

NEW DRT-F REPORTING TEMPLATE

DRT-F 2016 Annual reporting Part A. Integrated UNCT report

General instruction: This report is to be prepared by RCO (or through other UNCT coordination mechanism for DRT-F) on the basis of information collected from the lead persons for all DRT-F policy initiatives. It should be prepared after all teams finalize their individual reports in the format presented in Part B.

- *This report should include all DRT-F Policy initiatives implemented, with the status as of 31 December 2016.*
- *This report is to be prepared after finalization of reports on individual DRT-F policy initiatives (Part B). Both final reports should be submitted by DRT-F contact person to UN DOCO at the same time.*

Country	Ethiopia
Date of the report	28 February 2017
DRT-F contact person	Richard Bailey

1. Overview of DRT-F policy initiatives

Instruction: Complete one table per each policy initiative (cover for all funding cycles). Delivery rate refers to unaudited delivery rate by end of Dec 2016.

Policy initiative title		Social Protection policy and strategy formulated and operationalized at federal and regional levels					
Short title		SPPS Formulation and Operationalization					
UN Agencies involved		UNICEF, UNDP, ILO					
Main national partners		Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)					
Implementation period	January 2015 - June 2016	Funding cycle	2016	Total budget	USD 706,795.29	Delivery rate	93%

Policy initiative title		Women's Health Rights Joint Policy Initiative					
Short title		JPIWHR					
UN Agencies involved		WHO, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN					
Main national partners		Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC)					
Implementation period	January 2016 - December 2016	Funding cycle	2016	Total budget	USD 520,000	Delivery rate	

Policy initiative title		Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia Joint Policy Initiative					
Short title							
UN Agencies involved		IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC					
Main national partners							
Implementation period		Funding cycle	2016	Total budget		Delivery rate	

2. DRT-F Outcome Indicators (status as of 31 Dec 2016)

Instruction: Complete for all policy initiatives in the same table (integrated for UNCT). Include only those outputs that were substantively funded by DRT-F.

2.1 Government plans / policies developed with UN policy support

Instruction for the column "Status: A. Implemented; B. Adopted; C. Submitted for adoption; D. Drafted; E. Ongoing drafting/consultations

Before 2016			
Short title of policy initiative	Title of the document	Brief description	Status
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	National Social Protection Policy	B
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Strategy	National Social Protection Strategy	C
JPIWHR	Draft National Health Policy, 2015, FDRE	Revised health policy	D
JPIWHR	Draft Woman and Youth Affairs Directorate's Strategic plan for 2016 - 2020	Women and Youth Affairs directorate's five-year plan (draft document finalized in 2016 and printing funded by DRT-F in progress)	B
In 2016			
Short title of policy initiative	Title of the document	Brief description	Status
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	National Social Protection Policy	A
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Strategy	National Social Protection Strategy	A
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	Social Protection Action Plans at Federal and Regional levels	Capacity Building to develop SPAPs	D
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) establishing the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking and Other Vulnerable Migrants (NRM)	Standard Operating Procedures for National Referral Mechanism	A
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the Registration, Family Tracing and Reunification of Ethiopian Unaccompanied and Separated Migrant Children (USMC)	Standard Operating Procedures for Registration, Family Tracing and Reunification	A

2.2 National legislation reflects greater compliance with international

norms and standards linked to UN policy support

Before 2016			
Short title of policy initiative	Int'l norm / standard	Related national legislation	Brief, evidence-based, description of what was done
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	ILO Conventions 102 and 121	National Employment Injury Policy	Legislation
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols	Proclamation no. 909/2015 Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation	Legislation
In 2016			
Short title of policy initiative	Int'l norm / standard	Related national legislation	Brief, evidence-based, description of what was done
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	ILO Conventions 102 and 121	National Employment Injury Policy	Legislation, Financing and Administration for Employment Injury
JPIWHR	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	Article 35 (“The Rights of Women”) of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE Constitution); Criminal Code; Federal Family Code; Civil Code	Practical Handbook for health workers to translate CEDAW into public health approach of gender-based violence/sexual violence (GBV/SV) response; GBV Training tools; Advocacy for banning medicalization of FGM/C in health facilities

2.3 National policy informed through improved joint data collection and analysis done with UN policy support

Before 2016		
Short title of policy initiative	National policy	Brief, evidence-based, description of what was done
In 2016		
Short title of policy initiative	National policy	Brief, evidence-based, description of what was done
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Financial Assessment of the Pension Schemes
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Support Establishment of Social Protection Floor Performance Monitoring and Information System at regional level (Oromia and SNNPR)
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Costing of non-contributory benefits in accordance with the NSPP to extend social protection measures towards maternity, family and disability cash benefits
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	TSCTP Impact Evaluation and Cost Benefit Analysis of Cash Transfer Programme

SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Capacity Building on Actuarial Analysis Capacity Building Programme
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Baseline for Institutional and Coordination Framework for SP systems in Ethiopia
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Capacity Building for effective implementation of the SP policy
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Capacity Building and Technical Advice to National SP platform on linking SP policies with policies related to health, nutrition, the urban safety net and the PW safety net
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	National Social Protection Policy	Draft document for design of Institutional and Coordination Framework for SP systems in Ethiopia completed and shared for comments
JPIWHR	EHRC established under Article 55 (14) FDRE Constitution and Proclamation No. 210/2000	Standardized observance checklists/instruments and guidelines for EHRC to monitor the health sector in local language (Amharic) and English.
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Design of specialized support packages for vulnerable groups	Specialized and locally adapted standard support packages for vulnerable groups including victims of trafficking, refugees, Unaccompanied and Separated Migrant Children and women.
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Preliminary Assessment to a Migration Profile for Ethiopia	Assessment to identify the gaps and strengths in migration data management as well as in migration management/governance system and structures (unpublished).
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Migration Profile for Ethiopia, key document to inform a future National Migration Policy	Migration Profile to compile all information and data on migration trends into, through and from the country, on the impact of migration on the society and economy and on the state of play of local, national and regional migration governance into a single document (currently under review by Technical Working Group and awaiting publication).
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Study on the onward movement of refugees from Ethiopia	Study on the Onward Movement of refugees and asylum-seekers from Ethiopia, aimed at understanding the root causes and modalities through which refugees and asylum seekers, who have sought protection in Ethiopia, pursue onward movements.

4. DRT-F Qualitative Output Indicators (as of 31 Dec 2016)

Instruction: Provide succinct description, indicating evidence (3-5 paragraphs for each question). For the final question – complete the table.

- *The responses should refer to all DRT-F policy (integrated for the whole UNCT).*

4.1 DRT-F contribution to strengthened UN focus on integrated policy support and capacity development of national partners

The Joint Policy Initiatives under the DRT-F have contributed to strengthening the UN focus on integrated policy support and capacity development of the national partners. The initiatives have strongly contributed to creating a shared vision among government, civil society, international partners, and other stakeholders and have strengthened the government's leadership and ownership in the implementation of the development agenda.

The initiatives have advanced the development agenda through joint activities, which have synergized and complemented the common objective, and have capacitated the government partners in translating international agreements and national legislation into action.

The initiatives have leveraged the comparative advantages of the participating UN agencies and many of the initiatives' interventions have built on existing activities.

The initiatives' outputs have promoted increased interest among African governments in collaborative approaches.

4.2 DRT-F contribution to strengthened UN cohesion (coordination and collaboration within UNCT)

The DRF-T initiatives have contributed to strong collaboration and coordination among a large number of stakeholders, which is essential to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources.

The initiatives have highlighted cross-cutting issues and thereby contributed to strengthening UN cohesion within UNCT. The initiatives built on each UN agency's comparative advantage and each agency was able to complement the initiatives in its own area of expertise. A clear definition of responsibilities was agreed from the beginning, which guaranteed that each agency was accountable for its own results but did not duplicate the efforts of any other actor. Further, the work process was made in consultation with the UNCT as coordinating body.

Having the UN speak with one voice has also increased the visibility of the UN Country Team as a whole. This experience has led UN agencies to think about future joint interventions.

The initiatives have made UN agencies realize the extent of their coordination needs. As a consequence, a UN Migration Working Group was established. The group plans to open its membership to non-UN agencies engaged in migration management to ensure comprehensive coverage of the issue.

The initiatives have facilitated exchanges not only among UN agencies and the government but also with other development partners. This has been instrumental to leverage funds from external donors such as the EU and OECD.

Joint advocacy within the framework of one of the initiatives has even led to a pillar under the new UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 exclusively dedicated to resilience and social protection systems building and strengthening. The outcome and output suggestions for this pillar were elaborated in close collaboration with all involved UN agencies.

4.3 Main challenges and lessons learned regarding DRT-F implementation

First of all, the initiatives have strongly contributed to coordinated planning and avoiding duplication of efforts. A strong and effective coordination among key sectors and stakeholders and synergy of implementation has contributed to the realization of the outcomes and outputs under the initiatives and increased impact.

The initiatives' activities have strengthened the institutional capacities at federal, regional and sub-regional level.

The results have been key for joint advocacy among all involved UN agencies and other development partners.

The initiatives have also contributed to other existing or future interventions by documenting and analysing lessons learned.

Challenges arose due to political unrest in Ethiopia throughout the year 2016, which caused conflicting priorities of and staffing changes within government and subsequently resulted in delays in implementing activities. One UN agency was forced to find a new implementing partner, which significantly delayed the implementation process. Further, a delay in fund transfer led to a shortened timeframe to implement the initiatives.

Several lessons learned can be drawn from the initiatives:

1. Coherence and policy integration: through joint planning and coherence in support of government, UN agencies have responded in a tailored way to the specific needs of government and based on the comparative advantage of the agencies contributing with complementary expertise in a coordinated manner.
2. Advocacy for innovation: It is important to strengthen the UN agencies' and government's evidence based advocacy. Through evidence based advocacy, we can make a case for innovative solutions, for example by showing that initial costs of a new solution will be absorbed by subsequent gains.
3. Developing national capacity: Capacity building enables government to take over new responsibilities and advocate for sustainable development solutions.
4. Resource mobilization: Joint resource mobilization efforts are limited, UN agencies rely heavily on individual resource mobilization.

4.4 Risk assessment for DRT-F policy initiatives (only 2016 funding cycle)

Brief description of the risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Impact (high, medium, low)	Strategy to address the risk
Low government commitment due to competing priorities	Low	High	Joint work plans; nourish relationships through regular meetings and information sharing.
Delayed implementation due to conflicting priorities due to declaration of state of emergency	Low	Medium	Extension of implementation period
Delayed programme implementation and government responsiveness due to regular emergencies	High	High	High level of flexibility in programme implementation and emergency coping strategies in joint work plan
Delayed implementation due to lack of access to target zones due to deterioration of security conditions	Medium	High	Monitoring of security situation; liaise with partners and donors to re-programme, if required

5. DRT-F Quantitative Output Indicators (as of 31 Dec 2016)

Instruction: Each table should include all policy initiatives (integrated for the whole UNCT).

Indicator	Total No. (before 2016)	Total No. (In 2016)
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Number of joint analytical studies, with recommendations for national policy and international norms and standards	n/a	3
Number of legal drafts finalized and submitted for approval	n/a	2

Short title of the policy initiative	Overall No. of Results groups involved	Titles of the Results groups involved
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	1	National Social Protection Platform
JPIWHR	1	Governance and Capacity Development Pillar
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	2	Governance and Capacity Development Pillar Women, Youth and Children Pillar

Annexes

A. Studies, reviews, and assessments supported by DRT-F

Short title of the policy initiative	Title of the document	Purpose of the document	Date finalized
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	Impact Assessment TSCTP	Assessment of impact of the TSCTP on local economy and social capital	2016
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	Costing of non-contributory benefits in accordance with the NSPP to extend social protection measures towards maternity, family and disability cash benefits	Costing study to inform future programming in the area of cash-based maternity, family and disability oriented social protection measures	2016
SPPS Formulation and Operationalization	Strategic Note on good practises on how to link social protection to social services with a particular focus on health and nutrition	Strategic note to inform future nutrition-sensitive Social Protection interventions	2016
JPIWHR	Strategic plan 2016 – 2020 of WYAD/FMOH	Five-year guidance for performance	In progress
	Monitoring the health sector in human right perspective	Assess the health sector observant of human right	In progress

B. Legal drafts supported by DRT-F

Short title of the policy initiative	Title of the legal act	Purpose of the document	Date finalized

