

ANNEX I

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Strengthening the Federal Justice Organs Professionals Training Centre (FED/2009/021432)		
Total cost	<i>EUR 4.000.000 (= EC Contribution) - 0.62 % of the NIP</i>		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project Approach – partially decentralised management		
DAC-code	15130	Sector	Democratic Governance

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector Context

The Government of Ethiopia's main Policy and Strategy for the Justice sector is to be found in the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to end Poverty (PASDEP), specifically under the theme "Democratisation and Good Governance", Sub-Outcome A5 "Improved Efficiency, Effectiveness and Accountability of the Judiciary".

Through the PASDEP, the Government of Ethiopia committed to "promote a fully operational, democratic, accountable and responsive constitutional federalism, ensuring citizens' empowerment and participation". For the justice sector, the Justice System Reform Programme (JSRP), has been specifically elaborated in 2002/03 in order to address the PASDEP's outcome mentioned above, among other priorities of the governance system.

The PASDEP, through the JSRP, emphasises the need for the reform of legal education and the system of legal training so as to produce a sufficient number of legal professionals capable of implementing the Constitution of the country satisfactorily. In order to tackle the existing legal education and training shortcomings, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), in 2003, established the Justice Organs Professional Training Centre (JOPTC) with the Federal Proclamation n. 364 which has the responsibility for the training of judges, prosecutors and other legal professionals as well as support staff.

2.2. Lessons Learned

The most valuable assessment made of the Ethiopian Justice System is the baseline study made by the Center for International Legal Cooperation in 2005, commissioned by the Ministry of Capacity Building through the Justice System Reform Programme Office.

The study identified key areas of reform that would make the justice system more efficient, effective and accessible to the population. Priority was given to institutional transformation, strengthening of the criminal justice administration, legal education and training reform, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, enhancement of the independence and accountability of the judiciary.

Lessons can also be drawn from the JSRP Mid-term Review (MTR) in 2006 and from the Public Sector Capacity Building Program (PSCAP I) Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) in 2007, of which JSRP is a sub-programme.

The MTR inter alia, concluded that the JSRP should (i) develop improved public perceptions of justice and (ii) ensure enhanced co-ordination between the law enforcement bodies – the police, the prosecution and prisons services and the Ministry of Justice.

PSCAP II is now being designed based on the experience of PSCAP I. An up-date of the JSRP's strategic document and a revision of the co-ordination mechanism within the JSRP management structure are fundamental to ensuring a better delivery for the next phase of reform.

2.3. Complementary Actions

There has been no previous engagement by the EC in the justice sector in Ethiopia. A pre-feasibility study to explore ways of engaging in the justice portfolio under the 10th EDF was meant to happen in 2006 but it was then delayed until mid 2008.

Therefore, the EC is engaging for the first time in the justice sector with 10th EDF funds. However, the support (8.4 Meuro) provided in the past two years (2008-2009) to the Public Sector Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP) contributed indirectly to the funding of the JSRP among the others specific programmes mainly aimed at capacity building of the civil service. PSCAP I is now coming to an end (December 2009) and PSCAP II (including probably a revised JSRP) is now been designed jointly by the GoE, the World Bank and donors, but this will not be ready until 2010. As matters now stand, there are no existing pooled funds targeting the justice sector.

Other complementary actions by the EC are the grants to local NGOs provided through the EC Civil Society Fund (10 Meuro) to improve delivery of services in the area of governance, in particular four (4) projects are specifically targeting justice-related services.

Past, on-going and planned activities for key donors in the justice sector, as of June 2009:

CIDA	Support to Ministry of Justice on Criminal Justice Administration Study on the Independence and Accountability of the Judiciary (concluded) Support to Ethiopian Bar Association (on-going) Support to gender main-streaming in the JSRP through PSCAP (up to December 2009) Bi-lateral programme on " Justice Sector Enhancement"
DFID	Support for the local NGO Prisons' Fellowship (2006-2008) Support to PSCAP I (up to December 2009)
France	Support to the Ministry of Justice and Federal Supreme Court reform 3 Year Program (2007-2010)
USAID	Support for legal education through the Addis Ababa Law School (University level – closed)
UNICEF	Support to the Federal Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice –in addressing violence against children and women. Support to Training Centres for judges and prosecutors and to the Ethiopian Police College in child-rights training.

The training component of the project will take into account the outcomes of the activities carried out by the EC/CSF funded NGOs on subjects like gender-based violence, human rights training, the training of social courts judges and alternative dispute resolution when revising the curricula for the JOPTC. The training component will also build on UNICEF's work on children rights with the JOPTC.

2.4. Donor Co-ordination

The overall co-ordination mechanism for donors is provided by the Justice Technical Working sub-group in the framework of the Governance Technical Working Group under the Development Assistance Group (DAG) structure. The Justice sub-group meets indicatively every three months and is currently chaired by CIDA. However, it should be noted that there are no formal mechanisms for bringing together the donors and the justice institutions for either the purposes of direct co-ordination or for the exchange of information. The justice donors' sub-group tries to maintain regular contacts with the relevant authorities but this is not always successful. It is critical to the development of the justice sector and for the continued support of the donors, that positive steps are undertaken to intensify the dialogue with the justice institutions at the highest level, especially in light of the of PSCAP II and the revision of the JSRP.

Given the upcoming project, the EC Delegation will play a very active role in promoting dialogue with the justice-related institutions.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the strengthening and development of the JOPTC so as to ensure a high standard of justice is delivered to all the citizens of Ethiopia.

The purpose is to strengthen and enhance the capacity of the JOPTC to deliver legal and judicial pre and in-service training.

3.2. Expected Results and Main Activities

The main problems that this project is aiming to address are the need to improve the quality and content of legal training for justice professionals and to solve the issue of inadequacy of the learning facilities at federal level.

Concerning the first problem, quality and content of legal training, the curricula of postgraduate law schools sometimes replicate the ones of the law faculties at university level. Curricula are often not accompanied by detailed syllabus. Trainings methods, duration and structures are not well conceived: knowledge-oriented methods remain predominant, while skills and attitude are not given the due importance in the lessons. All these elements result in shortcomings in terms of quality and effectiveness of the training delivered. Therefore, the development of an institutionalized system of curriculum design, renewal of pedagogical tools and up-dating and revision of all training programs based on a needs assessment, is critical.

The strategy through which the project aims to address the problems identified is through a combination of two elements i.e. a soft and a hard development component. The former will be undertaken by supporting the JOPTC revise its curriculum; restructure its courses, assist in the development of new specialised courses; upgrade the quality of trainers and develop syllabus and bench books. The revision of the strategic business plan and organisational set up will also be a

turning point for the JOPTC future activities and will allow it to build on the inputs provided by the EC project.

With respect to the hard component, the project will address the problem of the unsuitability of the existing building for learning purposes. Rooms are not designed for the purpose of teaching and there is neither adequate space for conferences nor a training hall. Therefore the JOPTC will be provided with new training facilities and new equipment as needed to perform its tasks adequately.

<i>Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>
<p><u>Result 1</u></p> <p>Increased capacity of the JOPTC to plan and implement its strategy at Federal and Regional State levels</p>	<p>1.1. Assessment of the impact and accomplishments of the training centre so far.</p> <p>1.2. Assessment of the exact manpower needs for the coming decade so that a planned programme of development of professional trainers can take place.</p> <p>1.3. Revision of the JOPTC strategic plan.</p>
<p><u>Result 2</u></p> <p>The JOPTC curriculum is re-designed in the areas of pre and in-service training provided to the Judiciary, Prosecutors and other justice professionals.</p>	<p>2.1. Revision of curricula, syllabus, training materials and manuals, drafting of trainers' manuals and identification of best practices for the future.</p> <p>2.2. Identification of any new specialised training courses needs for the pre and on-the-job training of the justice professionals and the required resources.</p> <p>2.3. Organisation of lectures or courses based on the main findings, on comparative law (constitutional, administrative, civil and criminal law) and other technical areas such as bankruptcy, financial transactions, human rights, the application of international law in the domestic legal arena, election dispute resolution, terrorism law, alternative dispute resolution.</p> <p>2.4. Ad hoc assistance for the production of bench books and related training of judges and prosecutors on how to use them.</p> <p>2.5. Development of linkages and exchange arrangements with an EU-ACP justice institution and/or university.</p>
<p><u>Result 3</u></p> <p>Number of JOPTC trainers has been increased and all have been up-skilled through TOT courses.</p>	<p>3.1. Training of the existing cadre of trainers through medium or short-term training programmes by external experts to up-grade their qualifications.</p> <p>3.2. Regular up-dating and refreshment courses for trainers.</p>
<p><u>Result 4</u></p> <p>Research capacity of the JOPTC on training methodology is established</p>	<p>4.1. Assistance in establishing the research capacity of the JOPTC relevant to training methods and cases-based research in the justice system.</p>
<p><u>Result 5</u></p> <p>New training facilities are constructed</p>	<p>5.1 Construction of a new training facility for the JOPTC based on the outcome of the architectural survey.</p>
<p><u>Result 6</u></p>	<p>6.1. Procurement of training aids and materials (PCs,</p>

Training equipment, materials and aids are procured and installed.	audio-visual and related-equipment, furniture and software).
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3.3. Risks and Assumptions

Assumptions:

- The continuation or sustainability of other justice system reform programs on efficiency and effectiveness
- Low turn-over of judges and prosecutors
- Low turn-over of trainers
- Competent TAs available on the market for the training component
- Land provided allowing the construction of an adequate building
- No major increase in the construction costs in the country

<u>Risks</u>	<u>Risks mitigation</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in implementation and procurement • Increasing construction cost • Increasing equipment costs 	<p>In order to speed up implementation, start-up TAs will be recruited under TCF, both for the training and works components of the project, prior to the signature of the Financing Agreement.</p> <p>Budget calculations have taken into account price increases.</p>

Sustainability

The JOPTC came into being in 2003 through a Government Proclamation (no.364/2003) to address the need to establish a structure aimed at providing training to justice professionals. Since then its budget has been fully funded by the GoE which will continue to provide funds for the running costs and maintenance of the training centre, including the new training facilities built in the framework of this project.

Both types of contributions (training and construction) to be provided by the project will only add to and improve the already existing capacity of JOPTC to perform its tasks.

3.4. Cross-cutting Issues

Good governance, human rights and gender equality are naturally embedded in any improvement of the quality of justice delivery to Ethiopian citizens.

During the detailed formulation of the training component for the launching of the service contract, gender equality will be given special focus both as a cross-cutting issue in all JOPTC courses and through the inclusion of a specific course for judges and prosecutors on how to deal with gender related crimes.

Environmental impact issues are becoming a major cause for concern in Ethiopia. Economic growth is also the source of increasing pollution and degradation of ecosystems. Correct interpretation of existing laws on land tenure, forestry and environment in general are increasingly important in order to ensure the delivery of a justice respectful of the environment and not hostage to economic interests.

3.5. Stakeholders

The JOPTC mainly provides the initial training provided for newly appointed judges and prosecutors, the in-service training by way of upgrading the judges and prosecutors' knowledge and skills, as well as to acquaint them with new developments. In addition, the JOPTC also holds special training programmes for professions closely related with the justice sector i.e. registrars, court clerks, government office advocates and the police.

In terms of its organisational capacity the JOPTC is a very well run institution. The Centre is an autonomous entity being accountable to the Federal Supreme Court. Currently there are six regional training centres whose programmes are run in co-ordination with the JOPTC. By enhancing and strengthening the capacity of the federal JOPTC, the project will automatically serve the purpose of improving the quality of the service and trainers of the other six regional training centres whose courses are shaped and formulated by the federal training centre. It should be noted that the six regional centres do not need an upgrade of the facilities; however they are lacking proper ICT facilities and the libraries need improvement. This will be taken into account during the project's implementation under the activity relating to provision of equipment.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of Implementation

The overall proposed mode of implementation is partially decentralised management.

