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Country programme document for Ethiopia (2025-2030)

Contents

I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Ethiopia, located in the Horn of Africa, spans 1.1 million square kilometres and has an estimated population of 129.7 million[1], making it the largest landlocked country and the second most populous in Africa. Home to a diverse society of more than 80 ethnic groups and numerous languages, Ethiopia has set out its development agenda in the Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP), 2021–2030, which aims to position the country as an "*African Beacon of Prosperity*[2]." The plan targets Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 10.2 per cent, a doubling of per capita income to $2,248, and a reduction in income poverty from 19 to 7 per cent by 2030.[3]

2. Ethiopia has launched four transformative reforms under its Home-Grown Economic Reform agenda and nationally determined contribution. These include: a) macroeconomic restructuring to transition from a state-led to a market-driven economy, including the flotation of the Ethiopian currency and increased private sector leadership; b) advancing food sovereignty and environmental sustainability, leading to significant increases in staple crop production and the largest reforestation effort globally; c) consolidating peace and national cohesion through inclusive national dialogues; and d) strengthening democracy and civil service reform to promote transparent and accountable public service delivery and ensure free, fair, and peaceful elections.

3. Despite notable progress, each reform faces challenges that require creative, flexible, and agile responses. For example, job creation has not kept pace with the two million people entering the labour market each year. Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) continue to face limited access to finance. Sustainable development is further constrained by the fact that women lag in key socioeconomic indicators. According to the 2023 World Bank Gender Data Portal, the labour force participation rate among women is 74.8 per cent, compared to 85.6 per cent for men. Only 29.8 per cent of women have access to credit, and while 40 per cent of married women own land, only 19.5 per cent hold a land title. Among rural populations, just 26 per cent of women have access to digital financial services, compared to 41 per cent of men[4]. Violence against women remains prevalent in both urban and rural areas[5]. Demographically, 70 per cent of the population is under the age of 30, presenting both challenges and opportunities for development.

4. The success of national sustainable development aspirations will depend, in part, on the ability to navigate internal divisions, regional tensions in the Horn of Africa, and the emergence and reconfiguration of traditional alliances. The participation of Ethiopia in emerging power blocs and its membership in regional organizations such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union provide opportunities to promote collaborative solutions to shared challenges, including migration, displacement, climate change, security threats, and regional economic integration.

5. The previous country programme (July 2020-June 2025) supported the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia in laying the foundation for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, the TYDP, the Home-Grown Economic Reform agenda and its nationally determined contributions. The programme achieved notable results through three strategic objectives: a) fostering a cohesive, just, and democratic society which contributed to successful general elections, progress in civil service reform, and peacebuilding efforts; b) promoting a resilient and sustainable economy, which led to the establishment of the Innovative Finance Lab (IFL),

[1] See UNFPA World Population Dashboard – Ethiopia: https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/ET.
[2] See Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030): https://www.dpgethiopia.org/resources/the-10-year-development-plan/
[3] Ministry of Planning and Development – Ethiopia.
[4] World Bank Gender Portal, 2023
[5] Ethiopia Common Country Analysis, 2024.

the strengthening of MSMEs and the creation of Ethiopia's first Capital Market Authority (ECMA); and c) advancing a green economy, which supported the implementation of the Long-term Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) and the Green Legacy Initiative (GLI).

6. The 2024 independent country programme evaluation highlighted the broad recognition UNDP received for its rapid adaptation to emerging challenges in 2020. By prioritizing critical yet sensitive interventions, UNDP helped mitigate development risks, supporting Ethiopia through general elections, post-conflict recovery and stabilization, and national dialogue processes. The evaluation recommended that the UNDP country office build on lessons learned from its portfolio approach to women's empowerment and regional area-based engagement. Applying this approach more comprehensively across the country programme would foster synergies and optimize the use of expertise and resources. The report concluded that Ethiopia's multifaceted reform and development agenda requires sustained, scalable, risk-informed, and better-coordinated efforts to achieve national objectives.

