vulnerable contexts, with recurring crises that generate a high impact in humanitarian terms, including internal displacement. In such way, the MAP will promote the development-humanitarian-peace nexus approach to propose lasting solutions to the challenges the country the country is facing

Due to the Ethiopian context, the international community has moved towards a new, more global and inclusive response framework with the triple nexus approach, referring to the interrelationships between humanitarian action, development actions and peace building and preservation; addressing the root causes

of crises and conflicts, as well as reducing the vulnerability of communities.

The triple nexus approach (generated from the lessons learned from the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the Sendai Framework 2015-2023) will be promoted in the interventions of Spanish Cooperation as a commitment by Spain to the Agenda for Humanity derived from the 2016 Humanitarian Summit. In a complementary way to the humanitarian interventions in the country, in the development initiatives supported by the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, the triple nexus will be incorporated, through several considerations:

- Identification and design of interventions with the participation of various actors, incorporating analysis of humanitarian needs and study of chronic crises, with special attention to gender gaps and cultural diversity.
- Incorporation of contingency funds in the framework of development interventions, in order to respond to changing contexts and to sudden crises.
- Promotion of coordination platforms at various levels, beyond specific periods of crisis or emergency.
- Strengthening of local, regional and federal structures responsible for risk management, with the National Commission for Disaster Risk Management (NDRMC) as coordinating agent.
- Incorporation of the human rights approach, the construction of peace and social dialogue in the supported interventions, motivating social cohesion and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

## 4. CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES OF SPANISH COOPERATION

The Spanish Cooperation considers the application of the transversal principles as an added value and comparative advantage of its work strategy. In this way, the following principles will be incorporated into the interventions financed by the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia, promoting the link with the competent public entities, as well as motivating alliances that reinforce the application of the said guidelines.

### 4.1. GENDER EQUALITY

The incorporation of the gender equality approach in the interventions supported by the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia is aligned with a broad international regulatory and political framework for the promotion of gender equality and the promotion of the rights of all women and girls<sup>25</sup>. Similarly, the Master Plan, the Strategy for Gender in Development and the Guide for the Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Spanish Cooperation, as well as the Feminist Foreign Policy, are the main instruments that guide and support the incorporation of the approach in cooperation for development.

The AECID Guide for the Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach (2015) will guide the application of the Gender Approach in the interventions of the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia. In this way, the actions supported by Spain will ensure gender equity both in the implementing organizations and in the target population, the involvement of women in all phases of project design, the breakdown of gender indicators and impact study differentiated between men and women.

From the Gender in Development approach, it is considered that gender inequalities have their origin in the imbalance of power relations between men and women. This imbalance perpetuates the feminization of poverty, sexist violence, unequal participation and access to

resources and wealth, the differentiated distribution of spaces and uses of time or the differentiated impacts of conflicts, disasters, or climate change. In this way, the MAP will address the gender approach both in a sectoral and cross-cutting manner. Likewise, identification tools will be incorporated, such as gender analysis and disaggregation of data by sex and age, or planning with a gender focus, such as gender mainstreaming and budgets with a gender focus.

During the implementation of the strategy, the intersectional approach will be applied, prioritizing the promotion of empowerment processes with those women who are crossed by other axes of exclusion, such as poverty, age, ethnicity, marital status, place of birth or the condition of disability among others. Likewise, the involvement of public institutions (Ministries and Regional Governments) as well as Civil Society and feminist movements will be sought.

The Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia will dedicate efforts to incorporate feminist values in its internal organization, encouraging the participation of women and promoting spaces for dialogue and debate.

### 4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The AECID Guide Sector Action Plan for the Mainstreaming of the Environment and Climate Change will be the guiding document for the incorporation of the environmental sustainability approach and the fight against climate change in a highly vulnerable context such as Ethiopia. The Spanish Cooperation interventions will support the definition of climate smart strategies, plans and actions, considering the characteristics of Ethiopia and its climatic vulnerability, highly influenced by global phenomena. Similarly, the safeguarding of water resources will be promoted, reducing environmental impacts on them, promoting the rehabilitation of degraded areas and motivating reforestation and soil recovery, as well as the protection and safeguarding of biodiversity.

The partner entities of the Spanish Cooperation will promote environmental impact studies in those actions that may negatively affect ecosystems, considering the incorporation of climate change mitigation measures and promoting awareness of environmental protection and biodiversity.

<sup>25</sup> The Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979) and the Cairo Conference on Population and Development (1995) are two of the reference frameworks on the rights of women, women and girls. For its part, the Beijing Conference and Platform for Action (1995), which consecrated the theory and practice of the Gender in Development (GED) approach, represents the most advanced international agreement on the matter and is considered the most appropriate by feminist organizations, and UN agencies for the achievement of gender equality in development.

The Spanish Cooperation will promote actions to strengthen community environmental education and awareness and reduce the ecological footprint in Ethiopia, motivating initiatives such as the promotion of agroecology and recycling, the increase in the use of renewable energies, better waste management and the sustainable use of plastic and paper.

### 4.3. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Considering the high cultural diversity of Ethiopia, the AECID Guide for the Mainstreaming of Cultural Diversity will motivate the incorporation of this approach in the interventions supported by the Spanish Cooperation. In this way, the cultural reality of the work areas will be taken into consideration during all phases of intervention design, ensuring non-discrimination and equal treatment, including the analysis of livelihoods and cultural and traditional practices. Likewise, intercultural dialogue will be promoted for mutual enrichment, guaranteeing the representation of cultural minorities, as a key element for the culture of peace and coexistence.

The Spanish Cooperation will motivate the importance of fundamental Human Rights in the face of harmful traditional practices, promoting positive cultural expressions for the population as a whole, as well as encouraging cultural and interreligious dialogue to reduce all forms of violence. Similarly, special attention will be paid to the linguistic diversity of Ethiopia, encouraging the availability of materials in the various languages.

### 4.4. HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE BASED APPROACH

Committed to the promotion and defence of Human Rights, the Spanish Cooperation will dedicate efforts to apply the AECID Manual for the Application of the Human Rights-Based Approach. In this way, the analysis based on rights will be promoted in the work areas, defining holders of rights, obligations and responsibilities in the interventions. Likewise, knowledge and awareness of human rights legislation will be promoted, motivating the development of guaranteeing regulatory frameworks.

The beneficiary entities of the Spanish Cooperation will devote efforts to promoting non-discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability,

race, ethnicity or because of the status of a migrant or refugee population. The Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia will support the efforts and recommendations of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) promoting activities for the correct application of the HRBA in Ethiopia, attending to public policies and national legislation, analysing the context and background, as well as the possible advances or setbacks in the matter

Similarly, the promotion of Democratic Governance will be addressed transversally in the MAP. In this way, efforts will be dedicated to promoting the participation of society in public life, with special attention to the involvement of women and girls in decision-making.

In addition, the Spanish Cooperation will dedicate efforts to improve the capacities of Ethiopian institutions, especially those related to Human Rights, Civil Society and International Cooperation.

### 4.5. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, INNOVATION AND DIGITIZATION

As an added value of its architecture, the Spanish Cooperation will include R+D+i in its interventions, as well as the incorporation of the digital field, in line with the priorities of the Ethiopian Government and in line with the Team Europe Initiative on Digitization. For this purpose, exchanges of experiences and knowledge will be promoted, emphasizing innovative solutions for development, as well as facilitating university and scientific links, university cooperation and the involvement of the private sector as alliances for development. Similarly, the application of digital solutions will be encouraged, contributing to the digital transformation of Ethiopia.

