

Co-operation between

The European Union

and

The Federal Democratic Republic
of Ethiopia

Draft Joint Annual Report

2006

**Annual Report on the Implementation of the ACP-EU
Conventions and other Co-operation Activities**

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Joint Annual Report 2006

1. Executive Summary

Policy Dialogue and Development Performance

Following the May 2005 elections, Government made efforts to establish an inclusive political system that would offer a place and voice for all Ethiopia's political forces. Both the EU and Ethiopia moved towards improving their political relations: in 2006 two Article 8 Political Dialogues took place between Government and EU Ambassadors, with issues of democratization, human rights, economic management and Ethiopia's role in the region on the agenda. In early 2006 EU Commissioner Louis Michel discussed the post-electoral situation with Government. This was followed up in October by open and frank discussions in Addis between EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso and Prime Minister Meles.

The year 2006 saw improved prospects for dialogue on governance, helped by the inclusion in PASDEP of a democratisation and good governance section and its associated Policy Matrix. Overall, the positive developments in 2006 hold out prospects for the establishment of a democratic culture moulded by political fairness and respect for others' political position.

In 2006 Ethiopia intervened militarily in Somalia. This helped Somalias's *Transitional Federal Government* in driving Islamic forces out of the country. It is hoped that this will bring political stability to Somalia, with the help of a possible AU Peace Force.

The economy registered 10.3% growth in 2005/06, the third consecutive year of double-digit growth, providing evidence that Ethiopia is moving upwards on an S-curve towards 7% growth, the Government's target for PASDEP. Growth remained broad-based, driven by agriculture, industry and services. At €140, Ethiopia's per capita income remains among the world's lowest. With fertility falling only slightly, 2.7% population growth makes the attainment of MDGs and the reduction of the absolute poor below 28 million a challenge.

The sustainability of Ethiopia's double-digit economic growth rates was threatened in 2006 by growing internal and external financial imbalances. Inflation reached double digit levels and the trade deficit widened to reach 25% of GDP. Despite rising aid inflows, external reserves fell to 2.3 months' of imports, below the Government's "red line". Timely adjustment of public expenditures to make up for revenue shortfalls and to deal with the suspension of Direct Budget Support, permitted Government to contain its deficit at 5% of GDP and to protect poverty-targeted expenditures. The 2006/7 Budget appeared in need of adjustment to preserve financial balance, an issue which Government is discussing with the IMF. Of potential concern is Ethiopia's reported borrowing from China and India. Progress was made in 2006 with the EPA negotiation and the WTO accession. A *Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime* was submitted to the WTO in December 2006.

Over the past 4 years both monetary and non-monetary poverty fell in Ethiopia: the proportion of people living below the poverty line fell to 39% in 2005¹, down from 44% in 2000. Non-monetary poverty fell as well, reflecting successful scaling up by Government and NSAs of social sector service delivery, with positive results in health, education, water supply and sanitation. Donor support of pro-poor programmes was facilitated by Government sector development programmes and by the new PBS aid instrument.

¹ Monetary poverty may have fallen further in 2006 in the wake of the significant increase in per capita incomes in 2006

Ethiopia's food security situation improved in 2006 as cereal production rose by 11.7%. The Humanitarian Appeal was correspondingly smaller: only 2.6 million people required food aid in 2006, down from 3.8 million people in 2005. Yet, food security remained serious with 7.2 million chronically food insecure people requiring food or cash transfers in 2006, a virtual 50% increase over 2005.

Highlights of Programme Implementation

The year 2006 saw encouraging progress in the implementation of EC-supported programmes: disbursements from the several EDFs and Budget Lines rose by 11%, reaching €136 million in 2006, up by 11% from €122 million the year before. On top, disbursements from the European Investment Bank reached close to €30 million in 2006, up from €4 million in 2005. Several EC initiatives came to fruition, including the innovative €155 million Transport Sector Policy Support Programme for which a first disbursement of €50 million was made in December 2006. In addition, several large road projects neared completion. Reflecting the EC's deepening focus on sector policy and programme issues, good progress was made in 2006 towards the formulation of a National Transport Master Plan for Ethiopia.

Work was also completed in 2006 on a new fast-disbursing pro-poor aid instrument - the Protection of Basic Services (PBS) programme - of €150 million. Also pioneering was a €5 million Trade Capacity Building Project which was signed in 2006 to help build Ethiopian capacity in multilateral trade negotiations. Reflecting both EC and Government concerns to enhance regional integration in the Horn of Africa, a contract was awarded in 2006 for a feasibility study and design of a road project that is part of the Corridor to Djibouti. Work also neared completion on EC support for the National Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP) that provides a central channel for most capacity building efforts of Government.

In 2006 substantial progress was also made in addressing food security through the National Productive Safety Nets Programme (NPSP) for which a €60 million Financing Agreement was signed in late 2005. Despite administrative constraints, in 2006 7.2 million people received cash and food transfers. In December 2006 the EC made a commitment to allocate €20 million from the Food Security Budget and a rider was completed to transfer a further €18 million from the B-Envelope to the PSNP.

In 2006 the EC focuses on mainstreaming gender into its operations by preparing a strategy for addressing gender issues. Gender-promoting activities included the preparation of a Gender Manual for the Civil Society Fund. Under the EIDHR micro-projects programme 4 projects were selected dealing with women's rights and five local NGOs are incorporating gender equity in their projects. Gender activities were included in the NPSP. The Food Security Programme itself included two projects in 2006 targeting women in pastoralist areas.

The year 2006 also saw the launch of activities under the Civil Society Fund: calls for proposals for Capacity Building and Governance service delivery were launched and evaluated in 2006, for a total envelope of €2.4 million.

Ethiopia was selected as one of the two pilot countries of Eastern Africa for the water supply, sanitation and hygiene component of the EU Water Initiative. Co-financed by this Facility, the EIB provided €16.5 million in 2006 to help improve water supply and sanitation in 15 medium-sized towns. In addition, under the ACP - EC Energy Facility, Ethiopia submitted thirteen project proposals for funding rural electrification, reflecting Government's priorities.

Problem Projects

A review of programme implementation in 2006 also revealed several problem projects. These include the €19.5 million Addis Ababa Water Supply Project which is experiencing significant implementation delays, reflecting procurement and management problems. Another problem project is the €40 million Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway project where the concession process has stagnated since September 2006. The €15 million Coffee Improvement Project also suffers from major implementation delays. Government has made the early and effective resolution of these problems a central concern.

2. Political, economic, social and environmental situation

2.1. Update on the political situation

Internal: After the difficult period following the elections of 2005, the Government continued to take steps in 2006 to achieve progress in developing a democratic and pluralistic society and political system. The importance and necessity to establish an inclusive political system which offers a place and voice for all Ethiopian political forces is now recognized by all political actors. The ruling party made important first steps to initiate a dialogue with some of the Opposition parties. With some of the Opposition forces being receptive to such an approach, developments in 2006 indicate that the political situation in Ethiopia may offer a real chance for reconciliation between the rival political positions and the establishment of a democratic political culture characterized by political fairness and mutual respect for each others' political position.

In 2006, Ethiopia's internal political agenda was dominated by efforts to consolidate the democratization process which had been put in jeopardy after the May 2005 elections. As part of efforts of the European Union and Ethiopia to improve their political relations, in January 2006 an Article 8 Political Dialogue took place between the Prime Minister and EU Ambassadors. Controversial issues such as the democratization process, human rights and the rule of law, as well as Ethiopia's role in the region, were discussed. During a second Article 8 Dialogue in October, economic issues were added. This second dialogue resulted in an understanding for a regular and structured dialogue in the future.

In addition, a series of high-level political visits took place in 2006. EU Commissioner for Development Louis Michel discussed issues related to the post-electoral situation with Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in February 2006. Both parties reached agreement on many of the contentious issues related to Ethiopia's democratization process. EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso visited Addis Ababa on the occasion of the October EU/AU meeting and had an open and frank discussion with Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. Members of the European Parliament and the ACP Assembly also visited Ethiopia to assess progress of the democratization process.

In 2006, the political dialogue between Ethiopia and the European Union centered on issues seen as crucial for the democratization process in the post-electoral period. One issue was that the incidents in June and November 2005 would be investigated and made public. After seven months, the report of the *Independent Inquiry Commission* was presented to Parliament. It stated that 193 civilians and members of the security forces had been killed during the unrest, but that the police had not used excessive force.

Another important issue in the year under review was the reform of the *National Election Board* (NEB). The study on the restructuring of the NEB was conducted by foreign consultants and successive debates were held among political parties in Parliament on the outcome of the study and the reform of the NEB. Finally, a broad consensus was reached on this matter and it is foreseen to appoint the new NEB members in a consensual way. The holding of elections in 2006 at *kebele* and *woreda* levels was seen as an important step towards further democratization. In September 2006, the NEB Chairman announced that the local elections would be postponed until April 2007 in order to finalize the reform process of the NEB. Local elections were further postponed until 2008 upon the agreement of all political parties in parliament.

With regard to the press law and the right to free expression, the government hired international experts to conduct a comparative study on the media law taking in to account experiences of four western countries. The study was then distributed to the Parliament for discussion.

The question of parliamentary procedures was one of the reasons for the refusal of the CUD to take their seats in Parliament in October 2005. On the basis of the report produced by a team of international experts in 2006, the ruling EPRDF started a dialogue with Opposition parties. This led to adoption of a new code of parliamentary procedures. The latter determines the duration of the tenure of the Parliament, the election of its Speaker, rules on adoption of the agenda, as well as speaking time for opposition parties. As a positive step, in December 2006 the Speaker of Parliament conferred a chairperson function of a parliamentary committee, as well as two vice-chairperson functions, to the Opposition

During the trial of the arrested political leadership of the ex-CUD in 2006, the prosecution presented its evidence alleging that the Opposition leaders were instigators of violence, aiming to overthrow the Constitution. However, the trial was adjourned during the summer recess and once again in December, until February 2007 for procedural reasons. To underline the importance it attaches to the conduct of the trial, the EU provided an observer to assess whether the trial is in accordance with international standards. The observer reports periodically to the EU Heads of Mission. It is intended that the EU engages in dialogue with Government once the observer's report is available upon the conclusion of the trial.

The year 2006 also saw important developments on structuring the governance agenda, including the establishment of dialogue structures with Government. Of significance was the inclusion of a Democratization and Good Governance Section in the PASDEP Policy Matrix. Donors, including the EC, will find this instrument a guide for future cooperation strategies.

The dialogue between Government, the EC and Non State Actors (NSAs) was further reinforced in 2006, by the launch of operations under the EC-funded Civil Society Fund, which provides opportunities for Government and civil society to interact. Another positive development was the setting up of exchange and accountability mechanisms through the adoption of a "social accountability component" in the *Protection of Basic Services* (PBS) programme, which foresees capacity building for civil society organizations which engage with local authorities on local government performance.

Discussions in the context of the Civil Society Fund – as well with the Cotonou Task Force representing civil society - brought in 2006 to the fore the need felt by civil society for more clarity in its relationship with Government. The latter reflects concerns that the NGO

Legislation remains only draft legislation, which left uncertainty with regard to the registration of networks and umbrella organizations of CSOs, about reporting requirements and access to property and documents of registered organizations. The Cotonou Task Force also feels that the elaboration of a concise and workable definition for NGOs/ CSOs would help in fostering dynamic growth and development of civil society.

In 2006 the EC initiated a policy dialogue with Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs for the purpose of defining how the EC could best collaborate with Government towards the achievement of gender equity in Ethiopia. Initiation of this dialogue reflects new and encouraging approaches in PASDEP towards mainstreaming gender in all of Government's programmes. It also reflects the EC commitment to take concrete steps for raising gender awareness in its daily work and in EU/Ethiopia development cooperation programmes. In its dialogue the EC stressed that working together with Government, the wider donor community and civil society, efforts would be made to promote women and girl's rights, to work towards stopping Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early child marriage, and other harmful traditional practices and to assist the Ministry of Women's Affairs and other institutions, including NSAs, in the pursuit of this task.

External: As regards regional political developments, the year 2006 saw further tension in the Horn of Africa mainly because of the deterioration of the situation in Somalia which prompted Ethiopia to militarily intervene there. This was a result of a complex of factors, the major ones being the emergence in Mogadishu of an extremist Islamic group under the umbrella of the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) which appeared to threaten the security and stability of the countries of the region, particularly Ethiopia's. By the third week of December 2006, the military offensive mounted by the UIC aimed at seizing Baidoa, the siege of the internationally recognized *Transitional Federal Government* (TFG) of Somalia, was perceived as a major threat prompting an Ethiopian counter-offensive in collaboration with the troops of the TFG. The outcome of Ethiopia's military intervention was the complete routing of the UIC militia. The defeat of the UIC has created an opportunity for the Somalis and the TFG to focus on the reconstruction of the country, political reconciliation and on laying the grounds for democratic political institutions.

The border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea continued to be an important focus of Ethiopia's external relations agenda. Despite the acceptance by both countries of the Boundary Commission which is final and binding, the two countries have not been able to proceed to demarcation because of lack of mutual trust and preparedness to create conditions for the resolution of the problem through dialogue as suggested by the witnesses to the Algiers Agreement in their meeting in New York on February 22, 2006. No doubt, as long as the dispute persists, political and economic relations between the two countries will be minimal, with a negative effect on economic development in both countries.

2.2. Update on the economic situation

Ethiopia's economy registered 10.3% growth in 2005/06, which compares to 13.1 and 13.4 growth in 2003/04 and 2004/05 respectively. This positive growth record provides evidence that the surge in economic growth of the last three years may not just reflect a recovery from the drought of 2002-2003 and the good weather conditions in 2004 -2006, but that Ethiopia has moved upwards on an S-curve of high growth of 7%, which is the target rate for the PASDEP period 2005/6-2009/10.

Growth in Constant GDP - 2001/2-2005/6 (Percentage)

GDP/Sectors	2001/2 002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	Increase 2005/6 over 2000/1 (%)	Average growth 2005/6- 2003/4
GDP at Constant Market Prices	1.2	-1.7	13.1	13.4	10.3	34.9	11.4
Agriculture	-2.2	-11.4	17.3	13.4	11.2	28.2	14.0
Of which Crop	-3.7	-16.5	25.5	19.4	13.9	37.6	19.7
Manufacturing	1.3	0.8	6.5	8.0	8.1	26.9	7.5
Services	4.3	2.8	10.7	8.1	10.4	40.6	10.2

Source: MOFED, Annual Economic Report, 2006

As can be seen from the Table above, similar to 2004/5, economic growth in 2005/06 was not only high but remained broad-based, driven by strong growth in agriculture (11.2%), but also by growth in industry (8.1%) and services (10.4%). Of special significance is that value added in crop production continued to register high growth in 2005/6, bringing average annual crop production growth in the 2003/4-2005/6 period to 20%. This remarkably high growth rate was assisted by good weather conditions and by increases in the cultivated area. Improved yields also had their favourable effect, the latter also reflecting the positive effects of Government policies and programmes.

Private investment in 2006 was facilitated by an improvement in the enabling environment, inter alia brought about by the Business Process Re-engineering Programme aimed at reducing the cost and time needed for business registration and licensing². The export flower sector began to flourish as progressively more private enterprises entered the business, and export values grew from US \$5.1 million in 2003/04 to US \$22 million 2005/06. In 2005/06 export of live animals and oil seeds also showed remarkable growth of over 100%. Economic growth in 2005/06 raised per capita GDP by some 13.9% from its level of US\$ 158 in 2004/05 to US\$ 180 in 2005/06³. Per capita GDP, however, remains one of the lowest in the developing world. As fertility is falling only slightly, annual population growth of 2.7 percent makes progress towards reaching MDG goals a difficult challenge.

In 2005/06 public investment fell somewhat to 12.3% of GDP, much of it financed from external soft loans and grants. Low public savings makes Ethiopia highly dependant on external assistance and vulnerable to the volatility of Direct Budget Support (DBS). Thus, when DBS was reduced in the wake of the partnership crisis in 2005, Government was forced to curtail public investment programmes.

The sustainability of Ethiopia's double-digit economic growth rates was put in question in 2006 by growing internal and external financial imbalances, threatening macroeconomic stability and external financial viability. To illustrate, inflation surged to double digit levels (13% by November 2006) and a rapid increase in imports led to a significant fall in external reserves to less than 3 months' imports which is the Government's "red line". High inflation was also driven by a 13.9% increase in food prices⁴. Two fuel price increases in 2006 contributed to this negative inflation result, but a 20% increase in domestic credit (much of which to the non-governmental sector) led to a 17% rise in broad money in 2005/6, also provoking inflationary pressures..