7. The country programme for July 2025 to June 2030 builds on lessons from the previous programme cycle, Ethiopia's Sustainable Development Goals acceleration plan, and ongoing reform efforts. It has been shaped through extensive consultations with the Government of Ethiopia, the United Nations country team, civil society organizations, and the private sector to ensure national ownership. Anchored in the UNSDCF (2025-2030) and aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, the programme will continue to support the implementation of the TYDP, with a focus on scale, scope and speed. It is structured around three pillars: (i) democratic governance, sustaining peace, human rights, and the rule of law; (ii) inclusive economic transformation; and (iii) climate resilience and environmental sustainability.

8. Through a people-centred and adaptive programming approach, the country programme prioritizes flexibility, continuous learning and responsiveness to evolving contexts. UNDP will design early warning systems to monitor conflict dynamics and shifting weather patterns, enabling adaptive implementation. A systems-thinking approach will support the transition to a portfolio model that operationalizes the interconnectedness of programmes. The programme will be guided by principles of human rights due diligence, enhanced risk awareness and mitigation, conflict sensitivity and social safeguards, to better uphold commitments to empowering women, girls and other at-risk population groups that continue to lag behind in key socioeconomic indicators.

9. UNDP will provide evidence-based policy advice and mitigation measures to the Government on the impact of reforms on vulnerable groups. It will lead in providing United Nations organizations, through the UNSDCF action group, with platforms for policy dialogue on sustainable development trends; offering capacity-building support on macro- and micro-level risks and credit rating negotiations; mobilizing development finance; and supporting the Government's data tracking system for sustainable development. The country office will continue to lead United Nations country team efforts to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, including through inter-agency platforms focused on expanding access to affordable green energy, enhancing coffee production and revenue, and advancing the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. UNDP will also support key initiatives in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), national dialogue, elections, and the development of multi-year resilience strategies, including through joint programming with United Nations organizations. It will pursue partnerships with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to apply durable solutions and strengthen early warning systems. In collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other United Nations organizations, UNDP will advance transitional justice efforts in line with the

2023 Guidance Note of the Secretary General on Transitional Justice[6]. By fostering inclusive dialogue and collaboration with Government institutions, the private sector, civil society, United Nations entities and development partners, UNDP will strengthen its role as a convenor and catalyst for sustainable development in Ethiopia.

10. The country programme is anchored in a robust theory of change that envisions a transformative pathway toward a peaceful, just, and democratic society that upholds the rule of law and protects human rights. UNDP will support the Government in fostering an enabling environment for dialogue and collaboration across all levels of society. This cultural shift will be accompanied by the equitable delivery of improved basic and digital public services, strengthening social cohesion and enhancing the effectiveness of governance. To advance inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development, the country office will promote digitalization and the use of artificial intelligence to expand access to decent green jobs and support the growth of MSMEs and startups, particularly for women and youth. By improving access to reliable and affordable energy and implementing multi-hazard risk mitigation strategies, the Government will be better equipped to address climate-related challenges, strengthen environmental resilience and reduce poverty. Collaborative efforts will focus on integrating climate finance, enhancing food systems, and promoting the empowerment of women and other at-risk population groups across all programme initiatives. Through these interconnected actions, Ethiopia is well positioned to emerge as a thriving middle-income country and a beacon of prosperity and peace in Africa.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. Grounded in national context, the vision of the country programme is to support the realization of an equitable, peaceful, and prosperous Ethiopia through the implementation of three strategic pillars. Building on its reputation as a trusted partner of the Government, UNDP will continue to deliver cutting-edge, upstream policy reforms while supporting measurable community development and empowerment initiatives. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) is the primary government partner; all activities will be implemented through the relevant participating institutions. The country office will also continue to expand partnerships with non-traditional development actors, including countries from the Gulf and the Middle East, emerging economies, the private sector, foundations and international financial institutions. These efforts will complement strengthened engagement with existing development partners and through South-South cooperation (SSC). UNDP will invest in advancing public-private partnerships, as well as in forestry, renewable energy, innovative finance, capital markets, technology, and access to local and continental markets through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

12. The country office will develop an integrated strategic communications and advocacy framework that leverages digital platforms, targeted campaigns, stakeholder engagement and evidence-based messaging to strengthen partnerships and highlight contributions to Ethiopia's development agenda. The framework will enhance alignment with the UNSDCF and the TYDP, while ensuring that the role, impact, and comparative advantage of UNDP are clearly communicated and leveraged across diverse stakeholder groups. A dedicated Partnership and Communications Action Plan will outline structured advocacy approaches to position UNDP as the development partner of choice and support resource mobilization efforts.