Along these lines, Spanish Cooperation actors will be encouraged to include the R+D+i and Digital approach in their strategies and intervention, as well as to establish alliances with academia, and the research and private sectors.

The incorporation of the innovation component will also reach the cooperation instruments and modalities, analysing channels hitherto little explored in Ethiopia by Spanish Cooperation, such as Financial Cooperation, Triangular and South-South Cooperation or the promotion of Decentralized Cooperation.







## 5. ALLIANCES FOR STRATEGY

### 5.1. ALLIANCE NETWORK

In order to achieve the objectives and results foreseen in the Association Framework, the Spanish Cooperation will work in a coordinated manner with various Spanish, Ethiopian and international actors. In this way, a network

of alliances will be established to promote alignment and harmonization, as well as avoid fragmentation.

The network of alliances is developed in the corresponding annex, summarized in the following tables.

MAP ALLIANCES NETWORK SPAIN - ETHIOPIA 2022-2027		
RD	RI	Alliance name or code
<p><b>RD 1.</b> Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia (ODS 3.8, 10YYPP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)</p> 	<p>RI 1.1 The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.</p>	01. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERFORMANCE FUND
		02. ETHIOPIA-SPAIN ALLIANCE FOR COOPERATION IN SPECIALIZED MEDICAL TRAINING.
<p><b>RD 2.</b> Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the most vulnerable populations. (SDG 2.3, 10YYPP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYPP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)</p>  	<p>RI 2.1 Rural producers improve their <b>productive</b> capacities and gain access to inclusive and sustainable <b>markets</b>.</p>	03. INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
	<p>RI 2.3 Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their <b>resilience to Climate Change</b>.</p>	04. ALLIANCE FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
<p><b>RD 3.</b> IPromote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence. (SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYPP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)</p> 	<p>RI 3.1 Women and girls in Ethiopia live a <b>life free from male violence</b>, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices</p>	05. NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE ERADICATION OF FGM AND CHILD MARRIAGE
	<p>RI 3.2 Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce <b>the participation of women</b> in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.</p>	06. GENDER EQUALITY COORDINATION ALLIANCE

## 5.2. MODALITIES AND INSTRUMENTS

The Spanish Cooperation will put all the modalities and instruments available at the service of achieving the results defined in this strategy. Coordination with specialized Ethiopian public entities in each of the concentration sectors will be essential to define the most appropriate modalities, avoiding fragmentation and promoting alignment with public policies.

Considering the above, priority modalities and instruments will be defined for each of the development results, in order to concentrate efforts and guarantee the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions.

During implementation, the option of incorporating South-South/triangular cooperation operations, delegated cooperation, financial cooperation and other innovative modalities into the strategy will be studied. The use of modalities and instruments does not restrict options for implementation, but rather establishes a prioritization for each of the components of the strategy, which will be reviewed in each of the identification and formulation processes.

### 5.2.1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia

The priority modality to be used in this component is direct bilateral cooperation with public institutions, be it financial, technical or in-kind assistance. Due to the evaluation of previous interventions and its potential to strengthen public policies, Program Aid will be a priority in this sector.

### 5.2.2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the most vulnerable populations

Direct and indirect bilateral cooperation will be the priority modality for financing this component of the strategy. Programmatic Aid will be the priority instrument for financing public policies, in addition to bilateral projects in strategic components for the competent public entities.

Taking into account the experience of Spanish NGOs in this sector together with their partner entities, initiatives

channelled through these entities will be promoted to strengthen public policies at the local level.

During the implementation period of the MAP, options for loans, credits or lines of financing (including micro-finance) and operations specific to financial cooperation will also be studied.

### 5.2.3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence

This component of the strategy will be financed through direct and indirect bilateral cooperation, based on the potential of several Spanish Cooperation partners in this sector, including public entities, NGOs and Multilateral Organizations (in a bi-multilateral mode). The instruments to be used will be programs and projects, being able to analyse the instrument of program aid, voluntary contributions to OOH, technical support and other available forms. The initiatives channelled through multilateral organizations in the field of Governance, as well as the actions in Culture for Development, will be specially oriented to this component.

## 5.3. MEANS

For the financing of the Spanish Cooperation program during the period 2022-2027, the availability of 44.3 million Euros is estimated, through the various modalities and instruments available.

The financial resources cited are estimates. In any case, this agreement does not imply financial commitments, since said commitments will be established in subsequent documents corresponding to the different interventions and their definitive allocation will be subject to budget availability, being carried out with a charge to the ordinary credits of the different actors involved.

The actors of the Spanish Cooperation involved in this MAP will dedicate efforts so that most of their budgets allocated to Ethiopia are aligned with the agreed objectives and focus on the development and intermediate results defined here.

In relation to the Intermediate Results, the following budget estimate is foreseen:

Other non-prioritized sectors	€4,300,000
Other actions in prioritized sectors	€3,665,000
<b>DR1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia</b>	€4,560,000
<b>DR2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the most vulnerable populations</b>	€22,260,000
<b>DR3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence</b>	€9,550,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	€44,335,000

Of the estimated total (44.3 million Euros), a contribution of 39.18 million Euros is expected from AECID and 5.15 million Euros from Spanish decentralized entities.

#### 5.4. RISKS

In a highly changing context such as that of Ethiopia, the MAP has carried out a risk analysis, proposing a series of measures to mitigate them. The risks identified have a transversal impact on all the intermediate results defined in the strategy. Hence, a single matrix has been made, as an annex to this document, structured into three risk categories, attached:

- Environmental
- Political and Social
- Economic and Financial

For each risk, the level of probability of occurrence has been established and the impact has been analysed. In cases of high probability, some mitigation measures have been identified, aimed at neutralizing them or reducing their potential impact.

In the **Environmental** field, the risks detected are those derived from Climate Change and the unforeseen effects of the environment on the rainfall pattern (droughts and floods, among others), as well as pests and diseases of crops and livestock, together with the lack of strong and coherent environmental awareness and policies. For its mitigation, interventions should contemplate the construction of resilience in a transversal way, promoting

that the activities and technical solutions foreseen in the interventions include possible climatic adversities and fostering the culture of community resilience. Agile mechanisms for approval of substantial project modifications will be promoted in case of need to adjust the original design. Similarly, the constitution of contingency funds will be favoured in projects implemented in areas of chronic crisis and agile activation protocols. Finally, direct coordination with the NDRMC will be strengthened in response to disasters, as well as to speed up the implementation of risk management systems in affected areas.

Regarding the **Economic** and **Financial** sectors, the increase in inflation, market shortages, currency devaluation and the worsening of the national economy are identified as the main risks to be included in the analysis. For this, agile mechanisms will be established to modify projects, the establishment of contingency funds and market analysis in coordination with other actors.

In relation to the **Political** and **Social**, the increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees from neighbouring countries or the limitations of public institutions in budgetary terms, which generate difficulties in the provision of services in remote areas, have been defined as risks. Similarly, risks have been defined as the lack of subsidy absorption capacity in partner public institutions, as well as the existence of unfavourable contexts for the development of cooperation projects, in terms of security or legal framework. To reduce these risks, the development of an in-depth context analysis, the generation of contingency funds, coordination platforms and continuous communication between the actors involved, among other measures, will be encouraged. In the same way,

## 6. SECURITY AND FAVORABLE CONTEXT

The Spanish Cooperation's commitment to the development of Ethiopia stems from the Spanish Government's commitment to Sustainable Development, the 2030 Agenda and the prioritization of Ethiopia as a priority country for Spanish Cooperation. The diversity of actors, modalities and instruments is one of the comparative advantages and added value of Spanish Cooperation, which entails a presence in the field of cooperation actors and other development partners.