The overall responsibility for the implementation will lie with the National Authorising Officer, Ministry of Economic and Development (MoFED). For this particular project MoFED will partially delegate its powers to the implementing agency, the Federal Supreme Court.

A Financing Agreement will be signed between the EC and the Government of Ethiopia. The programme will be implemented through a service contract for the training component, works and service (supervision) contracts for the infrastructure component and a programme estimate (direct decentralised operations) for the part relating to procurement of equipment and other operating costs (400.000 euro).

In the preparation phase, anticipating the signature of the Financing Agreement, TAs recruited under the TCF will assist the Federal Supreme Court in carrying out the architectural survey and in drafting the works and service tenders.

For the activity relating to linkages with an EU or an ACP justice institution, the Supreme Court will draft guidelines for a call for proposals in line with the EC procedures to select the best proposal. The contract to be awarded will be a grant contract.

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts > 50.000 EUR and may apply ex post for procurement contracts • 50.000 EUR. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the beneficiary country for operating costs and contracts up to the ceilings indicated in the table below.

The responsible Authorising Officer ensures that, by using the model of financing agreement for decentralised management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the

accounting officer or of the equivalent functions within the delegated entity will be effective, so that the decentralisation of the payments can be carried out for contracts up to the ceilings specified below.

Works	Supplies	Services	Grants
< 300.000 EUR	< 150.000 EUR	< 200.000 EUR	• 100.000 EUR

4.2. Procurement and Grant Award Procedures /programme estimates

1) Contracts

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by 10th EDF. Further extension for this participation to other natural and legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in art. 20 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement.

2) Specific rules of grants

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. They are established in accordance with the principles set out in Title VII 'Grants' of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF. When derogations to these principles are applied, they shall be justified, in particular in the following cases:

- Financing in full (derogation to the principle of co-financing): the maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants is 95%. Full financing may only be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities and in Article 109 of the Council Regulation on the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th European Development Fund].

- Derogation to the principle of non-retroactivity: a grant may be awarded for an action which has already begun only if the applicant can demonstrate the need to start the action before the grant is awarded, in accordance with or Article 108 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF.

3) Specific rules on programme estimate

All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

4.3. Budget and Calendar

The total budget for the overall project will be EUR **4.000.000**. The indicative budget breakdown is as follows:

	Budget Headings	EC contribution (EUROs)	Indicative time frame
1.	Building construction (Works contract)	1.200.000	2011-2012
2.	Works supervision (Service contract)	100.000	2011-2012
3.	Equipment and other costs (programme estimate)	400.000	2011-12
4.	Technical assistance for training component (Service contract) Grant to an EU/ACP justice institution Ad hoc short-term assistance to JOPTC	1.800.000	2011-2013
5.	Audit	50.000	
6.	Evaluation	80.000	June-September 2012 First semester 2015
7.	Visibility	40.000	2010-2014
8.	Contingency (about 8%)	330.000	
	Total amount	4.000.000	

The operational phase has a foreseen duration of 48 months.

4.4. Performance Monitoring

The project will be monitored on the basis of the JROME (Joint Results Oriented Monitoring Ethiopia) methodology which is used in the Delegation to support and facilitate result oriented monitoring of projects jointly by the Delegation, NAO and Implementing Partners.

This will help to harmonise and align monitoring processes and systems in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

No standards indicators are applicable for the DAC code 15130.

4.5. Evaluation and Audit

There will be a mid-term evaluation, indicatively in the middle of the operational phase and one final evaluation once the operational phase of the project is concluded.

With reference to the Programme Estimate monitoring of the project's expenditure and auditing on a six-monthly basis the project's accounts for submission to the Commission will take place.

Technical audit on the works' contract may take place if deemed necessary.

The costs thereof will be paid as part of the specific allocation under the budget line "Audit".

4.6. Communication and Visibility

Visibility will be ensured by having the EU logo on all documents produced within the training component (i.e. syllabus, bench books, reports, assessments, etc).

Special visibility will be given to the EC under the training component through the provision of stationary and manuals with EU logo and publicity through the media for the most important training events (opening and closing ceremonies). A special award ceremony for the best "training participant" of the year will be organised and sponsored by the EC.

ANNEX II

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality through Institutional Capacity Building and Entrepreneurship FED/2009/21439		
Total cost	EC Contribution : EUR 3,640,000 (0.57 % of NIP - A Envelope)		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach – partially decentralised management		
DAC-code	15170	Sector	Women's Equality organisations and institutions

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Despite their valuable contribution to the economy and the society, women in Ethiopia are disadvantaged in every sector. Women suffer of poor health, illiteracy or low education and poor social and economic status. The result is a self-perpetrating cycle of poverty. Their access to education is hindered by economic, socio-cultural and school factors leading to unemployment or employment in lower paid jobs. In the area of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), due to culturally constructed gender roles, female students are generally enrolled in areas that are considered appropriate to females, such as secretarial sciences, dress-making and food preparation, where jobs are lower paid than in areas such as building construction or auto mechanics targeted by male students. Out of the total workforce engaged in the informal sector, 59.9% in Ethiopia are women. This sector does not provide any formal recognition and as a result women have no licence or legal protection. Often they are exposed to exploitation, personal and financial insecurity.

In view of reducing gender inequality in Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) is putting in place policies to address the problem. The National Policy on Women was announced in 1993 and gender issues were incorporated in different national policies. The Women's Affairs Office under the Prime Minister Office (WAO/PMO) was established in 2003. In line with the Beijing Plan of Action, the WAO/PMO formulated a National Action Plan for Gender Equality (NAP-GE). One of the first activities pursued under the NAP-GE was a Gender Situation Analysis conducted in 2005 which highlighted needs and problems which became critical for the formulation of strategic objectives for the sector and the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) in 2006.

The NAP-GE was further developed by MoWA into a 'Core Plan and Action Plan on Harmonization and Alignment' which started in 2009 and is currently being developed in a further three years action plan. The main outcomes of this Core & Action Plan are the pillars of future strategies for the entire Women's Affairs Structure.

The Women's Affairs Structure combines all the public institutions in charge for women's empowerment and gender equality in Ethiopia: the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the regional and district level Bureaus for Women's Affairs (BoWAs) and the Women's Affairs Departments (WADs) in all Line Ministries and Federal Agencies of the Government.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs with 107 employees has the mandate: to coordinate, at national level, the implementation of the country's policy on women's affairs; to ensure that the preparation of policies, legislations and development programs by the Federal Government organs give due consideration to gender issues; to submit recommendations on the application of affirmative measures

and to formulate and implement programs contributing to the improvement of the living condition of needy women.

The Women's Affairs Departments in 20 Line Ministries have the responsibility to promote gender issues in their Ministries' area of competence. WADs respond to their Line Ministries while they are part of the Women's Affairs Structure led by MoWA.

At regional level the Bureau of Women's Affairs works closely with the Regional, Zone, Wereda and Kebele administration in promoting and mainstreaming gender issues across the administration. The Bureaus are also involved in the planning and implementation of projects. They mobilize women to organize themselves in associations. In addition they run a help desk and are the focal persons for all women's requests for support on issues concerning family, legal and economic issues. BoWAs respond to the regions, which according to the administrative decentralization in Ethiopia are autonomous in terms of budgeting, designing and implementing projects.

The strength of the Women's Affairs Structure is its representation in each Government administration from Federal down to the smallest district (Kebele) level in all regions.

However, according to the Ministry of Women's Affairs Core and Action Plan based on the results of internal study conducted by MoWA, there is a need to strengthen the institutional capacity to deliver effective and efficient service. To this end the Core and Action Plan foresees *inter alia* short and long term training, better coordination and harmonization amongst the different entities composing the Structure. The BoWAs from emerging regions are considered to be particularly in need of support. In addition, gender appears not yet mainstreamed fully into all Government structures and policies, which is an additional obstacle to achieving an equitable development.

The Ministry for Women's Affairs is currently undergoing a change process, the 'Business Reengineering Process' (BPR), which is being rolled out to the whole public sector in Ethiopia. BPR foresees a radical restructuring of systems and processes to make the public sector more efficient. The final outcome of BPR foresees a better coordination within and among the different entities constituting the Women's Affairs Structure leading to '*one plan, one budget and one report*' for the entire Structure, in line with the harmonization and alignment concept the Ministry intends to achieve.

2.2. Lessons learnt

In 2008 MoWA conducted three studies to assess capacity gaps of the Women's Affairs Structure, the Women's Associations and the problems faced by women in accessing credit.

The proposed intervention is designed taking into consideration the findings of these studies.

The project can also draw lessons from the EC funded Micro and Small Enterprise Development Project (2003/5) and from evaluations and studies done by other donors and specialised agencies working in the field for some time.

2.3. Complementary actions

Complementary actions funded by other donors and linked to the project are the UNDP managed Gender Pool Fund. This Fund has a limited mandate. It does not implement activities in the regions and does not involve non-state actors. Its main component is research on data collection with the view of establishing a regional data base on gender statistics. Its main beneficiary is MoWA.

UNFPA and WFP launched a joint three years project (2009-2011), 'Leave No Woman Behind', to be implemented in two regions. The program follows an integrated approach in support of promotion of life skills and literacy, reproductive health, livelihoods and capacity building.

The Spanish Government is supporting MoWA in establishing a database and providing training in Information Management System as well as proving training in Result Based Planning and Management.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is rolling out its gender country program 'Communication, Gender and Rights' (CGR) through three annual work plans.

UNIFEM is implementing the EC/UN Partnership on Gender Equality for Development.

Under EDF funding, there are three civil society projects sponsored by the EC Civil Society Fund focussing on capacity building for research and action against Domestic Violence and on empowerment of women, mainly living in Addis Abeba.

Coordination with MoWA and the other donor agencies listed above has been ensured, and will be pursued, to make sure that the proposed interventions are complementary to and mutually reinforcing ongoing activities.

2.4. Donor coordination

The overall coordination mechanism for donors in the gender sector is ensured through the Development Assistance Group (DAG) gender sub-group, meeting monthly and currently chaired by the Netherlands Embassy (co-chair UNIFEM). Latest policy and programme related information from the individual donors are regularly shared and discussed in this group to ensure greater aid efficiency. More 'Gender Pool Fund' specific issues are discussed in the group of donors contributing to the Pool. Although the European Commission is not a contributor to the Pool, responsible Delegation staff is regularly attending the Pool related meetings to be fully informed about ongoing activities.

A 'sector group' gathering donors and representatives from Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has been initiated recently by the Ministry and held its inaugural meeting on 13th of May 2009. It will bring together staff from different Ministries and some selected donors to discuss strategic issues and enhance alignment and coordination. As a new 'player' in the area, an active participation of the EC Delegation in this group will be ensured.

3. DESCRIPTION

The proposed project, '**Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality through Institutional Capacity Building and Entrepreneurship**' (WEGE) will address two problem areas outlined in the sector context: the institutional capacity constraints of the Women's Affairs Structure and the lack of economic empowerment faced by women.

The project activities are aligned to the actions foreseen in MoWA's Core & Action Plan for Harmonization and Alignment, which is currently the main strategic document for MoWA. The project can be seen as a concrete contribution to the establishment of an enabling environment for a possible future sector wide approach for which currently the necessary conditions are not mature enough.

The institutional capacity building will be carried out nationwide throughout the Women's Affairs Structure involving MoWA, the Women's Affairs Departments in Ministries and Government Agencies at Federal level and BoWA's at regional and district level. The entrepreneurship component of the project will be piloted in three urban areas (Dire Dawa, Harar and needy Kebeles of Addis Ababa) and one emerging region (Somali region).

In line with the Paris Declaration and European Commission commitments, no project implementation unit will be set up as the project will be managed by MoWA staff, in close collaboration with the regional antennas (BoWAs) and with support of some Technical Assistance to be recruited with project funds.

