



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Czech Republic



# Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic

## Ethiopia

2018–2023



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## Introduction

*This programme builds on the Czech Republic's existing development cooperation and partnership with Ethiopia and responds to the country's needs and development priorities. It addresses the objectives of the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018–2030 while respecting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The programme reflects past experience, including project and sector evaluations carried out during the previous cooperation programme. It takes into account the conclusions and recommendations for Czech development cooperation stemming from the 2016 OECD Peer Review.*

*Ethiopia is the second most populous African country and a stabilising element in the broader Horn of Africa region. Its role in regional stability is also apparent in the migration context: receiving a steady influx of refugees from neighbouring countries, Ethiopia is home to Africa's largest refugee community. Ethiopia is an important member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), an organisation with a history of positive engagement and calming role in the South Sudan and Somalia conflicts. The fact that Addis Ababa hosts the African Union's headquarters underlines even more the country's significance. Ethiopia participates in the activities of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) and the EU Migration Partnership Framework; it benefits from the EU Everything but Arms (EBA) scheme enabling duty- and quota-free exports to the EU. Nonetheless, despite recent acceleration of its economic growth, Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries.*

*This Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme sets out to assist Ethiopia in implementing its Growth and Transformation Plan II for 2015–2020 (GTP II) and becoming a lower middle-income country. The cooperation will promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and inclusive, gender-balanced and democratic engagement of all groups of the population in decision-making processes at the local, regional and federal levels. This programme forms an integral part of the Czech Republic's overall cooperation with Ethiopia; accordingly, its broader goal is to strengthen bilateral political, economic and cultural relations at large, and to increase cooperation between the central and local governments, NGOs and private entities of the two countries.*

*To deliver on its priorities, the Czech Republic intends to focus on rural and agricultural development and food security without losing sight of issues such as landscape protection and sustainable land and forest management. Additional concerns to be addressed include sustainable management of natural resources (mainly water), gender equality, good democratic governance, and climate protection. In addition to bilateral development activities, the Czech Republic is ready to provide humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia, especially in the event of major disasters or increased influx of refugees from neighbouring countries but also in the context of comprehensive and long-term humanitarian needs. This programme is the result of active cooperation between the involved central and local government authorities, NGOs and the business community. It is a consensual document laying the groundwork for coordinated and consolidated Czech development cooperation with Ethiopia and promoting its sustainability, coherence and visibility.*



## 1. ETHIOPIA

<b>Population:</b>	104,957,438 <sup>1</sup>
<b>OECD/DAC country classification (per capita GNI):</b>	least developed country, 740 USD <sup>2</sup>
<b>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI):</b>	0,463 (2017), 173 <sup>rd</sup> out of 189 countries
<b>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI):</b>	35 points (107 <sup>th</sup> out of 180)
<b>Freedom House's Freedom Status:</b>	not free
<b>ODA per capita:</b>	USD 40 in 2016 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org> (2017)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oecd.org> (2016)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org> (2016)



## Situation

Ethiopia is a large multiethnic country with rapidly increasing population. Its core priority is to secure sustainable economic growth and general prosperity of the population across all regions as a foundation for political and social stability. GTP II notes that to drive economic growth, the country needs primarily to increase agricultural productivity and commercialisation and to support micro and small enterprises.<sup>4</sup>

Despite recent acceleration of its economic growth, Ethiopia remains one of the world's least developed countries (in terms of OECD classification) with a relatively closed economy. The main economic trends are favourable: the country applies prudent fiscal policies and attracts rising levels of foreign investment; it has access to international financial markets; its domestic savings are on the rise and public expenditure levels remain high. Against this background, GTP II identifies economic diversification and transformation as its priority objective. Nonetheless, on the other hand, Ethiopia has limited export revenue and growing trade deficit; its government-owned enterprises are burdened with debt and the private sector needs to be developed. The country's economy is still dominated by agriculture (generating 45% of the country's GDP and employing 85% of the workforce), which brings into play critical factors such as dependence on weather (irregular rainfall), poor labour productivity, limited use of efficient and environmentally friendly farming methods (including livestock production), and soil degradation caused by unsustainable farming practices. Chronic malnutrition remains to be eradicated; the country still faces the threat of food insecurity and dependence on food aid.