For this reason, ensuring the integrity and security of the teams of the Spanish Cooperation partners will be a priority within the framework of this strategy. In this way, the review and strict compliance with the security protocols will be mandatory, in close relationship with the Ethiopian public authorities, with the aim of guaranteeing the security, respect and protection of the personnel involved in

interventions supported by the Spanish Cooperation. The beneficiary entities of Spanish funds will be responsible for ensuring the safety of their equipment and guaranteeing their protection at all times.

Special mention must be made of the diversity of Spanish NGOs that, in general, carry out their work through local partners, strengthening their capacities and significantly reducing administrative and transaction costs. However, it will be an essential requirement to ensure a favourable context and regulatory framework for Spanish NGOs, ensuring a legal framework that guarantees the residence on the ground of those personnel essential for the correct execution, monitoring and evaluation of interventions, coordination with the Ethiopian authorities and Spanish and representativeness of their organizations.

## 7. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### 7.1. TRACING

The objective of monitoring the MAP is to ensure the adequate contribution of the Spanish Cooperation to the development of the country. For this, it will be necessary to have a joint vision of the degree of progress in achieving the Development and Intermediate Results contained in the MAP, as well as the most relevant aspects that emerged during its execution.

Monitoring will be addressed from two areas: strategic monitoring and technical monitoring and will materialize in a **monitoring report (technical and strategic)** in the third year of validity of the MAP and an update of the same in the last year of validity of the MAP, before of its completion.

Regarding the technical monitoring, the intermediate results of the Spanish Cooperation will be analysed through the measurement of the indicators proposed in the Results Monitoring Matrix (MSR). To ensure its effectiveness, within the framework of the established Follow-up Mechanism, relevant interventions will be selected for more precise follow-up, according to three criteria: their impact, the financial amount, and their political or other importance.

The technical part of the MAP monitoring report will contain:

- The contextualization.
- Description of the participants and their contribution, as well as describing the structure of the follow-up.
- The assessment of the progress made in the results of the Spanish Cooperation (DR and RI).
- Assessment of issues of effectiveness and quality, milestones and relevant difficulties, and corrective measures to incorporate.
- The assessment of cross-cutting approaches.
- Assessment of internal management.
- Assessment of the positioning of actors.

And it will include as annexes:

- The MAP Results Framework, including the data aggregation table and indicators.
- The MAP Interventions Table.
- The Alliance Monitoring Matrix.

The participants in the monitoring will be:

- On the ground: COPEMIX (Mixed Permanent Commission), executing institutions of the associated country and Spanish Cooperation, Stable Cooperation Group and Spanish Cooperation office
- At headquarters: Consultation Platform at Headquarters, Extended Country Team, DGPOLDES and AECID.

Once the report has been prepared, the OTC will present it to the EPA.

The strategic part of the monitoring report will be prepared in coordination with COPEMIX. (Mixed Permanent Commission). It will include an overview of the contribution of the Spanish Cooperation to the development of the country in the corresponding period, an assessment of the progress of the MAP, with identification of existing problems in it and establishment of corrective measures, and a review of development results.

### 7.2. EVALUATION

The follow-up report (technical and strategic) carried out in the third year and its update in the fourth year, will be essential contributions for the evaluation of the MAP, which is described in this section.

With enough time to have it available at the beginning of the preparation of the next MAP and prior communication to the DGPOLDES, an external evaluation of the closure of the MAP will be carried out.

To this end, AECID will establish a Management Committee through the OTC and the Evaluation Division of DGPOLDES, who will be in charge of formally approving the terms of reference for the evaluation, the contract for the

evaluation team and to ensure that it is developed according to the planned phases, coordinating and promoting the participation of the rest of the actors.

This entire process will be led on the ground by the OTC and the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance, who will maintain continuous and fluid communication with the actors of both countries involved in the development of this Association Framework.

The OTC will also be responsible for preparing, in coordination with the Management Committee and the rest of actors, the management response and the improvement plan, and will present the results of the evaluation to headquarters once it is finished, in time to initiate planning for the new MAP.

The MAP closure evaluation report and its executive summary will be published on the website of the Spanish Cooperation, the MAUC and the AECID.

### **7.3. MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY**

For the sake of transparency and due mutual accountability, both parties will transfer the activities of the MAP to the actors involved and to citizens, especially the

approved document, the annual monitoring reports and the evaluations. Both parties will carry out actions to inform their respective Parliaments, the institutions and actors involved in the execution of this agreement, and society in general.

The Strategic and Technical Commissions are the bodies responsible for the design and implementation of the mutual accountability of the MAP. In this area, they will establish additional measures to those described above, for the communication and due transparency of the MAP's actions, with the aim of disseminating the joint work, the results achieved, and the opportunities offered, as well as the challenges to be faced. Those they must face in their activities in the country.

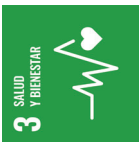

It will be the Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia and the institutions and actors of the associated country who will carry out the communication and transparency measures that are established.

Additionally, the Spanish Cooperation will take advantage of the instances and coordination groups in which it participates with European or multilateral actors, Development NGOs and decentralized cooperation, in order to guarantee the transparency of its actions and the search for effective accountability mechanisms.




# ANNEXES

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# ANNEX I. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS FRAMEWORK							
DEFINED BY THE PARTNER COUNTRY		DEFINED BY THE SPANISH COOPERATION (PD)			AGREED RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
PND - IMPACTS	PND RESULTS DEVELOPMENT - EFFECTS	COUNTRY GOALS	SDG AND GOAL	OTHER SDGS/ GOALS	LINES OF ACTION	DEVELOPMENT RESULT (DR)	INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) (CONCEPTS)
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 4. Creating an enabling environment where every citizen would become the owners and beneficiaries of the development and endeavour by ensuring the quality and accessibility of basic social services and the provision of infrastructure.	To increase the ratio of health professionals per 1,000 patients and that of medical doctors per 10,000 patients To raise the ratio of primary hospitals per 100,000 people To raise community health insurance coverage	From 1.0 to 4.5 From 0.86 to 2.7 From 0.3 to 0.85 From 49% to 95%	 SDG 3. Target 3.8. Universal coverage and medications		L.A. 3.8.A	R.1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia (SDG 3.8, 10YYP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)	IR.1.1. The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.
Strategic Pillar 1. Quality economic growth and shared prosperity. Objective 1. Building a prosperous country by creating a pragmatic market-based economic system and enhance the role and participation of the private sectors.	To increase the total annual quantity of crop production in all production systems To increase horticulture production To increase the quantity, variety, and productivity of livestock and fisheries: - Water fish production - Aquaculture - Meat obtained from cattle, goats, sheep and camels - Quantity of milk production from cows, goats and camels	From 543 million quintals to 925 million quintals From 181 million quintals to 261 million quintals From 59 thousand tons to 247 thousand tons From nil to 13 thousand tons From 295 thousand tons to 1.7 million tons From 4.37 billion liters to 11.8 billion liters	 SDG 2. Target 2.3. Food production		LA 2.3.A LA 2.3.B	DR.2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change. (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)	IR.2.1. Rural producers improve their productive capacities and access inclusive and sustainable markets. IR.2.2. Young people, women and the most vulnerable population in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent and inclusive jobs.