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of this project is to contribute to enhanced 'Women Empowerment and Gender Equality in Ethiopia' (WEGE).

The **specific project purposes** are twofold:

- (1) Improved performance of the Women's Affairs Structure to better deliver its mandate.
- (2) Improved skills to facilitate access to livelihood means for selected groups of women in the pilot areas.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Results	Activities
1. Strengthened institutional capacity of the Women's Affairs Structure to better perform its mandate through:	
1.1 Strengthened overall strategy for capacity building within the Women's Affairs Structure.	1.1 Provision of assistance to MoWA to further develop an overall capacity building strategy for the entire Women's Affairs Structure. Provision of assistance for the implementation of 'one plan, one budget, one report' along with MoWA's Core & Action Plan on Harmonisation and Alignment. Related activities to be foreseen are the elaboration of an enhanced communication scheme and the establishment of networks and coordination fora.
1.2 Enhanced M/BoWA's and WAD's understanding and competence in the field of gender and development.	1.2 Provision of training of trainers to M/BoWAs, Women's Affairs Departments in sector Ministries and Agencies from Federal down to Kebele level in the areas of: a. Improving understanding of linkages between gender and development to be able to effectively influence Line Ministries, Federal Agencies and other Government Departments. b. Improve knowledge on how to mainstream gender in different policy areas and Government departments and activities. c. Policy formulation and analysis, with emphasis on Women's Entrepreneurship and Women in the Informal Sector. Trained staff at Regional, Zone and Wereda level is expected to transmit their knowledge to staff at Kebele level. It is envisaged to produce adequate manuals for sustainability reasons.
1.3 Increased skills and competence within the Women's Affairs Structure, in particular at regional and district level, on legal aid and current national and international legal instruments and women's (human) rights.	1.3 Provision of training on legal aid and on national/international human rights instruments. This training will be provided by colleges or legal institutions and will include a Training of Trainers (ToT) component and manuals production.
1.4 Equipment provided to M/BoWAs and WADs.	1.4 Procurement of most needed office equipment for M/BoWAs and WADs at Federal and regional level to support M/BoWAs and WADs staff in the accomplishment of their mandate. A needs assessment will be conducted first and particular emphasis will be given to the emerging regions.
2: Enhanced income generating skills to increase (self-) employment opportunities for selected groups of women in pilot areas through:	
2.1 Improved M/BoWA's understanding of women's needs and capacity in the selected pilot areas.	2.1 Elaboration of a mapping study of women's vocational needs and capacities in the pilot areas through a participatory approach.

2.2 Improved M/BoWA's understanding of market opportunities and skill gaps in the selected pilot areas.	2.2 Conduct of a market survey to identify and analyse the market opportunities and skill gaps in the pilot areas in view of better matching services to the specific needs of women and local market requirements.
2.3 Improved women's business, entrepreneurship and vocational skills in the selected pilot areas.	2.3 Provision of specific entrepreneurship/business development skills and vocational training to the selected groups of women in the pilot areas, based on the findings of the two surveys above, to allow them engage in Income Generating Activities and access employment within their 'home' regions.
2.4 Improved linkages with formal networks, associations, cooperatives and the private sector in the selected pilot areas.	2.4 Provision of a follow-up assistance and counselling service by the sensitized staff in the Wereda and Kebele of the pilot areas, to ensure linkages with the private sector, associations, cooperatives, other existing initiatives and formal networks.

This list of activities is not meant to be exhaustive. Other activities, emanating from the baseline studies, research and the Business Reengineering Process might be undertaken in addition.

In order to reach the target population throughout the country effectively, especially women in remote areas, the nine regions and two city administrations in Ethiopia will be organized into five areas based on their vicinity.

The cluster areas are:

1. Addis Ababa and Oromia;
2. Dire Dawa, Harari and Somali;
3. Tigray and Afar;
4. Gambella and SNNPRS;
5. Benshangul-Gumuz and Amhara.

In each of the five cluster areas there will be a Liaison Officer appointed by MoWA through the regional BoWAs, for the local coordination and monitoring of the activities.

As mentioned above, the activities under component 2 will be piloted in Dire Dawa, Harar, needy Kebeles in Addis Ababa and the Somali region. Budget and time allocation allowing, it will be decided after a mid-term evaluation of the project whether these activities can be rolled out to other areas of the country.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The project will operate on the assumption that MoWA will continue implementing its 'Core & Action Plan on Alignment and Harmonization'.

For the Technical Assistance it is expected that he/she is an expert in the field of gender and development, at the same time knowledgeable with EDF procedures and well acquainted with working conditions in an African government institution.

It is assumed that MoWA will assign adequate and appropriate counterpart staff on federal and regional level with project implementation knowledge to ensure smooth project implementation and close coordination.

The risk of delays in the procurement of services and goods is mitigated through the assistance that the NAO promised to provide to MoWA.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

The project itself is addressing a crosscutting issue which is gender equality.

Concerning the impact of proposed activities on the environment and natural resources, it will be ensured during the implementation phase that only environment-sensitive training measures and resulting income generating activities will be supported. Also climate change will be taken into consideration. The training activities will be an opportunity for women to know about the impact of climate change in natural resources -dependent activities.

Special attention will be given to mainstreaming human rights issues in the provision of training.

3.5. Stakeholders

For the institutional capacity building component, the key stakeholders and beneficiaries involved are: men and women employed by the Women's Affairs Structure at Federal and regional level.

For the economic empowerment component, the key stakeholders involved are the Women's Affairs Structure through its BoWAs and Weredas offices, Women's Associations emanating from civil society and cooperatives.

The private sector will be involved through the Weredas as they work closely with Business Development Service (BDS) providers at regional level. Microfinance Institutions provide loan to women with minimum collateral and a reasonable interest rate. Based on lessons learned, one of the reasons why women's small businesses fail is lack of follow up and support provided by professionals. The Wereda will therefore involve BDS providers from the start to enhance sustainability. Microfinance Institutions are indirect stakeholders as MoWA will lobby and sensitize them regarding the need of poor women to access credit and additional services they require. The project will ensure that links between Wereda, BDS providers and Microfinance Institutions are put in place.

Target Group: women in the pilot areas working in the informal sector - in particular those who are literate and living in an urban setting - and unemployed women registered on the Kebele lists in the selected pilot areas.

At the beginning of the project implementation, a participatory consultation process will be conducted to fine-tune final beneficiaries.

The selection of target groups will take on board crosscutting issues by involving, where appropriate and possible, women with special status such as Female Headed Households (FHH), women living with HIV/AIDS and women with disabilities.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

The project will operate under **partially decentralised management** with the signature of a Financing Agreement with the National Authorizing Officer of Ethiopia.

The contracting authority for the project shall be the National Authorizing Officer (MoFED) who will sub-delegate this authority to MoWA. The conditions for decentralisation comply with the criteria provided for in the applicable Financial Regulation.

The project will be **implemented through programmes estimates** (direct decentralised operations) managed by MoWA, plus service and supply contracts. Some of these service and supply contracts will be under the imprest part of the programme estimates, others will fall outside the imprest part and will constitute a special commitment.

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts > 50.000 EUR and may apply ex post for procurement contracts • 50.000 EUR. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the beneficiary country for operating costs and contracts up to the ceilings indicated in the table below.

The responsible Authorising Officer ensures that, by using the model of financing agreement for decentralised management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer or of the equivalent functions within the delegated entity will be effective, so that the decentralisation of the payments can be carried out for contracts up to the ceilings specified below.

<i>Works</i>	<i>Supplies</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Grants</i>
< 300.000 EUR	< 150.000 EUR	< 200.000 EUR	• 100.000 EUR

There will be a service contract for the **Technical Assistance** to be provided to the Ministry for Women's Affairs. It is planned to launch the tender for this service contract with a 'suspensive clause' once the project has been approved by the QSG.

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered the EDF. Extensions of this participation to other natural or legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in article 20 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement.

All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

4.3. Budget and calendar

Categories	EC contribution (euros)
Technical Assistance - Service contract	500,000
Activity costs including visibility (institutional capacity building component, economic empowerment of women component, studies) - Programme estimates	2, 750,000
Monitoring, Evaluation, Audit - Service contracts	120,000
Contingencies	270,000
Total	3, 640,000

The foreseen operational phase of the project will have a duration of 36 months.

4.4. Performance monitoring

At the beginning of the project implementation selected baseline studies will be conducted to ensure quantifiable measurement of progress in areas where this data does not exist yet.

Day-to-day technical and financial monitoring will be a continuous process as part of MoWA's responsibilities.

The EC Delegation will apply the Joint (NAO+EC Delegation) Results Oriented Monitoring System (JROME) used for all ongoing EC funded projects in Ethiopia.

In addition, independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission on specifically established terms of reference will carry out external monitoring according to the ROM system.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission on specifically established terms of reference will carry out a mid-term and final evaluation.

For auditing purposes, the EC shall appoint, in accordance with EC procurement rules, a reputable external auditor (i.e. international firm member of an internationally recognised auditing body) to monitor the project's expenditure and the segregation of duties between the Authorizing Officer and the Accounting Officer.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Visibility material will be produced for all training courses. All training manuals and materials produced will have an EC logo. Publicity to these trainings will be given through the media.

A competition within the regions and among regions for the 'Best Income Generating Activities and/or Best Woman Entrepreneur' might be launched and a special EC award granted to women entrepreneurs.

Budgetary means allowing, a special event for 8th of March, International Women's Day, might be organised with project funds giving visibility to the European Commission.

ANNEX III

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Support for Agricultural Marketing Development in Ethiopia FED2009/021371		
Total cost	EC contribution: EUR 10,000,000 (1.6% of IP) Contribution of beneficiary: N/A		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach – <i>Partially Decentralised Management and Centralised Management</i>		
DAC-code	31191	Sector	<i>Agricultural services</i>

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Agriculture is the main economic activity with 80-85% of the population reliant on small-scale farming. Rural development is thus focal to the Government action to alleviate rural poverty. Agricultural commodity marketing is underdeveloped, operates without quality orientation with unorganized small-scale operators and rural cooperatives playing major trading roles. Smallholder producers' access to market information is very limited; hence they produce without concern for market standards and could not maximize income. Quality, consolidation and storage/handling problems persist and adulteration of produce at traders' level is prevalent. Due to aggregation problems, market inefficiencies persist at all levels in the marketing chain. In the guiding strategic policy framework (Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), promotion of market integration of the smallholders who handle 90% of the marketable surplus and commercialization of agriculture are viewed as essential to modernization of the economy. Likewise, Rural Development and Food Security (RD-FS) is considered a focal sector of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2008-2013. Support to agricultural marketing is crucial for growth of the sector and the national economy. The CSP supports GoE policy by focusing on reduction in interventionism and the provision of incentives to market players, with support for the Government's thrust to develop market linkages through an improved regulatory framework and provision of entry incentives for the private sector. An indicative amount of €10 (ten) million was allocated for agricultural marketing development projects to improve market integration and access to these markets, with emphasis on private sector-based trade in inputs and marketing of agricultural outputs.

This proposal hence acts on the PASDEP requirements of building capacity in agricultural marketing institutions, establishing an agricultural marketing information system, strengthening quality orientation, control and standards, reinforcing of cooperatives and capacity development of private traders and investors thereby modernizing and strengthening the agricultural commodity exchange system in view of generating better return to producers.

2.2. Lessons learnt

This document responds to Government initiative to improve and extend pilot market information systems across the whole of Ethiopia and to modernize agricultural marketing. Project design draws on literature highlighting market inefficiencies, guidance received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), and lessons learnt from the IFAD-supported Agricultural Marketing Improvement Programme (AMIP; 2006 – 2013) and other similar Programmes and the experiences, and internal development plan of the Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE). Advice received from two consultative forums of stakeholders sharpened the proposed intervention areas.