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[6]The Secretary General's Guidance note on transitional justice: A Strategic Tool for People, Prevention and Peace. Available from: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/transitionaljustice/sg-guidance-note/2023_07_guidance_note_transitional_justice_en.pdf

Pillar 1: Democratic governance, sustaining peace, human rights, and rule of law

13. This pillar contributes to outcomes 1 and 5 of the UNSDCF and supports Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 16, and 17. It aligns with TYDP pillars on institutional transformation, regional peacebuilding, and economic integration. Federal-regional linkages will be strengthened, including in decentralization, planning, monitoring, and decision-making processes to promote transparency and accountability. The pillar will address five priorities aimed at enhancing democratic practices, promoting social cohesion, and ensuring justice and accountability throughout Ethiopia. The first priority, implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Peace (MoP), the National Rehabilitation Commission, the Ethiopia National Dialogue Commission, regional state governments, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and OHCHR, focuses on promoting sustainable peace and social cohesion through conflict prevention, reconciliation, dialogue, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, recovery and stabilization, and citizen participation. Transitional justice mechanisms will be established through the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to address past grievances. The second priority focuses on strengthening electoral systems, implemented in partnership with the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) and civil society organizations, with support from UN-Women, UNESCO, and UNICEF. By enhancing the capacity of NEBE and civil society, the country programme will contribute to transparent and credible electoral processes, thereby reinforcing public trust and accountable governance.

14. The third priority focuses on strengthening justice, the rule of law, human rights, and accountability systems. This includes enhancing the legal frameworks and institutional capacities of the MoJ, the Anti-Corruption Commission and the judiciary to ensure that justice is accessible to all. It will be implemented in partnership with the MoJ and OHCHR. The fourth priority centres on civil service reform. Led by the Federal Civil Service Commission (FCSC), in collaboration with UN-Women, IOM, UNFPA and the World Bank, this effort will focus on strengthening administrative systems and investing in the professional development of civil servants. The aim is to build a smart, capable and accountable civil service at national and subnational levels, drawing on SSC and the integration of digital technologies and artificial intelligence. The fifth priority focuses on the empowerment of women and youth in leadership and peacebuilding. In alignment with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 2250, this priority will be implemented by the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) and MoP, in collaboration with UN-Women, UNICEF and UNFPA. Activities will promote the participation and leadership of women and youth in peacebuilding and governance, including community volunteerism initiatives.

15. Overall, Pillar 1 aims to generate transformative impact in promoting sustainable peace, fair elections, a deepened democratic culture, the empowerment of youth and women, and effective civil service delivery across Ethiopia. The country programme will continue to collaborate with traditional partners, including the governments of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. It will also seek opportunities to engage with non-traditional partners to broaden the development cooperation landscape.

Pillar 2: Inclusive economic transformation

16. This pillar contributes to outcomes 2 and 5 of the UNSDCF, and supports Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10. It aligns with TYDP pillars focused on economic integration, technology and digital economy, quality private sector-led growth, and enhanced economic productivity and competitiveness. The pillar seeks to address the multifaceted challenges facing Ethiopia's economy and marginalized communities, with particular emphasis on the socioeconomic empowerment of women and youth through five interconnected priorities. The first priority to be implemented by the MoF and Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD), in collaboration with the World Bank, African Development Bank

(AfDB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the private sector, focuses on improving the economic policy and regulatory environment. It aims to attract domestic and international private sector investment, advance regional trade integration by promoting the AfCFTA, foster entrepreneurship and innovation to generate resilient and decent employment, and strengthen one-stop services to improve the ease of doing business for MSMEs and startups.

17. In partnership with the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), ECMA and the Enterprise Development Institute (EDI), UNDP will support the growth of MSMEs and startups, with a particular focus on women- and youth owned- enterprises. This includes the development of tailored and innovative financial products, the establishment of a capital market and the creation of dedicated funds for startups leveraging digital financial instruments. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, Jobs and Skills, UNDP will also provide entrepreneurship and employability skills development, including financial literacy, artificial intelligence literacy, and enhanced market access for MSMEs and startups. In addition, UNDP will promote the economic empowerment of low-income groups, internally displaced people (IDPs) and women survivors of violence through integrated approaches such as durable solutions, resilience building, volunteerism, and improved access to de-risking mechanisms and micro-insurance products. These efforts will be implemented in partnership with the MoWSA, local governments, civil society organizations, IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF.