² Time needed to register a business was reduced from 24 to 4 days and customs clearance from 29 to 3-4 days.

³ MOFED's methodology for deriving this high level of per capita income increase is being ascertained

⁴ for which the reasons are not clear, given very good agricultural growth; a study is being carried out

External financial developments caused particular concern in 2006, despite a 18% rise in the value of merchandise exports. The latter reached just over US \$1 billion, reflecting also further encouraging progress in export diversification. Imports, however, surged by 20%, contributing to a widening of the trade deficit, the latter reaching 25% of GDP in 2005/6. Despite a strong increase in private remittances – which rose to a record US \$866 million in 2005/6 - Ethiopia's current account deficit (excluding official transfers) rose to US \$2.4 billion, equivalent to 18% of GDP (11.4% of GDP after grants). Even though public transfers rose in 2005/6, Ethiopia's foreign exchange reserves fell by US \$101 million in 2005/6.

Public Finance Performance

Public finance developments over the past four years reveal slow growth only in Government revenue, reflecting the inelasticity of Ethiopia's taxation system. As the Table below illustrates, the Government revenue/GDP ratio showed very little change, rising from 16.2 percent of GDP in 2002/2003 to 16.9 percent only in 2005/6, despite the significant growth in capital expenditure of Government and the sharp fall in external grants. To make up for the reduction in grants and to finance the rapid expansion of capital expenditure, rather than raising the tax/GDP ratio, Government reduced current expenditure significantly – the latter falling from 19.6 percent of GDP in 2002/2003 to 13.2 percent in 2005/6, so that overall expenditure fell from 29.7 percent of GDP in 2002/2003 to 25.4 percent in 2005/6. This reduction made it possible to cut the fiscal deficit (including grants) from 7 percent of GDP in 2002/2003 to 5.2 percent in 2005/6.

Table: Government Revenue and Expenditure as % of GDP⁵

Category	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	Budget 2005/ 2006	Actual 2005/ 2006
Revenue and Grants	22.8	21.9	21.6	25.1	20.1
Revenue	16.2	17.0	16.7	18.9	16.9
Of which tax revenue	12.0	13.3	13.3		12.2
Grants	6.6	4.9	4.9	6.3	3.2
Expenditure	29.7	25.1	26.5	30.4	25.4
Current	19.6	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.2
Capital	9.2	10.1	12.1	16.4	12.1
Defense Exp.	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6
Poverty-targeted Exp	12.5	12.4	15.0	17.2	15.8
Deficit incl. Grants	7.0	3.2	5.0	5.2	5.2
Deficit excl Grants	13.4	8.1	9.9	11.5	8.5

Note: Government's definition of poverty-targeted expenditures include those for agriculture, health, education and roads; Source: MOFED

Government's management of its public finances displayed several positive features in 2005/6. To illustrate, in the face of a serious shortfall in revenues and grants in 2005/2006, inter alia due to the suspension of Direct Budget Support, Government cut federal recurrent and capital expenditures at both federal and regional levels, such that the impact on domestic financing of the deficit was minimised, and the fiscal deficit was contained at 5% of GDP. In addition, poverty-targeted expenditures were protected. Whilst the fiscal adjustment reflected prudent fiscal management⁶, the cutbacks in capital expenditure may have a negative effect on growth and poverty reduction. The Budget for 2006/7 however, may well be overly

⁵ at Current Market Prices

⁶ Government's domestic debt reached 43% of GDP in 2005/6, up by 4 percentage points over 2004/5, but stayed close to the average of level of 41% over the past four years.

ambitious, and may be out of line with the Government's Medium-term Macro-Economic and Fiscal Framework (MEFF). It did not include additional revenue measures. Adjustments may be required as part of an effort to restore macro-economic balance. This is a subject which Government is discussing with the IMF under the Article IV Consultations process.

Government intends to move further with strengthening the fiduciary management of its finances and is developing strong tools to achieve this. Thus, under PASDEP, Government intends to implement an Account Reform Programme, an improved Cash Management System, an Integrated Budgetary and Expenditure System as well as the IFMIS.

External Debt Management

Ethiopia received debt service relief under the enhanced HIPC Initiative valued at €2.8 billion in nominal terms, plus a topping-up of assistance on the order of €600 million. Under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, the IMF approved 100 percent debt relief valued at €130 million. The resultant lowering of Ethiopia's external debt (down from 150% of GDP to 102% in 2005/6) and debt service burden (down from 7.3% to 5.2% of GDP in 2005/6) provided room for poverty reduction programmes and economic growth acceleration.

Table: External Debt Burden 2002/3 – 2005/6 (% of GDP)

	2002/03	2003/4	2004/5	2005/06
External Debt stock	85.4	75.7	53.9	47.4
Debt NPV/exports ratio (%)	150.0	126.2	107.8	102.2
External Debt Service Ratio—before debt relief (%)	14.9	15.1	14.2	12.9
External Debt Service Ratio – after HIPC and Fund debt relief (%)	7.3	6.3	7.1	5.2

Source: MOFED, Annual Report on Macroeconomic Development in Ethiopia, November 2006

Balance of Payments and Trade Developments

Over the past 10 years or so Ethiopia's exports lagged behind the growth of GDP, indicating low growth performance in the value of coffee exports, as well as slow growth in non-coffee exports. The latter, however, has begun to change through export diversification, illustrated by the emergence of significant floriculture and horticulture exports. Imports increased much faster than exports. A key factor was the virtual doubling of the value of petroleum product imports, reaching in 2005 and 2006 over US\$ 600 million, up from US \$311 million in 2003/4. This contributed to a widening of the trade deficit to about US\$3.3 billion in 2005/06, equivalent to 25% of GDP.

Table: Balance of Payments (US \$Million)

Item	2003/04	2005/05	2005/06	% change 2005/6 over 2003/04
Trade Balance	-1984	-2786	-3383	71
Exports	600	847	1000	67
Imports	2584	3633	4384	70
Of which: fuel	311	663	645	107
Net Services	246	242	108	-56
Current Account Balance (without grants)	- 1737	- 1733	- 2414	39
Private Transfers	567	750	866	53
C.A. Balance, incl. transfers)	- 1066	-983	-1547	45
Public Transfers	566	750	866	53
Non-Monetary Capital	379	585	515	36
Errors and Omissions	426	297	705	65
Overall Balance	307	-101	-327	-207
Trade Balance as % of GDP	21	24	25	

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia

PASDEP recognises that if Ethiopia is to maintain its economic growth under conditions of external financial viability there is need for a further stepping up of growth in exports of goods and services. Thus, PASDEP foresees the exports/GDP ratio to rise from the current 8% to close to 11% by 2009/2010. This calls for strong private sector development, vigorous measures for skills-based export diversification as well as maintenance of a realistic exchange rate⁷, to achieve and maintain export competitiveness and dampen the growth in imports.

There is scope for Ethiopia to benefit more from globalisation. During the last 5 years trade liberalisation helped export growth and diversification. Foreign direct investment in Ethiopia remains however below its potential. To benefit more from trade, better infrastructure links are important and are included in PASDEP. Progress is being made with the EPA negotiations and towards WTO accession but fuller exploitation of COMESA membership is possible.

On 22 December 2006, the Government submitted its *Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime* to the WTO, in line with due process requirements of WTO accession. As Ethiopia's laws prohibit foreign investment in both the financial and telecommunications sector, Government is planning to undertake, with World Bank assistance, an assessment of the likely impact of freeing entry into these sectors. The liberalisation of these sectors could provide a boost to the private sector and add to the efficient functioning of Ethiopia's modern economy.

The Table below illustrates the progress made over the past five years in several key areas:

Indicator	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6
1. Population million)	64.4	66.3	68.2	70.1	72.1	74.1
2. Population growth (in %)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
3. GDP per capita (in USD\$) ⁸	122	112	118	135	158	180
4. Growth of GDP/capita (in %, US\$)	-2.4	-9.7	5.4	14.4	11.5	17.1
5. Growth of GDP Constant Market Prices (%)		1.2	-3.5	13.1	10.3	10.6
6. Gross capital formation as % of GDP	19.5	19.3	21.6	21.4	21.6	19.6
7. Exports of Goods and Services as % of GDP	12.1	12.6	14.2	14.2	16.7	15.1
8. Imports of Goods and Services as % of GDP	24.7	27.9	29.2	34.1	36.1	32.6
9. Resource Balance as % of GDP	-12.5	-15.2	-15.0	-16.8	-19.4	-17.5
10. Gross National Savings as % of GDP	14.7	11.5	12.6	18.4	15.5	19.3
11. External debt as % of GDP	64	83	85	76	56	45
12. External debt service as % of GDP	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.2
13. Government revenue as % of GDP	15.6	16.5	16.2	17.0	16.7	16.9
14. External Grants as % of GDP			6.6	4.9	4.9	3.2
15. Government expenditures as % GDP	25.2	26.5	29.7	25.1	26.5	25.4
16. Poverty-targeted expenditure as % of GDP			12.5	12.4	15.0	15.8
17. Defense Expenditure as % of GDP			3.4	3.1	3.1	2.6
18. Budget deficit as % of GDP (incl. grants)	4.8	9.3	7.0	3.2	5.0	5.2
19. Inflation	-7.2	-8.5	15.1	8.6	6.8	12.3
20. Exchange rate (ETB/US Dollar, average)	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8

Sources: MOFED, Annual Report EFY 1998 and National Bank of Ethiopia

⁷ However, the real effective exchange rate has risen by some 13% in 2006, reducing export competitiveness

⁸ These GDP numbers are being ascertained

2.3. Update on the social situation

In 2006, the first results of three sources of information on poverty in Ethiopia became available. These are: (i) the Welfare Monitoring Surveys (WMS), undertaken every five years since 1996, which tracks household characteristics and the non-income dimensions of poverty; (ii) the 5-yearly Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HICE), which measures income poverty; and (iii) the Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA), which assess people's views on poverty issues and programmes.

The results of these studies converge: over the past ten years, but in particular over the past 4 years of the SDPRP, there has been an improvement in both monetary and non-monetary poverty in Ethiopia. According to the 2004/05 HICES, the proportion of poor people (poverty head count index) is estimated at 39% in 2004/05, down from 44% in 1999/2000, reflecting a reduction of 12%. The Table below provides illustrations.

Table: Trends in Total Poverty Index at National level and Rural/Urban Areas 1005-2005

	Index	Index	Index	% change	% change	% change
Head Count	1995/ 1896	1990/ 2000	2004/ 2005	1999/000 over 1995/96	2004/05 Over 1995/96	2004/05 Over 1999/2000
National	46	44	39	- 3	- 15	- 12
Rural	48	45	39	-4	-17	-13
Urban	33	37	35	11	6	-5

Source: PASDEP, page 23 and HICES 2005

Much of the reduction in poverty is attributed to a decline in poverty in rural areas. The latter has been substantial (13%) and was much higher during the SDPRP period (17%) than in the 1995/1996 period (4%). Urban areas have a slightly lower poverty level than rural areas, but the decline of poverty has been slower there than in rural areas (5% only). However, the latter compares to an increase in urban poverty in the 1995/1999 period (6%).

Much of the fall in monetary poverty reflects the high GDP and agricultural sector growth that took place over the past 4 years. PASDEP attributes the decline in the proportion of rural people below the poverty level also to the wide-ranging and multi-faceted pro-poor programmes that have been implemented in rural areas such as the agricultural extension programme, the food security programme and the recent Productive Safety Net Programme. The decline in rural poverty is also documented by a study conducted by Addis Ababa University, in collaboration with Oxford University and IFPRI, which identified a fall in head count from 55% in 1995 to 36% in 2004. It is of special interest that Messrs. Dericon, Gilligan, Hoddinott and Woldehanna (2006)⁹ found that there is a strong correlation between road infrastructure expansion and a decline in consumption poverty. The decline in urban poverty is probably the result of the rise in private investment and informal employment in urban areas, reflecting the ongoing construction boom and other expanding sources of job creation. It should be noted that these are the first results deriving from the three studies. More detailed studies will become available shortly.

The reduction in the proportion of people below the poverty line, however, should be seen in the context of continued pervasive poverty in Ethiopia. To illustrate, in 2005 Ethiopia ranked

⁹ Dericon, S. D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott and T. Woldehanna (2006)⁹, The impact of roads and agricultural extension on crop income, consumption and poverty in fifteen Ethiopian villages, mimeo.

among the bottom ten countries on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index. In that year per capita income stood at US \$158. Importantly, life expectancy remains low at 53 years. And the absolute number of poor people still stands at 27.5 million people, having declined by 2% only since 1999/2000, reflecting the continued high level of population increase. The latter remains a strong obstacle to reaching the MDG target for reducing poverty by half by 2015.

Of special interest is that another study has become available in 2006 (from which PASDEP has benefited), i.e. the Citizen's Report Card (CRC), which was conducted by the NGO Poverty Action Network of Ethiopia (PANE). The CRC is a simple but powerful tool to provide public agencies with systematic feedback from the users of public services, to permit the latter to identify the strengths and weaknesses of their work in health, education, water and sanitation as well as in agriculture. The findings generally reinforce the messages emerging from the Welfare Monitoring Surveys. Some of the major findings include (i) 75% of rural respondents depend on non-potable water sources; (ii) access to medical treatment is a major issue for rural communities as are the high cost of medical treatment and the lack of contraceptive advice from Government institutions; (iii) malaria is the most common form of illness; (iv) most children are now within 3 km of their residences, but there is an acute shortage of drinking water in schools; and (v) only 56% of farmers found extension services adequate and only 37% of farmers access credit.

Over the past few years, including in 2006, there has been progress in non-monetary poverty reduction as well. In 2005 Ethiopia ranked among the bottom ten countries on UNDP's Human Development Index. Clearly, Ethiopia's Government and its service delivery NSAs have demonstrated its ability to scale up social sector service delivery, with positive results in health, education, water supply and sanitation. Donor support of pro-poor programmes – much of it extra-budgetary - was facilitated by Government sector development programmes.

Table: Key indicators for monitoring progress on meeting the MDGs

Indicator	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	MDG 2015
1. Percentage of people below poverty line	42	-	-	-	34	21
2. Infant mortality rate (per '000)	97	-	-	-	80	47
3. % of stunted children 3 years to 59 months	57	-	-	-	47	30
4. Primary (1-8) Gross Enrolment Ratio	61	61	64	68	74	100
5. Primary (1-8) Net Enrolment Ratio	29	32	34	36	37	
6. Grade 4 Completion Rate ¹⁰ (%)	25	31	34	37	40	100
7. Gender parity index for grade 1 to 8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.76	0.9	1.0
8. Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9	10	10	11	11	75
9. Proportion of children receiving DPT3 vaccination (under 1) (%)	38	45	46	55	61	100
10. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women (%)		8	12	11	10	
11. % of people with access to potable water		31	34	38	40	50

Source: PASDEP

In the 2000-2005 period **the health situation** of Ethiopia's people improved. To illustrate, infant mortality fell from 97 to 80 per 1000 live births. Much of this progress can be attributed to Government efforts to scale up health sector delivery as well as to NGO interventions. The problem of malnutrition continues as evidenced by a staggering 47% of Ethiopia's children

¹⁰ WB projections

being stunted. The HIV/AIDS epidemic constitutes a threat to poverty reduction in Ethiopia. The national prevalence rate is estimated at 4.4%, but this rate is almost four times higher in urban areas. Some 1.5 million people are infected with the virus.

In rural areas the utilisation of health services is very limited indeed: 49% of respondents under the Welfare Monitoring Survey reported not having used the health services at all. This is partly the result of distance: in Tigray, for instance, 46% of the patients reported having had to travel more than 10 km to reach a medical facility. But the high cost of treatment and medicines in Government facilities was also seen as a problem: 15% of households stated that the service charges were too expensive. This led PASDEP to conclude that “..the cost of medical treatment and drugs needs to be reviewed” (PASDEP, Page 37).

As regards the **education sector**, in 2005 Government continued its ambitious campaign towards meeting the MDG for universal primary education by the year 2015. The Gross enrolment ratio increased from 61% to 74% since 2000-2001. Progress in secondary education has been rapid as well (the GER rose from 19% in 2000 to 23% in 2004), but the enrolment ratio remains low.

As regards **water and sanitation**, in 2004 about 36% of Ethiopia’s population had access to safe drinking water, up from 28% in 2000. In contrast, about 75% of households in rural areas use unclean drinking water. Over the years, sanitation did not receive high priority, which explains the low coverage: among rural households 78% do not have a toilet facility; in contrast almost four-fifth of urban households do have access.