RESULTS FRAMEWORK							
DEFINED BY THE PARTNER COUNTRY			DEFINED BY THE SPANISH COOPERATION (PD)		AGREED RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
PND - IMPACTS	PND RESULTS DEVELOPMENT - EFFECTS	COUNTRY GOALS	SDG AND GOAL	OTHER SDGS/ GOALS	LINES OF ACTION	DEVELOPMENT RESULT (DR)	INTERMEDIATE RESULT (IR) (CONCEPTS)
Strategic Pillar 10. Regional peace building and economic integration. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.	To increase socio-economic development and resilience capacity To increase citizen's adaptation efficiency to natural and human made disasters in order to improve resilience and endurance capabilities	From 50% to 90% From 50% to 90%	 SDG 1. Target 1.5. Resilience of people in situations of vulnerability		LA 1.5.A	DR.2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change. (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)	IR.2.3. Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.	Create conditions where women are 100% free from physical and moral abuse, genital mutilation and early marriage by 2029/30	From the 2015/2016 levels of 24%, 65%, and 6%, respectively to 0%	 SDG 5. Target 5.3. Harmful practices FGM and child marriage		LA 5.2.A	DR.3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence. (SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)	IR.3.1. Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free from male violence, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.	Make Ethiopia the Centre of African's Female Leaders by producing 10,000 capable female leaders 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	10,000 capable female leaders From 41% to 50% From 33% to 55%	 SDG 5. Target 5.5. Participation of women and equal opportunities		LA 5.5.B LA 5.5.C		IR.3.2. Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.

AGREED RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME (LEVEL 1)	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (LEVEL 2)	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCE	
Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia (SDG 3.8, 10YYP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II) 	The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.	National scope	Number of people who access health services supported by the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex). Number of health centres and hospitals that improve their services within the framework of programs supported by the Spanish Cooperation. Number of health personnel who improve their skills through initiatives with the participation of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex).	National health strategy reports, Health Sector Transformation Plan. SDG-PF monitoring reports Annual reports on technical assistance interventions and other Spanish Cooperation instruments.	
Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change. (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6) 	Rural producers improve their productive capacities and gain access to inclusive and sustainable markets.  Young people, women and the vulnerable population in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent and inclusive jobs.	National scope Regions prioritized in the MAP (Oromia, Somali and Afar)	Number of producers who improve their productive capacity in rural areas within the framework of initiatives with the participation of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex and age). Number of male and female producers who improve their access to markets with the support of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex). Number of cooperatives, public entities, social entities and productive organizations that improve their capacities to increase production and access to markets. Number of women who perceive improvements in access and control of productive resources with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.	Reports of the national integrated agricultural development program (IADP). Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.	
	Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.		Number of people with improved skills for access to rural employment (disaggregated by sex and age) within the framework of initiatives supported by the Spanish Cooperation. Number of cooperatives, public institutions, social entities and productive and business organizations that improve their capacities to promote decent employment. Number of initiatives that generate income in new and innovative areas with the support of the Spanish Cooperation. Number of women participating in programs for access to credit and savings with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.	Reports of the national integrated agricultural development program (IADP). Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.	
			Number of people who improve their capacities and resources to face the effects of Climate Change (disaggregated by sex and age) including access to water resources and soil recovery, with the support of the Spanish Cooperation. Number of public institutions, social entities and productive organizations that improve their capacities for risk management. Number of policies, initiatives and actions promoted for risk management, access to water and adaptation to climate change. Level of perception of the most vulnerable communities, of their increased resilience to the effects of Climate Change.	Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.	

AGREED RESULTS FRAMEWORK				
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME (LEVEL 1)	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (LEVEL 2)	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCE
<p>Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence.</p> <p>(SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)</p> 	<p>Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free from male violence, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices</p>	National scope	<p>Number of women and girls who improve their capacities to claim a life free of sexist violence with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions, social entities and organizations that promote initiatives to reduce gender violence and harmful traditional practices with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of influential people at a political, social, media and religious level who adhere to initiatives to reduce gender-based violence (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>Level of perception of women regarding access to a free of sexist violence, with emphasis on harmful traditional practices.</p>	<p>Reports on the national strategy for women, children and youth: Women, Children and Youth Sectors' Five Years Led Plan.</p> <p>Follow-up reports from the National Alliance for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>
	<p>Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.</p>		<p>Number of women who strengthen their participation in decision-making spaces in public life with the support of the Spanish Cooperation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions, social entities and organizations that strengthen the participation of women in their decision-making spaces.</p> <p>Number of recipients of information and education campaigns on gender equality with the support of the Spanish Cooperation (disaggregated by sex and age).</p> <p>Level of perception of greater participation options for women involved in initiatives supported by the Spanish Cooperation.</p>	<p>Follow-up and final reports of interventions of the Spanish Cooperation.</p>

## ANNEX II. ALLIANCES NETWORK

MAP ALLIANCES NETWORK SPAIN - ETHIOPIA 2022-2027											
DR	IR	ALLIANCE NAME OR CODE	TERRITORIAL SCOPE (GEOGRAPHICAL AREA)	SPANISH COOPERATION ACTORS			PARTNER COUNTRY ACTORS	ACTORS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES	MULTILATERAL ACTORS	MODALITIES	INSTRUMENTS
				LEAD	PARTICIPATES	CONTRIBUTE					
DR 1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Health Sector Transformation Plan in Ethiopia (SDG 3.8, 10YYP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)	R 1.1 The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.	01. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERFORMANCE FUND	National scope		Spain (AECID)		Ministry of Health	United Kingdom, European Union, Netherlands, Ireland, South Korea (KOICA), Italy (Italian Cooperation)	WHO GAVI Alliance, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Global Fund	Direct bilateral cooperation, indirect bilateral cooperation	Sector Budget Support, Donor Basket, Global Funds
				Spain (AECID)	Ministry of Health, Consumption and Social Welfare, Health Ministries of the Autonomous Communities, Hospitals of the Spanish Public System, Professional Associations and Medical Societies	Universities, FCSAI	Ministry of Health Ethiopian University Hospitals	European Union and Member States		Indirect bilateral cooperation	Technical support, programs and projects, scholarships and training subsidies, technical and scientific cooperation
DR 2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the most vulnerable populations. (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)	IR 2.1 Rural producers improve their productive capacities and gain access to inclusive and sustainable markets.	03. INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	National scope Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	Spain (AECID)	Spanish NGOs	Universities, R&D actors	Department of agriculture Local NGOs, EIAR, IFED, Federal Cooperatives Agency (FCA)	EEUU, Unión Europea, Holanda, Suecia, Australia, Austria, Canadá, República Checa, Dinamarca, Finlandia, Alemania, Irlanda, Japón, Noruega, Polonia, Corea del Sur, Suiza, Reino Unido	World Bank African Development Bank, FAO, IFAD, Adaptation Fund	Direct bilateral cooperation, indirect bilateral cooperation	Basket of donors, technical support, programs and projects, scholarships and training subsidies, loans, credits or financing lines, technical and scientific cooperation.
				Spain (AECID)	Spanish NGOs	Universities, R&D actors	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) DRMC – Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus	European Union USA, Germany, ADPC, UK, Finland DRMC – Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus	World Bank CERF, FAO, UNDP, OCHA	Direct bilateral cooperation, indirect bilateral cooperation	Basket of donors, technical support, programs and projects, scholarships and training subsidies, technical and scientific cooperation
DR 2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, promoting economic growth and the Resilience of the most vulnerable populations. (SDG 2.3, 10YYP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYP Pillar 10 Obj. 6)	IR 2.3 Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.	04. ALLIANCE FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	National scope Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	Spain (AECID)	Spanish NGOs	Universities, R&D actors	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) DRMC – Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus	European Union USA, Germany, ADPC, UK, Finland DRMC – Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus	World Bank CERF, FAO, UNDP, OCHA	Direct bilateral cooperation, indirect bilateral cooperation	Basket of donors, technical support, programs and projects, scholarships and training subsidies, technical and scientific cooperation
				Spain (AECID)	Spanish NGOs	Universities, R&D actors	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) DRMC – Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus	European Union USA, Germany, ADPC, UK, Finland DRMC – Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional Bureaus	World Bank CERF, FAO, UNDP, OCHA	Direct bilateral cooperation, indirect bilateral cooperation	Basket of donors, technical support, programs and projects, scholarships and training subsidies, technical and scientific cooperation