Ethiopia has made good progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>5</sup> Today it has less people living below the national poverty line, lower unemployment rates (though unemployment of women and girls remains high), and universally accessible primary education (though improving the quality of education remains a major challenge). Ethiopia has reduced child mortality by two thirds and made progress in combating diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. Clean drinking water is now accessible to a significantly higher percentage of the population, though rural areas visibly lag behind in this respect. Net ODA has grown from USD 1.1 billion in 2000 to USD 3.8 billion in 2013; in 2013 ODA accounted for 8.2% of GDP. Girls' school enrolment rate is still low due to socio-economic and cultural factors; women continue to have fairly little influence in decision-making processes. High maternal mortality remains to be addressed.

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<sup>4</sup> Growth and Transformation Plan II, [www.mofed.gov.et](http://www.mofed.gov.et)

<sup>5</sup> „MDG Report 2014 Ethiopia“, [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

## 1.2. Analysis of the country's needs

The following analysis of Ethiopia's needs is based primarily on the country's Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II). It also reflects previous experience with Czech development cooperation in the country, including the results of some project evaluations. Individual needs are analysed against the backdrop of the SDGs.



Ethiopia is one of the world's least developed countries (LDCs) with high annual population growth rates (roughly 12% increase since 2010). Despite recent acceleration of economic growth, **poverty reduction** remains the main challenge especially in rural areas where the majority of the population lives.



Ethiopia has one of the world's highest hunger rates due to climate vulnerability combined with rapid population growth. Child malnutrition rate is just under 40%; a great percentage of the population suffers from chronic malnutrition. Ethiopia needs to increase **agricultural production**, create sustainable agricultural development for all, and to ensure **food security** and access to adequate nutrition for all. It also needs to develop value chains in agricultural production.



Ethiopia has an insufficient range of technical education institutions. The existing institutions are insufficiently equipped and staffed; there is a lack of school equipment and teaching materials; teachers are not adequately trained. Another problem is the lack of jobs for graduates. Unemployment remains high (especially among women and girls). **Inclusive access to quality education** at all levels, including Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET), is a crucial factor for sustainable growth.



Ethiopia has a large employment rate gap between men and women. Girls' school enrolment rate is too low due to socio-economic and cultural factors; women have fairly little influence in decision-making processes. Ethiopia needs to continue promoting **gender equality**, empowerment of women and girls, and overall respect for human rights.



Ethiopia's development is hindered by continuing lack of adequate and equal access to basic needs for all. Ethiopia needs to continue increasing the percentage of population with **access to drinking water and sanitation** (including sanitary facilities), improving the population's hygiene practices, and focusing on disease prevention (especially communicable diseases).



Ethiopia's development (mainly rural and agricultural) is critically dependent on climatic factors (droughts, flash floods and other natural disasters; loss of vegetation cover impairing the water retention capacity of the landscape, etc.). These phenomena caused by climatic conditions and climate change impact directly on the population's livelihoods and economic situation. Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of **climate change** and needs to take steps to minimise them.



Ethiopia's natural resources (including soil and forests) are being depleted due to climatic factors combined with rapid population growth and with inefficient, unsustainable and environmentally unfriendly farming methods causing soil degradation, erosion, productivity loss and heightened vulnerability to climatic impacts. Ethiopia urgently needs to promote **landscape protection and restoration** (soil and forests), ecosystem and biodiversity protection and related activities, including a comprehensive policy to **prevent natural disasters**.



### **1.3. The country's development priorities and 2030 Agenda SDGs**

Ethiopia's strategic development document, GTP II, is based on the SDGs and provides the starting point for national sectoral strategies. The vision underlying GTP II (and the country's development agenda at large) is to become a lower middle income country by 2025. The core objective of GTP II is a rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth driven by increasingly productive manufacturing industries and agriculture. The emphasis is on rural development, climate resilient green economy, and on productivity and competitiveness including greater production capacity of manufacturing industries. GTP II attaches great importance to investment into quality infrastructure, transformation of the domestic private sector, and to institutional capacity and resilience. It addresses the development of inclusive democratic society, including the empowerment and equal participation of women and girls.