The 2004/2005 Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPS) reveals a perception of gradual gains in **gender equality** in Ethiopia, principally due to improved land access equality on death and divorce in the rural areas, and increased acceptance of women working in urban areas. Nevertheless a deep conservatism pervades gender roles, severely prescribing what women can and cannot do. Yet, Ethiopia still comes close to the bottom of international indexes concerning gender equality. Although progress has been made in education, primary school completion rates remain far lower for girls than for boys. Girls and women are particularly vulnerable with female genital mutilation remaining the norm in much of the country. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is much higher amongst females than males. Whilst a comparatively high proportion of members of Parliament are women, overall participation rates in Government are much lower, especially in key policy making and managerial roles. “Much remains to be done, however, to promote changing social attitudes so that women can contribute fully to the development process in Ethiopia in the future” (PASDEP, page 34).

Ethiopia’s overall **fertility rate** – while having fallen from 6.4 to 5.9 per woman since 1990 - remains one of the highest rates in the world. Nearly 80% of the population is aware of at least one family planning method, but utilisation of such services remains low¹¹. Recent data indicate that contraceptive prevalence ranges from 18 to 23%. Even by regional standards Ethiopia’s current prevalence remains low, and “the country’s unmet need for contraceptives remains around 36%”¹². Reducing fertility in urban areas is making some progress, particularly in Addis Ababa where a very significant reduction in fertility has been noticed, related to educational achievement and, probably, to the easier availability of contraceptives. It is of interest to note that the Citizens’ Report card prepared by the NSA “Poverty Action Network of Ethiopia (PANE)” states that “very few respondents reported getting

¹² Ministry of Health: National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005-2015, May 2005

contraceptive advice from government facilities". PASDEP rightly draws as its conclusion that "delivery of contraceptive services needs to be greatly intensified" (PASDEP, Page 37).

The **urban population** of Ethiopia in 2005 is estimated at 16%, or at 11.7 million people. The urbanisation rate is higher than the country's capacity to increase basic services and urban infrastructure. A result has been increasing urban poverty. About 30% of the inhabitants of Addis Ababa live below the absolute poverty line. The urban areas are presently suffering from a host of social and economic problems including **high unemployment** (26%, unchanged in 2003¹³ from 1999), widening income disparity, deepening poverty, severe housing shortages and poorly developed physical and social infrastructure. Government has embarked on an aggressive policy to build social housing.

As regards **employment trends** in Ethiopia, the CSA Labour Force Surveys indicates a slight fall in paid employment over the 1999-2003 period, inter alia the result of falling paid employment levels in agriculture and restaurants and hotels and other sectors. Manufacturing employment, however, rose by some 16 % over the four-year period. The CSA Urban-Biannual Employment/Unemployment Survey of 2003 reveals that some 43% of the paid urban employed are Government and parastatals' employees, with some 33% being employed in the private sector. In addition, domestic employees constitute 21% of the labour force.

The limited employment prospects in the urban sector are evident in the performance of the labour market. Overall, there was a mixture of job increases and losses in some sectors and in various occupations. The increase favoured high level occupations, i.e managers and professionals, followed by middle-level occupations, i.e. technicians and associated professionals. This reflects a changing demand pattern in favour of higher-skilled jobs. In 2003 only 10% of the urban population had post-secondary education, a ratio which Government rightly intends to raise over the coming years. PASDEP foresees to expand vocational training and technical education, with support from German Cooperation.

2.4 Update on the Food Security situation

As a result of the large increase in crop production from 11.9 million tons in 2005 to 13.4 million metric tonnes in 2006, the Humanitarian Appeal for food aid assistance was small, involving 2.6 million people only, mostly in pastoral areas. This compares to 3.8 million people in 2005. Reflecting an agreement reached between the EC, other donors and Government to address chronic vulnerability and acute need separately, an ambitious Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP) was launched in 2005 which aims at addressing chronic food insecurity in a single programme with a special allocation for fighting the long-term degradation of carrying capacity.

Data on the number of beneficiaries under the PSNP reveal that the food security situation in Ethiopia remains serious. Reflecting the recent re-targeting exercise, under this programme 7.2 million chronically food insecure people required food or cash transfers in 2006, a 50% increase over 2005 when they reached 4.8 million. Experience so far indicates, however, that capacity constraints limit the ability to deliver timely and predictable transfers, a fundamental feature of a successful Safety Nets Programme¹⁴.

¹³ More recent surveys indicate that unemployment rates in urban areas have shown some decline.

¹⁴ In June 2006 capacity building programmes were started to strengthen capacity for implementing the PSNP

Table: Trends in Cereals Production and Food Security 1966-2006

	Pop. (mln)	Cereals Prod. (year before) (mln tonnes)	Cereal Prod. Per capita (KG)	Benef. DPPC Appeal (mln)	Food Aid Requested in MT	% of Pop.	EC Alloc. in MT	EC Alloc.- % of Needs	PSNP Benef. (mln) (9)	Total Benef. (mln) (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1996	56,4	...	...	2,8	295,580	4.9	33,000	11	--	2,8
1997	58,1	...	...	3,4	329,451	5.8	74,275	23	--	3,4
1998	59,9	...	...	4,1	545,221	6.9	76,344	14	--	4,1
1999	61,7	...	...	7,2	775,549	11.7	96,128	12	--	7,2
2000	63,5	...	...	10,6	1,380,264	16.6	199,948	14	--	10,6
2001	65,3	9.3	142	4,7	752,341	7.2	140,610	19	--	4,7
2002	67,2	8.7	129	7,9	897,289	11.7	197,744	22	--	7,9
2003	69,1	6.3	91	13,3	1,802,351	19.1	419,151	23	--	13,2
2004	71,2	9.0	126	7,2	980,307	10.1	242,113	25	--	7,2
2005	73,0	10.0	136	3,8	605,609	5.2	123,432	20	4,8	8,6
2006	75.1	13.4	178	2,6	339,090	3.5	99,821	29	7,2	9,8

Sources: CSA (1 and 2), DPPA (4 and 5), EC, Food Security Control Board

Reflecting the result of the re-targeting exercise, the cost of the PSNP (to which the EC contributed €60 million and an additional €38 million from EDF and the Food Security Budget Line) is expected to reach over €220 million annually. As in previous years, the Government allocated Birr 2 million for food security from the Treasury. These funds were passed on as Federal grants to the Regions and woredas. While the real cost of food insecurity is now more transparent (and the cash portion shown on-budget) there are questions about the Programme's sustainability in the light of stringent budget constraints.

In 2006, the total number of people requiring assistance (involving both beneficiaries of emergency aid and those under the PSNP) was estimated at 9.8 million (about 13.4% of the population), a 15% increase from the 8.6 million people in 2005. As this increase is observed despite 3 consecutive years of strong agricultural production growth and a bumper harvest in 2006, there may well be an increasing disconnect between agricultural production and vulnerability. In effect, each crisis seems to lead to a higher peak in requirements that does not subside to pre-crisis levels. Both the number of people in need and the length of assistance – which translates into higher costs - show a multi-year increase. The growing population - 2 million plus annually - the persistence of rain-fed low-productivity agriculture and the lack of off-farm employment opportunities in rural areas where 85 % of the population is still located, all compound to increase vulnerability.

2.5. Update on the environmental situation

The issue of environmental degradation has come to the fore in 2006 and is now seen as a very critical issue in many parts of Ethiopia. Population growth – both rural and urban - is a main factor that continues to seriously impact on the natural resource base of the country. To illustrate, in the western fringes of Tigray, Amhara, Oromyia and SNNPR where government resettlement and private commercial developments are taking place, the problem of deforestation continues to occur. The fast expansion of the flower industry sector is also causing concern, coming from the simultaneous pumping of surface water for irrigation and

the sustained use and release of chemicals in the vicinity of urban centres in the Rift valley. Lastly, urban growth continued in 2006 in most parts of the country with adverse impacts on water and air quality and on the consumption of fuel wood and charcoal.

Policies and programmes to arrest degradation of the environment are now part of the Government's Programme. The recently released final version of PASDEP reveals a strong Government commitment to address the impact of high and rising population densities, as well as poverty, on natural resources in rural areas and to mitigate the adverse environmental effects of urban growth. But a constraint is the low capacity of government agencies to carry out systematic environmental impact assessments.

3. Overview of past and ongoing co-operation

3.1. Focal sectors (and macroeconomic support)

Indicative Tables for Commitments and Disbursements are included in Annex V.

The year 2006 saw encouraging progress in the implementation of EC-supported programmes: disbursements from the several EDFs and Budget Lines rose by 11%, reaching €136 million in 2006, up by 11% from €122 million the year before. On top, disbursements from the European Investment Bank reached close to €30 million in 2006, up from €4 million in 2005.

3.1.1. Transport

a) Results

Low density of Ethiopia's road network constrains development. In addition, the country is landlocked which makes efficient transport corridors to foreign ports essential. Road infrastructure has a crucial role to play in improving access to social services and in enhancing food security. For these reasons the CSP identified transport as a focal sector.

The high priority Government gave to improving transport infrastructure is reflected in the Road Sector Development Programme 1997-2007 (RSDP) which aims at creating and maintaining a road network that improves accessibility, mobility, and connectivity, thereby lowering transport costs. The objectives of the ongoing RSDP II include: (i) increasing the "good condition" of roads from 30% to 45%; (ii) increasing road density from 27km/1000km² to 34km/1000km² by 2007; (iii) performing adequate maintenance on much of the road network; (iv) providing road infrastructure to rural areas; (v) developing an efficient and self-sustaining construction industry; and (vi) improving the management of the road sector.

As regards road works, during 2002-2006 some 5200 km of classified roads were to be upgraded/rehabilitated or constructed. Against this, the performance during the first four years of RSDP II was an impressive 9300 km, 178% of target. Spending to accomplish these activities reached some 11280 million Birr (about € 970 million), 125% of target.

In November 2006 ERA held a workshop attended by Government, donors and civil society. Its purpose was to assess 9 years of RSDO implementation. Main achievements under RSDP II include: (i) asphalt roads in good condition have risen from 43 to 60%; (ii) gravel roads in the same condition increased from 31 to 45%; (iii) rural roads in good condition grew by 4%

while (iv) the road density/1000km² rose from 30 km to 35 km. These accomplishments point to an improvement in ERA's implementation capacity. In the four-year period of RSDP II also some 33 000 km of community roads were built, over four times the target of 7500 km.

In 2006 ERA entered the last year of the RSDP II. The Table demonstrates progress made during its first four years in reaching the physical targets of RSDP II. It tells that Government's targets for 2006/7 were either met or already surpassed in 2005/2006.

INDICATOR	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	Targ. 2006/7
<i>Road Density of all weather roads (km/km²)</i>					
target	30.5	31.5	32.3	35.9	34.9
achieved	30.8	33.3	34.0	35.4	
<i>% of asphalt roads in good condition</i>					
target	41	48	54		60
achieved	43	49	54	60	
<i>% of gravel roads in good condition</i>					
target	29	32	36		44
achieved	31	34	38	45	

Source: ERA: RSDP Performance: Nine Years later, November 2006

In 2006 determinants of the decline in rural poverty in Ethiopia were studied by Addis Ababa University, in collaboration with Oxford University and IFPRI. The study¹⁵ found a strong correlation between road infrastructure expansion and a decline in consumption poverty. As a follow-up to its Poverty Impact Study of 2004, ERA launched in 2006 a "Transport and Poverty Observatory: A Yearly Customary Assessment" to monitor the poverty-reducing impact of road investments at the local and household level.

During the past four years, institutional capacity also improved. But ERA reports as well that in this period only modest progress was made in road safety and axle load control. While participation by local contractors/consultants increased significantly - mostly in Government contracts - the involvement of local firms in larger contracts remains marginal.

The retrospective also showed that ERA, as well as RRAs, carried out well-planned maintenance programmes. While the Road Fund Administration did not collect sufficient funds in 2006 to cover the maintenance needs of Ethiopia's road network, collections were in excess of what public and private maintenance operations could absorb¹⁶, underscoring weak capacities in the sector and the need for further capacity building.

The high priority Government attaches to transport sector development is reflected again in PASDEP. For rail transport, the Governments of Ethiopia and Djibouti have decided to rehabilitate and give out the overall operation and management of the Railway system to an Operator on Concession Agreement basis. This will enable the bi-national railway to lift eventually up to 1.5 million tons of freight between Addis Ababa and the Port of Djibouti.

¹⁵ Dericon, S. D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott and T. Woldehanna (2006); The impact of roads and agricultural extension on crop income, consumption and poverty in fifteen Ethiopian villages, mimeo.

¹⁶ but it should be noted that the Fund also avails budget for periodic maintenance and road safety programmes. At the current pump price of Birr 79 (€0.60 equivalent) per liter of petrol - even though increased twice in 2006 -, there should be scope for further price adjustments to finance these programmes.

For the roads' sector a third RSDP has been prepared, covering the period mid-2007-2012, thus overlapping 3 years with PASDEP. PASDEP's guidance for RSDP III has been that its main objective should remain the restoration and expansion of the road network, but with an increased focus on lower category roads, i.e. regional roads.

Policy and Sector Management Issues

The diagnostic work carried out for the Transport Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP) indicated the merit of contracting a larger share of road maintenance out to private contractors, for which capacity building was seen as essential. In 2006 the Ministries of Works, Urban Development and Capacity Building developed a Construction Sector Capacity Building Programme which should help in increasing work that can be let to local contractors. ERA also completed a reform study to help decentralise and commercialise its activities. This helps coordinating the activities of ERA and the Regional Road Authorities. As regards roads safety, an Interim Roads Safety Board was established and ERA prepared guidelines for a Road Safety Audit. The recommendations of the EC-funded Study on Road Transport Regulations will be addressed in the National Transport Master Plan Study. Lastly, as regards the need for improved resource mobilisation and road financing, Government and ERA intend to address and implement the recommendations of the Road Financing Study and those coming from the Financial and Technical Auditing of the Road Fund.

b) Progress of activities

Sector Policy Support Programme

In 2006 the EC took a major step towards meeting its commitment under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness when it approved an €155million Sector Policy Support Programme to help carry out Ethiopia's RSDP. Out of this amount, €150 is earmarked as Sector Budget Support (SBS), €5 million to finance capacity building. Release conditions for SBS tranches are assessed by Government and the EC. They relate to macro-economic and public finance management, including additionality of funds, and are triggers for releasing fixed tranches. RSDP and MDG indicators determine the release of variable tranches. The first fixed tranche of €50 million was released by-end 2006.

National Transport Master Plan (9 ACP ET 011 - € 1.95 million)

The project is to provide a framework for the development of the transport sector as whole. The financing agreement was signed in July 2005 for an amount of €1,999,000. ERA signed a contract with COWI Consult of €1,884,100 Euro. Phase I of the project involves developing a National Transport Sector Strategy (NTSS). Based on the strategy developed in Phase I, Phase II will come up with a National Transport Master Plan (NTMP), including a long-term (2007-2027) investment programme. Work is expected to be completed by June 2007. In October 2006 the consultant conducted a stakeholders work shop to discuss the draft NTSS. A final draft was presented to Government in December 2006 and generally approved. A go-ahead for starting Phase II was given on that occasion.

During contract implementation, Government requested a change in the Contracting Authority from ERA to the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC). The MOTC established Steering and Technical Committees to manage the project.

Investment Projects' Implementation

Addis Ababa–Jimma (7 ACP ET 99 & 8 ACP ET 003 & 9 ACP ET 011 – € 162 million)

The construction of civil works started in 1999 but during project implementation a major revision of the paved design appeared necessary which had serious technical, financial and time consequences. Over time these problems were resolved and recent estimates indicate that by end-2006 the cumulative physical performance of the project reached 285 km (71%), indicating a significant improvement in project implementation in 2006. By end-2006 Lot 1 (170 km) was handed over to ERA. But a stretch of 40 km could not be handed over on account of issues involving cracks in the pavement. In Lot 2 similar problems occurred. Works carried out in 2006 amounted to approximately € 17.3 million. Project completion is now estimated for December 2008. The long delay in project completion is the combined result of the need for a design change and problems in meeting the higher costs of construction materials following the upsurge in oil prices.

Following the Government's request for additional funding to complete the remaining physical works of the project, the EC approved an Addendum for amending the Financing Agreement for €60 million in December 2006. The addendum was signed in January 2007, extending the implementation of the Financing Agreement until end-2009.