MAP ALLIANCES NETWORK SPAIN - ETHIOPIA 2022-2027											
DR	IR	ALLIANCE NAME OR CODE	TERRITORIAL SCOPE (GEOGRAPHICAL AREA)	SPANISH COOPERATION ACTORS			PARTNER COUNTRY ACTORS	ACTORS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES	MULTILATERAL ACTORS	MODALITIES	INSTRUMENTS
				LEAD	PARTICIPATES	CONTRIBUTE					
DR 3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender violence.	RI 3.1 Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free from male violence, with a special focus on harmful traditional practices.	05. NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE ERADICATION OF FGM AND CHILD MARRIAGE	National scope	Spain (AECID)			Ministry of Women and Social Affairs Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Regional Governments, civil society organizations...	International NGOs	UN Women, UNFPA UNICEF	Indirect bilateral cooperation, Multilateral Cooperation	Global funds, voluntary contributions to OOH, technical support, projects, and projects, scholarships and training grants
(SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM)	RI 3.2 Las instituciones públicas, entidades feministas y organizaciones sociales fortalecen sus capacidades para reforzar la participación de las mujeres en las decisiones de la vida pública y en el acceso a herramientas innovadoras para el desarrollo.	06. GENDER EQUALITY COORDINATION ALLIANCE	National scope Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar.	Spain (AECID)	Spanish NGOs	CCAA, AGE	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, local NGOs and civil society organizations	European Union, Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, France, Belgium	UN Women, UNFPA UNICEF	Indirect bilateral cooperation	Programs and projects, technical and scientific cooperation



## ANNEX III. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

For the financing of the Spanish Cooperation program during the 2022-2027 period, the availability of **44.3 million euros** is estimated, through the various modalities and instruments available.

The financial resources cited are estimates. In any case, this agreement does not imply financial commitments; these commitments will be established in

subsequent documents corresponding to the different interventions; its final assignment will be subject to budget availability and will be charged to the ordinary credits of the different actors involved.

In relation to the Intermediate Results, the following budget estimate is foreseen:

Other non-prioritized sectors	4,300,000 €	4,300,000 €
Other actions in prioritized sectors	3,665,000 €	3,665,000 €
IR 1.1 The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.	4,560,000 €	4,560,000 €
IR 2.1 Rural producers improve their productive capacities and access inclusive and sustainable markets.	8,210,000 €	22,260,000 €
IR 2.2 Young people, women and the vulnerable population in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent and inclusive jobs.	7,275,000 €	
IR 2.3 Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.	4,275,000 €	
IR 3.1 Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free of male violence, with special emphasis on harmful traditional practices	2,400,000 €	9,550,000 €
IR 3.2 Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.	5,650,000 €	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,335,000 €</b>	

Regarding cooperation modalities, 44.3 million Euros are estimated for the MAP implementation period. Of the estimated total a contribution of 39.18 million Euros is expected from AECID and 5.15 million Euros from Spanish decentralized entities.

## ANNEX IV. RISK MATRIX

RISK MATRIX				
DEFINED FOR SPANISH COOPERATION IN THE COUNTRY				
TYPE OF RISK	IDENTIFIED RISKS	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT PROBABILITY	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES (ONLY FOR HIGH RATED RISKS)
ENVIRONMENTAL	Risks derived from Climate Change and unforeseen effects of the environment on the rainfall pattern: droughts, floods, among others.	HIGH	HIGH	Ensure that the interventions contemplate the construction of resilience in a transversal way, ensuring that the activities and technical solutions foreseen in the interventions contemplate possible climatic adversities and promote a culture of community resilience.
	Pests and diseases for crops and livestock	HIGH	HIGH	Agile mechanisms for approval of substantial project modifications in case of need to adjust the original design  Favour the constitution of contingency funds in projects implemented in chronic crisis areas and agile activation protocols  Direct coordination with NDRMC in response to disasters, as well as to expedite the implementation of risk management systems in affected areas
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL	Increase in inflation, with special concern in the increase in prices of basic food products.	HIGH	HIGH	Agile mechanisms for approval of substantial project modifications in case of need to adjust the original design  Favour the constitution of contingency funds in projects and agile activation protocols
	Devaluation of the Ethiopian birr and its effects on the increase in the cost of living.			
	Worsening of the economy in Ethiopia: decrease in tourism, youth unemployment, less economic activity, decrease in international cooperation and foreign investment, among others.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	

RISK MATRIX				
DEFINED FOR SPANISH COOPERATION IN THE COUNTRY				
TYPE OF RISK	IDENTIFIED RISKS	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT PROBABILITY	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES (ONLY FOR HIGH RATED RISKS)
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL	Increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees from neighbouring countries.	HIGH	HIGH	<p>Situation monitoring and review with OAH and NDRMC</p> <p>Favour the constitution of contingency funds in projects and agile activation protocols</p> <p>Active participation and promotion of disaster risk management coordination platforms at the national, regional and local levels</p>
	Difficulties of public institutions in terms of budget and management for the provision of basic social services in remote and difficult-to-access areas where there are systemic weaknesses and great difficulty in transporting supplies and materials.	MEDIUM	HIGH	<p>Context monitoring in the Platform of Spanish Cooperation actors and field visits</p> <p>Favour the constitution of contingency funds in projects and agile activation protocols</p> <p>Participation in coordination platforms for disaster risk management at the local and regional level of Spanish Cooperation implementing actors for the analysis and response to needs</p>
	Lack of absorption capacity in public institutions that are partners of grants.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	
	Lack of security for project staff	HIGH	MEDIUM	<p>Updating of security protocols and informing all implementing actors on the ground.</p> <p>Establish regular communication with international cooperation actors that report security risks and issue recommendations (UNDSS), as a reference for follow-up.</p> <p>Establish an alert system in the OTC to report any type of incident immediately in work areas by Spanish Cooperation actors and local partners.</p>
	Increased reliance on humanitarian aid and emergency interventions by the Ethiopian government and society.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	
	Mass migration from rural to urban areas.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	



# ANNEX V. DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS, LINES OF ACTION AND PARTNERSHIPS

## **Development Outcome 1. Contribute to Universal Health Coverage by supporting the Ethiopian Health Sector Transformation Plan (SDG 3.8, 10YYPP Pillar 8, Obj. 4, HSTP II)**

The Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia will dedicate efforts to support the achievement of Universal Health Coverage in Ethiopia (SDG 3.8), in line with Pillar 8 of

the 10YYPP and with the Health Sector Transformation Plan II as a priority policy that will guide the interventions. The Ethiopian Ministry of Health will be the main interlocutor to articulate the interventions framed in this Development Result, together with the Regional Health Offices, Hospitals, Universities and other actors of the public health system.