## **2. THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN ETHIOPIA**

### **2.1. Cooperation track record to date**

The Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010–2017 ranked Ethiopia as one of the priority partner countries for the bilateral development cooperation. The sectoral priorities of the Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme for that period were the environment (drinking water and sanitation) and social development (mainly education); the healthcare and agriculture sectors were included on a supplementary basis. Development projects were concentrated in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), with some additional projects in the Addis Ababa area. Humanitarian projects were also concentrated in the SNNPR and further in Somali and Oromia Regions, where they enhanced the positive synergies of humanitarian and development activities, with the main focus on resilience building and climate change mitigation.

Projects in the education sector aimed to improve the quality of education and to introduce new teaching methods at primary and secondary schools in accordance with Ethiopia's General Education Quality Improvement Package (GEQIP). In addition there were training projects for the leather industry. Czech projects had a broad impact and easily replicable results thanks to good cooperation with the Ethiopian Education Ministry and teacher training universities.

Top priority was given to the water and sanitation sector. Projects implemented in the SNNPR improved water and sanitation access and significantly assisted some local governments and communities in building their water resource management and maintenance capacities. Humanitarian aid was delivered in synergy with development cooperation to ensure emergency water supply for drought-hit population and to build emergency sanitary facilities for refugees from neighbouring countries.

Projects in the agriculture sector aimed to promote climate- and landscape-adapted farming, sustainable management of natural resources (preventing erosion, slowing down deforestation and conserving soil), sustainable rural livelihoods (including access to local markets), and to help local governments and rural communities in building their capacities. Cooperation with the national network of Farmer's Training Centres (FTC) revealed the sustainability risk that may arise in the process of transferring know-how from the Centre to smallholders (multiplicative effect). In addition to development cooperation, there were humanitarian activities aimed to improve the drought resilience of the local people and of their basic sources of livelihood.

A major contribution of the Czech Republic to Ethiopia's disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness strategies was a mapping project of geological hazards and water sources in large parts of Ethiopia. The implementers established good and lasting cooperation with the Geological Survey of Ethiopia. Czech humanitarian activities included measures to reduce disaster risks, deal with the impacts of natural disasters, and assist local communities in building resilience to and preparedness for major risks.

In addition there were projects under the Aid for Trade programme (Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade) and transition projects concerning the management of public finance (Czech Finance Ministry).

## **2.2. Cooperation priorities and objectives**

This programme aims to assist Ethiopia and its people in unlocking and increasing their economic potential for sustainable and equitable economic growth as a way to achieve higher employment and self-reliance for all, in line with the Ethiopian government's development aspirations. This broad objective includes taking steps to improve the quality of life and well-being of the population and to help meet the people's essential needs. The programme's cross-cutting principles are equality (gender equality as well as equality of all groups of the population), good democratic governance and climate protection.

The Czech Republic will support comprehensive development of rural areas, including agricultural development. The programme aims to develop food security strategies consistent with the principles of landscape protection and sustainable soil and forest management; to address sustainable management of natural resources (mainly water, including access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitary and hygiene facilities). The Czech Republic will use its own experience of economic and social transition as guidance in working towards these objectives.

As in the previous period, the programme's geographic focus will be on the SNNPR.

## OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

### I. Agriculture and rural development

**Ensuring universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year; introducing sustainable soil and landscape management strategies**



The aim is to help increase agricultural productivity while improving the quality of soil and promoting ecosystem-friendly farming practices. A related aim is to help achieve wider access to nutritious food: to this end, the programme will promote efficient food utilisation, and it will seek to reduce related health and hygiene risks. The programme aims to increase the capacity and efficiency of the FTC consultative network, develop value chains in agricultural production, and create livelihoods for all. This involves designing and implementing land use plans, and working with end recipients (including local authorities) to raise their awareness of the principles of sustainable soil and landscape management. There will be landscape interventions to improve soil protection and water retention capacity (reforestation, increasing and diversifying the vegetation cover). In addition, the programme will promote the development of efficient technical education and vocational training in order to increase the sustainability and transferability of projects.