The newly established Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX), the success of which largely depends on the presence of known origin aggregate standard agricultural commodities and the opening of export outlets, all increased the need for quality and standard products.

The project is hence designed in the belief that, when armed with information on demand, quality, product standards and grades and respective up to date prices, suitably organized small-scale producers and market operators will be able to exploit their identified comparative advantage.

2.3. Complementary actions

Three complementary actions are the Private Sector Development & Trade under the Engineering Capacity Development Programme (10th EDF); the work of IFAD and the future plan of the World Bank which may involve a consortium of donors. Due to some interlinked activities, the proposed project has foreseen linkages with the private sector development and trade Programme. AMIP, supported by IFAD is designed to increase the efficiency of agricultural marketing through institutional development at the Federal level and in six regions, and development of market infrastructure in 200 woredas based on a line of credit administered by the Development Bank of Ethiopia to be operationalized in 2009. This project is in harmony with the AMIP plan and implementation may involve collaboration in the AMIP targeted woredas. Under the framework of the RED&FS¹, the World Bank, in collaboration with the EC, other donors and the GoE is prioritizing the areas and commodities for intervention of a proposed Agricultural Growth Programme (AGP). The International Trade Centre has been assisting MoARD to develop a strategy for spices promotion and, if prioritized, they could be included in the project scope; similarly the Dutch NGO (SNV) has been active in supporting Ethiopian honey penetration into the EU market and in oilseed development and seed production.

2.4. Donor coordination

Part of the concept for the project came from Government /Donor group discussions within a RED&FS Technical Committee for Agricultural Growth (TCAG). The proposals build on the guidance thus generated and offer potential to provide prototypes of success that may be scaled up with the future resources available to the AGP. The Netherlands and Canada are early subscribers to TCAG. Alongside national institutions, the following donors/multi-lateral organizations engaged, in one way or the other, in marketing improvement endeavors, have actively participated in the consultation and planning process: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Food Policy Research Institute, Netherlands Government, USAID, World Bank, and World Food Programme.

Moreover, the Programme will take necessary action to coordinate and cooperate with 10th EDF livestock development project for Ethiopia and regional Programmes including (a) the planned Pesticide Initiative Programme (PIP II) which aims to enhance the capacities of the fruit and vegetable exporters of the ACP countries through Food Safety & Quality Management, (b) the all ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme which aims to Strengthen Food Safety Systems through SPS measures in ACP countries and (c) Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP II) which is active in regional trade and trade-related areas.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: To contribute towards increased income and reduced poverty of smallholder farmers through enhanced integration into agricultural commodity markets.

¹ The RED&FS is the institutional forum where the Government of Ethiopia and Donors discuss and plan future strategies and interventions in the agricultural sector

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1): Enhanced national capacity for quality standards and safety analysis of primary and processed agricultural products through updating standards to internationally accepted levels.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2): Functional agriculture and livestock market information system developed and, production, assembly and marketing of standard agricultural commodities promoted.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Result 1.1 (SO1): The Ethiopian Standardization system for agricultural commodities and products updated and implemented by adopting Standards from CODEX Alimentarius, International Plant Protection Council (IPPC) and the International Organization of Epizootics (OIE).

Activities

- 1.1.1 Carry out spatial analysis and prioritize the standards, drafting, gazetting and, consultation, proclamation;
- 1.1.2 Procure service provider, systems analysis and systems design, procurement and installation of hardware and software; operators' training;
- 1.1.3 Determine target groups, devise strategy, procure equipment, establish outreach partnerships and, promote and obtain feedback.

Result 1.2 (SO1): Enhanced and functional capacity for quality and safety analysis of primary and processed agricultural products, conforming to international requirements set by the International Standards Organization (ISO).

Activities

- 1.2.1 Conduct human resources and equipment needs assessment, develop tender dossiers, procure, install and commission equipment; train operators; systems implementation and maintenance;
- 1.2.2 Identify best practice, procure accreditation services, determine adoption timetable, implement human resources development plan.

Result 2.1 (SO2): Increased dissemination of national, regional and, international market information on identified key agricultural commodities, livestock and major agricultural inputs established and sustained.

Activities

- 2.1.1 National rural spatial and infrastructure analysis, procure service provider, systems analysis and systems design, determine placement and investment and operating budgets of Ticker and Kiosk installations;
- 2.1.2 Establish data collection processes and train data collectors, civil works procurement for information Kiosks and installation, procure and install hardware and software; operator recruitment and training;
- 2.1.3 System maintenance; Design and implement performance evaluation system, carry out impact assessment and implement modifications.

Result 2.2 (SO2): Market information generated by relevant bodies reaches farmers and traders and their capacity to analyze, interpret and use the information enhanced.

Activities

- 2.2.1 Capacity assessment and stakeholder analysis; devise capacity strengthening programme and develop and agree action plans with Agricultural Technique and Vocational and Educational Training Colleges (ATVETs) and Kiosks teams/local bodies;
- 2.2.2 Procure human resources, equipment, materials and media programming to implement the plans; Implement ATVET Training of Trainer (ToT) and farmer training at electronic Ticker and Kiosk levels;
- 2.2.3 Undertake M&E; assess uptake; implement modifications.

Result 2.3 (SO2): Quality standards adopted by producers and the trade.

Activities

- 2.3.1 Assess current practices and carry out gap analysis and stakeholder analysis, devise capacity building programme and curriculums with ATVET; procure equipment, materials and human resources; implement regular media programming;
- 2.3.2 Implement ATVET Training of Trainers and farmer training at Ticker and Kiosk levels, mass produce posters;
- 2.3.3 Undertake M&E; assess uptake; implement modifications.

Result 2.4 (SO2): Physical capacity of smallholder farmers to meet quality and quantity standards for trading, delivery, warehouse receipting reinforced and applied.

Activities

- 2.4.1(a) Assess the accessibility and cost of seed of required improved crop varieties that comply with the promoted Standards and grades. Devise and formally agree to a Master Plan for sustainable provision of improved seed at cooperative and union level;
- 2.4.1(b) Assess current infrastructure and practices and carry out gap analysis and stakeholder analysis; devise master plan for equipment and technical capacity strengthening, develop action plans and identify human resources required;
- 2.4.2 Establish model sustainable improved seed production and supply system for pilot grains in pilot zones. Procure screening and moisture measurement and other post harvest handling equipment. Install equipment and train operators;
- 2.4.3 Monitor utilization and impact; undertake modifications early if equipment inappropriate.

Result 2.5 (SO2): Organized assembly market centers linked to cooperatives constructed for marketing of quality and standard commodities.

Activities

- 2.5.1 Assess physical assembly needs and conduct spatial and stakeholder analysis; determine geographical coverage for 150 woredas;
- 2.5.2 Civil works procurement and implementation; procure and install equipment (weighing and grading); recruit and train assembly market operators;
- 2.5.3 Monitor utilization and impact; undertake modifications early if equipment found to be inappropriate.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Lack of infrastructure and rural credit: Implementation must ensure that the timing of suitable equipping as under SO2 Results 2.4 and 2.5 is synchronized with farmer capacity building under Results 2.2 and 2.3.

Lack of known origin seed supplies: The project will intervene to provide localized demonstration of how to produce and distribute improved seed which is basic necessity for consolidation of quality produces. Sustaining project intervention could be problematic in the absence of developing and expanding private sector seed initiatives.

Coordination role of MoARD: MoARD may not effectively discharge its role of ensuring technical collaboration of those public sector institutions involved at federal and regional levels on issues falling within their mandates.

Market distortion: It will be necessary for food aid and market stabilization imports and local purchases including that handled by the World Food Programme and Ethiopia Grain Trade Enterprise not distort the natural market.

The proposal assumes the following: (a) farmers and their membership organizations, due to their price sensitive nature, will be driven by the price incentives and income predictability afforded by high produce quality and the yield differentials due to improved seed use will stimulate domestic production; (b) traders will adhere to aggregating quality standard products, as doing so will be rewarding and, hence, motivated to pay better prices to producers; (c) food aid shipments to Ethiopia would continue to be conditioned to domestic production as amounts needed are determined based on annual Cereal Availability Study (WFP, EC etc) and not randomly; (d) deliveries to emergency sites

would not exceed the absorptive capacity of local markets as targeting would remain production-sensitive²; (e) faulty targeting will be controlled through the Technical Committee (donors and government) that approves and/or advises the food security board on all emergency and Safety Nets food aid proposals; (f) the ongoing policy dialogue with the Government to condition food aid to domestic production to allow importation of only the deficit, while promoting local purchases has been adapted and yielding. Whereas (a) and (b) will be achieved due to SO2 (Results 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4) of the proposed project, (c) to (f) are existing measures with direct positive bearing on the expected project results.

From the Government commitment witnessed in recent years, it is also assumed that centrally planned fertilizer imports will meet the needs of primary producers at a viable cost. Moreover, it is anticipated that production seasons will remain favorable in terms of rainfall and there will be no further changes of mandate of GoE entities participating in the project(s).

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

Good governance: MoARD, QSAE and ECX will be required to apply EDF procedures to all aspects of management of the project, especially with regard to democratic decision making, transparency and accountability.

Gender equality: All members of households, including women, in the regions served by the project will benefit from its actions and it is expected that, by applying suitable design, the benchmarking and monitoring processes will provide evidence of this.

Environment: The project is expected to greatly improve the utilization of and income generation from using on-farm resources and so the pressure to exploit off-farm tree resources may be reduced.

Sustainability: Key factors that impact on the likelihood of sustainability include: a) ownership, b) appropriate technology, c) institutional and management structures, d) economic and financial viability, e) adoption of good governance principles³, f) environment, g) socio-cultural issues and h) gender equality. For each Result area, the project design has incorporated planning approaches under the respective stated Activities for a) to h) above that are sustainable.

3.5. Stakeholders

MoARD is the main Government actor. It guides the regional Bureaus of Agricultural and Rural Development (BoARDs) and Regional Agricultural Marketing Bureaus (RAMBs) administered by the Regional Governments. Through woreda-level offices, MoARD and the regional BoARDs provide production, storage and marketing support to private and organized producers and follow up on input supplies. Similarly Cooperative Advisors/Promoters and Auditors of the Regional Cooperative Development Bureaus work in collaboration with BoARD staff. MoARD and BoARDs in regions where project is to be implemented are expected to lead on-the-ground implementation of pilot projects with small-scale producers and traders.

Stakeholders in the marketing chain include primary producers (mainly smallholders) and their membership organizations (cooperatives and cooperative unions), intermediaries such as private assemblers, collectors, wholesalers and brokers (as principals and as agents) and, exporters (private as well as the official grain trade government agency, the Ethiopia Grain Trade Enterprise (EGTE)).

QSAE is responsible for establishment and enforcement of Standards and provision of advisory services through ten Regional branches. It employs obsolete Mandatory Standards that date back to 1990. As there are no Ethiopian cereal and meat Standards, it applies CODEX and ISO standards on a voluntary basis to give ad hoc inspection and certification services on demand to exporters. QSAE will be the leading institution for the project's Standards component (SO1) and for dissemination and promotion of the use of Standards. QSAE is a public department having legal status with considerable degree of autonomy as enshrined in Proclamation No. 102/1998 which defines QSAE "an autonomous Federal Government organ having its own legal personality". Its budget is directly sourced from

² Reference is made to the joint annual Government and humanitarian agencies appeal based on joint field level assessments.

³ Participation and ownership, equity, organization adequacy, transparency and accountability, conflict prevention and anti-corruption

MoFED and is authorized to "own property, enter into contract, sue and be sued in its own name". It keeps "complete and accurate books of accounts" and is "audited annually by the Auditor General". Proclamation No. 413/2004 established a Standard and Certification Council and a Director General. The Council deliberates on Standards and Quality matters and fixes fees; whereas financial approvals and control are vested in MoFED.