2030 AGENDA ALIGNMENT
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines for all. SDG indicators:
3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services (defined as the measured coverage of essential services among the general population and the most disadvantaged, calculated from tracer interventions such as those related to reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases and service capacity and access). 3.8.2. Proportion of the population with high health expenditures per household as a percentage of total household expenditures or income.
ALIGNMENT 10 YEARS PERSPECTIVE PLAN
Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 4. Creating an enabling environment where every citizen would become the owners and beneficiaries of the development endeavour by ensuring the quality and accessibility of basic social services and the provision of infrastructure.
To increase the ratio of health professionals per 1,000 patients and that of medical doctors per 10,000 patients To raise the ratio of primary hospitals per 100,000 people to raise community health insurance coverage

## **Intermediate Result 1.1. The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened, and its capacities increase to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.**

The efforts of the Spanish Cooperation to strengthen Universal Health Coverage will focus on improving the capabilities of the public health system. To this end, the Health Sector Transformation Plan will continue to be supported through joint financing systems such as donor baskets and common funds that constitute mechanisms for the programmatic support of the Ministry of Health. In addition, resources will be devoted to strengthening the

system's capabilities, with emphasis on medical training and specialized medicine, through various initiatives.

Support to the Ethiopian Health System will be national in scope, strengthening impact through two main partnerships. On the one hand, the Common Health Fund - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERFORMANCE FUND (SDG-PF) - will continue as the main channel of coordinated support among donors for public health policy. On the other hand, the Ethiopia-Spain alliance for Cooperation in Specialized Medical Training and the improvement of Specialized Medicine services will continue to be strengthened.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	Strategic lines	Territorial scope	Aliances
1.1. The Ethiopian Health System is strengthened and increases its capacities to respond to the health needs of its population with inclusive and quality services.	Comprehensive support to the Ethiopian national health system through sector budget support and harmonized mechanisms	National scope	01. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERFORMANCE FUND
	Specialized Medical Training Program	National scope	02. ETHIOPIA-SPAIN ALLIANCE FOR COOPERATION IN SPECIALIZED MEDICAL TRAINING.
	Technical assistance and other knowledge exchange programs	National scope	
	Scholarships and training programs	National scope	

**Development Result 2. Strengthen Resilient and Inclusive Rural Development, fostering economic growth and the Resilience of the populations most vulnerable to Climate Change. (SDG 2.3, 10YYPP Pillar 1, Obj. 1; SDG 1.5, 10YYPP Pillar 10 Obj. 6).**

The Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia will dedicate efforts to improve rural productivity aimed at economic growth, especially in the most vulnerable groups (SDG 2.3), promoting rural employment and sustainable livelihoods, in line with Pillar 1 of the 10YYPP. Similarly, initiatives will be aimed at improving the resilience of the rural population,

improving their capacities to respond to the effects of Climate Change, increasing the resilience of people in vulnerability to related phenomena (SDG 1.5).

The Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture will be the main interlocutor for the design of interventions linked to this Development Outcome in terms of production and productivity, as well as the National Commission for Disaster Risk Reduction will be the reference entity for actions related to Resilience. Climate. The Regional Offices, the local authorities, the Academy and the specialized NGOs will be key actors in this component.

2030 AGENDA ALIGNMENT
<p>Target 2.3: Between now and 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, livestock keepers and fishers, including through secure and equitable access to land, other production resources and inputs and to knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and off-farm employment.</p> <p>SDG indicators:</p>
<p>2.3.1. Volume of production per unit of work broken down by size and type of operation (agricultural/livestock/forestry).</p> <p>2.3.2. Measure of income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status.</p>
<p>Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>
<p>1.5.1. Number of dead, missing and directly affected people attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>1.5.2. Direct economic losses attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>1.5.3. Number of countries adopting and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</p> <p>1.5.4. Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>
ALIGNMENT 10 YEARS PERSPECTIVE PLAN
<p>Strategic Pillar 1. Quality economic growth and shared prosperity. Objective 1. Building a prosperous country by creating a pragmatic market-based economic system and enhance the role and participation of the private sectors.</p>
<p>To increase the total annual quantity of crop production in all production systems</p> <p>To increase horticulture production</p> <p>To increase the quantity, variety, and productivity of livestock and fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water fish production</li> <li>- Aquaculture</li> <li>- Meat obtained from cattle, goats, sheep and camels</li> <li>- Quantity of milk production from cows, goats and camels</li> </ul>
<p>Strategic Pillar 10. Regional peace building and economic integration. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights</p>
<p>To increase socio-economic development and resilience capacity</p> <p>To increase citizen's adaptation efficiency to natural and manmade disasters in order to improve resilience and endurance capabilities</p>

**Intermediate Result 2.1** Rural producers improve their productive capacities and access inclusive and sustainable markets.

The Spanish Cooperation will guide actions to improve rural production, as well as to promote access to inclusive and sustainable markets for the most vulnerable populations. The Comprehensive Agricultural Development Program (IADP) of the Ministry of Agriculture will guide Spanish contributions, both as contributors to it and guiding initiatives in the field of technical cooperation and bilateral initiatives in the field of aquaculture, cooperativism, irrigation systems and others with Spanish added value. Specialized NGOs will contribute to this Intermediate result through capacity building and technical

assistance actions, in coordination with regional and sub-regional public entities, with an emphasis on small producers, women producers, and cooperatives.

Support for productivity and inclusive markets will have a national scope in terms of public policies, specifically in the Priority Regions in terms of interventions to improve skills and technical assistance. The Integrated Agriculture Development Program will be a key alliance to support the public policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, as a space for coordination between donors. In addition, the Platform of Spanish Cooperation Actors will form an alliance to contribute Spanish added value to initiatives to improve agricultural productivity in lines of work with successful experiences.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	Strategic lines	Territorial scope	Alliances
2.1. Rural producers improve their productive capacities and access inclusive and sustainable markets.	Support for the Comprehensive Agricultural Development Program (IADP), common fund of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Ámbito Nacional	03. INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
	Specialized Technical Assistance in key sectors for the productive sector (cooperatives, fish farming, etc.)	Ámbito Nacional	
	Financial cooperation aimed at improving production systems and value chains.	Ámbito Nacional	
	Initiatives aimed at developing agricultural potential in Ethiopia	Regiones riorizadas: Oromia, Somali y Afar	07. PLATAFORMA DE ACTORES DE LA CE
	Initiatives aimed at access to inclusive and sustainable markets, and the strengthening of the system of agricultural cooperatives	Regiones priorizadas: Oromia, Somali y Afar	
	Technical and scientific cooperation, innovation and R+D+i actions	Ámbito Nacional	
	Scholarships and training programs	Ámbito Nacional	

**Intermediate Result 2.2.** Young people, women and the vulnerable population in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent and inclusive jobs.

During the validity of this MAP, the Spanish Cooperation will dedicate efforts to support the Employment Creation policies of the Government of Ethiopia, with emphasis on rural areas and on young people, women and vulnerable populations. In this way, initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods, self-employment, cooperatives or entrepreneurial skills will be supported. Actions will be promoted to incorporate women into decent employment, promote the employability of young people and integrate people with disabilities into employment, especially in rural areas. Job creation initiatives will be explored both in the

productive field and in agricultural transformation and the field of services, including digital and tourism services. Public entities and Specialized NGOs will be key players in promoting these initiatives.