### II. Sustainable management of natural resources

**Ensuring universal and equal access to safe and affordable drinking water and to adequate sanitary and hygiene facilities (with special regard to the needs of women, girls and young children); building sustainable drinking water supply systems**



The programme will assist in developing water management infrastructure. This involves planning the capacity of new water sources to meet the demands of the growing population, as well as building the capacities of local water management authorities. The programme will also address sanitation, including the building and refurbishment of sanitary facilities as well as awareness raising and training on sanitation and hygiene, following a survey into the practices and state of knowledge among the target communities.

### III. Humanitarian assistance

In addition to bilateral development activities, the Czech Republic is ready to provide humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia, primarily in the event of major disasters or increased influx of refugees from neighbouring countries but also in response to comprehensive and long-term humanitarian needs. Every humanitarian assistance project will include vulnerability reducing and resilience building elements. Whenever possible, the assistance will be linked to the thematic priority areas listed above.

### **2.3. Measures to achieve the objectives**

Bilateral project-based development cooperation, complemented by trilateral cooperation projects co-financed by other donors, will be central to the achievement of the programme's objectives and results. Supplementary activities will include the Czech Republic's multilateral development cooperation and, where necessary, also humanitarian aid.

Bilateral development cooperation under this programme will be implemented mainly through development projects aimed at building the capacities of partners and beneficiaries, including the transfer of know-how, technology and complete plant equipment. These projects will be carried out solely on the basis of project proposals from local entities, taking into account the programme's goals as well as needs assessment on the ground. Funding mechanisms will include grants, public procurement contracts, budgetary measures and, where appropriate, financial donations to local entities in the partner country. Another instrument are Small Local Projects (SLPs) implemented directly by Czech embassies. SLPs make it possible to deliver smaller, precisely targeted development activities consistent with the focus of the programme and linked to other Czech development cooperation projects. New financial instruments, feasibility studies, business partnerships of a development or investment nature, and trade promotion projects (Aid for Trade) will also be employed. Other activities directly related to the priority areas of development cooperation under this programme will include the posting of teachers and experts to Ethiopia, and study visits by the staff of Ethiopian government institutions and local authorities to the Czech Republic. The study visits will be permitted only for the purpose of know-how transfers. The programme will make use of synergies with other technical tools (scholarships).

### **2.4. The Czech Republic's coordination with other donors**

In keeping with global principles on aid effectiveness and in the spirit of continuity with its approach so far, the Czech Republic will seek to coordinate its activities with other donors in the thematic priority areas of the Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic 2018–2030.

Ethiopia is one of Africa's largest ODA recipients cooperating with all major bilateral and multilateral donors. Humanitarian assistance continues to account for the largest part of external assistance (food, post-disaster and refugee aid). The largest multilateral donors include the EU, International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Fund (ADF). The largest bilateral donors, over a long-term period, are the United States, United Kingdom and the Netherlands; other major donors include Japan, France, Germany and Sweden.

The Czech Republic will continue to take an active part in the EU's Joint Programming, keeping in mind its priorities and capacities as well as the principles of aid effectiveness, harmonisation and mutual accountability between international donors and the Ethiopian government. The priority thematic areas of the Czech development cooperation are consistent with the EU's thematic clusters for Ethiopia (natural resources, good governance, job creation, and the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and nutrition). The Czech Republic will also look for opportunities to get involved in the projects funded by the EUTF and the European Development Fund (EDF). Project cooperation with other donors (e.g. with Israel on the basis of a MoU on development cooperation) will be established in areas of bilateral or multilateral interest, depending on the possibilities and capacities.