18. Partnerships with the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MiNT) and Ministry of Industry will promote innovation, digitalization, and the uptake of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, to support the implementation of all programme priorities. This includes the establishment of a 'ManuTech' hub under the Pan-African Timbuktoo initiative, as well as University Innovation Pods in select universities to generate tech-driven solutions and enhance technological literacy. To advance these efforts, UNDP will engage with the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) and both traditional and non-traditional donors, including the Republic of Korea.

Pillar 3: Climate resilience and environmental sustainability

19. This pillar contributes to outcomes 4 and 5 of the UNSDCF, supports the Sustainable Development Goals 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, and 17, and aligns with TYDP pillars on Resilient Green Economy and Women and Social Affairs. It aims to strengthen the capacity of Ethiopia to adapt to climate change and promote environmental sustainability as a pathway to accelerated green growth through five interconnected priorities. The first priority, implemented by the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), focuses on improving multi-hazard disaster risk management systems and building resilience at both community and institutional levels to better prepare for and respond to natural disasters. The second priority, led by the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) in collaboration with the World Bank, AfDB, UNICEF, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), emphasizes expanding access to affordable renewable energy, particularly in off-grid rural communities. To support these efforts, UNDP will lead a multi-stakeholder platform to promote access to affordable renewable energy by convening United Nations entities, private sector actors, and government institutions to foster strong public-private partnerships and mobilize investments in the energy sector. This pillar supports Ethiopia's national vision of achieving universal access to affordable renewable energy by 2030.

20. The third priority focuses on promoting sustainable natural resource management and advancing a circular economy, encouraging responsible resource use while improving livelihoods. This priority will be implemented in partnership with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), the Ethiopia Coffee and Tea Authority, Ethiopia Forest Development, FAO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the private sector. The fourth priority aims to expand access to development finance to support climate-resilient development. It will be implemented by the MoPD to support climate-resilient development.

UNDP will provide support for research, policy advocacy, and the preparation of bankable projects to access international vertical funds, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), green bonds, carbon markets and the Loss and Damage Fund. In addition, UNDP will assist the Government in operationalizing the Green Legacy and Landscape Restoration Special Fund, which has been allocated between 0.5 and 1 per cent of the federal budget.

21. The fifth priority, implemented by the MoWSA, UN-Women and UNICEF, focuses on strengthening the engagement of women and youth entrepreneurs, as well as the private sector actors, in renewable energy and sustainable natural resource management, with a particular emphasis on the coffee sector. The objective is to diversify sources of livelihoods, employment, and income generation. UNDP envisions this work contributing to more climate-resilient communities, expanded access to renewable energy, increased private sector investment in the national energy sector, greater export revenue from coffee production, improved environmental governance and more risk-informed development planning. To support these efforts, UNDP will mobilize additional resources from international financial institutions and from governments in the Middle East and Gulf region that have expressed interest in Ethiopia's natural resources and in identifying opportunities for SSC.

22. The three pillars are interconnected and underpinned by strategic innovation, digitalization, and development financing. Strategic innovation will drive progress across all priorities by fostering new solutions for governance, economic transformation, and environmental sustainability. Digitalization will be leveraged to enhance transparency and accountability, increase citizen engagement, expand access to markets, and enable greater speed and scale in programme delivery. By mobilizing a diverse range of development financing sources, the country programme aims to secure the resources needed to achieve sustainable development, peace, and prosperity in Ethiopia.

23. The successful implementation of the country programme will require a robust partnership approach that leverages the comparative strengths of diverse stakeholders and partners. This includes strengthening existing partnerships and cultivating new ones with non-traditional actors, including the private sector, foundations, and international financial institutions, while also expanding opportunities for SSC. UNDP will work to consolidate public-private partnerships focusing on investment in forestry, renewable energy, innovative finance, access to finance for all, capital markets, technology, and market access, in order to drive economic growth, create green jobs, and strengthen community resilience. Across all country programme pillars, active engagement with civil society organisations and the promotion of collaborative platforms will be pursued to ensure inclusive and participatory development.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary accountability framework to the Executive Board for aligning results and resources at the country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional, and headquarters levels with respect to country programme implementation are defined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and its Internal Control Framework. The programme will be nationally executed; however, direct implementation modalities may be applied for part or all of the programme in cases of *force majeure*. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used, in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects in accordance with the UNDP financial management policies.

