

# Annual Results Report on Country Strategy for Development Cooperation

**Country:** Ethiopia  
**Period concerned:** 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016

## Highlights

The political situation, the civil unrest and the declared State of Emergency in fall 2016 in Ethiopia had some, but all in all rather limited effects to the achievement of the aimed results. The drought-related humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia in 2015-2016 had also effect in some areas of cooperation in a limited manner.

Agriculture provides decent and sustainable livelihood to people in rural Amhara regional state: The progress towards this goal is well underway. There is clear indication of improved farmer income and increased livelihood basis in rural Amhara regional state. The annual household income in targeted areas has increased for three years in a row. However, climate resilience, the status of women as stakeholders and the transfer to market ideology have been and remain as challenges.

People in rural Ethiopia have land tenure security and are empowered to land use management to mitigate the soil degradation: There is delay in the development of a rural land administration IT- system and in granting second level certificates in the focus states by government officials. However, the Ethiopian commitment in this regard remains high. The rural land administration and land use capacity has been increased in Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz (BGNR) regional states, as the land administration project REILA has clearly exceeded its targets in training in this regard.

People in rural Ethiopia have access to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in accordance with national standards and targets: The targets in community water supply have been exceeded by 10%, mainly due to outstanding performance of one state engaged in the project. Overall, the national standards included in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan GTP have been met. However, challenges have been identified in the field of sanitation and hygiene facilities, which may cause a risk to clean water access. Also technical maintenance issues need increasing attention.

Communities are empowered to manage their WASH facilities and WASH behavior: The approach to training of artisans and caretakers has become a widely accepted strategy by all WASH partners in Ethiopia. Further training in Climate Resilient Water Safety Planning has started in order to protect the water sources and the secure the water supply in the future. The Community Managed Project model has been adopted in a wide scale among COWASH-project beneficiaries. Enhancing women's leadership in WASH management requires constant support. The need to change people's behavior in regards to hygiene poses a great challenge.

Quality of general education is improved: Progress towards improving general education quality has been satisfactory. Despite the pressure of system expansion the National Learning Assessment results show that quality has been by large maintained. However the majority of schools do not meet national quality standards. More analysis is needed to assess the impact of GEQIP inputs on quality improvement.

Access and equity of general education is increased: With regards to equitable access numbers of children with special needs have increased significantly during the past year. Finland's policy dialogue to advocate for equitable support to students with special needs has been influential impacting sector financing decisions. Yet major disparities remain with equitable access, particularly in higher grades, in emerging regions and for students with special needs.