Addis Ababa – Woldiya Lot 2 (Tarmaber–Kombolcha) (8 ACP ET 4– € 75 million)

The resolution of virtually all technical issues made it possible for some 170 km of roads to be handed over to ERA, making for 99% project completion. The last 13km of the project road will be ready for handover by mid-February 2007. In August 2006 the Delegation, NAO and ERA obtained the endorsement of a Rider to the Financing Agreement for a de-commitment of the original € 120 million to € 75 million. This budget was previously allocated for Lots 1 & 3 of the Addis Ababa-Woldiya Project, which was subsequently financed by government.

Addis Ababa – Modjo – Awassa (7.ACP.ET.093 & 7.ACP.ET.094 - € 60 million)

Works are substantially completed and have been handed over in five batches. As some sections of the civil works appeared in need of re-visiting, ERA did not issue its provisional acceptance letter and the works were thus not handed over to ERA. Both parties had agreed to appoint a consultant to determine the causes of the defects, with the issue of handover and outstanding claims to be settled afterwards. The consultant submitted its report/determination in January 2007 which is currently under review.

Meiso-Dire Dawa (9 ACP ET 7 - € 1.95 million)

A service contract of €1.47 million was awarded in May 2006 for a study that comprises detailed feasibility study, design, environmental impact assessment and preparation of tender dossiers which would be part of the Corridor to Djibouti. The study has been underway since September 2006 and covers 3 phases that might take 142 weeks to be completed, which compares to only 100 weeks under the contract. Consequently in June 2006 the contract was only endorsed upon confirmation from Government that it would finance the project after this expiry date in case of non-extension

Rail Transport: Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway (CDE)

The Financing Agreement for the Ethiopian-Djibouti Railway line for €40 million (€ 10 million from the NIP, the remaining €30 million from the RIP) was signed in January 2004. In August 2006 an addendum was agreed, increasing the amount by €10 million from NIP, extending the implementation period until 30 September 2011 and changing the Regional Authorising Officer to become Ethiopia's NAO.

Concession process for CDE

The concession process is underway. Negotiations with a Consortium that was selected as the preferred bidder started in May 2006. Agreement still has to be found on several issues, reflecting little progress since September 2006. As foreseen in the concession process, a Consultant was hired to carry out the environmental impact assessment of the railway. Completion of that assessment is planned for March 2007.

Works Tender and Spare Parts

Following the consultants' revision of the tender dossier, the tender was re-launched successfully. After bid evaluation the works contract was awarded to a Joint Venture from Italy. Direct negotiations with the supervision candidate that had previously been selected through tendering resulted in the award of a supervision contract. Construction is to commence in March 2007. Following a negotiated procedure, two supply contracts were concluded in late 2005 for spare parts for rolling stock. One contract has been fully completed and settled; the other one is close to completion.

c) Integration of cross cutting issues

ERA's Environmental Management and Safety Branch is finalising environmental methodologies and procedure manuals. ERA is currently developing a Strategic Environmental Plan for RSDP III. In addition, ERA has established a steering committee dealing with HIV/AIDS. Two full-time sociologists and a health specialist are undertaking and coordinating the streamlining of HIV/AIDS activities into the normal operations of the road sector programme which the EC is supporting.

3.1.2 Food Security and Rural Development

a) Results

Even though data problems make the drawing of definite conclusions about Ethiopia's agricultural performance tentative¹⁷, that performance appears to have been positive over the past three years, including in 2006. Reported crop production raised annual cereal production per head of population from 126 kg in 2004 (the first year after the drought of 2003) to 178 kg in 2006, a 40 percent increase. Yet, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition remain major problems in Ethiopia: in 2006 9.8 million people – 13% of Ethiopia's population – required assistance under emergency programmes and the PSNP.

Food insecurity in Ethiopia remains a multifaceted and complex problem in which lack of access and availability of food play an essential role. Several factors should be taken into consideration including the weak purchasing power of the poor, weaknesses in the marketing system and transport bottlenecks. Thus, the Government's fight against poverty and food insecurity focuses on increasing connectivity and, most importantly, on increasing incomes of vulnerable groups, based on interventions to promote economic growth and create income generating opportunities. These are both within the realm of rural development (including the strengthening of rural infrastructure) and involve improvements to the functioning of agricultural markets, the fostering of security of tenure, and more generally, private sector development in the rural context where 85% of Ethiopia's people reside and work. The EC

¹⁷ Strengthening agriculture statistics for policy-making remains a priority, an issue that over the years has featured prominently in the dialogue between Government and the EC

intervenes in the rural sector with financial instruments such as the EDF and the Food Security Budget Line. Key aspects of the Intervention Framework are given below:

Intervention Framework: Food Security

Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Predictable food insecure population benefiting from the FSP multi-annual safety nets (Million)					0	5.1	7.2
Increase in farm households with long term leases for their land holdings (million households)					4	8	10
No. of farmers adopting tested technologies (Million)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.5	6	7
Growth in Agricultural GDP (%)			-2.2	-11.4	17.3	13.4	11.2

Source: Household Income Expenditure Surveys

The Government Food Security Programme

As regards the overall Government's Food Security Programme, linkages between the National Productive Safety Net and other programmes were strengthened in 2006. This was necessary for providing an exit strategy for what could become an open-ended social protection system. The fine tuning in 2006 of the M&E system is expected to ensure that information on activities financed under the Federal Food Security Programme is improved.

b) EDF-Financed Programmes

Productive Safety Nets Programme

In 2006 substantial progress was achieved in addressing food security through the National Productive Safety Nets Programme. Despite administrative constraints at the local level, in 2006 it was possible for Government to reach the 7.2 million people who qualified under the programme by providing cash and food transfers. While Woredas disbursed cash grants to 3.2 million beneficiaries, as many as 4 million beneficiaries still preferred receiving food, the latter reflecting increasing grain prices. The latter development has impeded the core resource delivery mechanism of the programme which aims at shifting from food to cash, an issue that needs to be addressed. The limited experience gained so far indicates that ensuring the predictability and timeliness of transfers also needs improvement. Considerable further capacity must be built, not only for the management of transfers, but also in planning and supervising public works to make productive asset creation a reality. The Government shifted the financial management system of the programme to the Treasury channel in 2006, thus allowing for more active involvement by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

The Financing Agreement for €60 million was signed in 2005 with a completion date for end-2007. The EC signed a trust fund contract with the World Bank and a MoU was also concluded among donors. Disbursement of EC funds to the programme commenced in 2006 and 50% advance of the fund was released and executed. The World Bank (IDA) requested a release of the second advance, which was not effected pending the submission of an agreed-upon report on the execution of the prior advance. In January 2007, a rider was signed to transfer €18 million from the B-Envelope to the PSNP. In addition to this, further commitment was made by the Commission in December 2006 to allocate €20 million from the Food Security Budget line resources for which a Financing Agreement is expected to be signed in 2007. Strong coordination efforts were undertaken by PSNP donors through bi-annual Joint Review and Implementation Support Missions, Joint Coordination Committee and Rapid Response Mechanisms to timely address problems encountered in the implementation of the programme.

Coffee Improvement Project (CIP-IV) – formally in Non-Focal Sector

The objective of the project is to reduce poverty in coffee growing areas. Its purpose is to realize the earning potential of coffee smallholders through improving coffee yields and quality. To achieve this the programme is to improve the delivery of coffee research results, conserve Ethiopia's and the world's coffee genetic resource base, promote Ethiopia's coffees in the market place, provide an effective coffee extension service as well as a sustained increase in the supply of Coffee berry Disease resistant coffee seedlings from nurseries with local landrace characteristics.

The Financing Agreement for CIP IV was signed in 2002 for €15 million. The programme was confronted with initial delays and only became operational in mid-2004. A Mid-Term Review of the project was conducted in 2005 which recommended a reorientation of the project. During 2006, intensive work was carried out to redesign the programme and re-budget the funding to enable the original results of CIP IV to be achieved. In September 2006, the Commission signed a Rider to the Programme, putting into effect an 18 month no-cost extension with budgetary revision. This extension means the operational period of the Programme is extended until December 2009.

Due to discussions surrounding the re-design of the Programme, the planned activities for 2006 were far from achieved. In October 2006, a new Programme estimate based on the redesigned Programme came into force. It already appears, however, that further changes in project implementation are needed within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development if CIP IV is to achieve its objective and to utilise the remaining €8.3 million.

Food Aid/Food Security Budget Line

Over the past few years this Budget Line has been an important instrument for addressing food security issues. It includes emergency and long-term responses. Details are provided in Section 4.5.5.

Emergency response – Food Aid

In 2005 the EC made a multi-annual commitment to provide 90 000 tonnes of food aid, valued at €30 million. A tender for the local purchase of the first 45 000 tonnes was launched by DPPA and the EC contracted a Food Aid Monitoring Company to certify the quality and the quantity of grains at the delivery points of the EFSRA warehouses and out of which only about 33 000 tonnes were provided by suppliers. The second 45 000 tonnes was loaned out from the EFSRA and has been distributed through DPPA in 2006, for which an international tender was also launched to contract a Food Aid Monitoring Company. The second 45 000 tonnes will also be purchased by DPPA through local and/or regional purchase operations, depending on cereal availability in 2007. This purchase is expected to have a positive impact on farmers in the country's grain surplus producing areas.

EC Emergency Food Aid Intervention for 2006

EC Pledges through	Delivered Qty (MT)	Imported (MT)	Local Purchase (MT)
DPPC	45,000	0	45,000
WFP	27,500	0	22,500
	72,500	0	67,500

Long-term response

2002 Food Security Programme

Following the EC commitment to disburse funds more flexibly by waiving the requirement of ex-ante work plans and cost estimates and shifting to ex-post expenditure justification, two advances, totalling €9 million, were disbursed to the General Treasury account in 2004 to help finance activities of regional governments. A second instalment of €8 million was disbursed to the General Treasury, following a positive recommendation of the 2005 Mid-Term Review. However, delays at the start of the programme, as well as subsequent slow implementation, resulted in the de-commitment of € 5 million due to the end date of the implementation of the programme on December 31, 2006, following a one more year extension.

Table: Budget, Disbursement & Execution FSP 2002 (€ million)

Programme	Budget	Disbursed 2001-2003	Disbursed 2006	Total Disbursement	Executed*	Balance to be De-committed
2002 FSP	22	9,000	8,000	17,000	17,000	5,000

Support to Nutrition and Food Security Information System Programme

This project was signed in February 2006, for implementation by UNICEF, Ministry of Health, the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) and FAO. Project objectives are twofold: (i) to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable group of the population (children and mothers), thereby lowering the under-five mortality rate in drought prone districts; and (ii) to strengthen information systems in CSA and DPPA for food security to improve the quality of food security and relief interventions.

The project has two components; (i) the Improvement of Nutrition Status Information system component for which a contract of €7,6 million was signed in June 2006 with UNICEF to support the Government's nutrition programme; and, (ii) the Food Security Information System Component for which a contract of €2 million was signed with FAO in November 2006. Project implementation is underway.

c) Integration of cross cutting issues

A large share of the Food Security Programme provides cash for work on productive assets. Much of the labour-intensive work, while providing income to vulnerable households, has a positive impact on the environment through soil and water conservation measures. On many structures, much of the labour force is female, directly benefiting women and children. Other activities, such as health and nutrition interventions, also help vulnerable women.

3.1.2. Macro economic support

Results

Under Ethiopia's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (SDPRP) 2002-2006 the broad thrust of the Government's strategy remained rural growth to create employment and incomes, and strengthening public institutions to deliver services. While financial resources and capacity limited the speed at which development could proceed, there have, nonetheless, been remarkable successes in the past 3 years. This period saw encouraging progress by Government in accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty.

In the 2004-2006 period annual economic growth averaged 11.4%, reflecting double-digit agricultural value-added and crop production growth. This reduced consumption poverty. Ethiopia also made good progress in reducing non-monetary poverty, inter alia in education and health. The results of the 2005 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HICE) and the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) which were carried out with financial support of the EC indicate that the proportion of poor people (poverty head count index) in the country fell by 12% to 39% in 2004/05, down from 44% in 1999/2000. The latter was facilitated by the increase in poverty-targeted expenditures which increased from 12.5% of GDP in 2002/2003 to 15.8% in 2005/2006. The latter is to rise to 22% of GDP by 2009/2010. More information on both monetary and non-monetary poverty reduction, and about Government efforts to achieve this, is presented in Section 2.3 above.

While the reinforced PASDEP strategy recognises that production increases and employment creation should primarily come from efforts of the private sector – the latter important for raising the currently low productivity of investment - it does not bring out strongly policy proposals permitting the private sector to fully play that role. A key issue in agriculture relates to the issue of land tenure. This is recognised in PASDEP which aims to provide “improved land tenure security with more flexible and transferable rights”.

The sustainability of Ethiopia’s double-digit economic growth rates has been put in question in 2006 by growing internal and external financial imbalances, threatening macroeconomic stability and external financial viability. To illustrate, inflation surged to double digit levels (13% by November 2006) and a rapid surge in imports led to a significant fall in external reserves, now down to less than 3 months’ imports which is the Government’s “red line”. High inflation was also driven by a 13.9% increase in food prices¹⁸. Two fuel price increases in 2006 contributed to this negative inflation result, but a 20% increase in domestic credit (much of which to the non-governmental sector) led to a 17% rise in broad money in 2005/6, also provoking inflationary pressures.

External financial developments caused concern in 2006, even though the value of merchandise exports rose 18% in 2005/6, reaching just over US \$1 billion and reflecting encouraging progress towards export diversification. Imports, however, surged by 20%, contributing to a widening of the trade deficit, the latter reaching 25% of GDP in 2005/6. Despite a strong increase in private remittances – which rose to a record US \$866 million in 2005/6 - Ethiopia’s current account deficit (excluding official transfers) rose to US \$2.4 billion, equivalent to 18% of GDP (11.4% of GDP after grants). Even though public transfers rose in 2005/6, Ethiopia’s foreign exchange reserves fell by US \$101 million in 2005/6.

b) Progress in activities

In 2006 the EC and Government designed mechanisms to help overcome difficult development financing issues which emerged in the wake of the withholding of EC Direct Budget Support. Thus, agreement was reached on moving forward with the Financing Proposal for the Road Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP). Towards the end of 2006 the €155 million was approved. In addition, work started on designing a new fast-disbursing pro-poor instrument- the Protection of Basic Services (PBS) programme - for €150 million which was approved in early 2007. In 2006 a project aimed at improving Ethiopia’s capacity in multilateral trade negotiations and implementation of resultant agreements was signed.

¹⁸ for which the reasons are not clear, given very good agricultural growth; a study is being carried out

Trade Capacity Building (TCB) Programme – € 5 Million

The project was signed in April 2006. It supports activities to facilitate the implementation of EPA and Ethiopia's accession to the WTO by enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and other key players in handling foreign trade-related matters. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. A service contract between the Ministry and the winner company for the Project Unit is under preparation. In 2006, Ethiopia participated actively in the ongoing EPA negotiations as a member of the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) configuration. In addition, in 2006 ESA's 9th Regional Negotiating Forum (RNF) and the first meeting of ESA's Civil Society on the same subject were successfully held in Ethiopia.

Poverty Reduction Budget Support I

The Financing Agreement for PRBS-I was signed in 2002 for €44 million (€42.2 million DBS and €1.8 million capacity building). About €36.4 million was transferred to the government account through fixed and variable tranches. Out of the capacity building component, €1.127 million was transferred to the Ministry of Revenue to finance the Tax Reform Programme through a rider to the FA signed on 21 January 2005.

Poverty Reduction Budget Support II

The Financing Agreement for PRBS-II was signed in 2004 for €95 million. (€90 million DBS and €5 million for capacity building). Out of the €95 million, €45 million, from fixed tranches and €12.2 million from a variable tranche was transferred to the government account. In addition, a contribution agreement for €1 million was signed with UNDP to enhance Government capacities in the area of monitoring and evaluation of the SDPRP.

Following the elections of 2005, and in the absence of a conclusion of the IMF's Article IV Consultation, the EC decided to delay the release of € 15 million scheduled for the last quarter of 2005 – as well as the additional € 18 million allocated from the B-envelope. In June 2006 Government requested the EC to transfer the remaining funds to the Protection of Basic Services (PBS) programme. Subsequently, an Addendum was signed, after almost six months delay, to reduce the PRBS-II's budget from €95 million to €58.237 million (representing the already disbursed amount). The Commission is expected to transfer the remaining €36.763 million to PBS programme.

Integrated Financial Management Systems Project (IFMS - €9 Million).