25. Intersectional risks – including escalating internal conflict, regional instability, climate change impacts, environmental stress, pandemics, and macroeconomic volatility – may undermine support and hinder progress in achieving planned results. To mitigate these risks, the

country office will adopt a robust risk management framework that incorporates continuous monitoring, analysis, and mitigation measures, supported by periodic joint reviews with partners. In response to the constrained financing environment, the country office will seek to diversify its funding base, through cost-sharing with the Government, engagement with non-traditional donors and new strategic partners, and the mobilization of domestic resources including the private sector, foundations, and crowdfunding platforms. Resource mobilization will also be supported through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, leveraging both national and international volunteer resources from the UNV Global Talent Pool to contribute to the implementation of the country programme.

26. The country office will provide institutional capacity-building support to relevant government agencies on the HACT, internal control systems, and results-based management. Resources from the annual Target for Resource Assignment from the Core (TRAC1) allocation will be dedicated to responding to emerging crises. In the event that securing sufficient resources for the country programme proves challenging, UNDP will prioritize strategic interventions by reassessing ongoing initiatives and making evidence-based decisions to reduce the scope of activities where necessary. An effective governance platform will be established to support implementation under the national implementation modality, with the MoF playing a lead role. This platform will provide oversight and strategic leadership throughout the programme cycle. In line with the UNSDCF, UNDP will also contribute to annual Programme Oversight Body meetings between the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the MoF to monitor overall progress in delivering United Nations development support in Ethiopia.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

27. The monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is designed to ensure that the country programme remains aligned with key strategic instruments, including the UNSDCF 2025–2030 and the UNDP Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework (SP IRRF). This alignment is essential for the effective tracking of progress toward development goals and outcomes. The theory of change outlines the development pathways through which programme interventions contribute to desired outcomes and results. Progress will be systematically monitored, analysed, and reported through the Results-oriented Annual Reporting process and Independent Country Programme Evaluation. Outcome and output-level indicators will be aligned with Ethiopia's national Sustainable Development Goals tracker and other relevant development data platforms to ensure that the country programme contributes to national, regional and global development priorities.

28. UNDP will collaborate with UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other development partners to strengthen the capacities of national data-generating institutions, including the National Statistical Service, MoPD, MoF, and other relevant sector ministries. This collaboration will support improvements to the national statistical system by prioritizing the implementation of key surveys—such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, and the Demographic and Health Survey—and by promoting granular data disaggregation by age, sex, disability status and geographic location (federal, subnational, rural, peri-urban and urban). Fifteen per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to advancing the social, economic and political empowerment of women. Progress will be monitored using a system-based marker to ensure full implementation. The UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee will serve as the overall governing body for the country programme.

Annex - Results and resources framework for Ethiopia (2025-2030)

National priority or goal: Equitable, peaceful and prosperous Ethiopia

Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 1: All people in Ethiopia, specifically those who have been left behind, live in a peaceful, just, and democratic society that upholds standards of rule of law, accountability, and human rights.

Related strategic plan outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.

Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (US$)
1.1. Global Peace Index Ethiopia Score (CF), SDG 16.1.2, 16.3.1 Baseline: 2.845 (2024) Target:(2030) 2.560 1.2. Ibrahim Index of African Governance Ethiopia Score, (CF) SDG 16.6.1 Baseline (2023): 48.4 out of 100 Target:(2030) 53.2 (at least	Institute for Economics and Peace, MoP Frequency: Annual Mo Ibrahim Foundation Frequency: Annual The World Justice Project Report/MoJ Frequency: Annual	Output 1.1.: Strengthened institutions to promote sustainable peace and social cohesion. Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of national, regional and community peacebuilding, policies implemented. Country framework, M. IRRF3.2.1.2. National: Baseline (2024): 3 Target (2030): 7 Regional level: Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Community level: Baseline (2024): 8 Target (2030): 45 Data source: Prime Minister's Office, MoP, HoF Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of ex-combatants demobilized and reintegrated	MoP, MoJ, NEBE, FCSC IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UN Women, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC Governments of Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,	**Regular:** 25,235,000 **Other** 144,044,920