C. Joint advocacy and dialogue initiatives supported by DRT-F

Short title of the policy initiative	Title of the initiative	Purpose of the initiative	Period
Budget Allocation to the Social Protection sector	Budget Allocation to the Social Protection sector	Demonstrate the positive effect of investing in social protection so budget allocation to the sector can increase	2015-2016
Roll out of the Social Protection Policy in all Ethiopian regions	Roll out of the Social Protection Policy in all Ethiopian regions	Translate into concrete key interventions at Federal and regional levels the social protection policy	2015-2016
JPIWHR	Statement by the Minister of the Federal Ministry of Health on the ban of medicalization of FGM/C	Contribute to the elimination of FGM/C performed by health workers in Ethiopia	Process was instituted in 2016 (ban effective as of January 2017)
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Income-Generating Activities Manual	Provide information on the availability of services for returnees intending to set up businesses in their areas of origin	April 2016
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Document compiling standard specialized support packages for vulnerable groups	Established a standard inventory of services required by different vulnerable groups to attain full recovery	2016
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Draft Preliminary Assessment to a Migration Profile for Ethiopia Draft Migration Profile for Ethiopia	Draw a picture of the state of play of migration in Ethiopia, including migration trends, impact and governance, and including recommendations for government and partners to effectively tackle migration related challenges.	To be finalized in the first quarter of 2017
Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia	Study on The Onward Movement of Refugees from Ethiopia	Provide understanding of the root causes and modalities through which refugees and asylum seekers, who have sought protection in Ethiopia pursue onward movements.	2016

OPTIONAL annexes:

- Factsheet / Infographic

- **Article on success story or innovation**

- Success story entitled “Ethiopia bans medicalization of female genital mutilation (FGM)”:

<http://www.afro.who.int/en/ethiopia/press-materials/item/9332-ethiopia-bans-medicalization-of-female-genital-mutilation-fgm.html>

- Related news:

<https://www.facebook.com/WHOEthiopia/photos/a.378888132288049.1073741828.377471332429729/767197330123792/?type=3&theater>

<https://twitter.com/WHOEthiopia/status/826331141267402752>

- Blog entry on “bringing down the silos” (to be published in e.g. Silos Fighters)
- YouTube video on “success story” or “innovation”

DRT-F 2016 Annual reporting

Part B. Report on individual DRT-F Policy Initiatives

General instruction: This report is to be prepared for each DRT-F policy initiative separate – by lead / contact person, in collaboration with the whole team (preferably at a reporting workshop)

- **This report is to be used for DRT-F Policy initiatives implemented in 2016**
 - o *Regardless of when the policy initiative was launched (before or during 2016), the report should cover the whole period of implementation (from the beginning until 31 December 2016).*

Country	Ethiopia
Date of the report	17 February 2017
Title of the policy initiative	Social Protection Policy and Strategy formulated and operationalized at federal and regional levels
<i>Short title</i>	SPPS Formulation and Operationalization
Lead Agency & Contact person's name	UNICEF Remy Pigois rpigois@unicef.org

1. Overview

Instruction: Complete the table

UNDAF Outcome/s	UNDAF Output/s	
UNDAF 2012-2016 Outcome 3: By 2015, national and sub-national institutions start rolling out a minimum package of social protection in accordance with a legislated and funded national action plan	UNDAF 2012-2016 Output 3.1: Development of a social protection policy and strategy at federal and regional levels supported. Output 3.2: Social protection policy and strategies piloted in 3 regions. Output 3.4: Establishment of a social welfare system supported in all regions.	
Summary of Key Results		
<i>Accomplished</i>		
1. Institutionalization and Coordination of Social Protection Sector at Federal Level are supported to build a Social Protection System		
2. Social Protection Policy and Strategy are translated into Regional Action Plans for at least 4 more regions		
3. Institutional framework to support coordination of social protection services in the sub-regions is established		
<i>Pending</i>		
UN Agencies <i>Agency name & Contact person</i>	Main roles and responsibilities	Budget allocation
UNICEF, Remy Pigois	Overall coordination and collaboration with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and evidence generation	296,800

ILO, Kidist Chala	Evidence creation in relevant areas, such as pension, employment injury insurance	250,000
UNDP, Afework Fekadu	Technical and financial support through RCO	159,995
National partners <i>Org. name & Contact person</i>	Main roles and responsibilities	
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ato Feleke Jember Director of Social Welfare and Development Promotion Directorate	Implementation of Ministry of National Social Protection Policy	

2. Focus and Results

2.1 Thematic policy focus

Instruction: Select from the options and explain briefly:

- *Primary focus of the Policy Initiative (select only one and put "1" into 2nd column)*
- *Secondary focus the Policy Initiative (select three to four and put "2" into 2nd column in respective rows)*

Thematic policy focus		Explanation
Human Rights	2	Coverage of basic needs through Productive Safety Net Programmes (PSNP) and access to basic services component within PSNP4
Gender	2	Gender dimensions within social protection policy and PSNP, social protection action plans, evidence generation
Employment / Investment / Economy	2	Public Works component of PSNP, Pension Scheme, Cost Benefit Analysis
Children	2	Child-sensitive social protection approach, social protection action plans, evidence generation
Education	2	Soft conditions on education within PSNP4
Nutrition / Food	2	Soft conditions on nutrition within PSNP4 and cost benefit analysis, social protection action plans, evidence generation
Healthcare	2	Soft conditions on health within PSNP4, social protection actions, evidence generation
Environment / Climate	2	Climate-smart interventions under Public Works component of PSNP
Agriculture	2	Livelihood component of PSNP3/4
Governance	2	Coordination mechanism and M&E framework
Migration		
Population dynamics		
Tourism		
Land governance		
Other (specify):	1	Social Protection/Social Inclusion

2.2 Contribution to SDGs

Instruction: Identify maximum 3 SDGs and their targets most closely related to the DRT-F Policy Initiative - and indicate briefly concrete contribution provided by the DRT-F policy initiative.

SDG No.	Most relevant SDG targets	Contribution
1 No Poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day. 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	PSNP direct support component provides regular cash transfers to the most vulnerable and supports them in covering basic needs. Impact evaluation of TSCTPP showed significant positive impact on poverty levels of TSCTPP beneficiaries. Evidence is generated on how to effectively link safety nets clients to basic social services.
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	National Social Protection Policy is in place, which will be supported by Social Protection Action Plans on National and Regional levels to ensure adequate implementation.
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Cash Transfer programme contributes to resilience building towards regular shocks. Integrated linkages components enhance resilience levels as well. Evidence is generated on how to effectively link safety nets clients to basic social services.
2 Zero Hunger	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	PSNP4 integrates and embraces nutrition-sensitive Social Protection, which is also formulated in the National Social Protection Policy. Evidence is generated on how to link effectively safety nets clients to basic social services.
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	PSNP4 integrates and embraces nutrition-sensitive Social Protection, which is also formulated in the National Social Protection Policy. Evidence is generated on how link safety nets beneficiaries to basic social services.
3 Good Health and Well-Being	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	PSNP4 embraces MCH components, which are also formulated in National Social Protection Policy. Evidence is generated on how to effectively link safety nets clients to basic social services.
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	PSNP4 embraces MCH components, which are also formulated in National Social Protection Policy. Evidence is generated on how to effectively link safety nets clients to basic social services.
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and	Linkages between Community-based Health Insurance and Social Cash Transfer Programme (CBHI)/the PSNP are being explored and it is envisioned to include PSNP clients as indigents into the CBHI scheme. Evidence is generated on how to

	affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	effectively link safety nets clients to basic social services.
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2.3 Key Results

Instruction: Complete the table – one table for each key result.

- Use thematic policy focus from 2.1.
- Put the Number of SDG Targets only.

Explanations:

- RESULT: What happened?
- EXPLANATION: How did it happen?
- EVIDENCE: How do you know? (provide source)
- RELEVANCE: Why is it important?
- NEEDS/GAPS: What remains to be done?

Key Result No.1	Institutionalization and Coordination of Social Protection Sector at Federal Level are supported to build a Social Protection System		
Thematic policy focus	Social Protection	Related SDG targets	1.3
Explanation	The three UN agencies support the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) through the National Social Protection Platform (NSPP) for the Social Protection policy dialog and the design and delivery of a minimum package of social protection measures. The DRT-F initiative supports the operationalization of the social protection policy at federal and regional levels. Annual Work Plans were developed to support MoLSA and sub-national Labour and Social Affairs structures. Aligned with the agreed work plans, all planned activities were successfully implemented. Capacity building activities and evidence generation on social protection was needed in order to fill some gaps at federal and subnational levels.		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
Existing Social Protection related interventions, e.g. PSNP	A joint legal framework was needed to ensure smooth and integrated implementation of all social protection related interventions.	Social Protection Action Plans are to be finalized at Federal and Regional Levels as a follow-up activity to this completed intervention.	

Key Result No.2	Social Protection Policy and Strategy are translated into Regional Action Plans for at least 4 more regions		
Thematic policy focus	Social Protection	Related SDG targets	1.3
Explanation	The Government of Ethiopia recently issued a comprehensive National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), which contributes considerably to the establishment of a social protection system in the country. The policy includes the design and implementation of a costed national social protection action plan (SPAP) and regional specific action plans for bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs. The development of the national and regional SPAPs is based on the core strategic direction and focus areas of the NSPP and the draft social protection strategy already developed. As the NSPP, MoLSA and the regional BoLSAs have limited capacity to undertake such a strategic and complex task on their own, UNICEF supports the government through the recruitment of a consultancy firm for the development of and supports the regional BoLSAs directly to ensure regional realities are reflected in the SPAPS and to guarantee regional ownership of this strategic document. The direct assistance increased the regional BoLSAs' respective capacities and strengthened the regional participation in the preparatory activities of the draft regional action plans that will then feed into the federal one. Awareness raising activities around the social protection policy and strategy have been conducted with higher level officials. Stakeholder consultations with involved sectors have been held and a draft regional action plan		

	incorporating the regional social protection priorities for the next five years is available. Finalization of the regional action plans will be done in close collaboration with the federal level and once the federal action plan is approved.	
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps
Existing National Social Protection Policy	The recently endorsed Social Protection Policy requires a practical tool to ensure smooth operationalization and implementation.	Draft SPAPs are to be finalized.

Key Result No.3	Institutional framework to support coordination of social protection services in the sub-regions is established		
Thematic policy focus	Social Protection	Related SDG targets	1.3
Explanation	The third output is intended to build the institutional and coordination capacities on social protection services at the sub-regional level and to enhance citizenry participation.		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
Existing National Social Protection Policy	The translation of the policy into a policy dialog at federal and regional levels involving all lines ministries needs to be ensured.	Regional and federal coordination mechanisms were not in place.	

3. Outputs and Activities

Instruction: Complete the tables – one table for each output.

3.1 Legislative changes

Output	Legislation for Financing and Administration of National Employment Injury Insurance issued	Period	2016
National partners	MoLSA, SSAs		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	Based on a request for technical assistance from MoLSA, an assessment has been conducted on the legal framework of current employment insurance scheme. The assessment report indicated that employment injury insurance in Ethiopia is not embodied in a single legislation nor is it administered by a single agency. A workshop has been organized to discuss on the draft report and it will be used to update the permanent functional impairment rating schedule and the list of occupational diseases in line with ILO 2010 update and national circumstances. Moreover, a training was organized for government and private insurance companies to create better understanding of employment injury insurance as a follow-up to the report.		
Documents produced	Assessment of Employment Injury Framework		
Main events	Validation Workshop, Training to Government and Insurance Companies		
Methods/Tools used	Qualitative Research, Participatory Trainings		
Comments	n/a		

3.2 Advocacy and dialogue

Output		Period	
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National partners	
UN Agencies involved	
Brief description of activities	
Documents produced	
Main events	
Methods/Tools used	
Comments	

3.3 Reporting on international normative standards / conventions

Output		Period	
National partners			
UN Agencies involved			
Brief description of activities			
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

3.4 Assessments and studies

Output	Impact Assessment of the social cash transfer project in Tigray (TSCTPP) on the local economy and on social capital	Period	2015/16
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	An impact assessment which is a follow-up study to a 2014 qualitative study conducted by BoLSA and UNICEF has been conducted with a purpose of strengthening and testing if their findings are robust and to look at the impact on social capital by developing a social capital index. The final report and the policy brief presenting the impact on local economy and social capital and showcasing the positive cost-benefit ratio of the TSCTPP was completed and validated in April 2016 during a stakeholder workshop. The results show that social protection is not a handout to poor people but a smart and efficient investment for the government of Ethiopia.		
Documents produced	Impact Evaluation Report		
Main events	Validation Workshop		
Methods/Tools used	Quantitative/Qualitative Research		
Comments	n/a		

Output	Access of the poor and vulnerable to basic social services improved. [Good Practice: Linking safety net clients with complementary social services]	Period	2015/16
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF		
Brief description of activities	Ethiopia launched its National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) in 2014. The policy introduces the concept of a 'sustainable social protection system'. Various strategies and programmes are underway to support the implementation of the NSPP, but often these are still implemented in a fragmented manner. The review has been developed in order to inform NSSP stakeholders about how other countries have moved towards a		

	systematic approach to increase access to basic services by the poorest and promote child protection measures. Approaches reviewed include: linking safety net clients to complementary services; expanding the social workforce and the role of communities to reduce barriers to access and installing measures that promote multi-sectoral collaboration; and integrated targeting and monitoring of social protection programmes.
Documents produced	Study and Policy Brief
Main events	Validation Workshop
Methods/Tools used	Desk review and Quantitative/Qualitative Research
Comments	n/a