ECX (established 2008) offers a trading platform in wheat and maize, dry beans, sesame and coffee and is expanding its membership base and portfolio and is modernizing the traditional marketing system through price discovery, price transparency, reduction in transaction costs, etc. ECX is established by Proclamation No. 550/2007 as a public-private partnership market institution having own legal personality and wholly owned by the GoE at this initial stage. Its supervising authority is MoARD. It is a demutualized corporate entity with clear separation of ownership, membership and management. Owners cannot have trading stake, members cannot have ownership stake and, management can be neither drawn from the owners nor from the members. ECX has a unique, independent not-for-profit, public interest legal structure. It has an established project management and procurement capability. Proclamation 551/2007 established the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange Authority as an "autonomous public institution of the Federal Government to ensure "the development of an efficient modern trading system, and to regulate and control the secure, transparent and stable functioning of a Commodity Exchange and to protect the rights and benefits of sellers, buyers, intermediaries and the general public. Its books of accounts and financial documents are audited annually by the auditor general.

Central Statistics Authority (CSA) is the authority responsible for collection, analysis and distribution of socioeconomic information including agriculture, livestock and marketing data as well as standardization of methodologies of agricultural and others information system.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

The project approach through partially decentralized management through the signature of a Financing Agreement with GoE, with Programme Estimates (Direct Decentralized Operations)⁴ will be employed. The contracting authority for the project shall be the National Authorising Officer. The project supervisor shall be The National Authorising Officer of the European Development Fund.

The recommended modality of project management will embed operations within existing institutions. A Project Steering Committee composed of NAO (MoFED), MoARD, QSAE, ECX, the Ethiopian grain, oil seeds and spices producers, processors and exporters association⁵, the IFAD Agricultural Marketing Improvement Program (AMIP), the Ministry of Science and Technology and CSA with a representation from the EC Delegation will be established. The committee will be chaired by the MoFED/NAO, whereas MoARD will provide technical coordination of project activities, and due to its mandate, CSA ensures relevance and accuracy of information systems and monitors impact. AMIP will ensure linkages with IFAD's marketing interventions and other similar programs, whereas the association of producers, processors and exporters observes the proper inclusion of the private sector.

Agricultural market information will serve its purpose when production starts with known origin source seed and, quality and standards to be met are clearly defined. Activities contained in the Programme are the mandates of three separate but interlinked institutions. Results and activities framed under the three different institutions have synergistic effect, thereby mutually reinforcing one another. Due to such cross-cutting scope of the programme and, due to the strong need for division of labor to enhance implementation efficiency and effectiveness of such projects with range of activities, three separate sets of PEs linked to each other in view of the Programme's objectives and purpose are

⁴ Practical Guide to Procedures for Programme Estimates financed by the European Development Fund (EDF) and the General Budget of the European Communities (BUDGET) (Project Approach), Version 1.1-October 2007.

⁵ One of the chambers of the sectoral associations under the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce

agreed after intensive consultation with stakeholders and the MoFED/NAO. The PEs to be implemented by the three public departments are interlinked in a way that increases accountability of each implementer as, any failure or delay caused by any one of the institutions in delivering its part, would impose limitations on the performance of the other. The PEs for SO1 will be implemented by QSAE (Results 1.1 and 1.2), whereas the PEs for SO2 would be implemented by ECX (Results 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) and MoARD (Results 2.4 and 2.5). Whereas QSAE and ECX manage their respective PEs, the PEs related to MoARD will be managed by the NAO. Each PE will have its respective imprest administrator and imprest accounting officer.

The visiting Technical Assistance Team (TAT) and a start-up TA will assist the beneficiary in building the capacity of personnel and in the implementation of the project. The start up TA will provide financial and administrative support/capacity building including developing PEs for Year 1 for the respective implementing agencies and building capacities with focus on imprest administrators and imprest accounting officers, etc. The visiting TAs and other technical support providers assist agencies in developing PEs of subsequent years, preparation and evaluation of tenders, procurements, semi-annual progress reporting, expenditure review and preparation of Statements of Expenditure, response to audit questions, human resource and equipment needs assessment, system designs, laboratory expertise, spatial analysis, marketing infrastructure support, etc.

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts > 50.000 EUR and may apply ex post for procurement contracts • 50.000 EUR. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

The Authorising Officer ensures that, by using the model of financing agreement for direct decentralised management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer or of the equivalent functions within the delegated entity will be effective, so that the decentralisation of the payments can be carried out for contracts up to the ceilings specified in the table below.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the beneficiary country for operating costs and contracts up to the ceilings in the table below:

Works	Supplies	Services	Grants
< 300.000 EUR	< 150.000 EUR	< 200.000 EUR	• 100.000 EUR

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

1) Contracts

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons from ACP States and all 27 Member States of the European Community covered by the 10th EDF. Further extensions of this participation to other natural or legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in Article 20 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement.

2) Grants

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. They are established in accordance with the principles set out in Title VII 'Grants' of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th European Development

Fund. When derogations to these principles are applied, they shall be justified, in particular in the following cases:

Financing in full (derogation to the principle of co-financing) - the maximum possible rate of co-financing is 100% for grants not exceeding Euro 5,000 and 80% for amounts exceeding Euro 5,000. Full financing may only be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities and in Article 109 of the Council Regulation on the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th European Development Fund.

3) Programme Estimates

All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

4.3. Budget and calendar

The operational phase will have a foreseen duration of 42 months.

Indicative budget contributions to project cost categories are as given in the Table below:

Cost items	Total Estimated costs EDF Resources (Euros)
Specific Objective 1. Commodity standards, quality and safety	2,000,000
Specific Objective 2. Agriculture and livestock market information (Results 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)	4,400,000
Specific Objective 2. Agriculture and livestock market information (Results 2.4 and 2.5)	2,820,000
Quick start up and visiting technical assistance*	200,000
Other technical support*	280,000
Audit*	100,000
Evaluation*	100,000
Contingency	100,000
Total	10,000,000

*Under centralized management of the EC

The EC will manage specific commitments⁶ under which Framework Contractors will provide multi-annual Start-up Support and Visiting Capacity Building Services for a period from Start-up to the end of the operational implementation period.

4.4. Performance monitoring

Ongoing monitoring will be done in the form of monthly briefs and quarterly reports in the format approved during the start-up phase, submitted to the NAO by the Imprest Administrators and Imprest Accounting Officers of the Programme Estimates of QSAE, ECX and MoARD respectively with the approval of the Director General, QSAE, the Chief Executive Officer, ECX and the Head of Agricultural Marketing and Input Sector of, MoARD respectively, with copies in all cases provided to MoARD and MoST. The quarterly report in each case shall also be submitted to the Project Steering Committee, specifically to the NAO (through MoST by QSAE and through MoARD by ECX), MoST, MoARD, and the EC Delegation for attention of the Task Manager.

In addition to this the NAO, EC Delegation and implementing partners will jointly conduct regular monitoring using the Joint Result Oriented Monitoring System of the NAO and the Delegation.

⁶ Outside the PEs

In addition to the Objectively Verifiable impact indicators, the monitoring indicators to be tracked during this programme estimate will include indicators established by the Project Steering Committee during the start-up phase

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Audit of the financial management of the project will be carried out every year by a duly appointed firm of public accountants contracted by the EC. A mid-term evaluation of the performance and prospects of the project and recommendations for improvement to be implemented during or after PEs and a final evaluation will be provided by an external team contracted by the EC under a framework contract.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Visibility will be provided and financed under the activities undertaken within SO1 and SO2. Specifically, media messages will attribute EC support. Procured equipment and works will bear labeling and/or sign boards. These measures must comply with the rules laid down and published by the Commission on the visibility of external operations: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/visibility/index_en.htm

The budgetary allocations for the respective Activities' visibility actions will be separately presented in each PE.

ANNEX IV

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Improving and Integrating Animal Health Services in the Livestock Value Chain through Public-Private Dialogue in Ethiopia (LVC/PPD). FED/2009/21388		
Total cost	EUR 10,200,000 - EC contribution = EUR 10,000,000 (1,6% of IP) - <u>Non State Actor, public or parastatal body, or private sector organization</u> contribution = EUR 200,000		
Method of implementation	Project approach : Partially Decentralised Management		
DAC-code	31 195	Sector	Livestock/veterinary services

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Overall picture of the livestock sector

Ethiopia is reputed to have the largest livestock population of all African countries⁷ but offtake is among the lowest in Africa. Animal disease is a major constraint on production and the provision of animal health services to livestock owners has to be improved. At Federal level, the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate (APHRD) of Ministry of Agriculture reports the country's animal disease status to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). The National Veterinary Institute (NVI) produces vaccines against various diseases and the National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Centre (NADHIC) controls a national network of 10 investigation centres. However, livestock disease reporting is inadequate due to capacity constraints at *woreda*/district level.

Livestock marketing is seriously affected by illegal cross border trade. However, the volume of chilled meat, exported to the Gulf States, Egypt and some central and western African countries, doubled during the last 3 years but it has been affected by several bans on trade because of disease outbreaks in the region and the need for compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, which have become increasingly stringent. The health status of the national herd is now crucial for the exportation of Products of Animal Origin (PoAO).

As mentioned in the PASDEP, the Government regards increased meat exports as a high priority because of the benefits that accrue from local processing but major policy reforms are needed to address restrictions imposed by importing countries, developing compliance with animal health regulatory directives and standards, increasing capacities of the livestock supply and processing chain and supporting small ruminant production and marketing by smallholders (mainly women).

Policy Framework

The recognition of the potential role of livestock in poverty alleviation has been receiving more attention in national policies, planning and resource allocation. Considerable efforts have been made for more than a decade whereas various issues such as the provision of demand-led animal health services, access to markets, and animal health policies on food safety aspects remain insufficiently addressed at the policy level.

⁷ Sources: PASDEP Mid Term Review, FAO AGAL website and MoARD/Livestock Master Plan documents.

Considerable efforts have been made for the last ten years with a new set of rules governing the economy: decentralization of the Administration, liberalization of private investment through a new investment code has opened up more investment opportunities and has given more incentives to the private sector; in addition, the process of the privatization of public enterprises has shown continued progress. And these reforms paved the way for the good economic results Ethiopia obtained over the last decade.

Currently, Ethiopia is in the process of accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO); the ability to trade internationally in food commodities depends upon compliance with stringent public health requirements to reduce the risk for the final consumer. These international regulations are enshrined in the "Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement" (SPS Agreement) of the WTO which include the norms set by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

2.2. Lessons learnt

The EC has long experience in supporting animal health projects in Ethiopia, including the regional Joint Project 15 (JP 15), PARC⁸ and PACE⁹ programmes. The design of the present action has been influenced by major lessons learned from these and other projects. They are summarized as follows:

- ***The need for focus:*** In 2004, an independent evaluation of the EC's programmes under the 8th EDF, concluded "the EC Strategies were comprehensive and made the right choices for the focal sector. However, the strategies were also seen to be too ambitious, trying to incorporate all of the themes in which the Commission believes it has an added value instead of being selective."
- ***The need to integrate technical interventions:*** Projects dealing with animal health and production had low impact on the marketing-production chain. The delivery of technical interventions to improve animal health requires strong integration with marketing and the policy level.
- ***The need to build capacity of livestock owners:*** Capacity building projects aimed at livestock owners have had greater and more sustainable impact on animal health and production than projects focused on commercial intermediaries, such as animal brokers or dealers.
- ***The need to mobilize private sector stakeholders:*** Previous projects have not emphasized mobilization of private sector stakeholders to deliver services, which were (and still are) widely presumed to be responsibilities of the public sector.