10% increase from the baseline).		into society (CF). Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2026): 400,000 (30% women, 10% elderly and 90% in Tigray) Data source: National Rehabilitation Commission Frequency: Annual	Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America	
1.3 Rule of Law Index Ethiopia Score (CF), SDG 16.3.1, World Justice Project Baseline (2024): 0.37. Target: (2030) 0.42 (15% increase from baseline)	EIU Report/NEBE **Frequency: Annual**	Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of systems, mechanisms and policy frameworks developed/updated to promote the role of youth and women in peace and security, including through volunteerism. Baseline (2024): 2 Target (2030): 7 (3 women, 4 youth) Data source: MoWSA Frequency: Annually	European Union NSP: India, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait	
		Output 1.2.: The democratization processes are strengthened for improved democratic governance, human rights, and accountability.	Vertical Funds: Funding Windows	
1.4. Democracy Index Ethiopia Score, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) (CF), SDG 16.7.1, Baseline (2023): 3.37 Target: (2030) 5 (33% increase from baseline)		Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of measures implemented to ensure democratization process, human rights, electoral integrity, citizens engagement, and accountability. Baseline (2024): 13 Target (2030): 40 Data source: NEBE, Federal Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO) Frequency: Annual	Government Contribution to Local Office Costs (GLOC)	
		Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of eligible voters registered in compliance with international standards, (CF) Strategic Plan 2.3. Baseline (2024): 37.5M; Male: 20.4M, Female: 17.1M Target (2030): 41M; Males: 21.5M and Females: 18.5M Data source: NEBE Frequency: Annual		

	Indicator 1.2.3.: Extent of promotion and implementation of transitional justice. Baseline (2024): Low Target (2030): High Data source: House of Peoples Representatives (HoPR), HoF Frequency: Annual Output 1.3.: Formal accountability systems strengthened to ensure citizens' equitable access to justice, uphold the rule of law and human rights. Indicator 1.3.1.: Number of policy, legislative or regulatory measures adopted and implemented to mitigate and remedy corruption risks. (CF), modified IRRF 2.2.3.1. Baseline (2024): 2 Target (2030): 10 Data source: FEACC, EIO Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.3.2.: Number of people that have accessed justice services. Baseline (2024): 33,550 (33.7% women) Target (2030): 500,000 (50% women) Data source: MoJ, Justice Bureau/Universal Periodic Review Frequency: Annual Output 1.4.: Capacities of national and subnational institutions strengthened to enhance delivery of quality public services. Indicator 1.4.1.: Number of e-governance structures/digitalized public services promoted. Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2030): 70		

| | | Data source: Civil Service Commission
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.4.2.: Number of federal and regional institutions with strengthened capacities to effectively combat and prevent corruption (modified IRRF 1.2.3).
Baseline (2024): 1
Target (2030): 6
Data source: FEACC
Frequency: Annual

Output 1.5.: Skills of women, youth and marginalized communities strengthened for active leadership and enhanced participation in political settings and peacebuilding.

Indicator 1.5.1.: Number of engagement forums organised to ensure political participation of people with disabilities, IDPs, youth, and women.
Baseline (2024): 15
Target (2030): 30
Data source: HoPR, HoF, (50% women)
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.5.2.: Extent of participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities at all levels.
Baseline (2024): Low
Target (2030): High
Data source: MoP, MoWSA, HoF
Frequency: Annual | | |