Output	Non-contributory benefits in accordance with the National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia (NSPP) to extend adequate social protection including maternity, family, and disability cash benefits; contributing to the global debate around linking social protection beneficiaries to social services are costed and advocated	Period	2016
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	A social pension is envisaged in the newly adopted National Social Protection Policy and Strategy. The government sees this as a possibility for those not covered by either the public or private scheme to reduce vulnerability in old-age. To this end, a financial evaluation of the cost of a social pension has been calculated. The first draft was circulated and commented on, and the final report has been submitted to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The results are used for advocacy by various stakeholders and will be instrumental in convincing the government to increase their domestic social spending on social protection and move towards a sustainably financed social protection system.		
Documents produced	Costing Study		
Main events	Validation Workshops		
Methods/Tools used	Economic Costing/Analysis		
Comments	n/a		

Output	Financial Assessment of Pension Schemes conducted	Period	2016
National partners	MoLSA, Social Security Agency		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	A financial assessment of the pension schemes for the public (managed by the Social Security Agency (SSA)) and private sector (Private Organisations' Employees Social Security Agency (POESSA)) was conducted to assess the effectiveness of various system designs, analyze the financing structure under the current legislation, and conduct a financial assessment of the current system under the status-quo situation. Specific strategic policy directions have been set and different policy options identified based on the analysis. The review allowed the government to evaluate the financial sustainability of the SSA and the POESSA. SSA and POSSEA have a mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of the study's recommendations.		
Documents produced	Actuarial Review Report		
Main events	Validation Workshop		
Methods/Tools used	Financial Assessment Tools (ILO)		
Comments	n/a		
Output	Social Protection Floor (SPF) Performance Monitoring and Information System at a regional level (Oromia and SNNP) established	Period	2015/16

National partners	MoLSA
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP
Brief description of activities	The effective use of a comprehensive Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Management Information System (MIS) is currently being tested in the context of the integrated nutrition with Social Cash Transfers (IN-SCT) pilot programme, which UNICEF supports through MoLSA, BoLSAs and Woreda Office of Labour and Social Affairs in Oromia and SNNP. The main objective of this programme is to identify and remove access barriers to social services of labour constrained, pregnant and lactating women and caretakers of malnourished children, and to increase the uptake of these services by the direct support component of the Productive Safety Net Programme 4 (PSNP 4). The Integrated SCT MIS tests the technologies and designs that will allow its future integration into the National Social Protection floor MIS and PSNP unified single registry. To this end, final version of MIS has been installed, woredas have been supplied with the necessary equipment and end users have been trained to insert manually collected data in 2015. The management information systems will operate online but will principally function in an offline mode in case of erratic Internet connection.
Documents produced	MIS guidelines and Software
Main events	Validation Workshop, Trainings of relevant government staff (end-users of the MIS)
Methods/Tools used	Development of MIS
Comments	n/a

Output	Baseline survey for the design of Institutional and Coordination Framework for Social Protection Systems in Ethiopia conducted	Period	2016
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	The Government of Ethiopia has approved the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) as crucial instruments to address poverty among other issues, in the rural and urban areas of the country. Apparently there was an expressed need from MoLSA to have workable institutional and coordination frameworks for the implementation of the NSPP. To this end, UNDP Ethiopia Country Office in collaboration with MoLSA commissioned a study: "Baseline Survey and Institutional and Coordination Framework for Social Protection Systems in Ethiopia". The survey report dealt particularly with the baseline situations of social protection systems in the country. It critically investigated issues from the point of view of the NSP policy and strategy document. The study also assessed the prevailing inter-sectoral coordination; participation of civil society; delivery of services; financial arrangement and sustainability dimensions among stakeholders. The survey was conducted in selected sample regions. As part of the survey, desk research and consultations with key stakeholders were also carried out. Based on the findings of the survey, a functional, institutional and coordinated framework has been designed.		
Documents produced	Baseline Report		
Main events	Validation Workshop		
Methods/Tools used	Quantitative and Qualitative Research		
Comments	n/a		

Output	Draft document for the design of the institutional and coordination framework for social protection services at the federal, regional states and sub-region developed	Period	2016
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		

Brief description of activities	The implementation of the NSPP is possible only through the creation of the required institutional coordination framework mechanisms. A UNDP and MoLSA commissioned baseline study came up with appropriate institutional set-ups and coordination options for subsequent interventions. To this effect, a desk review was carried out to analyse and compare against existing good practices in other similar countries in Africa and Asia. The proposed conceptual framework allowed for a critical analysis of indicators and helped enrich the National Social Protection Policy in mapping out roles and responsibilities, linkages, etc. of stakeholder institutions engaged in coordination of social protection development efforts. The five focus areas identified as pillars of the social protection policy document remained focus areas during the design of the framework.
Documents produced	Draft document on institutional and coordination framework
Main events	Validation Workshop
Methods/Tools used	Qualitative and Quantitative Research, Community Consultations
Comments	n/a

3.5. Campaigns and promotional activities (including brochures/booklets)

Output		Period	
National partners			
UN Agencies involved			
Brief description of activities			
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

3.6 Capacity development (training, organizational change, other)

Output	Capacity for effective implementation of the social protection policy developed	Period	2015/16
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	In anticipation of future roll-out of the NSPP, MoLSA, with the support of UNDP through the DRT Fund initiative, has created awareness and popularization of the policy. With this, a ToT and awareness creation and advocacy workshop was organized for 38 regional and federal experts on social protection, including the coordination and collaboration mechanism. Awareness raising and advocacy on social protection for high level federal government and regional BoLSA officials, leaders of trade unions, employers' federation, and leaders of persons with disabilities, elderly and pensioner's association was conducted in the annual and federal and regional forum. This has enhanced the capacity of staff of the Labor and Social Affairs sector at various levels and other implementers.		
Documents produced	Draft SPAPs, Guidelines for NSPP Implementation		
Main events	Trainings, Workshops		
Methods/Tools used	Consultation, Trainings, Workshops		
Comments	n/a		

Output	Capacities of National Social Protection Platform on linking social protection policies with those related to health services,	Period	2015/6
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	nutrition, the urban safety net, and the cash-for-work safety net programme Developed		
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	<p>In July 2015, the Government of Ethiopia launched the new phase of Productive Safety Net Programme-4 (PSNP 4). PSNP 4 has the ambition to significantly contribute to the National Nutrition Programme (NNP) objectives with the aim to drastically reduce malnutrition. Proper programmatic linkages and synergy must be ensured between NNP and social protection programmes for this to happen. In order to strengthen the government's and NSPP's capacity in conceptualizing and implementing the above described linkages, UNICEF hired a senior nutrition, food security and social protection specialist for 11 months who realized a desk-review of the best practices on linkages between social protection and nutrition in Ethiopia and other countries. The specialist drafted a policy brief with key recommendations on how to operationalize linkages between Social Protection Policy, the NNP and Health Strategy in the PSNP and Urban Safety Net Programme, to guide the NSPP. In addition, the consultant played a lead role in drafting the PSNP 4 Nutrition Task Force action plan and a guidance note laying out MoH's roles and responsibilities in this new phase of PSNP. The finalized paper and policy brief were presented and validated by government counterparts, NGOs and development partners at the May 2016 NSPP. Both documents were also presented at the 5th Transfer Project research workshop in Addis that gathered international social protection stakeholders from 18 countries, and were largely disseminated on international knowledge sharing platforms like www.socialprotection.org and www.unicef.org, contributing to the global debate around linking social protection beneficiaries to social services.</p>		
Documents produced	Strategic Note, Policy Note		
Main events	Workshop Presentation		
Methods/Tools used	Consultative development of strategic note and policy brief		
Comments	n/a		

Output	Capacities of regional governments to draft social protection policy action plans as well as to integrate social protection in to regional medium term plans developed	Period	2015/16
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDP		
Brief description of activities	<p>See Key Result 2: The Government of Ethiopia recently issued a comprehensive National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), which contributes considerably to the establishment of a social protection system in the country. However, MoLSA and the regional BoLSAs have limited capacity to undertake such a strategic and complex task on their own. As a result, UNICEF has recruited a consultancy firm to support the government. This direct assistance has increased the regional BoLSAs' respective capacities and strengthened the regional participation in the preparatory activities of the draft regional action plans that will then feed into the federal one. Awareness raising activities around the social protection policy and strategy have been conducted with higher level officials. A draft regional action plan incorporating the regional social protection priorities for the next five years is available. It will be finalized in close collaboration with the federal level respective offices once the federal action plan is approved.</p>		
Documents produced	Draft SPAPs		
Main events	Consultative Workshops		
Methods/Tools used	Stakeholder Consultations		
Comments	n/a		

Output	Government capacities on Actuarial Analysis Developed	Period	2016
National partners	MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	UNICEF, ILO, UNDO		
Brief description of activities	Capacity Building training was provided to 25 SSA and POESSA staff members to enhance the actuarial capacity of key staff involved in the financial and actuarial planning of the Social Security Agency. Moreover, UNDP Ethiopia Country Office supports MoLSA for the implementation of some activities in view of the operationalization of the social protection policy at federal and regional levels, focusing on the development of institutional and coordination mechanisms, and capacity building interventions.		
Documents produced	n/a		
Main events	Training		
Methods/Tools used	Training		
Comments	n/a		

Other relevant outputs

Output		Period	
National partners			
UN Agencies involved			
Brief description of activities			
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

4. Lessons learned and innovation

Instruction: List 2-3 under each and briefly explain.

UN coherence, coordination and joint funding

The DRF-T funds were instrumental in leveraging funds from other external donors and implementing partners and in facilitating exchanges among UN agencies, development partners and the government. As an example, it is worth mentioning the joint efforts by ILO and UNICEF with the EU-OECD mission to strategically position Ethiopia as one of the potential countries to be selected for the EU SP-Systems Programme (EU-SPSP). As a result, Ethiopia was selected as one of the 10 countries to be supported by this programme, over the next three years. The EU-SPSP is a new EU Action co-financed by the European Commission, the OECD and Finland. The programme aims to support low and lower middle income countries in building sustainable and inclusive social protection systems and support the development of nationally-owned social protection systems in order to provide the basis for universal access to nationally defined social protection floors. The EU-SPSP project is currently providing support to develop and strengthen the national social welfare workforce and analyze the fiscal space available for the sustainable and domestic financing of a national social protection system. The joint advocacy between the three involved agencies will be key to using the findings of these analyses and influence policy makers, such as Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, to allocate a larger part of their state budget to the social protection sector.

Thanks to joint advocacy, the new version of Ethiopia's United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) 2016-2020 includes one pillar exclusively dedicated to resilience and social protection systems building and strengthening. The outcome and

output suggestions for this pillar were elaborated in close collaboration of all involved UN agencies. As we can see, the DRF-T contributed to strong collaboration and coordination among a large number of stakeholders, which is essential to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources. A clear definition of responsibilities was agreed from the beginning, during a joint work-planning exercise, which guaranteed that each partner is accountable for results but does not duplicate the efforts of any other actor.

Integrated policy, multi-sectoral approach and “whole-of-government”

The joint efforts between UNICEF, UNDP and ILO over the last one and half year clearly showed strong commitment and involvement of all three UN agencies to efficiently support the roll-out of Ethiopia’s National Social Protection Policy. An example that can demonstrate this is that Ethiopia’s good practice in joint UN programming was prominently featured in a regional policy brief jointly issued by the three UN Agencies looking at the contribution of the collaboration of UN agencies in the strengthening and expansion of social protection systems in East and South Africa region. The Ethiopia case study in this brief contributes to the knowledge generation and sharing of such practices at regional and global level, and promotes increased interest among African governments in these collaborative approaches. Moreover, there has been an improved understanding of how, practically speaking, international partners can support the implementation of stronger social protection policies and programmes.

In this initiative, the first step to strengthen MoLSA is to identify the gaps and challenges that the Government of Ethiopia faces in the holistic and coordinated implementation of its national social protection policy and strategy. All the above mentioned interventions build on the comparative advantages and existing activities of the three concerned UN agencies. The outputs identified also support the government in: playing the lead coordination role, conducting relevant feasibility and costing studies, linking its different policies in other sectors, and ensuring the right legal, technological, and accountability systems in place to implement the strategy successfully. This is partly done through joint policy dialogue and advocacy at the national social protection platform (NSPP) where the three involved agencies defend common or similar positions and support the platform and the government in a harmonized way.

This joint initiative also strongly contributes to create a shared vision among government, civil society, international partners, and other stakeholders and strengthens the government’s leadership and ownership in the implementation of the social protection policy. Agreeing on long-term political and financial commitments from the government and development partners’ side in order to implement this vision is crucial to the sustainability of the social protection system.

Capacity development and leadership of national partners

The joint UN initiative strongly contributes to coordinated planning and avoiding duplication of efforts. It strengthens MoLSA to finalize and roll out the Social Protection Policy at regional level and builds the institutional and coordination capacities on social protection measures at federal and sub-national levels, to enhance citizen participation in decision-making and accountability processes in order to achieve social inclusion.