2.3. Complementary actions

The GoE has adopted a consultative process for the sector's stakeholders and donors. The MoARD's National Livestock Policy Forum, comprising representatives of Government, private sector, research institutes and donors, aims to build a constructive dialogue on policy issues in order to enhance the business climate of the livestock sub-sector. The present action gives opportunities to strengthen the ongoing process and is fully consistent and coherent with its aim and objectives. The participatory approach used by the ECD has ensured close collaboration and exchange with the main external financial partners in the sector during the project's formulation. The design of the project takes into consideration the achievement of the USAID's Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary / Livestock and Meat Marketing (SPS/LMM) programme in addition to the RELPA regional programme that addresses livelihoods in pastoral areas, the World Bank's Community Development Project aims at enhancing community participation within the stock holders population in the pastoral areas, the CAADP programme (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) and the ADB-funded livestock masterplan, which is being finalized. EC regional projects have been consulted, such as the regional Inter-Governmental Authority on Development/Livestock Policy Initiative (IGAD/LPI) and the SERECU¹⁰ project, in addition to the various EC-funded NGO animal health care services projects in pastoral areas of Ethiopia. The Support for Agricultural Marketing Development in Ethiopia project and the Private Sector Development and Trade (PSDT) project of the ECD have actively contributed to the design of the final strategy for the proposed action.

⁸ PARC: Pan African Rinderpest Campaign

⁹ PACE: Pan African Program for the Control of Epizooties

¹⁰ SERECU : Somalia Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit

2.4. Donor coordination

The proposed project strategy is fully aligned with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and has been designed within the framework provided by the PASDEP¹¹. Thus, the present action aims to contribute to the results-oriented framework of the livestock sector in accordance with Indicator 11 of the Paris Declaration¹². In accordance with the PASDEP objective to enhance GoE's expenditures on poverty reduction and associated actions, continuous dialogue with the federal veterinary structures within the MoARD and consultation with private sector representatives has aligned this proposal with the existing policy framework. The major donors active in the livestock sector (including USAID, World Bank, FAO, ADB, and The Netherlands) were consulted in the preparation of this proposal and their comments have been incorporated.

Two main donors (USAID and WB) are strongly involved in the pastoral areas. For this reason the present action will promote the approach of livestock corridors which originate at markets located in pastoral areas using them as catchments for the main livestock markets, both domestic and export.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

Overall objective: The project will contribute to alleviate poverty among the livestock rearing communities through measures accompanying the current reform in the livestock sector.

Specific objective: To add value to livestock commodity production chains by integrating strengthened animal health, advisory and regulatory services, supported by effective dialogue between and mutually agreed actions by stakeholders in the public and private sectors.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The project's activities will directly engage public and private stakeholders although the producers, who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the action, will be indirectly affected.

Three main results will be achieved through a series of activities, listed below.

Result 1. Capacities of public and private stakeholders are developed to plan, manage and evaluate services and inputs needed by livestock commodity chains.

Expected Deliverables

1. Implementation of action plans produced by the target groups will identify the gaps and needs, which target groups will monitor with their peers.
2. Multi-stakeholder forums will be formed at each level of the value chain in each of the targeted geographical locations; stakeholders in these forums will undertake project activities.
3. Private sector capacities linked to the livestock commodity value chain will also be developed.

Result 2. Animal health, advisory and regulatory services for livestock commodity value chains are developed and strengthened.

Expected deliverables

4. Ethiopia will benefit from the establishment of a regulatory framework that meets international requirements (as validated by the OIE PVS tool and needed for Ethiopia's accession to WTO) during the project's life. To that extent, the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors for the delivery of animal health services will be defined.

¹¹ PASDEP: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

¹² E.g. the project's support for the creation of a veterinary body, forums for public-private dialogue where policy will be debated, etc; all these activities will further assist the monitoring of results achieved by the project in the context of the sector policy framework in line with shared approach of the main donors (USAID, ADB, WB).

5. The public sector animal health regulatory services will receive material support to strengthen their capacity to fulfil services for the public good.
6. The organization of the veterinary profession will be developed through the project's support for the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA).
7. EVA will receive grants to support services delivered to stakeholders by private veterinary practitioners at all levels of the value chain.
8. Sanitary mandates will be piloted and developed appropriately, which will strengthen the delivery of both public and private veterinary services for the public good.
9. Vaccine distribution will be improved throughout the country, with consequent benefits to animal health and production.
10. Innovative extension and service delivery methods to the producers will be piloted, adapted and established.
11. The establishment of a veterinary drug residues analytical capability within the country will support Ethiopia's livestock commodity exports.

Result 3. A knowledge base¹³ that meets the needs of public-private dialogue in the context of livestock commodity production and marketing chains is developed and established.

Expected deliverables

12. Reports of multi-stakeholder forums, commissioned studies and trials conducted by working groups will provide valuable knowledge of immediate relevance to the value chain
13. Private sector including active producer will produce evidence that will inform the formulation of policies that are appropriate to the sector.
14. The knowledge gained through actions at all levels will be widely shared: training curricula will be updated and linked to livestock value chains which, as a consequence, will be supported more effectively.
15. A knowledge management system for the livestock sector will be developed, which will be easily accessible and capable of being readily updated and maintained by stakeholders after closure of the project.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risk which may affect the project lies in the possible "reluctance" and resistance of various actors to the institutional changes it wants to promote, such as the rationalization of roles and responsibilities implemented in accordance with the adoption of new policies. This may lead to unsupportive attitudes from the stakeholders. This risk applies to all levels, from private veterinarians to community-based animal health workers (CAHWs). The on going Government's decision to rationalise (*i.e.*, regulate, reform and modernise) veterinary services after establishing a statutory body, can be considered as an essential mitigation measure but subject to some risks in its establishment during the inception phase of the project.

Important assumptions are that:

- Outbreaks of transboundary diseases are successfully controlled in the Horn of Africa through regional animal health coordination bodies.
- Ethiopian livestock commodities sold through official channels are competitively priced and successfully marketed (a substantial proportion of livestock is marketed through unofficial channels).

¹³ 'Knowledge base' refers to details of all expertise, models, experience and knowledge within the sector - *i.e.*, the sector's intellectual capital - that can be accessed and applied to solve problems, in turn creating new knowledge by experiential learning (*vide* Kolb's learning cycle).

- Livestock owners offer animals and produce for sale in sufficient quantities even if drought situation reduces animal sales.
- A critical mass of experienced people from the Regional Government remains in their posts despite the high turn-over of civil servants.
- Vaccine quality and affordability are maintained.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

The project will foster public-private dialogue and adopt participatory monitoring, which will reinforce good governance since partners will be accountable to each other. The use of the OIE PVS tool will improve the governance of the veterinary profession. The project will support small ruminant meat production and, since women are heavily involved in rearing small ruminants they will derive sustainable benefits. Improved animal health as a result of improved service delivery in target areas will improve milk production and increase household incomes, which will lead to improved nutrition and health and increased cash for school fees. Other economic benefits will accrue from value addition in the meat commodity chain. The project will stimulate offtake of livestock from extensive grazing systems and from intensively managed highland areas, which will enhance environmental sustainability. Technical advice will be given to stakeholders to enable them to improved measures at markets, in abattoirs and at processing plants, to reduce adverse environmental consequences of their operations, in line with codes of practice advocated by the LEAD toolbox¹⁴. The project will not introduce new technologies but will improve uptake and use of existing techniques, vaccines, veterinary medicines and feed supplements.

3.5. Stakeholders

The main stakeholders in the livestock sector are the following:

- Producers in pastoral and highland areas including livestock keepers, herders, owners and farmers' associations receive minimal extension and advisory services, cannot readily buy animal health products at wholesale prices and, in rural areas, disease diagnosis is not reliable.
- Traders and processors have not launched an effective dialogue between the various stakeholder groups connected with value chains for livestock commodities particularly since the roles and mandates of the public sector have been revised to enable the private sector to play a more prominent role.
- Public veterinary services are under recent restructuring and the roles and responsibilities of Federal, Regional and Local veterinary services have been redefined. They have a regulatory role, and are responsible for livestock policy and food safety.
- Private sector associations are beginning to emerge.

The complementary roles of the various stakeholders are crucial to the value chains on which the sector's overall performance depends. At the various steps in livestock value chains, the proposed action is committed to encourage and promote the formation of associations of livestock producers, livestock traders, private sector livestock service providers, processors and veterinarians engaged in the delivery of private and public veterinary services.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

A financing agreement will be signed between the EC and the Government of Ethiopia. The contracting authority for the project shall be the National Authorising Officer (NAO) of the European Development Fund (EDF) in Ethiopia

Due to the complexity of the programme, aimed at reinforcing the public-private partnership, it has been agreed with the Ethiopian authorities that PEs (direct decentralised operations), grants and a service contract are necessary. Implementation of the project will be through decentralised management

¹⁴ LEAD (Livestock, Environment and Development) toolbox available at: <http://www.fao.org/lead/>

The APHRD/MoARD is the national competent authority for all regulatory functions pertaining to the sector. Since the project’s specific objective is to be achieved through the mutually agreed actions of stakeholders in the public and private sectors - which will be determined by continuing dialogue - it is proposed that, according to their comparative strengths, its day to day implementation will be the shared responsibility of three main partners, namely

- (1) the APHRD/MoARD which aims to protect the public good related to animal and plant health and has the responsibility for the delivery of regulatory services in the context of sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
- (2) a consortium of stakeholders led by the Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA) which is a membership-based organization that represents most veterinarians from the public and private sectors throughout the country, will promote improved delivery of livestock services;
- (3) a Non State Actor, public or parastatal body, or private sector organization that has a proven track record of implementing successful projects involving agricultural value chains in Ethiopia will implement various activities targeting specifically the delivery of benefits to livestock producers.

This approach will utilize the comparative advantages of each partner and will strengthen the capacities of service providers to deliver the services needed by the livestock sector. With the support of a long term TAT, the MoARD will coordinate the actions of the three main implementation partners. In addition, he will provide independent facilitation to harmonize their approaches to project implementation through programme estimates.

NAO will manage granting to EVA (direct award) and one selected Non State Actor, public or parastatal body, or private sector organization (selected via a Call for Proposal).

The service contract for the TAT has been set as a separate budget line; thus, related costs will not be incorporated in the programme estimates.

EC will manage communication/visibility, evaluation, audit activities and a contract for a kick start Technical Assistance during the inception phase of the present action. The kick start T.A will be located at the MoARD.

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts > 50.000 EUR and may apply ex post for procurement contracts • 50.000 EUR. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the beneficiary country for operating costs and contracts up to the ceilings indicated in the table below.

The responsible Authorising Officer ensures that, by using the model of financing agreement for decentralised management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer or of the equivalent functions within the delegated entity will be effective, so that the decentralisation of the payments can be carried out for contracts up to the ceilings specified below.

Works	Supplies	Services	Grants
< 300.000 EUR	< 150.000 EUR	< 200.000 EUR	• 100.000 EUR

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures /programme estimates

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question. Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by the 10th EDF.

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. They are established in accordance with the principles set out Title VII 'Grants' of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th European Development Fund. When derogations to these principles are applied, they shall be justified, in particular in the following cases:

- Financing in full (derogation to the principle of co-financing): the maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants is 80%. Full financing may only be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities and in Article 109 of the Council Regulation on the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th European Development Fund.
- Derogation to the principle of non-retroactivity: a grant may be awarded for an action which has already begun only if the applicant can demonstrate the need to start the action before the grant is awarded, in accordance with Article 108 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF.