National priority or goal: Equitable, peaceful and prosperous Ethiopia				
Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 2: All people in Ethiopia, specifically the people who are left behind, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development that prioritizes decent job opportunities, access to nutritious food and affordable green energy.				
Related strategic plan outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development;				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**Major partners / partnerships framework**	**Estimated cost by outcome (US$)**
2.1 Gross national income per capita, Atlas method 7 (Current US$) (CF), SDG 1, 8, 10 Baseline: $1,130 (2023 WDI) Target (2030): $1,560 1.2Amount of external development financing received. (CF), SDGs 17 Baseline (2024): $1.7 billion Target (2030): $3.5 billion	World Development report, World Bank Frequency: Annual Admins data from EEP Frequency: Annual	Output 2.1.: Pro-poor policy and regulatory environment strengthened for domestic and international private sector investment. Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of regulatory frameworks adopted for investment and regional integration, promote innovation, volunteerism, technology, and digital solutions for green and decent jobs. Baseline (2024): 10 Target (2030): 22 Data source: NBE, ECMA, MoF, PMO, MoLS reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of Ethiopian SMEs using platforms such as AfCFTA, and Timbuktoo. Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2030): 150 Data source: Ministry of Industry, MoFA Frequency: Annual	MoF, Ministry of Labour & Skills MoLS), Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE), NBE, ECMA, MiNT IFAD, ILO, United Nations Capital Development Fund, (UNCDF), IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UNIDO, UNV Germany, European Union, Japan, AfDB	**Regular 7,725,000** **Other 15,548,988**

7 Reliant on the performance of the GoE, the private sector, UN, bilateral donors, WB & IMF

	Data source: AMP Frequency: Annual	Indicator 2.1.3.: % of fiscal spending that is pro-poor. Baseline (2024): 2.4 Target (2030): 4.0 Data source: MoF, IMF Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.4.: Number of private sector investments that are compliant to social and governance global standards. Baseline (2024): 5 Target (2030): 25 Frequency: Annual Output 2.2.: Entrepreneurship capacities and access to finance for MSMEs and startups scaled to create decent jobs. Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of MSMEs with access to innovative and inclusive finance including capital market instruments. Baseline (2025): 27,309 Target (2030): 50,000 (40% women and 70% youth) Data source: MoLS, EDI, NBE Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.2.2.: Number of jobs created for women and youth through provision of business development services to MSMEs. Baseline (2024): 124,225 Target (2030): 400,000 (40% women and 60% youth) Data source: MoLS, EDI, IFL Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.2.3.: Amount of financing mobilized for investment in MSMEs and startups. Baseline (2024): 0 (with UNDP support) Target (2030): $100M	Private sector (Great Ethiopian Run, Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund, Crowd funding platforms), ZEP-RE reinsurance company, Blue Marble, Kuramo Capital Funding Windows	

	Data source: ECMA, IFL Frequency: Annual Output 2.3.: Access to sustainable livelihoods and durable solutions for vulnerable people (people with disabilities, IDPs, and survivors of violence) expanded. Indicator 2.3.1.: Number of IDPs re-integrated into host communities. Baseline (2025):1200 IDPs Target (2030): 50,000 IDPs (60% women) Data source: NDRMC, MoF Frequency Annual Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of vulnerable people that have benefited from sustainable livelihood interventions. Baseline (2024):3,561 Target (2030):59,610 (60 per cent women) Data source: NDRMC, MoF Frequency Annual Output 2.4.: Use of innovation, technology, and digitalization rolled out to catalyse resilient economic development. Indicator 2.4.1.: Number of innovative development solutions mapped, experimented, and scaled up. Baseline (2025): 75 mapped, 9 experimented and 2 scaled Target (2030): 175 mapped, 21 experimented and 7 scaled Data source, MiNT, AccLab Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of de-risking and micro-insurance solutions implemented. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 15	.	

| | | Data source, MoF, NBE, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 2.4.3.: Number of digital solutions developed and implemented for economic development.

Baseline (2025): 9
Target (2030): 20
Data source, MoF, NBE, MoA
Frequency: Annual

Output 2.5.: Women are empowered and protected from violence including through community volunteerism initiatives.

Indicator 2.5.1.: Number of vulnerable women and survivors of violence accessing livelihood support.

Baseline (2024): 1,700
Target (2030): 10,000 (60% youth)
Data source MoLS, EDI, DRMC
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 2.5.2.: Number of women and youth entrepreneurs benefitting from skills development in sustainable natural resource management.
Baseline (2024): 5,000
Target (2030): 50,000 (60% youth)
Data source, EDC, MoLS
Frequency: Annual | | |

National priority or goal: Equitable, peaceful and prosperous Ethiopia

Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 3: All people in Ethiopia, specifically the most vulnerable and those who have been left behind, enjoy protection and benefit from enhanced resilience, increased access to climate financing, reduced risks of climate-induced disasters, and reduced impact of environmental crises.