More specifically, the above mentioned policy activities put an institutional coordination mechanism in place and contributed to the realization of the associated outputs and outcomes of the one UN programme. The activities strengthened the institutional capacities of the federal, regional and sub-regional institutions for the implementation of

the social protection policy, and this in turn resulted in effectively linking poor and vulnerable citizens to basic services and other rights. A strong and effective coordination among key sectors and stakeholders and synergy of implementation contributed to the realization of the outputs and outcomes stated in the programme. Moreover, the DRT-F enabled systems for citizenry participation in decision making, to enhance service delivery, strengthen system and transparency, accountability and responsive administration for social protection. Furthermore, these interventions help the government to smoothly implement the social protection policy by providing necessary technical and financial capacity, thereby building support at national, regional, and sub-regional levels. The activities build upon and expand on existing work planned and executed during 2015-2016.

Systemic impact and leverage for transformative change

The joint-UN initiative provides strategic guidance and technical support in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the system approach for social protection programmes across the country. The initiative also contributes by documenting and analysing lessons learned from existing interventions. It supports the institutionalization and coordination of the Social Protection sector at the federal level to build a Social Protection System and to ensure that it is properly linked with other policies, with a particular focus on the health and nutrition sector. The strategic note looking at the national and international good practices on how to link social protection to social services with a particular focus on health and nutrition is of particular use to MoLSA, MoH and MoA which are currently working closely together on the joint implementation of the nutrition sensitive PSNP 4. Furthermore, the development of the IN-SCT MIS has an enormous potential of being scaled up in all PSNP *woredas* to manage the data on Permanent Direct Support clients and support social workers in linking these clients to the services they need to improve their wellbeing. This support also led to additional requests from MoLSA to use the same experts to guide them in the larger discussion about the establishment of a central social protection MIS and a single registry.

The financial assessment of pension schemes and the costing of non-contributory social protection schemes are very important for the government as well as for both Social Security Agencies as the last actuarial evaluation was conducted in 2000. Currently, both public and private sector social security funds lack specific regulation on employment injury cover that specifies the diseases and injuries covered as occupational disease and accidents at work, the degree of injury applicable to different impairments (affecting the percentage of benefit), and amounts to be paid accordingly. There is no system of financing these benefits in place. The study and recommendation will help the government to build a system and specific proposal for a regulation in the form of a Directive.

The results of all jointly realized studies in the context of this fund have been and are key for joint advocacy among all involved UN agencies and other development partners to make the case for social protection. As mentioned, the results show that social protection is not a handout to poor people but a smart and efficient investment for the Government of Ethiopia with a high return on investment, both in monetary and social terms.

DRT-F 2016 Annual reporting

Part B. Report on individual DRT-F Policy Initiatives

General instruction: This report is to be prepared for each DRT-F policy initiative separate – by lead/contact person, in collaboration with the whole team (preferably at a reporting workshop)

- **This report is to be used for DRT-F Policy initiatives implemented in 2016**
 - o *Regardless of when the policy initiative was launched (before or during 2016), the report should cover the whole period of implementation (from the beginning until 31 December 2016).*

Country	Ethiopia
Date of the report	21 February 2017
Title of the policy initiative	Women's Health Rights Joint Policy Initiative
Short title	JPIWHR
Lead Agency & Contact person's name	WHO Dr. Fikir Melesse fikirm@who.int

1. Overview

Instruction: Complete the table

UNDAF Outcome/s	UNDAF Output/s
<p>UNDAF 2012-2016 (Pillar 3: Governance and Capacity Development)</p> <p>Outcome 9: By 2016, national actors have enhanced capacity to promote, protect and enjoy human rights and constitutional rights and accessibility to efficient and accountable justice systems, as enshrined in the Constitution and in line with international and regional instruments, standards and norms</p>	<p>UNDAF 2012-2016</p> <p>Output 9.1: Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and stakeholders have strengthened capacity to report, implement and follow-up recommendations from international and regional treaty bodies, councils and processes.</p> <p>Output 9.2: GoE received support to ratify, domesticate and harmonize international and regional human rights and justice instruments as prioritized by the Government.</p> <p>Output 9.3: Strengthened capacity of justice sector to provide expanded and better quality legal services, legal information, legal literacy and effective measurement of reforms in the sector.</p> <p>Output 9.4: Capacity of national human rights machinery strengthened to effectively promote and protect human rights.</p>
Summary of Key Results	
<i>Accomplished</i>	
1. Revised health policy and five-year strategic plan for health articulated and operationalized at federal, regional and district level are in place	

2. Capacity of duty bearers (health workers) to implement the health response to the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is strengthened, in collaboration with the EHRC and the FMOH		
3. Capacitating end users/duty claimers (in particular women and girls, including female commercial sex workers) is supported, in collaboration with the EHRC and other implementing partners		
<i>Pending</i>		
1. Draft of the new health policy has been finalized and is waiting for approval before being implemented. Printing of the WAYD's five-year plan is in progress and will be completed within the first Quarter of 2017. Supporting the WAYD in building capacity on the monitoring system of gender, equity, and human rights will continue until March 2017.		
2. Printing of the Practical Handbook is in progress and the dissemination for use and reference as well as the monitoring of the utilization of the document among regions will follow. Documents for the GBV/SV training tools are being printed; the burning of the CDs is in progress; the GBV kits are in the process of being procured. The Training of Trainers (ToT) for 37 health workers on the rights-based approach to VAW/SGBV (by intimate and non-intimate partners) will be done in March 2017. Staff of EHRC and members of Parliament (MPs) will be capacitated on the utilization of the monitoring tools in March 2017. Moreover, a report on the implementation of these monitoring checklists will be issued and will serve to advise the health sector on improving its standards from a human rights perspective.		
3. Simplified booklet on CEDAW is in the process of being developed and will also be translated into local languages. Printing and dissemination will follow, and sensitization and orientation sessions on the use of the booklet will be organized in the selected regions.		
UN Agencies <i>Agency name & Contact person</i>	Main roles and responsibilities	Budget allocation
WHO, Dr. Fikir Melesse Programme Management Officer	Overall coordination to strengthen the capacity of duty bearers (health workers) to effectively translate CEDAW into the country's health response by mainstreaming women's health rights enshrined in CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which can be read together with CEDAW on certain health rights including harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C as well as the national legal framework	USD 277,200.00
UN Women, Heran Ayele Programme Specialist-Human Rights and Ending Violence against Women and Girls	Awareness creation on women's health rights by translating CEDAW as well as the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia into a simplified booklet.	USD 129,987.00
UNAIDS, Rahel Gettu Community Mobilization and Networking Adviser	Awareness creating on women's health rights, including adverse health consequences of gender-based violence, violence against women and harmful traditional practices to the wider public through mass media.	USD 108,900.00

National partners <i>Org. name & Contact person</i>	Main roles and responsibilities
Federal Ministry of Health, Yamerot Andualem Director of the Women and Youth Affairs Directorate	Support of the development and implementation of activities supported by WHO (training tools on GBV/SV; practical Handbook on CEDAW; WYAD 5-year strategic plan; new Health Policy; capacity building through TOTs of health workers and academicians)
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Ubah Mohammed Commissioner for Children and Women's Rights	Implementation of activities supported by WHO, UNWomen, and UNAIDS (development and implementation of human rights' monitoring tools; participation in the 60th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW))
Plan International, Muluneh Girma Health and Nutrition Specialist	Production of CEDAW simplified booklet on women's health rights and organizing sensitization sessions
ICM Communications	Production of CRC bulletin
Kana TV Satellite and Frequency	Production and placement of PSA showcasing rights of women
Federal Government Communication Affairs Office	Media sensitization on SDG3 specifically on the role of media in shifting the gender stereotypes to advance women's rights
National Network of Positive Women Ethiopians (NNPWE)	Empower women living with HIV on leadership to address gender equitable norms

2. Focus and Results

2.1 Thematic policy focus

Instruction: Select from the options and explain briefly:

- *Primary focus of the Policy Initiative (select only one and put "1" into 2nd column)*
- *Secondary focus the Policy Initiative (select three to four and put "2" into 2nd column in respective rows)*

Thematic policy focus	Explanation
Human Rights	2 Human rights are a cornerstone of this policy initiative; women's (and girls') rights are human rights and they are advocated for and targeted by all activities under the JPIWHR. Access to affordable and relevant health services and to accurate, comprehensive health information are fundamental human rights. Yet, gender-based discrimination, lack of access to education, poverty, and violence against women and girls can all prevent these rights from being realized for women and girls -- challenges are often particularly acute when it comes to sexual and reproductive health rights and safe motherhood.
Gender	2 Gender is a crucial component; the activities demonstrate the importance of gender equality in advancing women's (health) rights by e.g. raising awareness on the adverse consequences that gender inequality has for women and girls. All women have the right to accessible, affordable and adequate health care that takes into account their cultural needs. They have the right to access health care

		without discrimination and they have the right to health care that responds to their particular needs as women. Sexual and reproductive health encompasses a range of prevention and treatment services.
Employment / Investment / Economy		
Children	2	When talking about women's health rights, the rights of girls (and boys) cannot be overlooked. The physical or mental health of a mother can have serious repercussions for the well-being of her child. Moreover, child sexual abuse is strongly thematised by some of the activities with due regard to children's special needs.
Education	2	Education plays a big role as the institutionalization of CEDAW in various institutions like schools and universities by providing orientation sessions on a simplified booklet regarding the rights enshrined in the Convention. In addition, as part of EIC, creating awareness on CEDAW to the public and developing the knowledge and skills of health workers in this regard is important to advance gender equality and also to provide appropriate care for GBV/SV survivors in a multi-sectoral approach.
Nutrition / Food		
Healthcare	2	As this initiative's main focus is on health rights, health care is a crucial policy focus. Through the activities undertaken by the different UN agencies, the health system is strengthened and capacitated to provide e.g. appropriate health response to survivors of GBV/SV, and to mainstream gender, equity and human rights into its policy and strategic plans. One of the most important fronts in the struggle for women's human rights is around sexual and reproductive autonomy and the coercive and often violent ways in which that autonomy is suppressed. For example, women and girls may be forcibly sterilized because they have HIV.
Environment / Climate		
Agriculture		
Governance	1	One of the very important roles of this joint initiative is to reinforce and capacitate different institutions with regards to women's health rights and thus to all other policy focus areas indicated above. It is important that international conventions and the State's legislations be translated to action through strong leadership/governance. Effective governance is crucial for sustainable development and can only be achieved if different sectors and stakeholders work together.
Migration		
Population dynamics		
Tourism		
Land governance		
Other (specify):		

2.2 Contribution to SDGs

Instruction: Identify maximum 3 SDGs and their targets most closely related to the DRT-F Policy Initiative - and indicate briefly concrete contribution provided by the DRT-F policy initiative.

SDG No.	Most relevant SDG targets	Contribution
3 Good Health and Well-Being	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	<p>National standardized Training Package for health workers on the health response to survivors of GBV/SV has been developed. The package serves in capacitating health workers to provide an adequate health response to survivors of GBV/SV. Practical Handbook has been developed for health workers to translate CEDAW into the public health approach of health response to GBV/SV. This handbook promotes women's and girls' health rights, including their right to access sexual and reproductive health care and be an integral part of the national strategies and programs that synergize the performances.</p> <p>Technical support has been provided to EHRC to develop a gender and human rights-based observation tool for the health sector. One of the aims of this tool is to standardize the monitoring of the health sector services in terms of respect for human rights which also implies ensuring peoples' access to sexual and reproductive health care services.</p> <p>Though the JPIWHR, UNAIDS in collaboration with the National Network of Positive Women Ethiopians (NNPWE), produced a Treatment Literacy kit to create awareness for HIV-positive women with a limited level of education. The tool includes information on women's health rights and available services.</p>
	3.9 Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States.	Training of Trainers (ToT) on the national standardized Training Package has been provided to health workers.
5 Gender Equality	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Practical Handbook for health workers on CEDAW contributes to raising awareness on the issue of women's health rights, including the right not to be discriminated for being a woman or a girl, by laying out the different relevant international conventions, with special focus on CEDAW, and international commitments, as well as the applicable national legal framework.

	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	National Training Package and the Practical Handbook advocate for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls. Both documents do not only focus on the health response to such violence but put due emphasis on prevention strategies. The training tools, for instance, dedicates an entire module to the prevention of GBV/SV and also the Practical Handbook mentions the importance of awareness campaigns and working with communities to change social norms that perpetuate violence against women and girls.
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	National Training Package and the Practical Handbook for health workers both highlight the significant adverse (health) consequences that harmful practices including child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) have for women and girls. These documents thus advocate for the prevention and elimination of such practices by making recommendations for the health sector on how to approach community-based awareness and prevention programs. Moreover, both documents emphasize the need for a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach to GBV/SV in order to contribute to the prevention of such practices. To this regard, one of the significant results at policy level achieved with the help of WHO's input was the banning of medicalization of FGM/C by health workers in all public and private health facilities.
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	The Training Package and the Practical Handbook are contributing to this target by emphasizing international conventions and commitments regarding gender equality and women's rights.
10 Reduce Inequalities	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or another status.	Training of Trainers (ToT) course for 70 female health workers in a leadership position on the human rights-based approach to GBV has enhanced their self-esteem to effectively coordinate and lead the programme.