The EC earmarked €9 million for a three-year IFMS project aimed at establishing a system for provision of a timely information on the Federal government's financial transactions on five pilot government bodies. The TA prepared a tender document for the procurement of hardware and application software. However, shortly after its kick-off, all stakeholders believed that the further activities of IFMS could be better accomplished through the Public Sector Capacity Building (PSCAP) Programme. Thus, in July 2005 the NAO decided to transfer the procurement component of the IFMS project (involving € 8.4 million out of € 9 million) to PSCAP, to ensure alignment with Government's overall capacity building efforts. The TA contract was completed on 30 September 2006 as originally foreseen. In 2006 a Financial Identification document was submitted to the Commission to transfer the remaining funds to PSCAP through a Contribution to a Government-managed pool. Following approval of the document, the preparation of the Financing Proposal was launched.

Protection of Basic Services (PBS) - €150 million

Following the delay of Direct Budget Support, Government and the donor community devised a new pro-poor instrument called Protection of Basic Services (PBS) to ensure that pro-poor services could continue being provided without interruption. A Financing Proposal was submitted to the Commission in 2006 and approved by the EDF Committee on 23rd January 2007. The modality of financing is a Contribution Agreement with the World Bank.

c) Integration of cross-cutting issues

The indicators taken from the SDPRP and included in the budget support programmes to determine the amount of the variable tranche gave due attention to gender dis-aggregation. In addition, the Government issued a National Gender Action Plan in 2006 which will enhance the mainstreaming of gender issues in development programmes.

3.2. Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

3.2.1 Capacity Building for Governance (PSCAP)

a) Results

The CSP for the 9th EDF defines Capacity Building for Governance as a non-focal sector which includes support for legal, judicial and civil service reform, as well as administrative decentralisation. These activities are part of the Government's National Capacity Building Programme (NCBP). Currently, a Public Sector Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP) is providing a channel for most – if not all – capacity building efforts. This programme addresses for instance a number of areas under the new Justice Sector Reform Programme and under the Civil Service Reform programme, two areas to which Government is strongly committed. An argument favouring EC involvement in PSCAP, jointly with other donors, is its consistency with the broader aid harmonisation agenda, and with EC commitments therein. The EC has decided to join PSCAP, using the available €8.4 million from the IFMS project.

b) Progress in activities

Activities have not yet been implemented in 2006 under this Programme.

Note: the following project is implemented directly by Brussels and not co-managed by the Government of Ethiopia.

European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) (CBL19 04 03)

Micro and macro projects programmes are the two main components of EIDHR. Micro-projects are implemented by local or locally-established NGOs and receive grants of up to €100,000. Macro projects are open to local and European-based NGOs and the size of the grant is above €300,000. During 2006, fifteen projects – of which two are macro projects that cover regional activities – were implemented by local and international NGOs. Out of these, eleven completed their projects in 2006; the remaining four other are still on going.

Reflecting a decision to front-load the commitment of both envelopes, and to concentrate on implementation and reinforced projects monitoring, the Delegation launched in 2006 two campaigns covering the EIDHR micro project programme allocations for 2005 and 2006.

Seven projects were funded under the campaign "*Fostering a Culture of Human Rights*" for an amount of €532,470, and eleven projects were funded under the campaign "*Promoting the Democratic Process*" in an amount of € 935,323. The projects aim to promote and protect human rights and to strengthen democracy and good governance. Furthermore, one macro project (grant value € 846,841) submitted by a European NGO with local partners was selected through an international call for proposals under the campaign "*Fostering a Culture of Human Rights*". It focuses on the protection of children's' rights and its activities will be implemented between 2008 and 2011.

3.2.2 Education Projects

Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) - €23 million

The Financing Agreement for the Education Sector Development Programme which was signed in April 2002 involved an amount of €23 million. However, as programme implementation and financial absorption was weak, it was agreed to transfer part of the fund to Protection of Basic Services (PBS). Thus, in 2006 €20 million was de-committed for channelling through PBS.

The remaining €3 million will now be used to finance technical assistance for building capacity in the Books Unit and ESDP Secretariat of the Ministry of Education. For this purpose, a contract agreement was signed in 2006 for an amount of €2.2 million. The validity date of the ESDP financing agreement is December 31, 2008.

Strengthening of Law Faculty at Mekelle University- €2 million

The Financing Agreement dates from May 2002, involving an amount of €2 million for building the capacity of Law Faculty staff, and to help construct student dormitories as well as staff and academic buildings. By the end of August 2006, construction of student dormitories and academic and staff apartment building were partially completed. As the Financing Agreement expired on August 31st 2006, the remaining construction activities are proceeding with financing from the Ministry of Education budget.

3.2.3 Social Development Projects

Addis Ababa Water Supply Project - €19.5 million

The Financing Agreement for this project was signed in December 1999 for €19.5 million. In 2002, supplementary financing of €6 million was approved to finance additional costs of Gafarsa Dam rehabilitation. Project activities include the rehabilitation of the Gafarsa Dam and the Gafarsa Water Treatment Plant, procurement of pipes, equipment, replacement of Gafarsa transmission main, rehabilitation and construction of reservoir, connection of Keranyo to the main water supply system as well as support for the Community Based Water and Sanitation Programme (CoBWAS). The project experienced significant delays, inter alia caused by procurement problems.

After commencement of the works in October 2005, contractor performance was slow: by December 2006 50% percent of contract time had been used up, while only 30% of the works has been executed. The contractor appears to have a serious management problem and failed to follow the performance programme in achieving the large concrete works for Dam rehabilitation, which constitutes 75% of the total works. To remedy the situation, discussions were started to resolve the implementation bottlenecks, and a Technical Committee consisting

of major stakeholders (i.e. the NAO, EC, Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, the contractor and the supervisor representative) was formed to consider ways of speeding up implementation.

Social Service Rehabilitation Project

A €2 million project was formulated to rehabilitate social service infrastructures destroyed during Eritrean invasion in Tigray and Afar regions at the border of Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Financing Proposal was drafted and sent to the EC in early 2005 to be financed from EDF resources for Peace Building Initiatives. The Commission's decision is awaited.

3.2.4 Cultural Projects

Preservation and Conservation of Lalibela Churches - 2002 - € 9.1 million

The Financing Agreement involves €9.1 million to finance shelter construction, a conservation study, works supervision and associated activities. Except for the shelter construction, none of the other activities of the Financing Agreement has started. Following the conclusion of tender for the construction of shelters for five churches launched in 2005, a works contract was finally signed in November 2006. Subsequently the design and supervision consultant commenced a redesign of the supports for the shelters, in accordance with agreements with UNESCO. Works are now expected to commence in early 2007. It is not yet certain whether the remaining elements of the FA will be carried out.

Safeguarding Religious Treasures of the Orthodox Church (7.ACP.ET.84 & 7.ACP.ET.105 - app. €880,000)

The project provides financing for visits to the churches of Tigray and Amhara regions, taking photographs and making notes of moveable objects, preparing posters and postcards, scanning of those objects and preparing an inventory. It also supports the writing of books in English, French and Amharic/Tigringa on the churches of the two regions, as well as the publication of these books. The original contract and rider had expired some years earlier, but the objectives of the contract had not been fulfilled. In the ensuing period, disagreements had also arisen between the various parties and the contractor concerning quality of the work and deliverables. With the assistance of the Embassy of France progress was made in 2006 towards an agreement involving a first instalment of 10,000 slides of the various artefacts that were photographed which were handed over to the Contracting Authorities. It is expected that an MOU to formalise the agreement reached will be signed in early 2007. Subsequently, all deliverables and objectives of the project should be attained by the end of 2007.

3.2.5 Other Projects

Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) – €5.38 million.

Financing Agreement for €5.38 million was signed in May 2004, earmarked for technical assistance service, short – term training programme and seminars, participation in meetings, audit and accounting undertakings. The 2nd Programme Estimate was prepared by NAO and approved by the European Commission on 18 September 2006. Activities indicated under the 2nd Programme Estimate are underway. In 2006, in addition to the existing accountant, two accountants were employed by the NAO and have started issuing payment orders for selected projects. Office equipment has been procured. Through using TCF funds, NAO staff was able to participate in international meetings, such as ACP Council of Ministers meetings.

Reintegration of Ethiopians Displaced from Eritrea Project - €6.67 million

Under the 8th EDF, the EC supported two projects for reintegrating the Ethiopian refugee population displaced from Eritrea in their urban host communities. These two projects, worth €6.67 million, are being implemented by GTZ International Service and ZOA Refugee Care in Amhara and Afar regions. Owing to delays in the start up and issuance of land for house construction, both NGOs could not complete the construction component of the project as originally planned. Hence, a rider for no cost extension for one additional year was signed in June 2006 and implementation is underway. The budget foreseen for the rehabilitation of Haik Hotel was reallocated for additional house construction. So far, about €5 million (75%) of the project activities were executed, out of which about €2.9 million was utilized in 2006.

De-Mining Action Project

The project is to be implemented by the UNDP and the Ethiopian Mine Action Office. The Financing Proposal was finalised in April 2005 and in the 4th quarter of 2006, the EC and UNDP signed a Grant Agreement, permitting commencement of project implementation..

3.3. Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)

Utilisation of Resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)

Relations between Government and civil society, which had been affected by the political developments in 2005, have improved gradually in 2006. However, enhancing partnership and trust, improving the legal and institutional environment for NSAs to operate, setting up dialogue structures to ensure NSA participation in the development process, remain priority areas for action. A new federal NGO law has been awaited for several years to permit the legalisation of NSA networks or umbrella organisations, allow income-generating activities, and simplify registration requirements. However, at the end of 2006, a number of Government declarations and administrative measures caused concern among the NSA community, where such developments seemed to indicate an intention of Government to reinforce control, rather than to facilitate the operation of NGOs. Similarly, a series of statements of Government's willingness to engage in dialogue with a specific type of CSO only (membership-based organisations), to the notable exception of NGOs in particular engaged in advocacy activities, has come to be seen as a serious draw-back. Capacity building of NSA to improve their engagement in policy dialogue remains, nonetheless, a key priority in the coming years. The Civil Society Fund, the largest instrument currently in place, plays an important role in this respect.

The year 2006 saw the launch of activities under the Civil Society Fund. The Technical Assistance Unit was set up, following an international tender procedure, and commenced its support and advisory activities. The tripartite supervisory structure (Steering Committee) and Evaluation Committee were established and, after an initial "teething" period, have been functioning smoothly. The Steering Committee in particular met on a frequent basis to discuss programme orientations (inter alia to approve the Guidelines of the 2006 Calls for proposals), which also led to increasingly open discussions on issues of relevance to the civil society sector in general. The tripartite cooperation in the framework of this programme is considered helpful for improvement of interaction between State and Non State actors, as well as the EC.

Two large Calls for proposals, on Capacity Building and on Governance service delivery, were successfully launched and evaluated in 2006, for a total envelope of €2.4 million; a number of small grants were allocated early in the year to support kick-off activities of the

Fund such as country-wide information and training sessions, the establishment of a Secretariat for the Cotonou Task Force of civil society representatives, and a series of events to promote the visibility of CSF and EC involvement with civil society. The remaining available funds should be committed in the first half of 2007, following similar priorities, as these clearly have raised considerable interest from potential partners.

Programme implementation is regularly discussed with the Civil Society Donor Group and with the NSA Cotonou Task Force, to ensure linkages between activities of an operational and strategic nature, as well as to align dialogue structures. A mid term review of the CSF was launched at the end of the year, with a view to informing the preparation of the next Phase (and of the new Financing agreement required to launch it in the course of 2007). While only few projects had been implemented so far, interesting information is being gathered on the overall operation of this new programme – unique in Ethiopia and closely followed by interested parties in Government as well as by NSAs and donors.

The Cotonou Task Force contributed in 2006 to discussions aimed at strengthening the management of the CSF and at absorbing the lessons of experience of the past year, with a view to improving the Fund's operations. Suggestions were made for the coverage of the Fund's operations to be widened so as to provide capacity building support for more small organisations. Another suggestion was that Fund resources needed be shared more equitably among Ethiopia's regions.

3.4. Utilisation of Envelope B

Under the 9th EDF the country has secured an indicative budget of €154 million for the B-envelope. However, following the MTR of the CSP the Commission decided to deduct half of the B-envelope indicative allocation, thus reaching €77 million. Moreover, €8.1 million euro was allocated for the African Peace Initiative.

The Commission agreed to transfer €18 million from the B-envelope to the Safety Nets Programme to meet the Government's request for assistance to overcome the drought of 2002/2003. In addition, the Government submitted requests relating to financial support for deterring a Polio virus in the Eastern part of the country (€13.2 million) and for assisting flood affected people (€7 million). While in 2006 no official reply or steps were taken by the Commission in response to the above, more recently the EC has been moving forward on the Government's requests. In response, in the first week of January 2007 a Financing Proposal for the rehabilitation of flood affected people was finalised by the DEC, NAO and DPPA. The End-of Term Review of 2006 resulted in a new allocation for the B-envelope of €51 million (excluding the African Peace Facility).

3.5. Other instruments

3.5.1. STABEX

Government completed the utilization report for 2005 on STABEX 1999 and submitted it to the Commission. Meanwhile, Government is preparing a new proposal covering the Livestock sector, using the uncommitted balance (about € 0.9 million) under the existing STABEX 1999 programme. An amendment to the Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) has been prepared and was submitted to the Commission for approval.

3.5.2. SYSMIN

There are no SYSMIN programmes in Ethiopia.

3.5.3. Regional Cooperation

Note: the following 4 regional projects are managed by the EC Delegation in Ethiopia but are not co-managed by the Government of Ethiopia:

(i) Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics diseases (PACE-Ethiopia)

The purpose of this €3.99 million project is to contribute to poverty reduction through tackling such diseases as runder pest and pneumonia. The Financing Agreement of the PACE Programme – supported from resources from the 7th and 8th EDF RIP - was signed between the EC and the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources in 1997 with the objective of consolidating the achievement of the programme in 33 African countries. The project suffered from numerous and lengthy implementation delays. In 2004, an extension to the PACE FA was approved through to until 28 February 2007 with the operational extended until 31 October 2006. Before the project was completed about €500 000 was partially de-committed. Unfortunately, despite repeated requests by the EC to hold a Steering Committee meeting, it never took place. This is preventing the ascertainment of the overall results, both positive and negative, and of future development needs for the livestock sector in Ethiopia, the latter having been identified in the 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper as a sector for support.

(ii) IGAD Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme (REFORM)

The Financing Proposal for this €10 million programme was submitted to Brussels in June 2006. Approval is expected in early 2007. The REFORM Programme comprises three operational components; (i) facilitation of cross-border trade primarily in food products for small-scale traders, (ii) increasing regional and national capacities to manage chronic food insecurity and assess potential for safety net social programmes based on the Ethiopia experience, (iii) seeking to promote disaster risk management strategies to mitigate the impact of potential disasters at an early stage. In addition, a further horizontal component to improve the core capacities of the Regional Organisations to implement their food security mandates is foreseen. IGAD will be the RAO as well as being specifically identified for implementing the safety net and disaster risk management components. COMESA will implement the cross-border trade component through a Contribution Agreement.

(iii) IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (LPI)

The objective of this project is to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the IGAD Region. Its purpose is to strengthen the capacity in IGAD, its member states, regional organisations and other stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies. The Financing Agreement for €6.21 million was signed in 2005. A Contribution Agreement between IGAD and FAO for €5.5 million was in November 2005 for implementation from 1 January 2006, for an implementation period until 31 August 2010. The first annual payment of nearly €1 million has been paid in December 2005.

Project implementation started in 2006 through recruitment of staff, purchase of equipment and vehicles and renting of office facilities in Addis Ababa. A first Steering Committee meeting was held in Kampala in which representatives of four IGAD member States participated. A welcome decision of member states was the designation of national technical

focal points. The LPI Financing Agreement also foresees a contribution through IGAD to the African Livestock Partnership Programme of €500.000. The Administrative Agreement for this contribution to the World Bank multi-trust fund was signed in April 2006 and the first annual tranche of €250.000 was paid.

Following the decision by the Commission in Brussels to beef up substantially its contribution to the African Livestock Partnership as part of the defence mechanism against Avian Flu, the management of the Administrative Agreement for both LPI and Avian flu was transferred to Brussels at the end of 2006.

(iv) African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)

The objective of AMESD is to enhance monitoring for sustainable management of the environment, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. In particular, AMESD seeks to increase the information management capacity of African regional and national institutions mandated with responsibilities in environment-related sectors, and to facilitate access to Africa-wide environmental information derived from earth observation technologies in support of decision makers. AMESD will help African governments in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their regional and continental policies towards sustainable development resulting in an improvement in the socio-economic conditions and well-being of African populations. It will also assist African countries to meet their obligations towards international environmental treaties.