All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

The direct granting to EVA will be processed through a preliminary acceptance of an Action Plan by MoARD followed by the formal approval of the EC. *The contract to be awarded to the Ethiopian Veterinary Association will be made through a direct grant concluded between the relevant parties to which the EC will contribute 100% of the grant. EVA is the sole body representing nationwide the veterinary profession, so it has a de facto monopoly situation. This derogation is given in accordance with art. 168 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF and the Annex II (Point 19) of the D(2008)9406 instruction note.*

4.3. Budget and Calendar

Table 1: Indicative budgetary contributions to project cost categories (Euros)

Responsibility	Activities	Modality	EC Contribution (Euros)	Other contributions	Totals (Euros)
MoARD	Capacity building and training, regulatory functions regarding SPS measures, operation costs and supplies.	PEs	5,100,000		5,100,000
NAO	Development of sanitary mandates, clinical services and rationalization of the veterinary profession.	Grants (EVA)	750,000		750,000
NAO	Improvement of the processing activities in the livestock value chain, advisory activities including the delivery of health services to the producers.	Grant (<u>Non State Actor, public or parastatal body, or private sector organization</u>)	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000
MoARD	Financial and technical support activities including studies and internal M&E provided by two international TAs and support staff.	Service contract	1,500,000		1,500,000
EC/MoARD	<u>EC</u> : Management of the T.A contract through a service contract; <u>MoARD</u> : Management of the deliverables comprising inception work plan, first year work plan, preparation of the PE, procurement, etc.	Kick Start TA	200,000		200,000
EC		Monitoring and Evaluation	300,000		300,000
EC		Audit	300,000		300,000
		Contingency*	850,000		850,000
		TOTAL	10,000,000	200,000	10,200,000

(*): The European Community's contribution to the "Contingencies" heading may be used only with prior agreement of the Commission.

The GoE commits itself to contribute in kind in terms of salary expenses, office rent and equipment necessary for the achievement of the proposed project activities.

The operational implementation phase will have a foreseen duration of **42 months**.

4.4. Performance monitoring

There will be two levels of monitoring. The TAT will establish a joint, internal monitoring system in which stakeholders will participate. This will be linked to the public-private dialogue forums. The EC will mobilise short term technical assistance to conduct external monitoring. Key result indicators to be tracked by the monitoring system will be selected at project inception during a participatory planning workshop.

No standard indicators are applicable for the chosen DAC code 31 195 (Livestock/veterinary services) but 700,000 households are expected to finally benefit directly or indirectly from the project outcomes.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Independent consultants will complete a mid-term evaluation review and a final evaluation. Annual external certified audits will facilitate smooth implementation and will emphasize accountability of expenses and effectiveness of activities.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Effective communication is central to this project's implementation. The project's communication activities will use the guidelines in the EU Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions, April 2008, to raise the awareness of the project's purpose and expected impact. A wide range of channels will be used, *e.g.*, briefings, written material, press conferences, presentations, invitations, signs, posters, awards, radio and television programmes, and the development of websites, which will raise awareness and contribute to the longer term knowledge base.

ANNEX V

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Mine Action in Tigray, Afar and Somali Regions 2010-2011 FED/2009/021362		
Total cost	EUR 5.520.000 EUR 5.000.000 (EC contribution) EUR 520.000 (UNDP resources)		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach – Joint management with an international organization, UNDP Ethiopia		
DAC-code	15250	Sector	Landmine Clearance

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Ethiopia's second poverty reduction strategy paper, titled **Ethiopia, Building on Progress: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty 2005-2010 (PASDEP)** is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Mine action is expected to contribute to the attainment of all eight elements of Ethiopia's poverty reduction strategy.

The 2-year Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) determined in 2004 that landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) afflict more than 1.9 million people in 1,492 communities in Ethiopia. Ten of the 11 regions are affected to some degree, but the **majority of the mine contamination is in Afar, Tigray and Somali regions.**

The LIS also found 1,295 victims of mine accidents between 2002 and 2004, with 588 fatalities. Two-thirds of victims were engaged in herding and farming at the time of the incident. Ethiopia is one of the 26 countries with a large population of mine victims, who need special attention.

The government covers all disabilities under one national policy which includes mine victims. Efforts made by the government to facilitate victim assistance are:

- Labor Law Proclamation on 'Employment Rights of Disabilities' to ensure equal rights of victims.
- Revision of National Plan of Action on persons with disabilities
- Rehabilitation Strategy developed with ICRC.
- Access to Rehabilitation Services is under revision where attention will be given on victim assistance.
- National data collection (population census of 2007) incorporated questions on disabilities

Civil society organizations are engaging in various Victim Assistance programmes that provide support for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims and communities in mine awareness programmes.

Since 2007, **EMAO (Ethiopian Mine Action Office)** has been undertaking a nationwide technical survey to review and determine the landmine-impacted areas identified by the LIS with a higher degree of accuracy than that of the LIS. In 2009, the technical survey is expected to provide EMAO with an essential baseline data of landmine contamination in formulating a medium-term strategic plan that is aimed at removing socio-economic impact of landmines & UXO from the communities throughout the country by June 2015. At the end of 2008, the mid-term finding of technical survey reconfirmed that approximately **35 km²** of land is effectively mined and requires demining. By the time the survey is completed, it is estimated that **50 to 70 km²** could be reconfirmed as mined areas and thus might require EMAO's demining services certainly till 2015 with even an increased annual clearance rate. Considering the current cost of operations and replacement equipment, it is estimated that **EUR 30 million** may be required to sustain the current level of EMAO's operational activities till 2015.

In post-conflict communities of Ethiopia landmines and other Explosive Remnant of War (ERW) prevent access to arable land, vital social services, clean water, roads and thereby restrict free movement and local and regional trade. In doing so, they inhibit the ability of agencies, governmental and nongovernmental, national and international, to support post-conflict development and to move from the emergency through rehabilitation to development stage. The added value of the clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) activities carried out by EMAO will promote the following **MDGs**:

MDG 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Through increased access to agricultural land for subsistence farming, levels of food security will be increased;

MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education: Through increased access schools can be rehabilitated or built;

MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women: Women will be included in the prioritization process for clearance and benefit from safe access to agricultural land and water sources;

MDG 4 Reduce child mortality: Clearance will support increased food security and safe access to clean water and health care services contributing to reduced child mortality; and

MDG 5 Improve maternal health: Clearance will support safe access to health care services contributing to improved maternal health.

In addition, Ethiopia is Party to the **Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC)** with a June 1, 2015 deadline for the clearance of anti-personnel landmines in the country. In view of this, the assistance to the EMAO also supports Ethiopia's fulfilment of international legal obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty.

On the event of the International Day for Mine Action organized on April 2, 2009 by the Ethiopian mine Action Office (EMAO) the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) officially declared that Ethiopia has destroyed all of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines. This means that Ethiopia fully complies with Art. 4 requirements of the Convention. In June 2009, Ethiopia submitted the progress report on the above to the UN, which is available in the following website:

2.2. Lessons learnt

This new project is a continuation of an existing and ongoing project 'Mine Action in Tigray, Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia, which comes to an end in December 2009 (EC contribution of €10m). The most recent independent evaluation of December 2008 that conducted the mid-term review of the 2007 to 2009 mine action project, mainly financed by the EC and implemented by EMAO, underlined the findings of the previous evaluations that EMAO is one of the very efficient and professional mine action organizations around the world, successfully implementing integrated humanitarian demining operations and contributing to the sustained and accelerated development process of the country. While recommending continued financial support by the EC to EMAO and programmatic and capacity development assistance by UNDP, the evaluation indicated that increased efforts have to be made by EMAO itself to sustain its organizational and operational capacities to meet the June 2015 deadline under the Mine Ban Treaty. Noting the possible total clearance target of 50 to 70 km² and an estimated cost of EUR 30 million until 2015, the evaluation suggested EMAO to improve both its medium-term strategic plan and donor / partner coordination. The evaluation also recommended Government of Ethiopia to bring the mine action, in particular EMAO's humanitarian demining services and its needs, up on the national development agenda, i.e. PASDEP and to start allocating government's own resources to EMAO.

2.3. Complementary actions

Under the 2007-2009 mine action project endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia and UNDP, EMAO continues its humanitarian demining operations in Tigray, Afar and Somali regions. From 2007 to 2009, EMAO aims to demine a total of **22 km²** of landmine-contaminated land for productive use under the project. Based on the EC Contribution Agreement for the Action entitled *Mine Action in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia (9 ACP RPR 44)*, the European Commission (EC) is the main donor of the project with its contribution amounting to **EUR 9,750,000.00** or 94.5 % of the estimated total eligible cost, EUR 10,321,999.70. UNDP plans to mobilize EUR 572,000.00 or 5.5% in support of the project.

From 2007 to 2008, a total **15,894,909 m²** was released by EMAO through integrated humanitarian demining operations to **131,300** people. Combined with indirect beneficiaries, it is estimated that a total of **1,187,016** people have benefited from EMAO's mine clearance operations during the last two years. According to the EMAO's statistical data on the socio-economic benefit of mine clearance operations, **98 %** of the safe land released by EMAO was used by local residents for farming and/or grazing thus contributing to the increased food security and agricultural development. The remaining **2 %** was utilized for housing of returnees and local inhabitants supporting their resettlement and rehabilitation as well as stabilization of peace in the regions previously affected by the conflicts.

The 2007-2009 project financed by the EC is complemented by another support project for EMAO that is being implemented by a not-for-profit organization, **the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)** with support of Norway, Finland and the

Netherlands. NPA plans to continue assisting EMAO particularly in effective implementation of Technical Survey/Rapid Response services and mine detection dog activities until the end of 2011. From 2010 to 2011, UNDP and NPA together with EMAO and concerned donors plan to further increase complementarities between the 2010-2011 project financed by the EC and NPA project.

2.4. Donor coordination

In the past, donor coordination was done more on a bi-lateral basis, for instance between EMAO and World Bank, and between EMAO and the EC with partnership facilitation provided by UNDP.

During the implementation of the new project 2010-2011, it is suggested that bi-annual donors meetings be held by EMAO with support of its Supervisory Board as well as UNDP and EC in order to promote strategic dialogue with a group of multiple donors and resource mobilization in support of EMAO's continued humanitarian demining operations till 2015 and in line with the aid effectiveness principles of Paris Declarations. Interested donors both from EU member states and non-EU member countries shall be invited to the donors meetings. Any official reports produced under this project will be shared with all interested donors.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

Overall objectives of the project 2010-2011 will be: 1) Improvement of food security and socio-economic development in country; 2) Enhancement of peace and stabilization process in Tigray, Afar, and Somali regions; and 3) Fulfilment of the Mine Ban Treaty obligations.

Specific objective will be to increase access to and improve safety in land in mine-affected areas with a special focus on Somali, Tigray, and Afar regions.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

UNDP's 2010-2011 support in mine action to assist Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) to continue fulfilling its role as the national humanitarian demining operator in Ethiopia from January 2010 to June 2011.

The **results** that Implementing Agency EMAO with support of UNDP is expected to deliver through this project will be:

- 1) The surface of land released through humanitarian demining increased (It is estimated that a total of **7.5 km²** of land will be cleared by EMAO operations in this project);
- 2) People living close to areas where clearance operations are taking place adopt safer behaviors (It is estimated 75,000 people will receive EMAO's mine risk education sessions during 18 months);

- 3) EMAO operations productivity and quality improved and maintained within IMAS and ENMAS;
- 4) EMAO overall management and technical capacity improved (resource mobilization, external relations/communication, reporting, IMSMA, and new technologies);
- 5) An upgraded comprehensive national database in place and regularly utilized for analysis, planning and reporting; and
- 6) EMAO's Strategy / Action Plan to 2015 approved by EMAO's Supervisory Board to comply with MBT obligations.