2.3 Key Results

Instruction: Complete the table – one table for each key result.

- Use thematic policy focus from 2.1.

➤ Put the Number of SDG Targets only.
 Explanations:

- RESULT: What happened?
- EXPLANATION: How did it happen?
- EVIDENCE: How do you know? (provide source)
- RELEVANCE: Why is it important?
- NEEDS/GAPS: What remains to be done?

Key Result No.1	Revised health policy and five-year strategic plan for health articulated and operationalized at federal, regional and district level are in place		
Thematic policy focus	Human Rights, Gender, Healthcare, Education, Governance	Related SDG targets	Goals 3, 5 and 10
Explanation	<p>A comprehensive and inclusive health policy has been developed and implemented. Moreover, availability of the policy document for reference has been monitored throughout the health sector structures.</p> <p>The women and youth directorate of FMOH has been supported to develop HSTP V and programmatic plan which translates the 5-year strategic transformation plan for health (2016-2020). The plan incorporates gender, equity and human rights principles.</p> <p>Federal FMOH and 11 regions have been oriented on the revised policy and strategic plan. Awareness-raising on sexual and reproductive rights including HIV has been provided for 30 University students and for national 24 RH and rights clubs.</p>		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
<p>A translated Women and Youth Affairs Directorate's five-year plan which is translated form health sector transformation plan V (HSTP V)</p> <p>Report and training materials on orientation training of 70 women and 30 university students on the revised policy</p>	<p>This result is important in advancing women's health rights because the role of UN agencies is to strengthen and capacitate the host Government to deliver.</p>	<p>Comprehensive and inclusive health policy is waiting to be approved.</p> <p>Draft of the WYAD's five-year plan finalized; printing still pending.</p> <p>Further supporting the Women and Youth Directorate of the FMOH in building the capacity of the monitoring system of gender, equity, and human rights.</p> <p>Support the continuity of the university rights clubs for the new incoming students.</p>	

Key Result No.2	Capacity of duty bearers (health workers) to implement the health response to the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is strengthened, in collaboration with the EHRC and the FMOH		
Thematic policy focus	Human Rights, Gender, Healthcare, Education, Governance	Related SDG targets	Goals 3, 5 and 10
Explanation	Women and Youth Directorate (WAYD) of FMOH has been supported in the development of a Practical Handbook and national standardized Training Package for Health Workers to translate CEDAW into the Public Health Approach of Health Response to GBV/SV. With the technical support from WHO, the human rights protection and monitoring directorate of the EHRC developed a monitoring tool for the health sector.		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
Practical Handbook Different documents of the Training Package Standardized monitoring tools	Capacitating the health sector, including health facilities and health workers, to provide the best possible care for survivors of GBV/SV by providing standardized tools, is crucial in advancing gender equality and women's health rights.	Printing of the documents and procurement of the CDs and the GBV kits outstanding. Endorsement and further training on the monitoring tool outstanding.	

Key Result No.3	Capacitating end users/duty claimers (in particular women and girls, including female commercial sex workers) is supported, in collaboration with the EHRC and other implementing partners		
Thematic policy focus	Gender, Human Rights, Healthcare, Education, Governance	Related SDG targets	Goals 3 and 5
Explanation	<p>EHRC attended the 60th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and a functional commission of United Nation Economic and Social Council. The participation of the Commissioner for Children and Women's Rights has resulted in increased understanding of the progress gained in the implementation of the Beijing declaration and platform for action which identifies women and health as one priority area, the 2030 agenda for sustainable development (Goal 3: Health); strengthened partnership among member states and other keys stakeholders across the globe; and participation at the side event on women's health entitled sustainable development through women's associations in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Agreement has been made with Plan International to develop a simplified CEDAW booklet highlighting women's health rights in the local languages of Ethiopia based on CEDAW developed by UN WOMEN which is brief, easy-to-understand and youth-friendly.</p> <p>UNAIDS in partnership with NNPWE has translated a Treatment Literacy Guide 'Positive Health, Dignity, and Prevention for Women and their Babies' which targets Pregnant Women living with HIV, Mothers and Infant Caregivers which is developed by members of the CEWG-IATT and adopt to the local context and provide training for the women living with HIV with a limited level of literacy.</p> <p>Media sensitization on SDG3 specifically on the role of media in shifting the gender stereotypes to advance women rights has been conducted. Aim of the sensitization is to promote gender-equitable norms and discuss ways to break the social norms</p>		

	<p>and gender stereotypes that constrain the roles of men and boys that limit opportunities for women and girls. The media roundtable brought more than 50 media practitioners together, both print and broadcast. The RC, Minister, Government Communications Affairs, Commissioner, Planning Commission, UNAIDS Country Director, Minister of Ministry of Finance and Economic Development were also attending.</p>	
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps
<p>Plan International proposal on development of the document</p> <p>Treatment Literacy Guide</p> <p>Report on media sensitization</p>	<p>National partners should engage global intergovernmental processes since these global sessions set norms on women's rights' issues and have an impact on the lives of women and girls.</p> <p>Increasing awareness of women and girls of their rights including duty bearers is key to ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of women and girls in the country and ensuring their access to the relevant health services. It is hence important to develop a user-friendly booklet on this international women's rights convention that provides quick and easy information and ensures users can claim their rights.</p> <p>The tool aims to provide critical information for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, which they can use to inform decisions about their health care rights. It also enhances their knowledge on healthy and safe sexual life choices, decision-making skills with respect to choosing when and whether to have a baby, choosing when and to whom to disclose their HIV status and making decisions about healthcare for mother and my baby, free from coercion.</p> <p>Media plays important roles in society. They report on current events, provide frameworks for interpretation, mobilize citizens with regard to various issues, reproduce predominant culture and society, and entertain. As such, the media can be an important actor in the promotion of gender equality. Sensitizing the media can play a crucial role in counteracting the impact of these messages. Hence, partnering with private sector organizations, UNAIDS has been promoting the use of media as a powerful tool to advocate for the elimination of violence against women and promote gender equality.</p>	<p>Production of the booklet outstanding.</p> <p>Further sensitization of the media outstanding.</p>

3. Outputs and Activities

Instruction: Complete the tables – one table for each output.

3.1 Legislative changes

Output	Period
National partners	
UN Agencies involved	
Brief description of activities	
Documents produced	
Main events	
Methods/Tools used	
Comments	

3.2 Advocacy and dialogue

Output	Period
Capacity of the EHRC to engage in advocacy and inform global intergovernmental processes that influence women's human rights issues enhanced	2016
National partners	EHRC
UN Agencies involved	UN Women
Brief description of activities	Commissioner for Women and Children Affairs Supported attended the 60 th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York and undertook advocacy and dialogue on the issues affecting women's rights and in particular women's health rights in Ethiopia by engaging in the different sessions and side events organized by the Ethiopian delegation.
Documents produced	Mission report
Main events	60 th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women-New York (CSW).
Methods/Tools used	Engaged in the different sessions and participated in side-events.
Comments	n/a

Output	Period
Capacity of duty bearers to implement the health response to international conventions on CEDAW enhanced	Initiated at end of 2016 & declared in January 2017
National partners	FMOH
UN Agencies involved	WHO
Brief description of activities	Ethiopia has been working hard towards eliminating FGM/C by 2025. During a workshop in December, it was emphasized that health workers' involvement in the medicalization of FGM/C in health facilities can no longer be tolerated and that the health sector must take all measures to prevent and stop such harmful practices. In this regard, the Minister of the FMOH issued a statement to notify that it is prohibited to practice any type of FGM/C in public and non-governmental health facilities and that there will be sanctions and legal repercussions for health personnel who engage in such practices.
Documents produced	Official statement on the ban of medicalization of FGM/C by the Minister of the Ministry of Health, Prof. Yifru Berhan
Main events	A one-day workshop was organized in December 2016, during which WHO was represented and gave a presentation on FGM/C in the national and international context,

	to develop an action plan to be implemented by the health sector to accelerate the process of elimination of FGM/C by 2025.
Methods/Tools used	Deliberation of evidence for elimination of FGM/C practices in the health sector
Comments	This marks a very important step for Ethiopia in the elimination of FGM/C in the country

3.3 Reporting on international normative standards / conventions

Output	Capacity of duty bearers to implement the health response to international conventions on CEDAW enhanced	Period	2016 (to be implemented in 2017)
National partners	EHRC		
UN Agencies involved	WHO		
Brief description of activities	Report on the utilization of the observation checklists (monitoring tool) with regards to human rights will be developed (pending).		
Documents produced	4 checklists/tools and a guideline on the use of the tools in Amharic and English; Report to guide the health sector on observing human rights.		
Main events	Pre-testing of checklists in public and private hospitals and health facilities in Addis Ababa in November 2016. Capacity building of EHRC staff and MPs on the use of these monitoring tools (pending).		
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

3.4 Assessments and studies

Output		Period	
National partners			
UN Agencies involved			
Brief description of activities			
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

3.5. Campaigns and promotional activities (including brochures/booklets)

Output	Capacity of duty bearers to implement the health response to international conventions on CEDAW enhanced	Period	2016 (to be printed and disseminated in 2017)
National partners	FMOH		
UN Agencies involved	WHO		
Brief description of activities	Development of a Practical Handbook for health workers to translate CEDAW into the public health approach of health response to GBV/SV.		
Documents produced	The handbook has been finalized and translated from English into Amharic. The printing of the document in both languages is in progress.		
Main events	In order to finalize the Practical Handbook, a workshop was organized by WHO in collaboration with the FMOH to review the draft and assess its content and practicality for health workers.		

Methods/Tools used	WHO contributed to the technical content, design and editorial work of the Practical Handbook.
Comments	

Output	Development of a simplified booklet on CEDAW focusing on women's health rights to ensure vulnerable women and girls claim their rights in line with the international convention	Period	2016 (to be finalized in 2017)
National partners	Civil Society Organization/Actor		
UN Agencies involved	UN Women		
Brief description of activities	UN Women is supporting Plan International in developing a simplified booklet on women's health rights in Ethiopia in order to enable vulnerable women to claim for their health rights and gain access to the different available services.		
Documents produced	The booklet is under preparation.		
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

Output	Development of a Treatment Literacy Manual	Period	2016
National partners	FMOH, Civil Society Organization/Actor- NNPWE		
UN Agencies involved	UNAIDS		
Brief description of activities	UNAIDS partnered with the FMOH and NNPWE to develop a flip chart on women's health rights.		
Documents produced	Treatment literacy guide; Flip chart entitled "Positive health, dignity, and prevention for women and their babies"; CRC Bulletin; CRC training Manual; produced two gender-sensitive public service announcements.		
Main events	Training of trainers on the CRC manual; Media campaign		
Methods/Tools used			
Comments	TOT is underway		

3.6 Capacity development (training, organizational change, other)

Output	Capacity of duty bearers to implement the health response to international conventions on CEDAW enhanced	Period	2016 (to be fully implemented in 2017)
National partners	FMOH		
UN Agencies involved	WHO		
Brief description of activities	<p>WHO technically supported the WYAD in the development of a standardized competency-based Training Package for health workers on the health response to survivors of GBV/SV. This package also includes a GBV kit.</p> <p>FMOH and WHO organized a four-day Training of Trainers (ToT) course for 42 female health workers in a leadership position on the human rights-based approach to GBV (5-8 April 2016). This training was facilitated to raise awareness, build capacity and develop knowledge and skills regarding women's health rights. This included capacitating the health workers in translating international legal instruments such as CEDAW and national legislation (FDRE Constitution) into the health response to GBV.</p>		

	WYAD of the FMOH invited 28 female health care workers in a leadership position from the regions across Ethiopia for a four-day training (27-30 June 2016). This training was organized to enhance the capacity of these women to manage the implementation of the health response to VAW/GBV and to develop self-esteem to effectively coordinate and lead the program.
Documents produced	All documents have been finalized, translated to Amharic and are in the process of being printed. Report of training
Main events	Pre-testing of the GBV/SV training tool by FMOH
Methods/Tools used	Competency-based training through adult learning and practicals (hands on action)
Comments	TOT will follow

Output	Capacity building for women living with HIV on treatment literacy and leadership skills to strengthen the AIDS response's focus on women and ensure that women living with HIV are engaged and their voices continue to be heard	Period	2016
National partners	National Network of Positive Women Ethiopians (NNPWE)		
UN Agencies involved	UNAIDS, WHO		
Brief description of activities	To address leadership gaps and further the principles of Greater Involvement of People living with HIV (GIPA) principles, UNAIDS partners with NNPWE to build the capacity of women living with HIV as leaders and engage them as experts to shape the national HIV response. This training aims to enhance the capacity of women living with HIV to attain meaningful and lasting involvement and leadership in their own health right.		
Documents produced	Training report		
Main events	Training workshop		
Methods/Tools used	Training, brainstorming, role plays		
Comments	This capacity building activity reinforces UNAIDS' efforts to strengthen the AIDS response's focus on women and ensure that women living with HIV are engaged and their voices continue to be heard.		

Other relevant outputs

Output		Period	
National partners			
UN Agencies involved			
Brief description of activities			
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

4. Lessons learned and innovation

Instruction: List 2-3 under each and briefly explain.