### **3. CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

#### **3.1. Conditions for implementation in the country**

The terms and conditions for Czech development cooperation with Ethiopia are laid down in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

#### **3.2. Monitoring and evaluations**

Project monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation are basic requirements to keep all stakeholders informed of the course and results of cooperation to the necessary extent and quality. These processes will be governed by provisions contained in the External Development Cooperation Strategy and in the Methodology for the Project Cycle of Bilateral External Development Cooperation Projects. The results of monitoring and, in particular, evaluations will form an important basis for comprehensive assessment of development activities, for decision-making on further cooperation with Ethiopia at a strategic, programme and project level, and for the subsequent comprehensive management system, linking the results to strategic objectives.

In the continuous monitoring and evaluation of development activities established by this programme, a results-oriented procedure will be implemented, so the outputs and targets of individual projects will be followed as a means of more efficient and accountable management and the flexible setting of necessary changes in response to the evolving conditions of implementation and the experience gained (in the sense of “learning by doing”). The monitoring of all of the Czech Republic’s development activities will be carried out by staff of the Czech diplomatic mission in Addis Ababa, or by the staff of the Czech Development Agency. Monitoring will take place once or twice a year. The Czech Republic will strive for joint monitoring missions with the Ethiopian authorities, implementers and partners in development activities. Monitoring will result in monitoring reports, which will be shared between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid), the Czech Development Agency, the Czech Embassy and the Ethiopian authorities, and will also serve as a basis for follow-up evaluations. For the sake of monitoring the implementation of the programme, the values of the programme’s output indicators and objectives will be reviewed in two-year cycles according to sources of data verification (especially those provided from the Ethiopian authorities).

Evaluations will assess the long-term impacts and benefits of development interventions in Ethiopia according to the OECD’s internationally standardised methodology, with a focus on the various thematic areas defined in the External Development Cooperation Strategy that are relevant to this programme. Links to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) named in this programme will also be evaluated. In addition, the geographic and regional focus of the programme will be assessed. The Czech Republic will seek the involvement and building of Ethiopian evaluation capacities.

During each year of the programme implementation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will host one or two consultations between the Ministry, the Czech Development Agency and any other relevant programme implementers. These sessions will be aimed at ensuring there is an ongoing consensus regarding the implementation of the programme and its expected results, and at coming up with a timely response to any eventual major problems.



In the medium term, the programme may be adapted so as to respond as well as possible to Ethiopian needs and to reflect the results of evaluations and their recommendations to the fullest extent possible.

Ahead of the expiry of the programme, the Czech Embassy and the Czech Development Agency will work together to draw up a summary report for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs describing and evaluating the results of the overall impact analysis. The report will include explanations in those instances where set objectives and outputs have not been achieved, and will discuss which tools have proven good and which have not. The report will form an important basis for the final programme evaluation and for a decision on further cooperation with Ethiopia.

### **3.3. Risk management and sustainability advancement**

Risk management is conducted in accordance with the External Development Cooperation Strategy. A fundamental underlying document is the strategic and project-related “Risks Analysis of Implementing External Development Cooperation in Ethiopia” (the “Analysis”), which includes a list of risk management instruments. The programme of cooperation with Ethiopia is based on this Analysis and an analysis of Ethiopia’s development needs. Risks and measures to prevent them will be monitored regularly.

With reference to the External Development Cooperation Strategy, the sustainability of development assistance and the results of completed projects is one of the fundamental objectives behind the implementation of external development cooperation. Advancement in sustainability is an important criterion of success for development activities in the country. Sound risk management and effective project management in various stages of the project cycle will help to increase sustainability. In line with the provisions of the External Development Cooperation Strategy, the emphasis is on the high-quality *identification* of Ethiopia’s development needs in accordance with the relevant strategies followed by the Ethiopian government, and on the pursuit of goals and activities leading to their fulfilment according to established rules.