The programme will cover the 46 African ACP countries with the African Union Commission as Delegated Regional Authority and implementation of thematic actions by five RECs, including IGAD. Transfer of the administration to the EC Delegation in Ethiopia of this €21 million programme, with an implementation period of four years, will take place in early 2007 upon completion of the Financing Agreement formalities.

3.5.4 Intra-ACP cooperation:

ACP-EU Water Facility

Ethiopia's involvement in the Facility is managed by the Ministry of Water Resources. In November 2004, the EC published a first call for projects that could be financed from the ACP –EU Water Facility. The following contracts were signed in 2006:

(i) grant contracts with 5 international NGOs, for a value of €8,366,000, with different durations comprised between 3 and 5 years (€6,619,097 funded by the EC);

(ii) a contribution contract with UNICEF for a global amount of €25.595.168 (50% financed by EC), to be implemented over 5 years; and

(iii) a project "Water and sanitation for 15 small towns" of €36.22 million, co-financed with the EIB and Government (loan agreement signed on 14 December 2006 with EIB, Financing Agreement signed by EC by end-2006)

A second call for proposals was published in March 2006. By December 2006, three proposals were shortlisted.

EU Water Initiative

Under the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) and following a decision to initiate Country Dialogues in ten African countries, Ethiopia was selected as one of the two pilot countries of the Eastern African sub-region for the water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) component. The objective is to strengthen the WASH sector and empower Ethiopians to reach its Universal Access Plan (UAP) and WASH aims related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The EUWI country dialogue in Ethiopia was launched in November 2005. In March 2006 a WASH Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministries of Health, Water Resources and Education which is expected to accelerate the sector coherence and progress.

During 2006, under the supervision and steering of a task force the country dialogue has so far achieved the following:

- The EUWI Task Force was established and is functional; it is working on following up the Country Dialogue process;
- EUWI working groups: three working groups have been actively reviewing the WASH framework sector from three different angles (i) policy and regulation; (ii) planning, financing, information, monitoring and evaluation; and (iii) implementation and coordination; the conclusions of the working groups are reflected in a first annual first sector review report;
- Financing strategy: consultants prepared a financing strategy to secure internal and external funding needed for realization of the UAP and MDGs;
- Private Sector Participation (PSP): a study was completed with the aim of mapping key issues of private sector participation.

A Multi Stakeholder Forum was held in Addis Ababa in October 2006 to reflect on progress and to discuss achievement of common sector goals. The Forum resulted in an Aide-Mémoire.

ACP – EC Energy Facility

The EC allocated €220 million for an ACP – EC Energy Facility. The latter is an instrument that can provide the missing link in the financing of sustainable activities and programmes in the energy sector. The three components to be financed under Energy Facility are (i) improved access to modern energy services for the poor un-served communities ;(ii) improved governance and management in the energy sector; and (iii) facilitation of future large-scale investment programmes in cross border interconnection. Ethiopia submitted thirteen project proposals for funding of rural electrification, most of them coming from National Power Company (EEPCO). An interesting initiative has been taken with the creation of an East African Power Pool) which became effective in June 2006. EAPP submitted three proposals under Energy facility.

3.5.5. Community Budget Lines

Note: the following projects are not co-managed by the Government of Ethiopia.

Introduction

The EC recognizes that NGOs can play an important service delivery role. In addition; NGOs can provide technical support for strengthening the capacity of local government partners to deliver services effectively. NGO emergency relief and rehabilitation actions and long-term development programmes funded under the EC Food Aid and Food Security and Co-

financing budget lines have promoted local initiatives aimed at protecting or rebuilding assets at community and household level.

EC NGO Food Security Development Projects:

NGOs interventions under the EC Food Security programme support in new initiatives and/or innovative approaches, and contribute to improving the capacity of local government partners and CBOs through the provision of technical and material support. Under its Food Security and Food Aid Programme the EC has so far funded around 60 NGO development projects, involving around € 55 million which have benefited some 4 million people in Ethiopia.

In 2006, the EC provided financing for 11 NGOs food security development projects, totalling €16.7 million, out of which 4 projects were successfully completed. Following the EC decision to allocate €10 million through NGOs under the Annual Work Programme for 2005, a Call for Proposal was launched in December 2005 to March 2006. As a result, four grant contracts totalling € 5.17 million – with an EC contribution of € 4.82 million - were awarded to NGOs for food security interventions in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Ethiopia

Mid Term Evaluations (MTE) for 8 foods security development projects were undertaken in the year, indicating encouraging achievements of most projects. Problems that were identified involve project sustainability and scaling-up of project initiatives. MTEs also concluded that most projects attempted to integration with the PNSP.

EC NGOs Emergency Relief Operations:

The objective of the EC relief aid interventions through NGOs is to respond to the needs of people affected by drought and other disasters. By giving particular attention to linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD), the interventions also aim at rehabilitating the environmental and agricultural resource bases. To reconstitute the lost assets of affected communities and to enable them to re-start their agricultural activities, the interventions also include the provision of seeds and basic farm hand tools. In 2006, the operations totalled €3.17 millions, benefiting around 100,000 people.

Under the framework of the €10 million allocation through NGOs, a Call for Proposal was launched during March to June 2006, and three grant contracts totalling € 6.26 million for which the contribution of the EC amounts to € 5.174 million have been awarded to three NGOs for the implementation of relief food operations in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Ethiopia. The interventions aim at reducing vulnerability of around 200,000 people living in 17 pastoral and agro-pastoral woredas.

NGO Co-financing Budget Line

In 2006, five rural development-related on-going projects were funded under this Budget Line, with an EC contribution of € 4.5 million.

3.5.6 ECHO

Note: the following project is not co-managed by the Government of Ethiopia.

In 2006, the EC through ECHO provided assistance of € 8.2 million for the implementation of NGOs and ICRC emergency and post-drought recovery activities, mainly in the Somali NRS. Activities include water supply systems for humans and animals, strengthening of

community-based animal health services, natural resource development including small scale irrigation schemes, income generating schemes and establishment of early warning systems.

3.5.7. European Investment Bank

In 2006, EIB activity was focused on projects in two basic public infrastructure sectors:

Electric Power: The third EIB co-financed project (Gilgel Gibe II Hydro power plant) with the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO) was signed in November 2005 for an amount of €50 million. The project concerns the construction of a 428 MW hydro power plant and related transmissions lines and is co-financed by the Italian cooperation.

Water and Sanitation: A Loan Agreement for €16.5 million was signed in December 2006 to provide financing for a project aiming at improving basic urban water supply and sanitation services for some 500 000 people residing in 15 medium-sized towns across the country, co-financed by the ACP-EU Water Facility.

So far, all EIB loans have been granted to the Government of Ethiopia for on lending to promoters. The Bank intends to continue to support new investments in all basic infrastructure sectors. Nevertheless, under the Cotonou Agreement, the Bank has the mandate to finance the private sector as well as the commercially-run public sector at market rates. In order for Ethiopia to get the full benefit from the financing under the Cotonou Agreement, contacts with the Ethiopian authorities were started for the purpose of reaching agreement on the principle of direct lending to the local private promoters.

3.5.8 Gender - Mainstreaming into EC operations

On Women's International Day in March 2006 the EC committed to take steps to raise gender awareness in its work and in EU/Ethiopia development programmes. Working together with the wider donor community, Government and civil society, the EC pledged to work towards promoting women and girl's rights, towards stopping Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early child marriage, and other harmful traditional practices and to assist the Ministry of Women's Affairs and other institutions, including NSAs, in the pursuit of this task.

Since then, the EC initiated a policy dialogue with Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs to define how the EC could best collaborate with Government on gender and on assisting the new Ministry to carry out its mission. This led to agreement with Government that the EC Country Support Programme for 2008-2013 would include an allocation for a €10 million gender development programme. The EC also established a Gender Task Force which prepared an EC Strategy for addressing gender issues and to oversee the several gender-promoting activities that were undertaken in Ethiopia in 2006. These included for 2006:

(i) Under the EC-supported Civil Society Fund a Gender Manual was produced for use by the Fund's beneficiaries, but will also serve the needs of other EC-supported activities; several contracts are expected to be signed with NSAs whose project address women's issues. Under the Fund's Capacity Building component, several projects include the Network of Ethiopian Women Association as a direct partner. In addition, under the Fund's Governance Service Delivery component, several projects address 'women empowerment' issues.

(ii) The EIDHR micro-projects programme supported small-scale initiatives for local civil society-based applicants. In 2006, campaigns 2 and 3 were launched: (i) Campaign 2 which

supports projects for promoting the rights of women. Under this campaign, 4 projects were selected which dealt with women's rights; (ii) Campaign 3 which promotes the democratic process through mainstreaming the rights of children and gender equality in all thematic priorities. Five local NGOs were selected who incorporated gender equality in their projects.

(iii) Gender activities in the area of food security and rural development were included in the National Productive Safety Net Programme. Its programme implementation manual stipulates inter alia that public work activities can be undertaken on private farm land owned by female headed households; that after 6 months' pregnancy and during 10 months after delivery, women can receive free resource transfers Programme; and that women are not obliged to engage in public work activities requiring heavy work. Under EC-supported NGO Food Security Projects, calls for proposals, guidelines and reporting formats for EC financing have integrated gender components. The Food Security Programme itself includes two new projects that specifically target women in pastoralist areas.

3.5.9 Assessment of Performance Indicators

The positive results of EC support for Government efforts to come to grips with the monitoring of progress in poverty reduction were reflected in key studies on Ethiopia's poverty that became available in 2006. These include the Welfare Monitoring Surveys (WMS), undertaken every five years, which tracks household characteristics and the non-income dimensions of poverty, as well as the 5-yearly Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HICE), which measures changes in income poverty. The results of these studies converge and show that over the past ten years there has been a reduction in both monetary and non-monetary poverty in Ethiopia. Another new poverty monitoring instrument is the Citizen's Report Card (CRC), which is prepared by the NGO Poverty Action Network of Ethiopia (PANE) and which is a simple but powerful tool to provide systematic feedback from the users of public services.

In 2006 donors, including the Commission, worked closely with Government in the design of a Policy Matrix for monitoring implementation of PASDEP. This time-tabled Matrix is now available and covers some 400 indicators permitting the monitoring of performance of the macro-economy, progress in reduction of poverty and vulnerability, as well as of growth and development in all major economic and social sectors. For the first time, the Government's Policy Matrix also includes a series of indicators for the governance sector. In combination, these sets of indicators provide a strong basis for measuring results and impact of Government programmes, including those supported by external donors.

3.5.10 Donor Coordination and Harmonisation

The year 2006 also saw good progress in the coordination and harmonisation of donor activities in Ethiopia which required much time and effort. An EU Harmonisation Road Map is in place, signed by all EU Member States who are active in Ethiopia. An Action Plan for 2007 is currently under implementation which encapsulates the above activities. A Joint Diagnostic was completed with EU Member States in 2006 and a Joint Response Strategy has recently been drafted which also includes Member States' contributions. EU Heads of Cooperation and Heads of Missions meetings take place regularly and the EU seeks to position itself as a driver of wider donor harmonisation efforts in Ethiopia.

In addition, the EC is spearheading several harmonisation initiatives in Ethiopia. These include driving reform of the 'Development Assistance Group' (the main donor forum in the country) in order to improve its effectiveness and better enable it meet the Paris Commitments, proposing a concrete step-by-step plan for division of labour to other donors, constructing a fully searchable online database of EU initiatives in the country and their contributions to the MDGs and Paris Commitments and creating a dedicated website on Aid Harmonisation. In addition, a brochure showing the various EU initiatives (EC and Member States) in the realm of food security is currently under production to raise the visibility of European work in this area and an Action Plan for cooperation between the EC and the World Bank in 2007 has recently been finalised.

3.5.11 Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs

A regular dialogue takes place between the NAO and the HOD. Meetings have covered a range of topics, from issues of economic and financial policy to democratic governance and political dialogue. In 2006 Meetings also focused on the EC Strategy for Ethiopia in the context of CSP preparation process. More recently, discussions centred on the resolution of issues raised in the context of reviews of problem projects.

Following the acceptance by Government of its co-management responsibility under the Cotonou Agreement, the NAO Office added to its functions in 2006 by assuming responsibility for the issuance of payment orders. Of significance is also that productive meetings are held monthly between the NAO Office and the Delegation to discuss key aspects of EC-Government cooperation.

4. Programming perspectives for the years 2006-2007

4.1 Pipeline and absorption capacity

As part of the end-of-term review, it has been agreed to adjust the country strategy as contained in the CSP and NIP. The new breakdown of the indicative allocation, including the maximum expected de-commitments from previous EDF's intended to cover long-term development activities (envelope A), is presented below:

	Initial indicative allocation		Indicative allocation after the MTR (according to addendum)		Indicative allocation after the ETR	
Transport	211.000.000	55% of total	171.000.000	38% of total	239.000.000	49% of total
Food security	54.000.000	14% of total	60.000.000	14% of total	60.000.000	12% of total
Macroeconomic support	95.000.000	25% of total	186.600.000	41% of total	58.000.000	12% of total
New focal sector after ETR: Protection of Basic Services	-	-	-	-	150.000.000	22% of total
Programmemes outside focal sectors	23.000.000	6% of total	28.400.000	7% of total	33.000.000	5% of total
	384.000.000	100	446.000.000	100	540.000.000	100

These amounts are indicative and are subject to the availability of de-committed funds and the timely preparation of financial proposals. At 31 December 2005, € 292.699.059 remained uncommitted.

4.2 Proposal for revision of strategy

A CSP and NIP for the 2008-2013 period have been prepared and are currently under review.

5. Conclusions

Political Relations with Ethiopia

Following the contested suspension of General Budget Support in 2005 both the EU and Ethiopia moved in 2006 towards improving their political relations: two Article 8 Political Dialogues took place in that year. In addition, high level discussions were held between Government and the EC, first with Commissioner Michel in April, followed by President José Manuel Barroso in late 2006. The political reconciliation process was facilitated by the Commission's decision to re-orient its support programme towards the PBS programme. This re-orientation, in combination with the launch of the Roads' Sector Policy Support operation, allowed the Commission to move forward on targets for commitments and payments. It also helped to prevent an erosion of recent encouraging progress in poverty reduction.

While the political dialogue between Ethiopia and the European Union centred on issues seen as crucial for the stabilization of the post-electoral situation, including the fairness of the ongoing trial of the arrested political leadership of the ex-CDU, other concerns were raised as well. These included the reform of the National Election Board and the holding in 2006 of local elections which were seen as important steps towards further democratization in Ethiopia. The latter, however, were postponed twice, first into 2007 and recently into 2008.

In 2006, both democratic governance and economic governance emerged as a major cross-cutting issue. Government began to make welcome attempts to improve the capacity of its governance-surveillance institutions. In addition, monitoring systems and targets for strengthening governance were discussed and incorporated into PASDEP and its Policy Matrix. The latter links progress in governance to the broader development agenda. However, policy issues affecting collaboration between NSAs and Government remained unresolved.

In conclusion, after the difficult period following the elections in 2005, both the Government and donors made attempts to achieve progress towards the development of a democratic and pluralistic society and political system in Ethiopia. The Commission intends to contribute further to this process through dialogue and governance mainstreaming in its operations.

In its bilateral consultations with Ethiopia, and in the Africa Union and IGAD, the EC gave priority attention to stimulating political and economic cohesion in the Horn of Africa Region through supporting regionally-executed projects and programmes, enhancing regional integration by financing corridor infrastructure projects, as well as by contributing to the political reconciliation process in Somalia through the Africa Union

Economic Developments

Ethiopia's economy registered 10% growth in 2005/06, the third consecutive year of double-digit growth in the country. While there are questions about the accuracy of Ethiopia's

national accounts, there is evidence that Ethiopia is moving towards medium-term 7% growth, the Government's target for PASDEP. High growth was facilitated by policy reform, higher investment and continued high levels of external financial support. But the sustainability of Ethiopia's double-digit economic growth rates was threatened in 2006 by growing internal and external financial imbalances, an issue that was discussed with the IMF in the context of its Article IV Consultations. Good signs are that progress was made in 2006 with the EPA negotiation and with WTO accession.

Poverty Reduction and Social Development

The positive results of EC support for key studies on Ethiopia's poverty became available in 2006 through the publication of the Welfare Monitoring Surveys and the Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey. Both demonstrate that there has been a reduction in both monetary and non-monetary poverty in Ethiopia: to illustrate, the proportion of poor people fell to 39% in 2004/05, down from 44% in 1999/2000. Non-monetary poverty fell as well, reflecting successful scaling up by Government of social sector service delivery. Donor support of pro-poor programmes was facilitated by Government sector development programme, as well as by the new PBS aid instrument.