UN coherence, coordination, and joint funding

The JPIWHR has highlighted the importance of UN coherence, coordination, and joint funding; when different UN agencies and partners contribute their own expertise to the joint work plan, good results can be achieved.

Through this initiative, UN agencies were able to coordinate the UN support to the Government of Ethiopia.

The initiative has also promoted joint advocacy and provided a consultation platform for the three UN agencies involved as well as with the national counterparts.

Integrated policy, multi-sectoral approach and “whole-of-government”

The initiative has demonstrated the importance of a multi-sectoral approach when dealing with the issue of women’s (health) rights, especially sexual reproductive rights. It is vital to involve national stakeholders (Government institutions) in order to effectively respond holistically to the survivors of gender-based violence illustrated by the launch of the standard operating procedure for the response and prevention of sexual violence in Ethiopia, March 2016.

As a result of the capacity building for the HIV-positive women, the Government has decided to cascade the training in their own structures. Thus, the Treatment Literacy Guide was adopted by the Government and is now part of the national plan. Through this funding, we are able to partners with the H6 partners namely UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, World Bank and WHO.

Capacity development and leadership of national partners

Through the initiative, the capacity of women in health leadership position was enhanced. Their self-esteem developed to become a responsible health manager particularly oversight the issues of violation of women’s and girls’ rights. Furthermore, standing for empowering more women to leadership and decision making positions in the health sector.

Enhancing leadership of relevant national partners is key to ensuring policy changes and informing global process on women’s rights. This was ensured by ensuring the participation of the EHRC in the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women which the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and a functional commission of United Nation Economic and Social Council

Through the joint DRT funding, UN agencies have been able to strengthen and contribute to national capacities for development. DRT-F has allowed them to synthesize country-led experiences and institutional lessons with global research. The Treatment Literacy Manual was a global tool agencies were able to contextualize to the national context addressing national gaps.

Systemic impact and leverage for transformative change

The initiative has given an excellent opportunity for the UN to advise the government, in particular the Ministry of Health, to translate the international convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women to action with regard to the elimination of female genital mutilation/ cutting. Notifying all health professional in public or private settings to refrain from medicalization of FGM/C.

The Members of Parliament and the EHRC utilizing the standard monitoring tools for the health sector will potentially result in advising and transforming the health sector to satisfy the right holders.

DRT-F 2016 Annual reporting

Part B. Report on individual DRT-F Policy Initiatives

General instruction: This report is to be prepared for each DRT-F policy initiative separate – by lead / contact person, in collaboration with the whole team (preferably at a reporting workshop)

- **This report is to be used for DRT-F Policy initiatives implemented in 2016**
 - o *Regardless of when the policy initiative was launched (before or during 2016), the report should cover the whole period of implementation (from the beginning until 31 December 2016).*

Country	Ethiopia
Date of the report	27 February 2017
Title of the policy initiative	Counter Trafficking and Migration Policy and Practice in Ethiopia Joint Policy Initiative
<i>Short title</i>	
Lead Agency & Contact person's name	IOM NAGANO Fumiko fnagano@iom.int

1. Overview

Instruction: Complete the table

UNDAF Outcome/s	UNDAF Output/s
UNDAF 2012-2016 Outcome 9: By 2015, national actors have enhanced capacity to promote, protect and enjoy human rights and constitutional rights and accessibility to efficient and accountable justice systems, as enshrined in the Constitution and in line with international and regional instruments, standards and norms.	UNDAF 2012-2016 Output 9.2: GoE received support to ratify, domesticate and harmonize international and regional human rights and justice instruments as prioritized by government. Output 9.3: Strengthened capacity of justice sector to provide expanded and better services, legal information, legal literacy and effective measurement of reforms in the sector. Output 9.4: Capacity of national human rights machinery strengthened to effectively promote and protect human rights. Output 9.5: Key justice institutions have the capacity to operationalize the criminal justice policy.
Outcome 10: By 2015, national and sub-national actors utilize improved mechanisms that promote inclusiveness, participation, transparency, accountability and responsiveness in national development processes.	Output 10.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions and mechanisms for promotion of inclusiveness and participation in decision-making. Output 10.2: Capacity of key governance institutions developed for enhanced accountability, transparency and responsiveness to citizen's needs.
Outcome 11: By 2020, key government institutions and other stakeholders apply enhanced capacities to ensure the rule of law; an efficient and accountable justice system; and the promotion and protection of human rights in line with national and international instruments, standards and norms	Output 11.3: Strengthened technical capacity of key government institutions and other stakeholders to combat illicit trafficking, irregular migration and organized crime.

Outcome 12: By 2015, women and youth are increasingly participating in advocacy, social mobilization and decision making and benefiting from livelihood opportunities and targeted social services.	Output 12.1: Women and youth have increased access to financial and non-financial services. Output 12.2: Increased capacities and opportunities of women and youth for participation, leadership and decision making.
Outcome 13: By 2015, women, youth and children are increasingly protected and rehabilitated from abuses, violence, exploitation and discrimination.	Output 13.1: Increased institutional capacity and community level knowledge to promote and protect the rights of women, youth and children. Output 13.2: Increased enforcement/implementation of preventive and protective measures for vulnerable women, children and youth.

Summary of Key Results

Accomplished

1. Migration Profile Initiative for Ethiopia launched successfully	
2. SOP establishing a National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking and other vulnerable migrants established and cascaded down to two Regional States	
3. Newly revised Ethiopia's overseas employment proclamation 923/2016 adopted	
4. Advocacy for refugees' right to work, education, livelihoods, local integration and civil documentation resulted in the nine pledges the Government of Ethiopia made during the Leaders' Summit in New York on 20 September 2016	

Pending

Produce a Migration Profile for Ethiopia	
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UN Agencies <i>Agency name & Contact person</i>	Main roles and responsibilities	Budget allocation
IOM, Fumiko Nagano	Overall coordination	USD 316,796
UNHCR, Iris Blom	Implementation	USD 130,100
ILO, Aida Awel	Implementation	USD 202,104
UNODC, Maria Temesvari	Implementation	USD 71,100
National partners <i>Org. name & Contact person</i>	Main roles and responsibilities	
Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)	Main institution mandated with the protection of refugees hosted in Ethiopia	
AWSAD	Local NGO providing services to returnees including shelter and rehabilitation assistance	
Employers and workers organizations	Active partner in implementing initiatives on improving labour migration governance, played a role in the revision of the newly revised Ethiopia's overseas employment proclamation 923/2016	
EOC-DICAC	Local NGO providing services to returnees including shelter and rehabilitation assistance	
Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency	Federal agency in charge of supporting the development of micro and small scale enterprises throughout the country; agency has regional and local branches and provides guidance to prospective entrepreneurs in Ethiopia	
Hosaina Polytechnic College (TVET Institution)	Mandated with the provision of technical and vocational education and training to returnees in the targeted area; provided returnees with skills necessary for eligibility to a job in Hawassa's Industrial Park	

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Direct partner of ILO in the implementation of Labour Migration related initiatives; played an active role in the adoption of the newly revised Ethiopia's overseas employment proclamation 923/2008
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	In charge of the protection of the rights of women and children; closely collaborates with IOM and UNICEF in the provision of family tracing and reunification services to Ethiopian Unaccompanied Migrant Children returnees.
National anti-Trafficking and Smuggling Taskforce	Spearheaded by the Office of the Federal Attorney General, the Taskforce is the main body that coordinates and monitors anti-trafficking initiatives in the country
Network of Victim Assistance Service Providers (NoVASP)	Network established with support from IOM, gathers all victim assistance service providers for a better coordinated response in the protection of victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants
Office of the Federal Attorney General	Coordination of the legislative drafting process and setting up a legislative drafting team; coordinator of the National Anti-trafficking task force secretariat and oversee all initiatives related to combating counter trafficking and smuggling of people.

2. Focus and Results

2.1 Thematic policy focus

Instruction: Select from the options and explain briefly:

- *Primary focus of the Policy Initiative (select only one and put "1" into 2nd column)*
- *Secondary focus the Policy Initiative (select three to four and put "2" into 2nd column in respective rows)*

Thematic policy focus		Explanation
Human Rights	2	Initiative comprised components on migrants' rights protection. It also considers human rights as a cross-cutting element.
Gender	2	Initiative comprised components on migrants' rights protection, especially the most vulnerable cases that include women. It also mainstreams gender as a cross-cutting element throughout the document.
Employment / Investment / Economy		
Children		
Education		
Nutrition / Food		
Healthcare	2	Initiative aimed at facilitating access to healthcare for vulnerable returnees, especially those with serious medical cases.
Environment / Climate		
Agriculture		
Governance	2	Initiative supported the drafting of the legislation that aimed at implementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and in particular in Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols.
Migration	1	Initiative primarily aimed at countering human trafficking and enhancing migration policy and

		practice. It particularly focused on protecting migrants and promoting their safe and regular migration through return, rehabilitation and reintegration, building the capacities of federal and regional government and non-governmental organizations and on designing behaviour change and communication initiatives to prevent irregular migration. UN partners have also worked towards improving labour migration governance and protection of migrant workers.
Population dynamics		
Tourism		
Land governance		
Other (specify):		

2.2 Contribution to SDGs

Instruction: Identify maximum 3 SDGs and their targets most closely related to the DRT-F Policy Initiative - and indicate briefly concrete contribution provided by the DRT-F policy initiative.

SDG No.	Most relevant SDG targets	Contribution
10 Reduced inequalities	10.7 Well-managed migration policies	The initiative contributed to the GoE's improvement of its migration governance framework, namely through the development of a migration profile for Ethiopia, which compiles important and comprehensive information on migrant trends, the impact of migration and on migration governance gaps in the country. Upon its release, the report will be the main tool for advocacy for a National Migration Policy to be developed. Through this process, IOM was also able to sensitize important GoE actors on the use of migration policies for the benefit of sending, transit and destination countries, which has resulted in increased interest of GoE in this type of policy.
8 Decent work and economic growth	8.7 Trafficking	Through this initiative, UN partners were able to contribute to the fight against human trafficking by enhancing awareness and providing protection and assistance to victims.
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Given the ILO's mandate on protection of migrant workers, through this project, the ILO has put in place various mechanisms as indicated below to empower migrants and guide them to make informed decision.
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Drafting of legislation and Capacity Building of Criminal Justice Professional on investigation and prosecution of TP and SoM cases contributed to the target.
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and	Drafting of legislation, development of training modules and curriculum, and Capacity Building of Criminal Justice

	international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Professional on investigation and prosecution of TP and SoM cases contributed to the target.
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Drafting of legislation, development of training modules and curriculum, and Capacity Building of Criminal Justice Professional on investigation and prosecution of TP and SoM cases contributed to the target.
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Support of the Attorney General with the establishment of a Witness Protection Agency contributed to the target.
	16. A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Drafting of legislation, development of training modules and curriculum, and Capacity Building of Criminal Justice Professional on investigation and prosecution of TP and SoM cases contributed to the target.

2.3 Key Results

Instruction: Complete the table – one table for each key result.

- Use thematic policy focus from 2.1.
- Put the Number of SDG Targets only.

Explanations:

- RESULT: What happened?
- EXPLANATION: How did it happen?
- EVIDENCE: How do you know? (provide source)
- RELEVANCE: Why is it important?
- NEEDS/GAPS: What remains to be done?

Key Result No.1	Migration Profile Initiative for Ethiopia launched successfully		
Thematic policy focus	Migration	Related SDG targets	10
Explanation	This initiative contributed to the GoE's improvement of its migration governance framework, namely through the development of a migration profile for Ethiopia, which compiles important and comprehensive information on migrant trends, the impact of migration and on migration governance gaps in the country. Upon its release, the report will be the main tool for advocacy for a National Migration Policy to be developed.		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
Draft report which has been submitted to IOM and is currently under review by stakeholders.	The document is to be a foundation for the development of a National Migration Policy.	Recommendations of migration profile to be implemented.	

Key Result No.2	SOP establishing a National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking and other vulnerable migrants established and cascaded down to two Regional States		
Thematic policy focus	Migration, Health, Human Rights, Gender	Related SDG targets	8, 10
Explanation	The endorsement of the SOP on establishing a National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking and other vulnerable migrants by the National anti-trafficking and smuggling taskforce contributed to the establishment of a sustainable structure to strengthen the proper identification, referral and direct assistance to VoTs and other vulnerable migrants. Furthermore, the initiative has enabled the cascading of a similar structure down to the regional state level.		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
SOP on establishing a National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking and other vulnerable migrants at federal level which has been endorsed by GoE-endorsed.	Despite large numbers of vulnerable returnees including VoTs in Ethiopia, until now, there was no mechanism in place to coordinate the efforts of service providers and deliver comprehensive services. NRMs are key tools in the implementation of counter-trafficking strategies.	Need to further build the capacity of victim assistance service providers, especially at the regional level.	