A prerequisite is the rigorous analysis of participants and local conditions for development activities, as well as relevant and quality enter data. In this context, in the formulation of projects an emphasis will be placed on a well-prepared exit strategy. An important element is the stress on the highest possible level of *involvement of local partners in the process of project preparation and decision-making*. This is then linked to the subsequent sharing of *ownership of the results* of development activities, supported by careful and predictable *project handover*, including proper training of beneficiaries. An important factor is cooperation and communication between the implementer and partners when knowledge is being transferred, training is being provided, etc. An important factor conducive to the required development-related synergy effects is *coordination* with other donors and implementers in the area, plus mutual coordination between stakeholders under the Czech Republic’s external development cooperation. An emphasis will be placed on strengthening control mechanisms and on the mandatory implementation of recommendations arising from evaluations in the strategic external development cooperation documents.

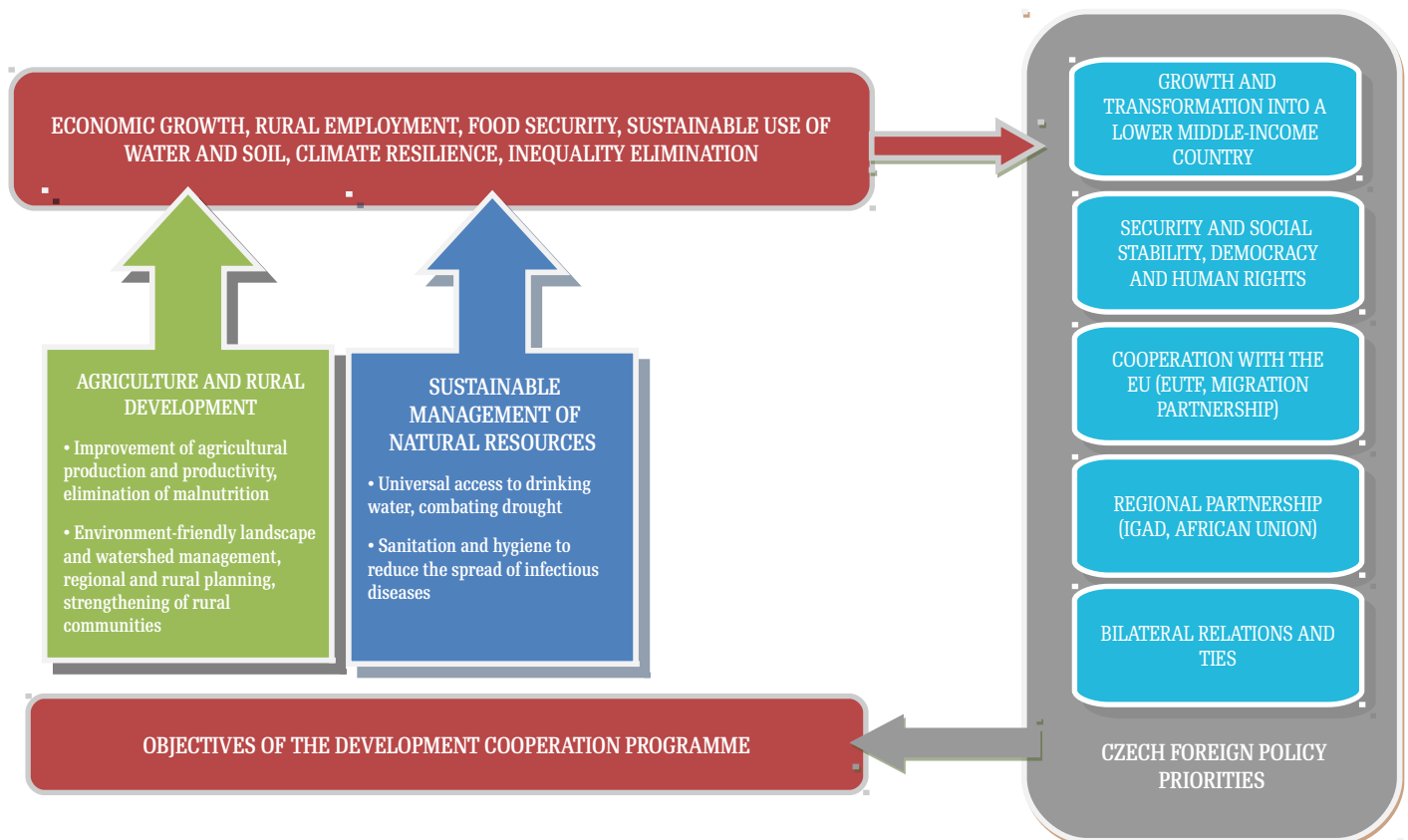
### **3.4. Programme validity and updates**