The promotion of employment will be aligned with public policies and the guidelines of the competent authorities, concentrating efforts on the Priority Regions for Spanish Cooperation. The Platform of Spanish Cooperation Actors will be a priority space to align efforts and generate links with Spanish entities specialized in areas such as tourism, cooperativism or training for employment. Similarly, alliances will be generated with European Actors within the framework of Team Europe (Team Europe Initiative - TEI) in Job Creation.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	Strategic lines	Territorial scope	Alliances
2.2. Young people, women and the vulnerable population in rural areas improve their livelihoods by accessing decent and inclusive jobs.	Initiatives aimed at creating decent and inclusive employment.	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	07. PLATFORM OF SPANISH COOPERATION ACTORS
	Initiatives aimed at generating skills and training for employment.	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	
	Initiatives aimed at the economic empowerment and self-employment of women, youth and the vulnerable population	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	
	Cooperación financiera orientada a la generación de empl Financial cooperation aimed at generating employment and self-employment. eo y autoempleo.	National scope	

### Intermediate Result 2.3. Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.

The Spanish Cooperation will contribute to the efforts of public entities, civil society and local organizations to respond to the effects of Climate Change in Ethiopia, increasing the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. In this way, actions will be oriented to support the plans of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), promoting alliances with the actors involved in the sector. The promotion of initiatives resilient to climate change will have a specialized focus on access to water and the promotion of productive systems resilient to climate change. Similarly, actors from the field of research and public policy will be incorporated to

promote Ethiopian initiatives in response to global warming.

Through various initiatives, including NGDO projects, efforts will be made to work with communities and productive groups that identify themselves as vulnerable to climate risks, strengthening their resilience and adaptation capacity. For arid areas inhabited by pastoralist communities, the development of water resources will also be considered, as this action is necessary to be able to strengthen productive systems and build resilience in these areas of chronic crisis.

It will seek to generate alliances around the support program for the NDRMC together with other European actors and the linking of the platform of Spanish Cooperation actors with the competent public entities will be encouraged.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	Strategic lines	Territorial scope	Alliances
23. Public institutions, local entities and productive groups increase their resilience to Climate Change.	Support for the strategic programs of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	National scope	04. ALIANZA PARA LA GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS DE DESASTRE
	Initiatives aimed at strengthening the risk management system at the local, zonal and regional levels	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	
	Specialized Technical Assistance	National scope	
	Initiatives aimed at promoting the resilience of communities most vulnerable to climate risks	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	07. PLATAFORMA DE ACTORES DE LA CE
	Initiatives aimed at promoting the development of water resources in pastoralist areas	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	
	Technical and scientific cooperation, innovation and R+D+i actions	National scope	
	Scholarships and training programs	National scope	

**Development Outcome 3. Promote Gender Equality in Ethiopia, strengthening the participation of women in all areas of public life and the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence. (SDG 5.1, SDG 5.2, SDG 5.3, SDG 5.5, 10YYP Pillar 8 Obj. 6, RoadMap to End FGM and CM).**

The Spanish Cooperation, in coherence with the Spanish Feminist Foreign Policy, will support Ethiopia's efforts to promote gender equality, the participation of women in public life and the elimination of all forms of sexist violence, with emphasis on the so-called harmful traditional practices. To this end, support mechanisms will be established for the National Gender Policy and other regulatory

frameworks, dedicating resources to strengthening the gender architecture (Gender Machinery) that allows the coordination of public policies from the federal to the local level. The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) will be the reference public entity, together with the regional offices for women,

In addition, civil society initiatives will be supported to promote the effective participation of women in public life and the elimination of sexist violence. Grassroots feminist movements, women's groups and organizations committed to gender equality in various fields (economic, political, cultural, environmental, etc.) will be supported from the diversity of Ethiopia.

### 2030 AGENDA ALIGNMENT

Goal 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Target 5.5: Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life.

SDG indicators:

5.1.1 Determine whether legal frameworks exist to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex

5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence at the hands of their current or former partner in the last 12 months, disaggregated by form of violence and age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 and older who have experienced sexual violence at the hands of a non-partner in the past 12 months, disaggregated by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a stable union before their 15th birthday and before their 18th birthday.

5.3.2. Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation or cutting, disaggregated by age.

5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments and b) local governments.

5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions.

### ALIGNMENT 10 YEARS PERSPECTIVE PLAN

Strategic Pillar 8. Gender and social inclusion. Objective 6. Building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.

2029/30

Make Ethiopia the Center of African's Female Leaders by producing 10,000 capable female leaders

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

### Intermediate Result 3.1. Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free from male violence, with special emphasis on harmful traditional practices

The Spanish Cooperation will dedicate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, with special emphasis on the so-called harmful traditional practices. In this way, efforts will be made to support public policies on gender equality and violence prevention, from the competent entities (ministries, regional and local offices, specialized departments, etc.). Efforts will continue to be dedicated to supporting the initiatives of the National Alliance for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage as spaces for the implementation of the Roadmap of the Ethiopian Government, which foresees the eradication of both practices by the year 2025.

In addition, through bi-multilateral and NGDO initiatives, actions will be promoted to strengthen public gender policies, data generation, prevention and awareness of violence against women and girls, the development of care mechanisms for survivors and the promotion of reparation mechanisms in situations of violence.

The National Alliance to End Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage will be a key space to join efforts with other actors. Along these lines, an Alliance for the Coordination of Gender Equality will be promoted, based on the advances of the Donor Group (Gender Equality Donor Group), the Sectoral Working Group (Gender Sector Working Group) and the Gender Work Team of Member States of the European Union (EU+ Gender Task Force). At the level of Spanish Cooperation, the Platform of Spanish Actors will dedicate efforts to improve the complementarity of actions for Gender Equality.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	Strategic lines	Territorial scope	Alliances
3.1. Women and girls in Ethiopia live a life free from male violence, with a special emphasis on harmful traditional practices.	Support for competent public entities in matters of gender equality and the elimination of sexist violence.	National scope	05. NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE ERADICATION OF FGM AND CHILD MARRIAGE
	Specialized Technical Assistance	National scope	
	Scholarships and training programs	National scope	
	Bi-multilateral cooperation aimed at strengthening public policies.	National scope	06. GENDER EQUALITY COORDINATION ALLIANCE
	Culture for Development Actions	National scope	07. PLATFORM OF SPANISH COOPERATION ACTORS
	Initiatives aimed at the prevention, attention and repair of all forms of sexist violence, with an emphasis on harmful traditional practices.	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	
	Scholarships and training programs	National scope	

**Intermediate Result 3.2.** Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.

The promotion of public policies and spaces that facilitate the participation of women in decision-making on public life will be a priority for Spanish Cooperation. In this way, efforts will be dedicated to supporting the initiatives of Ethiopian entities for the development of regulatory frameworks that promote equality, as well as the availability of strengthened public entities for the implementation of the above mentioned policies. The strengthening of the gender architecture will be a priority, supporting the capacities of entities specialized in equality at the federal, regional or local level. In addition, initiatives will be promoted to strengthen grassroots organizations, women's groups and feminist organizations. Action through public

entities will be complemented by the initiatives of multi-lateral organizations and NGOs, encouraging the participation of women and girls in all spheres of public life.

Regarding participation, the reduction of gender gaps in the digital and research field will be included. By promoting access to innovative tools for development, technical and scientific cooperation projects will seek to identify the needs and technological solutions that best suit the needs of women in Ethiopia and reduce inequalities.

The Alliance for the Coordination of Gender Equality, based on the advances of the Donors Group, the Sectoral Working Group and the Gender Task Team of EU Member States, will be the main space for coordination and generation of synergies with other actors. At the level of Spanish Cooperation, the Platform of Spanish Actors will dedicate efforts to improve the complementarity of actions for Gender Equality.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	Strategic lines	Territorial scope	Alliances
3.2. Public institutions, feminist entities and social organizations strengthen their capacities to reinforce the participation of women in decisions in public life and in access to innovative tools for development.	Bi-multilateral cooperation	National scope	06. GENDER EQUALITY COORDINATION ALLIANCE 07. PLATFORM OF SPANISH COOPERATION ACTORS
	Initiatives aimed at strengthening the feminist social fabric, organizations and the political, economic and social participation of women and girls.	Prioritized regions: Oromia, Somali and Afar	
	Specialized Technical Assistance	National scope	
	Scholarships and training programs	National scope	
	Technical and scientific cooperation, innovation and R+D+i actions		

# ANNEX VI. SPACES FOR COORDINATION AND HARMONIZATION BETWEEN DONORS

In tune with the Aid Effectiveness Agenda, Spanish Cooperation will align its strategy with public policies, as well as harmonize efforts with other donors, avoiding fragmentation. In this way, a series of coordination and harmonization spaces have been identified that, without being exclusive, will be a priority for Spanish Cooperation in Ethiopia.