Key Result No.3	Newly revised Ethiopia's overseas employment proclamation 923/2016 adopted		
Thematic policy focus	Migration	Related SDG targets	8, 10
Explanation	<p>ILO has supported various consultative and sensitization workshops among key partners pre and post the adoption of the Proclamation. For instance, a capacity building workshop was organized for 45 selected key personnel of Addis Ababa and Oromia BoLSA from 10-11 June 2016. The main purpose of this workshop was to provide a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of innovative views and ideas among MoLSA, Addis Ababa and Oromia BoLSA in the area of overseas employment. During this workshop MoLSA introduced the implementation approaches of the newly adopted revised Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016. This platform was instrumental in providing deep understanding on the opportunities and challenges confronting the sector. Additionally, the workshop served as a platform for MoLSA to provide Addis Ababa and Oromia BoLSA with strategic and operational recommendations as well as highlight lessons to improve performance and delivery of results in line with the government's Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016.</p> <p>Following the adoption of the proclamation, the ILO has undertaken a comprehensive analysis of the newly adopted Ethiopian Overseas Proclamation 923/2016. This analysis examined the proclamation in its entirety, how it fits and changes the labour migration management in Ethiopia; what are new and improved protection mechanisms put in place for migrant workers; what are the revised mechanisms in place for administering and monitoring of PEAs and its shortcomings; and also looked at receiving countries' (i.e. GCC States) policy environment and identify a framework within which Ethiopia can continuously advocate for a bilateral agreement. ILO has also supported Private Employment Agency Association in revising its code of conduct in line with the new proclamation and accordingly organized a validation workshop on June 23 and 24, 2016 in Addis Ababa with the association's members in attendance.</p>		

Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps
Newly revised proclamation no. 923/2016	The new proclamation is relevant since its main purpose is to protect the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopian migrants who are willing to take-up overseas employment in pursuance of their qualifications and ability. This will help strengthen lawful overseas employment and reduce human trafficking. Finally, this proclamation also identifies clearly the roles and responsibilities of PEAs and the Government.	Support in the development of an appropriate action plan for the proper implementation and follow up of the Overseas Proclamation 923/2016; Enhancement of the capacity of implementing government officials (mainly MoFA and MoLSA) in the negotiation, drafting and finalizing of bilateral agreements with receiving countries; Sensitization on the operationalization of the Proclamation 923/2016 with implementing stakeholders at Region, Zone and Woreda level Further sensitization on the proper implementation of the Proclamation 923/2016 with PEAs

Key Result No.4	Advocacy for refugees' right to work, education, livelihoods, local integration and civil documentation resulted in the nine pledges the Government of Ethiopia made during the Leaders' Summit in New York on 20 September 2016		
Thematic policy focus	Migration	Related SDG targets	8, 10
Explanation	This was accomplished through the nine pledges the Ethiopian Government made during the Leaders' Summit in New York on 20 September 2016.		
Evidence	Relevance	Needs/Gaps	
Pledges made by government of Ethiopia during leaders' summit on 20 September 2016	<p>ARRA in collaboration with UNHCR, donors, line ministries, other partners and NGOs, are working to materialize these pledges to strengthen the overall protection and assistance for refugees and allow them to become more independent. This includes, amongst other things, the ongoing translation of these pledges into a legally binding document:</p> <p>Relevance of the pledges can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>Expansion of the "Out-of-Camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.</p> <p>Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID.</p> <p>Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers.</p> <p>Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without</p>	<p>The architecture of the steering committee and putting in place the structure to implement the pledges remain challenging.</p> <p>There is no time frame for these pledges and there is no budget allocated. The pledges will not be materialised without the full support from the international community.</p>	

	<p>discrimination and within the available resources.</p> <p>Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.</p> <p>Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.</p> <p>Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.</p> <p>Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses.</p>	
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3. Outputs and Activities

Instruction: Complete the tables – one table for each output.

3.1 Legislative changes

Output	To adopt proclamation no. 909/2015 Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation	Period	July 2015
National partners	GoE		
UN Agencies involved	UNODC, IOM		
Brief description of activities	<p>UNODC supported the drafting of a roadmap to develop and adopt a legislation on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which was subsequently adopted by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ).</p> <p>UNODC conducted a legislative gap analysis on the legislative framework which provided the basis for the revision of the existing provision. It has highlighted gap and recommended concrete amendments.</p> <p>With the support of UNODC the MoJ has set up an inter-ministerial drafting team, which was subsequently trained by UNODC.</p> <p>UNODC facilitated drafting session for the drafting team and reviewed various drafts of the Proclamation.</p> <p>The legislation implements the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It helps Ethiopia to better fight TiP and SoM, bring perpetrators to justice and protect victims and vulnerable migrants.</p>		
Documents produced	The new Proclamation no. 909/2015 Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation adopted on 6 July 2015.		
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments	Further support with the implementation of the new Proclamation is needed, in particular with the drafting secondary legislation and establishing a victim fund.		

3.2 Advocacy and dialogue

Output	To produce Migration Profile for Ethiopia.	Period	2016
National partners	Technical Working Group for the Migration Profile		
UN Agencies involved	IOM (lead), ILO, UNHCR, UNODC		
Brief description of activities	Various consultations were held to discuss the challenges posed by unmanaged migration from and into the country and the way forward as well as to follow up on the progress of the migration profile initiative. This gave the opportunity for IOM to advocate for a Migration Policy to be developed by GoE.		
Documents produced	Draft Migration Profile Report for Ethiopia and minutes of consultative meetings.		
Main events	Regular Technical Working Group meetings, presentation of draft migration profile to the wider range of stakeholders, training workshop on migration data.		
Methods/Tools used	Consultations, dialogues, training		
Comments			

Output	To support socio-economic activities; targeting specific drivers and underlying causes of irregular migration and onward movements;	Period	2016
National partners			
UN Agencies involved	UNHCR		
Brief description of activities	<p>UNHCR hired an Associate Protection Officer - mixed migration</p> <p>The secondary movement of refugees out of Ethiopia along dangerous smuggling routes is a serious concern to UNHCR. UNHCR sought to increase access to rights and assistance for refugees in the country of asylum in order to contribute to reducing the onward movement of refugees along dangerous trafficking and smuggling routes by raising awareness on the risks of irregular migration, strengthening local law enforcement, capacity building, monitoring movement data and providing refugees in Ethiopia with alternative solutions. UNHCR therefore hired an Associate Protection Officer – mixed migration with a view to coordinate the advocacy for refugees’ right to work with relevant government entities and other key stake holders, which was successfully achieved through the Ethiopian Government pledges made during the Leaders’ Summit in September 2016.</p> <p>The Associate Protection Officer was the focal point on issues related to mixed migration, onward movements, trafficking and smuggling of refugees. She was also the focal point for statelessness and supported the implementation of activities related to the promotion of relevant conventions and capacity building and supported the office in drafting, reviewing and/or updating Comprehensive Protection and Solution Strategies.</p>		
Documents produced			
Main events	UNHCR hired an Associate Protection Officer – mixed migration		
Methods/Tools used			
Comments	Successful advocacy contributed to the nine pledges by the Ethiopian Government made during the Leaders’ Summit on 20 September 2016 aiming at improving the protection environment in Ethiopia, including access to self-reliance opportunities and local integration of refugees.		

3.3 Reporting on international normative standards / conventions

Output	To produce Migration Profile for Ethiopia	Period	2016
National partners	GoE		
UN Agencies involved	IOM (lead), ILO, UNHCR, UNODC		

Brief description of activities	As a foundation for the Migration Profile, a preliminary assessment was conducted. This assessment identified the international, continental and regional legal instruments adopted by Ethiopia in relation to migration management and identified the legal and implementation gaps remaining to ensure optimal protection of migrants in Ethiopia and outside.
Documents produced	Preliminary Assessment to a Migration Profile
Main events	Regular Technical Working Group meetings
Methods/Tools used	Consultations, dialogues
Comments	

3.4 Assessments and studies

Output	Specialized support package document: Support socio-economic activities targeting specific drivers and underlying causes of irregular migration and onward movements; Income-Generating Activities Manual: Support socio-economic activities targeting specific drivers and underlying causes of irregular migration and onward movements; Draft Migration Profile for Ethiopia: Produce a Migration Profile for Ethiopia (publication is pending).	Period	Whole project implementation period
National partners	GoE		
UN Agencies involved	IOM (lead), ILO, UNHCR, UNODC		
Brief description of activities	Specialized support package document: 3.2. Support socio-economic activities targeting specific drivers and underlying causes of irregular migration and onward movements; Income-Generating Activities Manual: 3.2. Support socio-economic activities targeting specific drivers and underlying causes of irregular migration and onward movements; Draft Migration Profile for Ethiopia: 1.2. Produce a Migration Profile for Ethiopia (publication is pending).		
Documents produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialized support package Income-Generating Activities Manual Draft Migration Profile for Ethiopia 		
Main events	Validation workshops		
Methods/Tools used	Assessments, field visits, FDGs, KIIs		
Comments			

Output	Labour market and livelihoods assessment report produced for both refugee and Ethiopian communities to inform targeted livelihoods reintegration support	Period	
National partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs		
UN Agencies involved	ILO		
Brief description of activities	ILO undertook an assessment on national employment services provision and labour market information collection and utilization in Ethiopia. The assessment will enhance and strength employment services provision and the labour market information system in Ethiopia as well as contribute to the improvement of employment services provision and legal labour migration governance. This assessment included four regions and one city administration: Addis Ababa, Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR. The Ethiopian		

	Government, ILO and other development actors will use this assessment to possibly provide targeted capacity building support for MoLSA in this area in the future. The outputs of this assessment are qualitative and quantitative data related to employment services provision and labour market information system in Ethiopia; comprehensive analysis of existing employment services provision systems, labour market information system and the extent of its efficiency and effectiveness was assessed.
Documents produced	
Main events	
Methods/Tools used	A participatory and consultative approach was utilized in undertaking the assessment. Key stakeholders were identified and consulted from federal to local government levels. The assessment was based predominantly on qualitative data gathered from secondary and primary resources.
Comments	

Output	To undertake comprehensive assessment on migration trends and onward movements (refugees), migrants and refugees needs and vulnerabilities;	Period	
National partners	ARRA		
UN Agencies involved	UNHCR (lead), IOM, ILO, UNODC		
Brief description of activities	UNHCR Commissioned DRC to complete a study on the Onward Movement of refugees and asylum-seekers from Ethiopia. The study on The Onward Movement of Refugees from Ethiopia commissioned by UNHCR and undertaken by DRC in Ethiopia, in close cooperation with the Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) of the Government of Ethiopia, aims at understanding the root causes and modalities through which refugees and asylum seekers, who have sought protection in Ethiopia pursue onward movements.		
Documents produced	Study on The Onward Movement of Refugees from Ethiopia		
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments	The study will assist with the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, UNHCR and the humanitarian partners to provide better protection and assistance services to refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia, thereby reducing the frequency of onward movements and the associated risks faced during these dangerous journeys.		

3.5. Campaigns and promotional activities (including brochures/booklets)

Output	Platforms and mechanisms are established/strengthened for internal and external information-sharing, dialogue, and cooperation between key countries along the migratory route, to protect migrants and refugees' rights, address irregular migration, trafficking, smuggling and promote regular migration.	Period	Project implementation period.
National partners	GoE, especially MoLSA		
UN Agencies involved	IOM, UNHCR		
Brief description of activities	In order to reinforce the capacities of the national community conversation program and to strengthen awareness raising efforts at local level, a series of two-day refresher trainings for community conversation groups that have expressed difficulties in ensuring the continuity of their sessions was held from 1st to 18th December, 2015 by IOM in Amhara (Dessie and Kemise areas), Oromiya (Jimma and Arsi zones) and SNNP		

	<p>(Welayta zone) Regions. These locations are all major sources of irregular migration in Ethiopia. Altogether, these five training sessions reached 190 community conversation facilitators (156 male, 34 female) among whom were model facilitators, woreda focal persons, BoLSA heads and focal persons.</p> <p>UNHCR provided support to MFA for a TV drama series and TV spots comments on migration and illegal human trafficking produced by Ethiopian National Theatre Artists for broadcasting on public radio and television. Different types of IEC materials were distributed to participants of Community Conversation facilitators refresher training sessions in Amhara (Dessie and Kemise areas), Oromiya (Jimma and Arsi zones) and SNNP (Welayta zone) Regions. These IEC materials were then disseminated within CC groups at the grassroots level.</p>
Documents produced	Posters (500), brochures (2000), and community conversation manuals (200)
Main events	CC facilitators refresher trainings from 1st to 18th December, 2015 by IOM in Amhara (Dessie and Kemise areas), Oromiya (Jimma and Arsi zones) and SNNP (Welayta zone) Regions.
Methods/Tools used	Refresher trainings, consultations
Comments	