Ethiopia's food security situation improved in 2006 as cereal production rose by 11.7%: only 2.6 million people required food aid in 2006, down from 3.8 million in 2005. Yet, food security remained serious with 7.2 million chronically food insecure people requiring food or cash transfers in 2006, a virtual 50% increase over 2005. The growing population - 2 million plus annually - the persistence of rain-fed low-productivity agriculture and the lack of off-farm employment opportunities in rural areas where 85% of the population is still located, all compound to increase vulnerability.

Assessment of Performance Indicators

In 2006 donors, including the Commission, worked closely with Government in the design of a Policy Matrix for monitoring PASDEP's implementation. This time-tabled Matrix covers over 400 indicators of performance of the macro-economy, progress in reduction of poverty and vulnerability, as well as of growth and development in all major economic and social sectors. The Government's Policy Matrix also includes indicators for the governance sector. These sets of indicators provide a strong basis for measuring results and impact of Government programmes, including those supported by the EC.

EC Programme Implementation in 2006 and Results in Focal Sectors

The year 2006 saw good progress in the implementation of EC-supported programmes in Ethiopia: disbursements from the several EDFs and Budget Lines rose by 11%, reaching €136 million in 2006, up from €122 million the year before. On top, disbursements from the EIB reached close to €30 million in 2006, up from €4 million in 2005. Several EC initiatives came to fruition in 2006, including Transport Sector Policy Support Programme. In addition, several large road projects – which caused problems over many years - neared completion in 2006. Reflecting the EC's deepening focus on sector policy and programme issues, good progress was made in 2006 towards the formulation of a National Transport Master Plan for Ethiopia which will set the stage for a 20-year transport development plan.

Work was also completed in 2006 on a new fast-disbursing pro-poor aid instrument - the Protection of Basic Services (PBS) programme – of €150 million. Also pioneering was a €5 million Trade Capacity Building Project which was signed in 2006 to help build Ethiopian capacity in multilateral trade negotiations. Reflecting both EC and Government concerns to

enhance regional integration in the Horn of Africa, a contract was awarded in 2006 for a feasibility study and design of a road project that is part of the Corridor to Djibouti. Work also neared completion on EC support for the National Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP) that provides a central channel for most capacity building efforts of Government.

In 2006 substantial progress was also made in addressing food security through the National Productive Safety Nets Programme (NPSP) for which a €60 million Financing Agreement was signed in late 2005. Despite administrative constraints, in 2006 7.2 million people received cash and food transfers, reflecting progress in capacities of local governments.

In 2006 the EC focused on mainstreaming gender into its operations by preparing a strategy for addressing gender issues. Gender-promoting activities included the preparation of a Gender Manual for the Civil Society Fund. Under the EIDHR micro-projects programme 4 projects were selected dealing with women's rights and five local NGOs are incorporating gender equity in their projects. Gender activities were included in the NPSP. The Food Security Programme itself included two projects in 2006 targeting women in pastoralist areas. The year 2006 also saw the launch of activities under the Civil Society Fund: calls for proposals for Capacity Building and Governance service delivery were launched and evaluated in 2006, for a total envelope of €2.4 million.

Problem Projects

A review of programme implementation in 2006, however, also revealed several problem projects. These include the €19.5 million Addis Ababa Water Supply Project which is experiencing significant implementation delays, reflecting procurement and management problems. Another problem project is the €40 million Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway project where the concession process has stagnated since September 2006. The €15 million Coffee Improvement Project also suffers from major implementation delays. Government has made the early resolution of these problems a central concern.

Transport Sector

In 2006 the Ethiopia Roads Authority (ERA) entered the last year of the second Roads Sector Development Plan. During the Plan's first four years Government's targets for 2006/7 were either met or already surpassed in 2005/2006. Of special interest is that in 2006 determinants of the decline in rural poverty in Ethiopia were studied by Addis Ababa University, in collaboration with Oxford University and IFPRI. It found a strong correlation between road infrastructure expansion and a decline in consumption poverty.

During the past four years, institutional capacity also improved. But ERA reports as well that only modest progress was made in road safety and axle load control. While participation by local contractors/consultants increased - mostly in Government contracts - the involvement of local firms in larger contracts remains marginal.

The retrospective also showed that ERA, as well as Regional Road Authorities, carried out well-planned maintenance programmes. While the Road Fund Administration did not collect sufficient funds to cover maintenance needs of the road network, collections were in excess of what public and private maintenance operations could absorb, underscoring weak capacities in the sector and the need for further capacity building.

As regards the EC-supported programme in the transport sector, most major road projects neared completion in 2006 but, as mentioned above, there were delays in negotiations on the concessioning of the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway.

Food Security and Rural Development

Even though data problems make the drawing of conclusions about Ethiopia's agricultural performance tentative, that performance appears to have been positive over the past three years, including in 2006. Reported crop production raised cereal production per head of population from 126 kg in 2004 (the first year after the drought of 2003) to 178 kg in 2006, a 40 percent increase. Yet, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition remain major problems in Ethiopia: in 2006 9.8 million people – 13% of Ethiopia's population – still required assistance under emergency programmes and the PSNP.

Yet, in 2006 substantial progress was achieved in addressing food security through the National Productive Safety Nets Programme. Despite administrative constraints at the local level, in 2006 it was possible for Government to reach the 7.2 million people who qualified under the programme by providing cash and food transfers. While Woredas disbursed cash grants to 3.2 million beneficiaries, as many as 4 million beneficiaries still preferred receiving food, the latter reflecting increasing grain prices. The latter development has impeded the core resource delivery mechanism of the programme which aims at shifting from food to cash, an issue that needs to be addressed. The limited experience gained so far indicates that ensuring the predictability and timeliness of transfers also needs improvement.

Macro economic support

While financial resources and capacity limited the speed at which development could proceed, there have, nonetheless, been remarkable successes in the past 3 years. This period saw encouraging progress by Government in accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty. In the 2004-2006 period annual economic growth averaged 11.4%, reflecting double-digit agricultural value-added and crop production growth. This reduced consumption poverty. Ethiopia also made good progress in reducing non-monetary poverty, inter alia in education and health. The results of the 2005 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HICE) and the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) which were carried out with financial support of the EC indicate that the proportion of poor people (poverty head count index) in the country fell by 12% to 39% in 2004/05, down from 44% in 1999/2000. The latter was facilitated by the increase in poverty-targeted expenditures which increased from 12.5% of GDP in 2002/2003 to 15.8% in 2005/2006.

Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs

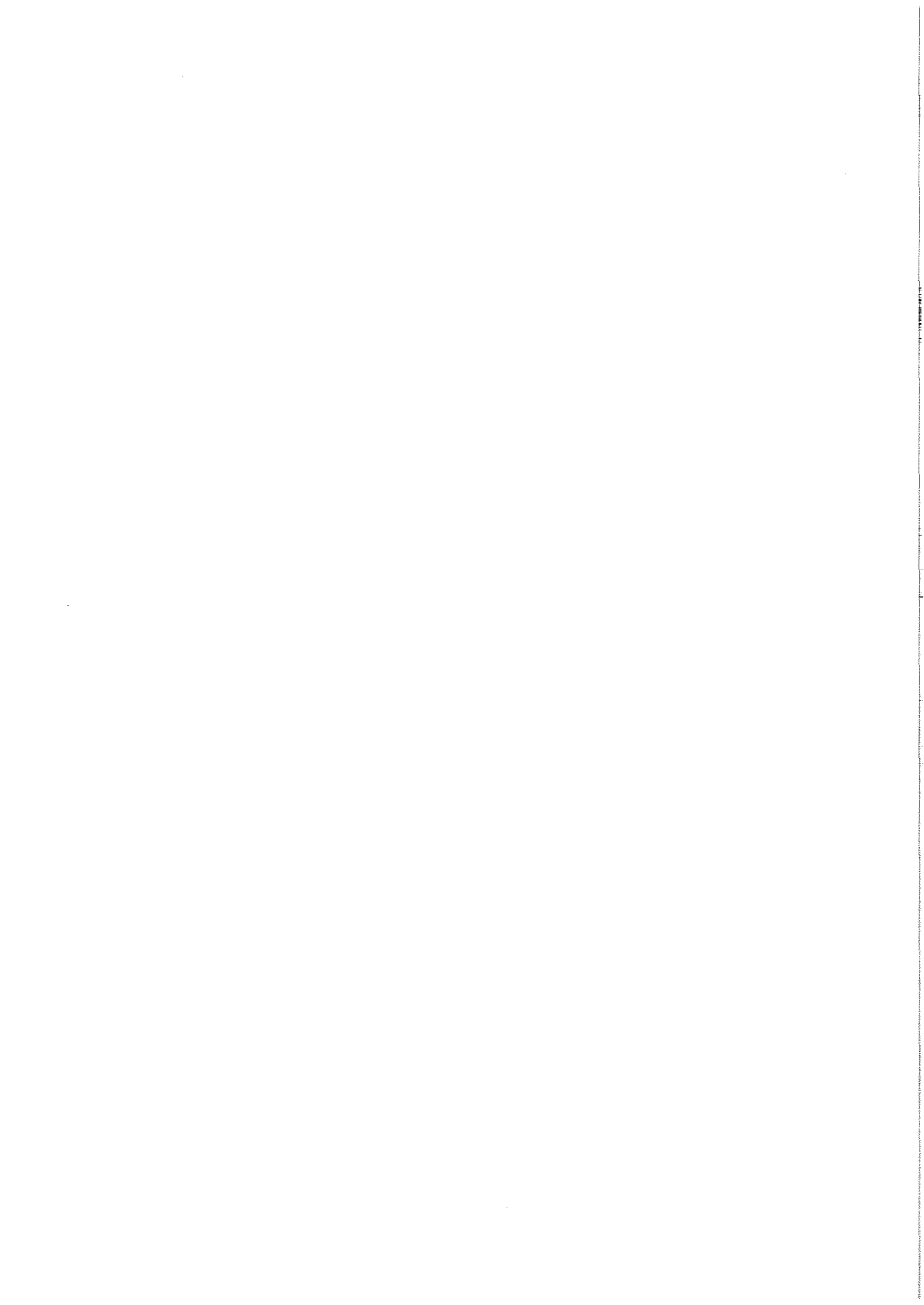
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Following the acceptance by Government of its co-management responsibility under the Cotonou Agreement, the NAO Office added to its functions in 2006 by assuming responsibility for the issuance of payment orders. Of significance is also that productive meetings are held monthly between the NAO Office and the Delegation to discuss key aspects of EC-Government cooperation.

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Throughout the year, much effort went into the preparation of a comprehensive Country Diagnostic Survey and the formulation of a Joint EU Response Strategy for Ethiopia. The resultant EC response strategy proposes three focal sectors: (i) Transport and Regional Integration; (ii) Rural Development and Food Security, and (iii) Macro-Economic Support and Governance. It conforms to the Government's strategy and programme outlined in PASDEP and reflects endorsement by Member States.

The proposed response strategy reflects growing alignment of Member States policies and programmes towards Ethiopia which will be deepened over time and which is welcomed by Government. As to the latter, Government has indicated that it would welcome the focus of the JAR 2007 to go beyond a review of the EC programme in Ethiopia and extend it to a review of all EU programmes in Ethiopia.



ANNEXES

3.1. List of Annexes accompanying the JAR 2006

a) General Annexes:

Annex 3.2.1a Country at a Glance – Macro-Economic Indicators

Annex 3.2.1b Country at a Glance - Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Annex 3.2.2 Financial Donor Support Matrix 2007-2008

Annex 3.2.3 Information and Communication Activities

Annex 3.2.4 Overview of EC – IGAD Cooperation

b) Annexes with Retrospective Character – financial situation for:

Annex 3.3.1 7th, 8th and 9th EDF

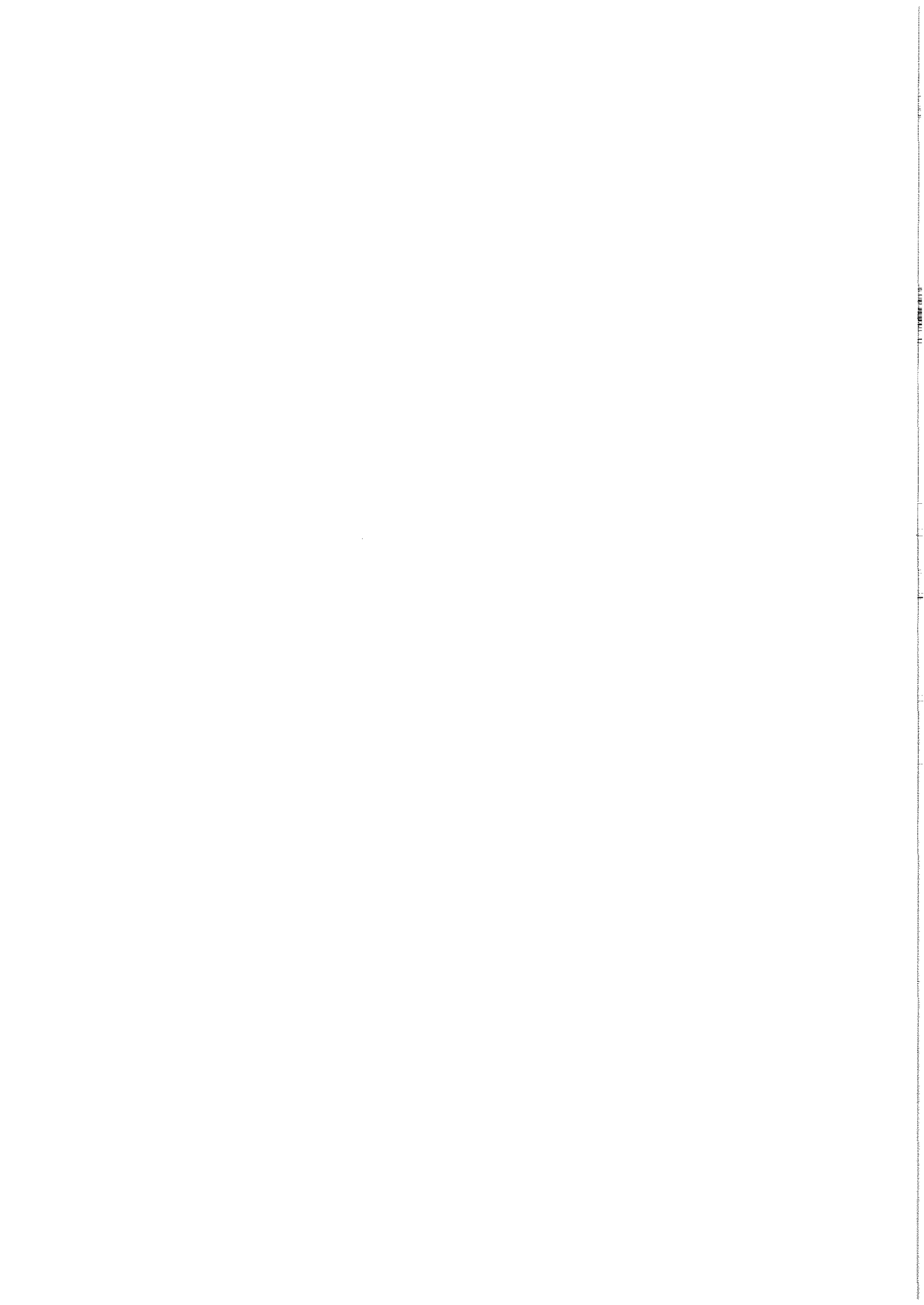
Annex 3.3.2 Regional Projects

Annex 3.3.3 EIB Projects

Annex 3.3.4 Budget Lines

c) Annexes with a Prospective Character:

Annex 3.4 Indicative Timetable for commitments and disbursements



Annex 3.2.2 – Financial Donor Support Matrix 2007-2008

PASDEP PILLARS	EC	IDA	ADB	DFID	FRG	Austria	Netherl	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Italy	Ireland	Canada	USAID	EC ESA RSP
1. Massive Push to Accelerate Growth and Mitigate Risk and Vulnerability	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
1.1 Agriculture/Rural Development	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
1.2 Managing Risk and Vulnerability, Food Security	X	X	X	X			X	X			X		X	X	X
1.3 Private Sector Development and Trade	X	X		X	X						X				X
2. Regionally Balanced Strategy					X										X
2.1 Strengthening Rural-Urban Linkages					X										
2.2. Special Effort for Pastoral Area	X														
2.3 Improve Regional Connectivity	X														X
3. Addressing Population Challenge and Gender	X	X	X	X				X							
3.1 Reproductive Health	X	X	X	X										X	
3.2. Unleashing Potential of Women	X	X						X							
4. Strengthening Infrastructure Backbone	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
4.1 Transport	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X			X
4.2 Energy		X	X	X	X	X	X				X				
4.3 Water Supply and Sanitation			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				
5. Education and Training		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
6. Address Health and HIV/AIDS		X	X		X	X	X	X				X		X	X