This programme of development cooperation between the Czech Republic and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be in force for the 2018–2023 period. Its implementation will be consistently monitored and evaluated in accordance with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018–2030 and with annual monitoring and evaluation plans. The results of the monitoring and evaluation will be used to adjust the programme where necessary and appropriate. A comprehensive evaluation will be carried out by 2023 to decide on the course of further cooperation.

## 4. ANNEXES

### 4.1. Programme chart

#### ETHIOPIA 2018 – 2023 Czech Development Programme



## 4.2. Results Matrix – Ethiopia (2018 – 2023)

Priority Areas of Sustainable Development	Results	Indicators
Agriculture and Rural Development	<p><b>Outcome 1: Ensure access by all people</b>, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to <b>safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</b> in selected woredas and kebeles (SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Ensured sustainable food production systems, increased productivity and production (T 2.4)</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Increased adequate nutritional intake</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Increased access and use of effective agricultural extension services</p>	<p>Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>1.1 Number of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>1.2 Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS)</p> <p>1.3 Number of self-sustaining FTCs whose key agricultural extension services meet the pre-defined Minimum Quality Standards</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 2: Promote the implementation of sustainable land management</b> in selected woredas and kebeles of Sidama and Gamo Gofa Zones (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3)</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Accepted landscape planning by officials and communities</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Established and controlled protected (closure) areas by communities</p> <p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Adopted practices that lead to soil and water conservation</p>	<p>Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area</p> <p>2.1 Number of kebeles covered by landscape planning and areas (ha) covered</p> <p>2.2 Coverage by protected (closure) areas (ha)</p> <p>2.3 Area (ha) under watershed management with erosion control measures</p>
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<p><b>Outcome 3: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water</b> for all in selected kebeles of selected zones (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>Zonal preference: Sidama, Gamo Gofa (Gedeo)</p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> water sources and distribution systems built</p> <p><b>Output 3.2:</b> water schemes rehabilitated</p> <p><b>Output 3.3:</b> water associations established</p> <p><b>Output 3.4:</b> rural capacities in sustainable water management strengthened</p>	<p>Number of people of number of selected kebeles of selected SNNPR zones achieve access universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>3.1 Number of people serviced by water distribution systems built</p> <p>3.4 Number people serviced by water schemes rehabilitated</p> <p>3.5 Number of self-sustaining associations with approved articles established</p> <p>3.6 Yearly balanced or surplus budgets of water associations (after 2023)</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 4: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all</b> and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations all in selected kebeles of selected zones (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>Zonal preference: Sidama, Gamo Gofa (Gedeo)</p> <p><b>Output 4.1:</b> Improved sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and services</p> <p><b>Output 4.2:</b> Improved public sanitation and hygiene behaviour</p>	<p>Number of people of selected kebeles of selected SNNPR zones achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation</p> <p>4.1 Number of people with access to latrines and hand washing facilities built or reconstructed</p> <p>4.2 Prevalence of diarrheal disease in selected kebeles</p>

### 4.3. ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index
<b>CzDA</b>	Czech Development Agency
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>EBA</b>	Duty-free foreign trade programme “Everything but Arms“
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUTF</b>	EU Trust Fund for Africa
<b>FTC</b>	Farmers Training Centre
<b>GEQIP</b>	General Education Quality Improvement Program
<b>GTP II</b>	Second Growth and Transformation Plan
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>MDGs</b>	Millenium Development Goals
<b>SLP</b>	Small Local Project
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>ORS</b>	Department for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, MFA CZ
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SSNPR</b>	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
<b>TVET</b>	Technical Vocational Education Training