3.6 Capacity development (training, organizational change, other)

Output	To provide quality, migrant-friendly services for vulnerable migrants - stranded, apprehended and/or detained along the migratory route, including their assisted voluntary return: More than 1,000 vulnerable migrants provided with Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration assistance	Period	Whole project implementation period
National partners	GoE		
UN Agencies involved	IOM		
Brief description of activities	<p>During the reporting period, the program has utilized various referral channels to ensure that vulnerable groups are provided with mid-term assistance. Below are among the referral channels IOM used:</p> <p>Referral of Unaccompanied Minors to UNICEF and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA) for family tracing and reunification: using this referral system, 441 UAMs (see annex 2 - table 1 for details) were referred and assisted in collaboration with UNICEF and MoWCYA.</p> <p>Referral of Victims of Trafficking through the Network of Victim Assistance Service Providers (NoVASP) for rehabilitation and reintegration: during the project period, IOM has referred 66 Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) – 56 female and 10 male (see annex 2 - table 2 for details) – using the NoVASP. These VoTs, who were returnees from Yemen, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia, were identified by IOM and referred to Agar Ethiopia Charitable Organization where they were provided with rehabilitation and reintegration support.</p> <p>Referrals from government offices to IOM: Addis Ababa City Administration Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs referred 68 deportees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for humanitarian support and return assistance to areas of origin;</p> <p>Referral of returnees to government offices for reintegration: IOM referred 387 returnees from Malawi to the Southern Nations and Nationalities Region's Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs to facilitate their reintegration in areas of origin. (See Annex 1 Image 4)</p> <p>Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) support: 32 Ethiopian migrants, including 3 Unaccompanied and Separated Migrant Children (UAMC), found stranded in Djibouti</p>		

	<p>were provided with lifesaving support and Assisted Voluntary Return services. In this process, the IOM Emergency Migration Response Center based in Obock (Djibouti), Ethiopian Embassy in Djibouti, UNICEF and MoWCYA were involved through referral. (see annex 2 - table 3 for details)</p> <p>Referrals from NGO/CSOs to IOM: 19 returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were referred by Ethiopian Red Cross Society. The project provided accommodation and onward transportation assistance to these returnees.</p> <p>DRT-F project has also contributed in building the capacity of Technical, Vocational, Educational and Training institution in SNNP regional state. The assistance enabled the institution to provide practical training on textile to 50 returning migrants. The returnees were trained on textile following the establishment of the Hawassa Industrial Park in the region that require skilled labour on textile manufacturing.</p>
Documents produced	N/A
Main events	
Methods/Tools used	
Comments	

Output	Provide capacity-building to government and other service providers for the provision of protective services to particularly vulnerable migrants and refugees;
National partners	GoE
UN Agencies involved	IOM (lead), ILO, UNHCR, UNODC
Brief description of activities	Through efforts supported under this project, SOPs establishing a National Referral Mechanism of VoTs and other vulnerable migrants were endorsed and rolled out to two regional states.
Documents produced	N/A
Main events	
Methods/Tools used	
Comments	

Output	Migrants are adequately prepared prior to departure with relevant information and substantive training	Period	
National partners	GoE		
UN Agencies involved	ILO		
Brief description of activities	<p>ILO has undertaken various initiatives to provide the necessary guidance and information for migrants workers to make informed decision:</p> <p>The DRT-F project contributed in the development of the information package for domestic migrant workers. This information package done in collaboration with MoLSA and other partners is an awareness-raising document which presents main issues concerning Ethiopian migrant domestic workers in the Middle Eastern countries. It provides basic information to migrant domestic workers (MDW) on the applicable legislative framework as well as an overview of their rights and obligations.</p> <p>As part of the effort to improve the overall migration management system and to avoid unnecessary dispute between migrants and PEA/employers, the ILO established a cold call telephone center to educate the ultimate beneficiaries and stakeholders. The objective of the call center is to make pertinent information available on a national cold call center in three difference languages (Tigrigna, Oromifa and Amharic) on one short code with 10 lines. The topics covered by the cold call telephone center will focus on four key areas: pre-departure, upon arrival, at destination country and on trafficking. Aspiring migrants as well as returnees are benefiting from this cold call center in making informed decisions.</p>		

	This initiative will help migrants make informed decision to be part of a safe, planned and regular migration and it will contribute to the reduction of irregular migration and trafficking and smuggling of persons.
Documents produced	Free toll no. for the cold call center is 8229 and information package
Main events	See above.
Methods/Tools used	Trainings.
Comments	

Output	To provide capacity-building to government and other service providers for the provision of protective services to particularly vulnerable migrants and refugees	Period	25-31 December 2016
National partners	Women with disabilities development association of Tigray and trade promotion organization Labour inspectors capacity strengthened for improved monitoring of private employment agencies		
UN Agencies involved	ILO		
Brief description of activities	ILO in cooperation with the women with disabilities development association of Tigray (WDDAT) and the trade promotion organization organized the first expo, exhibition and forum, lead by a theme namely “Yes we can” in Mekelle City with the aim at raising awareness on disability and irregular migration as well as promoting inclusive enterprise development through product exhibitions in an inclusive trade fair. This exposition comprised of many art and craft stands prepared by women with disabilities and victims of trafficking. The exhibition had over 100 exhibitors where 60% were women. The ILO delivered two presentation during the forum; one on disability inclusion and another on the protection of migrant workers. Nationally, there are 453 labour inspectors in Ethiopia who inspect various enterprises, private employment agencies, construction sites, and factories to ensure that companies comply with labour laws and standards, and that workers have a safe and healthy environment. However, these labour inspectors are not fully equipped with different materials. Accordingly based on the need identified by MOLSA, the ILO provided material support of 453 reflector vest to make labour inspector visible and easy to identify and cameras to enable them keep evidence.		
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used			
Comments			

Output	To provide training to criminal justice and law enforcement authorities as well as to immigration officers, border guards and airport staff for enhanced identification, investigation and prosecution of trafficking and smuggling cases;	Period	23 – 27 May 2016 5 – 9 December 2016
National partners	GoE, Office of the Attorney General, Federal Police		
UN Agencies involved	IOM, UNODC		
Brief description of activities	In close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and the Federal Police Commission, IOM organized and facilitated joint training sessions of judges, prosecutors and police officers on the investigation of human trafficking/smuggling cases and on relevant components of proclamation No. 909/2015. These sessions took place in the towns of Kombolcha and Harar which are both located in high-risk areas for human trafficking, smuggling of migrant and irregular migration. A total of 62 (57 male, 5 female-		

	see annex 2 table 5 for details) participants drawn from 11 zones and 18 woredas of the regional states of Amhara, Oromiya, Somali and Afar as well as of Harar and Dire Dawa City Administrations. Furthermore, these training sessions were strategically important as they provided a platform for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers based in source and transit regions for irregular migration and human trafficking to exchange ideas and discuss further collaboration in the prosecution of the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes. IOM conducted a pre- and post-training knowledge assessment of all participants and the results showed a 34% increase in awareness on the topics covered.
Documents produced	Attendance sheet, training materials, etc.
Main events	See above.
Methods/Tools used	Training
Comments	

Output	Government officials and the private employment agencies have improved knowledge and understanding on labour migration management and irregular migration needs.	Period	23 – 27 May 2016 5 – 9 December 2016
National partners	Prime Minister's office Ministry of foreign affairs and Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs of Oromia, Tigray and Amhara region		
UN Agencies involved	ILO		
Brief description of activities	ILO supported two officials from the Prime Minister's Office for the training entitled "Mainstreaming migration into policy planning" provided in the ILO Turin. The objective of this training was to enhance the understanding of actors from different backgrounds, institutions, policy areas and contexts on the links between migration and sectorial policies etc. ILO supported the Director General of Middle East Affairs from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and migration experts from Oromia, Amhara and Tigray BoLSA to participate in the Labour Migration Academy organized by ILO training centre in Turin. This academy offer participants a unique opportunity to benefit from a diversified training package, exploring fair and effective labour migration governance, linkages between migration and sustainable development, and instruments and mechanisms for protecting migrants' and their families' rights.		
Documents produced			
Main events			
Methods/Tools used	The training was comprised of the following: Distance phase with an online platform where they have access to an initial information on the course content and an introductory module Face to face phase which is combined of lectures, discussions, case studies role-plays and group work Follow up phase with the online platform where participants have access to course material and can continue discussion and consultation with other participants and experts through the forum discussion.		
Comments	The officials reported that the training was very informative and included interactive practical activities. They have emphasized on the need for this type of training to be made available to other government agency personnel and agency personnel who deal with migration and policymaking as it has added a great value to their knowledge.		

Output	To provide technical assistance on implementation of trafficking laws/relevant legal provisions;	Period	
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National partners	GoE
UN Agencies involved	UNHCR
Brief description of activities	A regional workshop was conducted with key stakeholders (including NGO partners, relevant government agencies and authorities) on smuggling and trafficking of refugees. In 2015, UNHCR Ethiopia developed a Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Strategy for Eritrean Refugees to address the unprecedented onward movement of a mostly youthful refugee population, with a disproportionate number of unaccompanied children. The strategy outlines priority interventions aimed at strengthening alternatives to onward movements through investment in comprehensive solutions, education, livelihoods, living conditions and resettlement opportunities. The draft strategy has been discussed with refugee partners during the February 2016 meeting of the Refugee Task Force co-chaired by ARRA and UNHCR. It was afterwards discussed by the Refugee Protection Working Group in its April monthly session.. In addition in 2015, a draft Urban Livelihoods Strategy was developed, with the aim of implementing a comprehensive livelihoods programme however, the full implementation of this strategy is hampered by the limited funding.
Documents produced	Reports, minutes, attendance sheets, PBNs
Main events	A Cross Regional Meeting on Mixed Migration between North Africa, East and Horn of Africa took place in Nairobi on 3 – 4 June 2016
Methods/Tools used	Workshops.
Comments	The recommendations of this workshop need to be followed up on.

Output	To provide technical assistance on implementation of trafficking laws/relevant legal provisions;	Period	
National partners	GoE		
UN Agencies involved	UNODC (lead), IOM		
Brief description of activities	UNODC developed Ethiopia specific training modules (incl. Virtual Reality modules) to facilitate the training of criminal justice professionals. In cooperation with the Justice Organs Professional Training Centre UNODC trained 70 trainers (prosecutors, judges, investigators) between 7 and 16 September 2015. UNODC organized in cooperation with the Trafficking Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Taskforce two training of trainers (ToT) sessions for criminal justice professionals (police officers, public prosecutors, judges etc) on victim-centred investigations and prosecutions. The first training was from 28 to 30 June 2016 with 23 participants, and the second one was from 4 to 6 July 2016 with 33 participants. Increased investigative and prosecutorial skills will improve the capacity of criminal justice professional to bring perpetrators to justice and to dismantle organized criminal groups.		
Documents produced	Reports, minutes, attendance sheets, PBNs		
Main events	Over 100 criminal justice professionals are trained. Training modules are available.		
Methods/Tools used	Workshops.		
Comments	The recommendations of this workshop need to be followed up on.		

Other relevant outputs

Output	National capacity to jointly respond to migration and security challenges, such as transnational organised crime is strengthened and upholds the human rights of migrants and refugees	Period	
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National partners	Attorney General Office/(former) Ministry of Justice
UN Agencies involved	UNODC
Brief description of activities	UNODC assisted with the development of a roadmap to establish a witness protection agency (2015). UNODC organised a four-day workshop in Addis Ababa from 18 to 21 July 2016 to improve skills and knowledge of key stakeholders, the Attorney General, and the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEAC) about the development of a well-designed inter-agency structure. During the workshop, participants discussed different options on how to establish a witness protection Unit/Agency in Ethiopia, including the full range of operational and support functional requirements where regulations, standard operational procedures and processes together with internal directives will ensure the implementation of a witness protection programme that meets international standards of operational autonomy, accountability and confidentiality.
Documents produced	Roadmap
Main events	Various workshops and study tours
Methods/Tools used	Workshops
Comments	

4. Lessons learned and innovation

Instruction: List 2-3 under each and briefly explain.

UN coherence, coordination and joint funding

Joint management of a project by the concerned UNCT agencies has been overall beneficial. Need for the responsibilities of individual agencies to be less scattered among outputs and activities. Need to enhance shared responsibility without deteriorating effectiveness and smoothness of implementation. Policy initiatives/outcomes were quite ambitious as compared to project lifetime and budget allocated.

Integrated policy, multi-sectoral approach and “whole-of-government”

The initiative has supported 2 major activities that contribute towards integrated policy and promote a whole-of-government approach, i.e. the migration profile, which tries to look at migration from a multi-sectoral and wider perspective and pushes for development of a comprehensive migration policy; and the national referral mechanism cascaded to regional state level promotes for various governmental and non-governmental actors to respond to the needs of VoTs and other vulnerable migrants in a comprehensive manner.

Capacity development and leadership of national partners

Leadership of the GoE as part of the migration profile initiative proved very encouraging as it gave way for relevant stakeholders to participate and discuss in common platforms. Establishment and leadership of the National Anti-Trafficking and Smuggling Taskforce in combating trafficking and smuggling activities has been exemplary. The establishment has not only proven that this agenda is a priority for the government but it has also helped to take action in a more collaborative way among the different key actors involved.

Systemic impact and leverage for transformative change

The migration profile and its subsequent use for advocacy purposes will change the migration management and governance in Ethiopia by providing evidence-based and leaving behind a system to continuously collect and share data on migration, which will in turn inform policy and decision making.