The planned main activities will include:

- 1) **Manual demining and mechanical ground preparation** integrated with Mine Detection Dog and Technical Survey / Rapid Response activities supported by NPA: This will include mine clearance task prioritization, organization of clearance activities in the priority areas, actual integrated demining operations, completion of reporting and release of safe land to the communities for immediate productive use. Administrative and logistical support as well as monitoring and evaluation services will also be provided from headquarters and branch office.
- 2) **Mine risk education and community liaison (MRE/CL) activities:** This will entail provision of mine risk education and community liaison services in and around the areas where EMAO's mine clearance operations take place before, during and after such operations. It will be critical for MRE/CL teams to timely gather data on the socio-economic benefit of mine clearance operations in order to demonstrate how and how much EMAO's demining operations has contributed to the development outcomes of the country. Administrative and logistical support as well as monitoring and evaluation services will also be provided from headquarters and branch office.
- 3) **Quality Assurance:** Internal Quality Assurance teams of EMAO will be accompanying field operations and monitor the overall quality and safety of EMAO operations. Weekly Quality Assurance reports will be submitted directly to the Director-General of EMAO from the Quality Assurance professionals with detailed observations on technical and administrative issues concerning operations, along with the recommendations for action to be taken by the senior management so as to ensure EMAO's strict operational adherence to the Standard Operating Procedures and the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- 4) **Capacity building and programmatic support:** UNDP will continue providing EMAO with services in programmatic advice, project quality assurance, capacity building and strategic partnering and resource mobilization. Support will particularly focus on strategic partnering & resource mobilization, external relations/communication, reporting, IMSMA, and adoption of new technologies.
- 5) **Implementation of IMSMA and effective IMSMA operation:** With support of an expert, EMAO will technically develop its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to the highest standard that is currently established in the concerned field and train national staff members of EMAO on the effective management of IMSMA for effective strategic and operational planning and reporting.

- 6) Preparation and submission of **EMAO Strategic Plan for 2015** to Supervisory Board: This will include preparation and submission to the Supervisory Board of EMAO's Strategic Plan that outlines its strategies to meet the June 2015 deadline established by the Mine Ban Treaty for Ethiopia based on the data provided by the completed nationwide technical survey.

Activity Time Table:

Activity	2010				2011			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
1. Manual demining	→				→			
2. Mine Risk Education	→				→			
3. Quality assurance	→				→			
4. Capacity building	→				→			
5. IMSMA Implement.	→				→			
6. Strategic planning	→							

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Main risk and critical assumption of the project are 1) the required amount of funding will be made available by other donors and/or the Ethiopian government to this multi-donor action; in case that insufficient funds will be provided there will be a financial gap after implementation of this project, which will prevent Ethiopia to reach the deadline of mine clearance by 2015 which is postulated in the Mine Ban Treaty 2) the security situation in the respective regions of Ethiopia remains sufficiently stable to implement the planned activities; and 3) NPA continues to provide EMAO Technical Survey / Rapid Response teams and Mine Detection Dog teams with financial support and technical advice. In the case that those critical assumptions do not hold true, the planned activities may be reviewed and adjusted by NAO/EMAO and UNDP in consultation and agreement with donors, in particular the EC.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

The following cross cutting issues namely sustainability, gender and environment have been taken into consideration in formulating this project and are expected to continue guiding this project from implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

Sustainability:

EMAO is found to be an efficient and professional mine action organization established by the Government in 2001. The good operational capacity of the organization is again confirmed and the cost efficiency of its demining operations favourably compares with other mine action centres operating in other mine affected countries.

UNDP has closely followed the demining activities over the last year and has given valuable support to EMAO and will continue doing so. The positive impact of the project 2007 to 2009 has been underlined by local authorities and communities interviewed during the evaluation which will allow the Government to further integrate and consider mine actions in its development policy. Discussions are

underway between UNDP/EMAO with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) on the inclusion of humanitarian demining operations in the new PASDEP, Ethiopia's overall poverty reduction strategy.

To get a chance to achieve compliance with the MBT in 2015, it is considered that EMAO will need a minimum of EUR 30 million to operate from 2010 until 2015. Besides the EC allocation of EUR 5 million for 2010-2011, supplementary financial contribution is expected to be mobilised through coordination in the sector and other donors.

While continued financial and in-kind support from international donors will help EMAO sustain ongoing humanitarian demining activities in the communities, it is critical for EMAO together with its Supervisory Board and UNDP to increase its efforts in mainstreaming its demining and mine risk education services into Ethiopia's national development planning. De-mining operations should be taken into account in the federal budget, in order to ensure financial sustainability of EMAO and its operations till 2015.

It has been noted that the government of Ethiopia indeed contributed to the implementation of EMAO's humanitarian demining operations by taking a loan of US\$ 15 million from the World Bank during the critical period of 2001 to 2006. Yet further support from the government of Ethiopia seems to be indispensable to ensure the operational sustainability of EMAO till 2015, the mine clearance deadline set for Ethiopia under the Mine Ban Treaty.

Under the project, in close cooperation with relevant partners, in particular the EC, UNDP will provide EMAO with services in project quality assurance, capacity development, programmatic advice and strategic partnering and resource mobilization. UNDP will continue providing those services in light of the guiding principle of sustainability. UNDP possesses proven track record in providing quality services in those areas of assistance to EMAO during the ongoing EC-financed project 2007 to 2009, as reported by the EC Mid-term Evaluation of December 2008.

Gender equality:

As men, women, boys and girls often have distinct roles and responsibilities within a mine-affected community, their exposure to and knowledge of any possible mine/ERW threats differs. EMAO's Mine Action personnel therefore work to collect accurate information from surveying and mapping for prioritizing clearance. During this project EMAO Mine Risk Education/community liaison and clearance teams will use the opportunity to collect quality, up-to-date gender disaggregated data in terms of the impacted community demographic as well as victim data. Information from NGOs and other UN agencies can and will be used to improve the awareness of the national authorities of the needs of men and women, boys and girls, in the area of operation of the project.

Environment:

Demining operations are undertaken by EMAO according to the International Mine Action Standards. Complying with the standards, EMAO chooses and applies appropriate technologies in removing and destroying landmines from land. The land

cleared of mines and UXO are to be handed over to the local communities for immediate productive use. So application of technologies and methodologies that are environmentally friendly is of utmost importance in EMAO's humanitarian demining work.

3.5. Stakeholders

As in the 2007-2009 project, **UNDP**, in the context of a contribution agreement with the EC, will be the implementing partner of the 2010-2011 project and will work closely with EMAO. The national demining operator, EMAO is the sole humanitarian demining operator active in Ethiopia. EMAO was established by the Council of Ministers' Decree of February 2001 as a civilian entity originally under the Office of Prime Minister. At present **Minister of Federal Affairs** is responsible for EMAO, while an inter-ministerial **Supervisory Board** chaired by the Minister of National Defence approves the strategies and work plans of EMAO's demining programme. In addition, EMAO also reports to **the parliament** periodically.

EMAO's demining operations is planned and prioritized at the regional and community level in consultation with **regional and local administrations** (regions, woredas, kebeles) for maximum economic impact. EMAO is always in very close contact with **the local community leaders** to ensure that the demining work is being conducted at the right places for allowing access to farming and grazing land and contributing to resettlement and food security at regional and community level. In this planning & prioritization process as well as in the process of releasing the land that have been cleared of mines/UXO, EMAO's MRE & community liaison personnel will play critical roles through its MRE and liaison activities in the communities surrounding EMAO's operational sites.

As a result of six years of international capacity development support, EMAO's operational capability currently consists of five manual clearance companies and their affiliated Mine Risk Education (MRE) & community liaison personnel; 12 Mine Detection Dog (MDD) teams; six ground preparation machines; and five Technical Survey / Rapid Response teams. Over 800 persons are employed by EMAO with about 700 of them working in the field as operators.

Under this project framework, **UNDP**, as the implementing body of the project, will continue supporting EMAO through programmatic and capacity development services. This will be done in order to ensure the continuation of high quality humanitarian demining activities in the most affected communities of the target regions while improving the demining capacity of EMAO.

In parallel to the UNDP's programmatic and capacity building support provided under this project, **the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)** will be supporting EMAO in building the technical survey / rapid response and mine detection dog capacities and their operations. Through the formulation to the implementation of this project, a close coordination and cooperation will be maintained between UNDP and NPA in order to effectively complement two separate channels of international capacity building support to EMAO.

UNICEF may resume its technical and capacity building assistance to EMAO in providing all the identified local communities with mine risk education services. The **Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)** will sign a Financing

Agreement with the European Commission and will therefore be associated in the monitoring of the project.

Since 2007 **the European Commission (EC)** has been the main donor to sustain EMAO's operational activities; Without the EC's contribution of EUR 10 million from 2007 to 2009, EMAO would probably have been unable to continue fulfilling its humanitarian demining mandate, bringing about the adverse effect on the people living in and around the landmine-affected communities. The EC's continued financial support, to EMAO's humanitarian demining activities is indispensable in order to adequately and timely support Ethiopia's fulfilment of Mine Ban Treaty commitments and implementation of poverty reduction strategy.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

A Financing Agreement will be signed between the European Commission and the **Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)**.

The method of implementation will be joint management through the signature of an agreement with an international organization, UNDP Ethiopia. The Standard Contribution Agreement shall be used. UNDP Ethiopia will use **Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO)** to implement the action, which is the national humanitarian demining operator active in Ethiopia.

4.2. PROCUREMENT AND GRANT AWARD PROCEDURES [/PROGRAMME ESTIMATES]

All contracts implementing the action are awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between European Community, represented by the Commission of the European Community and the United Nations shall apply to this project.

4.3 Budget and calendar

The total project cost is estimated at **EUR 5,520,000** , of which **EUR 5,000,000** shall be financed from the EDF, and 520,000 by UNDP.

Categories	EC contribution (euros)	UNDP ¹⁵ Resources (euros)	Total (euros)
Operating costs	4, 619,047.62	520,000	5, 139,047.62
Admin cost	230,952.38		230,952.38
External Evaluation & verification	150,000		150,000
TOTAL	EUR 5, 000,000	EUR 520,000	EUR 5, 520,000

¹⁵ To be confirmed by UNDP.

The operational phase has a foreseen duration of 24 months.

4.4 Performance monitoring

(a) Day-to-day technical and financial monitoring will be a continuous process as part of the Beneficiary responsibilities. To this aim, the Beneficiary shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial, monitoring system to the project, which will be used to elaborate the progress reports.

(b) The EC Delegation to Ethiopia, NAO and the implementing partner will jointly monitor the project through JROME (Joint Result Oriented Monitoring Ethiopia) system regularly.

(c) Independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission on specifically established terms of reference will carry out external monitoring ROM system, which in principle will start from the sixth month of project activities, and will be finalised at the latest 6 months before the end of the operational implementation phase.

4.5 Evaluation and audit

Concerning internal control and audit, provisions of *the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between European Community, represented by the Commission of the European Community and the United Nations* shall apply to this project.

4.6 Communication and visibility

UNDP and EMAO will proactively inform the general public, both national and international, about the progress made by EMAO in its implementation of humanitarian demining project from 2010 to 2011.

In particular the visibility of the EC's significant contribution to the project will be ensured through the following medium:

- The April 4th annual event for international day for mine awareness and assistance in mine action.
- Field visit of partners to EMAO's operational sites.
- EMAO's Mine Risk Education and community liaison activities.
- UNDP's periodical Mine Action Programme Update.
- Official presentation by Ethiopia to the Anti-personnel Landmine Ban Convention (APMBC) Standing Committee meeting on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education & Mine Action Technologies.
- *Portfolio of Mine Action Proposals* prepared by the UNDP in consultation with EMAO and other mine action partners.
- Official presentation by Ethiopia to annual Meeting of the State Parties to the APMBC.
- Periodical articles prepared by UNDP for *Mine Action Support Group News Letters* in New York.
- Press releases issued by UNDP for the recognition of donors' contributions.

- Other EMAO publications i.e. MRE posters, brochures, agenda books.

Furthermore EMAO will be advised to take measures to ensure the EC visibility at the field level as well as at the national and international levels.