## A. European Union in Ethiopia

As a Member State, Spain will play an active role in the policy dialogue and foreign action of the European Union in Ethiopia. The dialogue and coordination of the Spanish Cooperation with the European Union Delegation will be carried out at all levels and in all the sectors of interest of both parties, with the meetings of Heads of Cooperation as the main forum for dialogue between Member States.

Spain will actively participate in the design of the Multi-annual Indicative Program of the European Union, motivating the inclusion of strategic sectors such as basic needs, sustainable rural development or gender equality<sup>1</sup>.

The Team Europe Initiatives will be spaces aimed at concentrating efforts and giving visibility to the contribution of the European Union and Member States to the development of Ethiopia. Although they are not the only space for generating synergies, they will play a special role in the concentration of European efforts.

The Spanish Cooperation will accompany the efforts of the Delegation of the European Union to promote Sustainable Development in Ethiopia and Gender Equality, in line with the Gender Action Plan III.

### 1 EU+ Gender Task Force

The Gender Working Group of the European Union Delegation is made up of representatives of the member states, including embassies and development cooperation agencies, and its objectives are to strengthen the gender strategy and ensure the correct implementation of the transversal approach both at a technical and operational level in the policies of the Delegation in Ethiopia.

<sup>1</sup> At the date of preparation of this document, the MIP in Ethiopia has not been approved due to the situation in the country and the relationship between the European Union and Ethiopia on the way out of the crisis. However, it is expected that this planning exercise will be resumed in the coming years.

This is also a space intended for the implementation of activities, campaigns and joint initiatives aligned with the III Gender Action Plan of the EU (Gender Action Plan – GAP III), which establishes that 85% of the EU's external actions must promote gender equality. Likewise, it seeks to promote reflection, dialogue and the exchange of knowledge and experiences on gender and development issues.

Spain will actively participate in this workspace, promoting the increase of its scope to models similar to the Team Europe Initiatives.

### 2 Other Sectoral Groups of the European Union and Member States.

Spain will actively participate in other work teams and sectoral groups on topics of interest to both parties, with an emphasis on Health, Inclusion, Human Rights, Risk Management, Climate Change or Resilience. Likewise, cooperation will be sought with EU Member States with which it is possible to identify special synergies that may lead to an improvement in the complementarity and distribution of tasks.

## B. Donors and Development Partners Group (DPG)

The donor coordination and harmonization groups are the space for policy dialogue, in which the Ethiopian Government leads the groups with the support of representatives of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. These groups seek adequate alignment with the country's public policies, coherence of cooperation policies, harmonization, coordination and exchange of information. The DPG is the highest-level space between agencies and donors for development policy dialogue. Within this group there are several forums and platforms, among which are the sectoral working groups. The Spanish Cooperation will concentrate efforts in those working groups linked to the three prioritized development results.

## C. Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) Group

In the health sector, the donor coordination group is called the Health, Nutrition and Population Group (HPN) and all multilateral and bilateral donors working in the sector in coordination with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health participate in it. The Spanish Cooperation has actively participated in it since 2008.



#### **D. Rural Economic Development and Food Security Group (RED&FS)**

The Rural Development and Food Security (RED&FS) donor harmonization group was formally established in April 2008 and is one of the groups with the greatest participation and development in terms of the number of groups and working committees, with most bilateral agencies with presence in Ethiopia participating.

#### **E. Donor Group for Gender Equality (DGGE) and Gender Sector Working Group**

The DGGE is a space for the coordination and harmonization of donors and the exchange of experiences in the field of Gender Equality. For its part, the Gender Sector Working Group is a forum for dialogue, promoted by the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, to harmonize and coordinate efforts among donors in strengthening gender policies in the country.

# ANNEX VII. SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICIES

## A Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE). 2011-2030

The vision and strategy for the conservation and rehabilitation of environmental resources, incorporating climate resilience into development policies, plans and programs, is articulated in its Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), 2011-2030. Ethiopia aspires to reduce systemic risk by 1) building resilience through an integrated DRR system, focused on climate change adaptation to minimize potential risks and maximize potential benefits, and 2) implementing climate change adaptation measures in the medium and long term, generating a green economy, and guaranteeing the reduction and avoidance of future emissions and promoting economic development that is less dependent on carbon.

This comprehensive strategy to achieve the triple goal of economic growth, net zero emissions and resilience building, seeks to achieve its objectives through (i) reducing agricultural emissions, (ii) protecting and expanding forests, (iii) expanding the generation of renewable electricity and (iv) promotion of energy efficiency technologies in key sectors, in turn allowing rapid and sustainable growth by increasing the share of manufacturing, industry and high-value agricultural products, and increasing the application of modern inputs and practices in agriculture<sup>2</sup>.

## B Homegrown Economic Reform Plan (HERP). 2019

The HERP seeks to address macroeconomic imbalances, improve the role of the private sector and job creation. Its reform agenda has 3 pillars: (i) macroeconomic and financial sector reforms to correct imbalances in the external sector, control inflation, safeguard financial stability, and promote financial intermediation; (ii) structural reforms to alleviate institutional and structural bottlenecks to investment, productivity and employment growth, and (iii) sectoral reforms to address institutional and market failures in strategic sectors.

## C Health Sector Transformation Plan II (HSTP II). 2021-2025

The new Health Sector Plan (2021-2025) seeks to sustain advances in universal health coverage, strengthening the weak points to achieve SDG 3 and generating strategies to deal with crises. The HSTP II will focus its efforts on 5 strategic lines: (1) equity and quality of health services, (2) information and data, (3) health HR, (4) sector financing and (5) leadership<sup>3</sup>.

## D Other sectoral and thematic plans

Homegrown Economic Reform Plan (HERP). 2019	Roadmap to eliminate Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage by 2023
Disaster Risk Management Strategy	Agricultural Transformation Strategy
National Electrification Program (2017)	National Electrification Program II (2019)
Energy Efficiency Strategy for Industries, buildings and household appliances (2019)	Micro and Small Business Development Policy and Strategy (2016)
Job creation strategy and Action Plan 2019-2025	National Women's Policy (1993)
Digital Ethiopia 2025: The Digital Strategy for Inclusive Prosperity	National Action Plan for Digital Skills in Higher Education and TVET Institutions (2020-2030)
CND to GHG Reduction (2017)	Energy efficiency plan (2019)
Strategic Plan for Industrial Development (2013-2025)	National Youth Policy (2004)
National Entrepreneurship Strategy (2019)	Social Protection Policy (2014)
Strategic Plan for Social Protection 2019-2029	Employment Abroad (2016)
Refugee Proclamations (2019)	Civil Society Proclamation (2019)
National Policy for Children (2017)	National financial inclusion strategy

<sup>2</sup> Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy (2011). UNDP. Recovered from: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/Ethiopia%20CRGE.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Health Sector Transformation Plan. Global Financing Facility – World Bank. Recovered from: [https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/sites/gff\\_new/files/Ethiopia-health-system-transformation-plan.pdf](https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/sites/gff_new/files/Ethiopia-health-system-transformation-plan.pdf)