Related strategic plan outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (US$)
4.1. Percentage of local governments that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. (CF), SDG 11.b; SDG 13.1.3 Baseline (2024) 25% Target (2030): 85% 4.3. Percentage of population with access to affordable, and sustainable energy (CF) Baseline (2023): SDG 7.1, 52% (Hydropower, solar, biogas, wind and geothermal)	MoF, UNAs report Frequency: Annual Local policy documents - Disaster Risk Management Commission Frequency: Annual Global Environmental Performance Index	Output 3.1.: Multi-hazard disaster risk management, reduction and resilience improved. Indicative Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of regions and woredas with operational multi-hazard early warning and action systems, modified IRRF2.3.1.1. Baseline (2024): Regions=0, Woredas=0 Target (2030): Regions=12, Woredas=60 Data source: National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) Frequency: Annual Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of people that have access to multi-hazard early warning and action information. Baseline (2024): 15M Target (2030): 30M Data source: NDRMC Frequency: Annual Output 3.2.: Sustainable natural resource management and circular economy promoted for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and livelihood sustainability.	MoF, NDRMC, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) FAO, IOM, UNDRR, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria Vertical Funds:	**Regular: 4,120,000** **Other 82,714,785**

Target (2030): 65% 4.3 Environmental Sustainability Ethiopia Environmental Performance Index Score (CF), SDG 13, SDG 15, Baseline (2024): All EPI (Environmental Performance Index) Biodiversity loss 73.3 Tree cover loss 25.1 Grass land loss 40.5 Target (2030) Biodiversity loss 70 Tree cover loss 20 Grass land loss 30 4.4. Volume of Climate Financing Mobilized (CF), SDG13, SDG 10, SDG 17 Baseline: $57 million in 2024 (MoF data) Target (2030): $1 billion	Frequency: Annual	Indicator 3.2.1.: Number of households benefitting from Climate Smart Agriculture initiatives (CF), modified IRRF2.4.2.1. Baseline (2024): 170,740 Target (2030): 254,000 Data source: Ethiopia Forestry Department (EFD), EPA, EBI, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) Frequency: Annual Indicator 3.2.2.: Number of vulnerable people, including women, youth, and people living with disabilities who access diversified livelihood support. Baseline (2024): 55,796 Target (2030): 500, 000 (60% women) Data source EPA, Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission, EFD, EWCA Frequency: Annual Indicator 3.2.3.: Area of degraded forest land under rehabilitation/restoration and afforestation in hectares (ha) (CF). Baseline (2024): 381,103 ha Target (2030): 614,103 ha Data source: EFD, EPA, EWCA Frequency: Annual Indicator 3.2.4.: Number of recycling plants catalyzed for private sector investments. Baseline (2024): 5 Target (2030): 16 Data Source: EPA, Ministry of Urban Housing Development annual report Frequency: Annual	GEF, GCF, Systematic Observations Financing Facility Funding Windows	

	Output 3.3.: Access to affordable and reliable energy scaled up through financing and new energy technologies.	
	Indicator 3.3.1.: Number of households gained access to clean, affordable energy from off-grid sources (CF), modified IRRF 2.5.1.1. Baseline (2024): Female-Headed Households (FHH) 492,420 Male-Headed Households (MHH) 332,664 Target (2030): FHH590,904 MHH 481,683 Data Source: Ministry of Water and Energy Frequency: Annual	
	Indicator 3.3.2: Number of enterprises supported to invest in renewable energy technologies. (CF) Baseline (2024): Female-Headed (FH) 450, MH 760 Target (2030): FH 1000 Male-Headed (MH) 1400 Data Source: Ministry of Water and Energy Frequency: Annual	
	Output 3.4.: Access to development finance increased to support Ethiopia's climate resilient development. Indicator 3.4.1 Volume of financial resources mobilized for multi-hazard disaster risk management. (CF) Baseline (year): $11.7M Target (year): $55M Data source: NDRMC Frequency: Annual	
	Indicator 3.4.2 Volume of domestic development finance mobilized. (CF) Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): $300M	