7. Restore Degrading Environment	X	X													X
8. Economic and Public Finance Management	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X	
8.1. Civil Service Reform				X											
8.2 Strengthen Economic Governance	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		X
9. Strengthen Governance	X	X		X	X							X			X
9.1 Democratic Governance	X	X		X	X							X			
9.2 Justice Sector Reform	X			X											

Annex 3.2.3

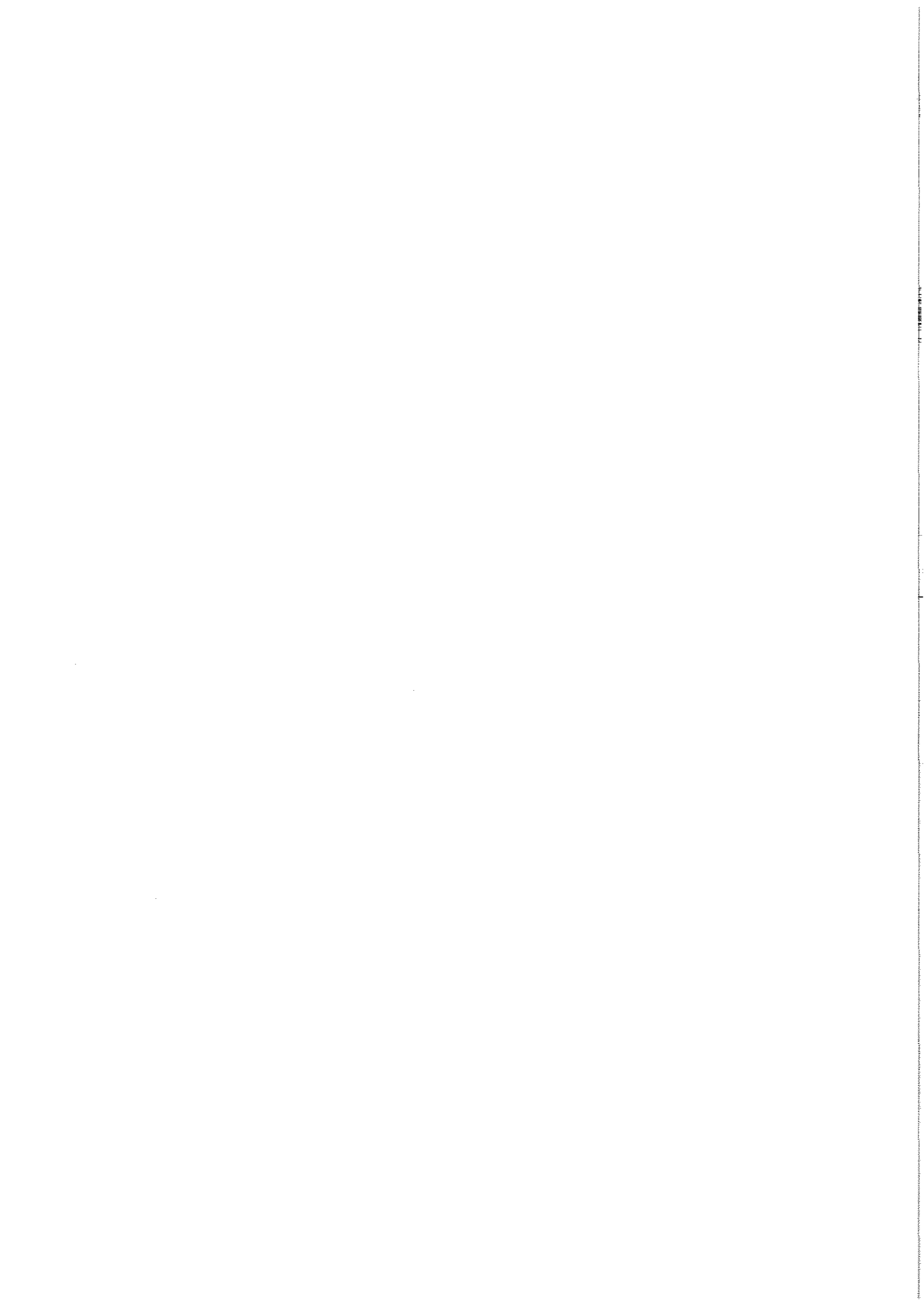
Information and Communication Activities

EU Commissioner Louis Michel and High Representative Javier Solana attended *The Darfur Pledging Donor Conference* at the African Union in Addis Ababa in May 2005.

9 May, Europe Day 2005, was colorfully celebrated with a week-long series of activities. The focus was on deepening EU/Ethiopia partnership, particularly targeting children and youth.

Europe Week contained inter alia the following activities:

- A Children's Wall Painting and Canvas Painting by hearing impaired children from Menilik Elementary School with students of European Schools;
- EU Film Festival with films from 15 EU Member States. The festival was organized by Italian, French, British and German Cultural Institutes;
- The Ethiopian Lions Club organized an eye camp for senior citizens; helped 284 cataract patients regain their sight.
- A one day workshop was held in collaboration with the British Council. Members of European and Ethiopian NGOs gathered together to discuss. "Partnership", as viewed from the perspective of international and Ethiopian civil society organizations.
- EC Head of Delegation, Mr. Tim Clarke was a guest of Ethiopian Television talk show "Meet ETV" and discussed EC/Ethiopia development partnership.
- A one day Seminar on relations between Ethiopia and Europe was held, hosted by the Embassy of France with a focus on historical and contemporary aspects of relations between Ethiopia and Europe.
- The Austrian Embassy organized an Euro Village tented exhibition at the Addis Ababa University. 15 EU Member States participated in the village with pictures from their countries.
- Four running races were organized for boys and girls. More than 2000 students from Ethiopian and European schools in Addis Ababa took part.
- Football matches between Ethiopian and European schools and EU Member States Ambassadors and Ethiopian Government Ministers were held on 9 May at the Addis Ababa Stadium.
- A closing ceremony, hosted by Prime Minister Meles at the Office of the Prime Minister, celebrated the conclusion of the week long events focusing on the celebration of the partnership between the European Union and Ethiopia. Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi declared 9th May Europe Day, to be officially part of the Ethiopian Calendar. He said EU has been strong development partner of Ethiopia and the development cooperation between Ethiopia and EU has reached a superb level.



Annex 3.2.4: Overview of the EC–IGAD Cooperation

IGAD benefits from funding through different mechanisms under the 9th EDF:

- Regional Indicative Programme under the 9th European Development Fund;
- The African Peace Facility;
- All ACP Funding.

Interventions mainly focus on the following areas: rural development, conflict prevention and institutional strengthening.

Within the area of *rural development* ongoing or potential projects with IGAD are the following:

1. IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (LPI): The Financing Agreement with IGAD was signed in the late summer of 2005 for €6.21 million. - €5.5 million for IGAD/LPI, € 0.5 million for Alive Partnership and € 210.000 for evaluation and audit. The €5.5 million is being implemented through a Contribution Agreement with FAO. The second year of implementation started on 1 January 2007. It will run till 31 August 2010.
2. Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa (REFORM)– This programme is in internal approval circuit. Approval is foreseen for March/April 2007. It is a €10 million programme of which €6.184 million are foreseen for IGAD to implement 2 components - Social Protection and Disaster Risk Management. The remaining funds will be implemented by COMESA for cross border trade. The programme envisages soft support to food security i.e. - training, workshops and information dissemination.
3. African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) - all ACP Africa programme with the African Union as Regional Authorizing Officer. The Financing Agreement is currently being signed. IGAD is one of the 5 RECs implementing this programme. AMESD foresees € 1.6 million for IGAD to thematic action in desertification.
4. Natural Disaster Facility for €2 million to support Disaster Risk management likely to be approved this year.

Within the area of *Conflict Prevention*:

1. Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR): A €10 million programme that will be implemented by three Regional Economic Communities: IGAD, EAC and COMESA. The programme is currently being finalized and is expected to become operational during the second half of 2007.

IGAD will implement a programme of €3.9 million for conflict prevention, the remaining funds will go to EAC for fight against small arms and COMESA will intervene in the area of war economy.

2. Capacity Building for conflict prevention

Under the African Peace Facility, two projects will provide support to the RECs and IGAD will benefit from both. The first is a recently approved project of € 7.5 million with an IGAD liaison officer to be based at the AUC and an accountant; the other is a €20 million project, currently being finalized, under which IGAD will benefit from additional staff (both related to P&S and to internal strengthening) as well as training and office equipment.

IGAD also receives support for *institutional strengthening*:

1. Inter-regional Coordination Committee (IRCC): under this project, IGAD received funding for a Technical Assistant for a period of 10 months. The contract of this person will expire at end of June 2007.
2. Following an Institutional Assessment conducted by the EC, IGAD has developed a roadmap for its strengthening. Based on this roadmap, IGAD is currently preparing a project proposal for €1 million. This project should, once approved, start implementation in the second half of 2007.

Furthermore, IGAD receives support *through other regional programmes*:

1. Regional Information Communication and Technology Support Programme (RICTSP), a €21 million programme: COMESA is the lead REC for this programme, but part of the programme is delegated to the other RECs. IGAD currently implements part of this programme for an approximate amount of €2 million.

With regard to the **10th EDF programming exercise**, the four regional organisations, COMESA, EAC, IGAD and IOC, have decided to pursue the collaboration they started under the 9th EDF, and to jointly prepare and implement the 10th EDF Regional Strategy Paper/Regional Indicative Programme (RSP/RIP) for the Eastern and Southern Africa – Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region. The Regional Indicative Programme is currently being finalized. It amounts to €465 million and is being proposed to be allocated as follows:

Regional Integration and Infrastructure:	65 – 75%
Management of Natural Resources, Environment and Food Security:	15 – 20 %
Other Programmes:	10-15 %

The underlying principle of the RSP is to align the cooperation with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the EU Consensus on Development to the mainstreaming of trade into the development objectives of the region and to ensure that trade assistance is delivered in a manner which is predictable, effective and sustainable.

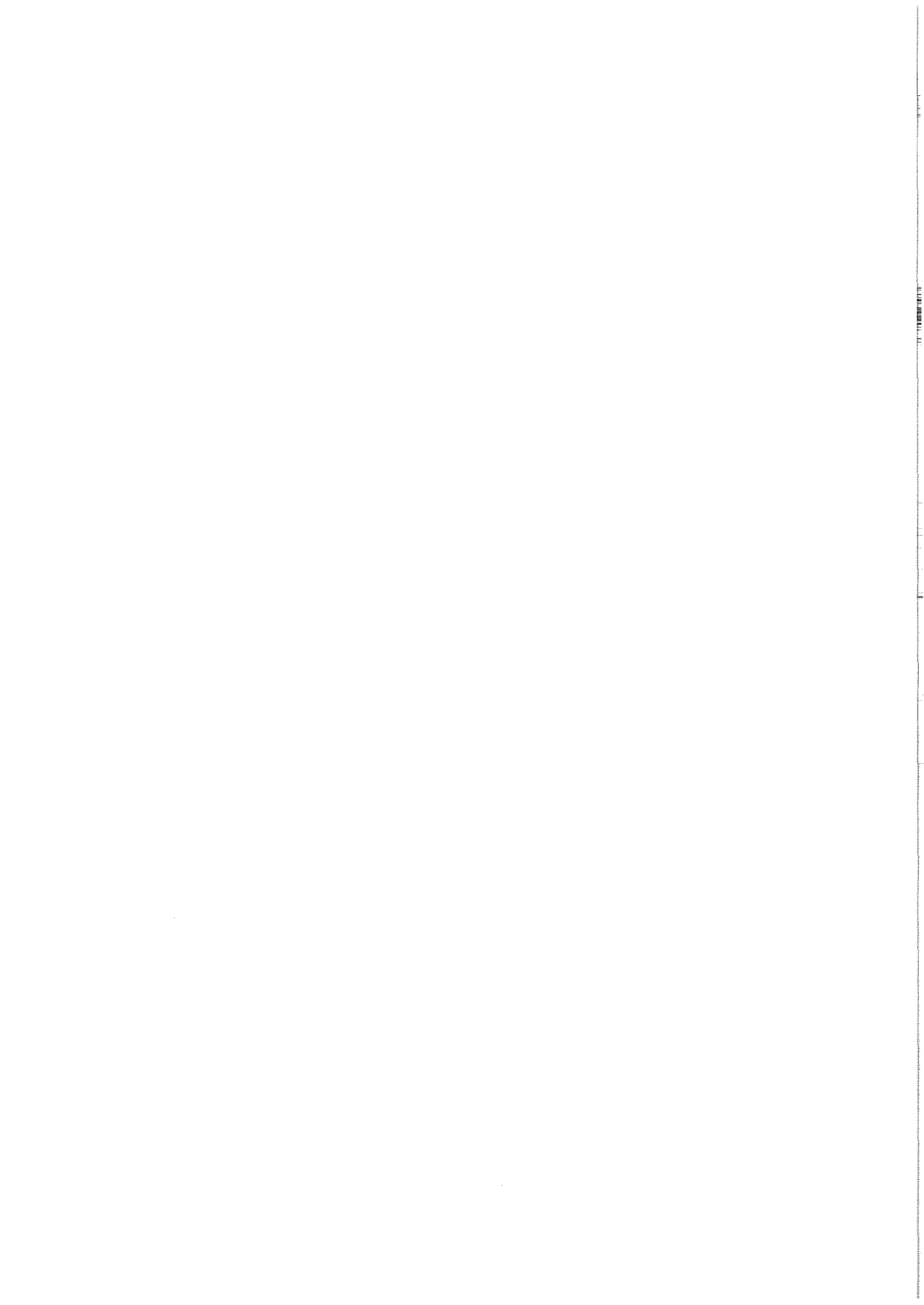
In light of the **Paris Declaration, the Institutional Support** provided to IGAD (mentioned above) should allow IGAD to be eligible for Contribution Agreements under the 10th EDF. Under the 9th EDF, the regional programmes are mostly implemented using a traditional project approach and standard EDF procedures and contractual tools. Contribution Agreements entail support to the organisations' own strategic programming efforts while at the same time promoting implementation modalities aligned with their own management, financial and administrative systems.

Finally, in October 2006 the European Commission approved the "**Strategy for Africa: An EU regional political partnership for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa**", in which IGAD has to play a pivotal role. The strategy is currently discussed with the EU Member States and should in the future lead to a joint IGAD- EU Strategy. This strategy has been taken into account by the 4 RECs of the ESA-IO region for the elaboration of their RSP.

The Horn of Africa strategy builds on two important Strategies already being implemented by the EU: the '**European Consensus for Development**' adopted by the European Parliament, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council and the Commission on 20 December 2005¹ and the '**EU-Africa Strategy**' approved by the European Council on 15-16 December 2005.

Security and development are important and complementary. Without peace and security, development and poverty eradication are not possible, and without development and poverty eradication no sustainable peace will occur. This central assumption, which underscores the EU-Africa Strategy, is particularly relevant in the Horn region.

¹ JO (OJ C 46, 24.2.2006, p. 1).



					SITUATION END 2006		
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat ⁿ	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					861.355.405	645.862.143	215.493.262
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					482.027.451	373.324.439	108.703.012
1998	7ACP ET101	0	ADDIS ABABA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	20080715	19.500.000	18.276.524	1.223.476
1998	7ACP ET101	5	SAINT-GOBAIN PAM	20040930	5.661.400	5.502.223	159.177
1998	7ACP ET101	8	COBWAS WORK PROGRAMME	20050430	900.000	87.170	812.830
			APRIL 2004 TO APRIL 2005				
1998	7ACP ET101	11	WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE FILJAS MASON GAFARSA	20080422	8.127.820	4.137.935	3.989.885
1998	7ACP ET101	12	SUPERVISION SERVICES FOR REHABILITATION OF DAMS WATER	20080715	1.814.000	680.303	1.133.697
1998	7ACP ET101	Total Individual Commitment			16.503.220	10.407.630	6.095.590
1998	7ACP ET103	0	EC PROGRAMME SUPPORT PROJECT (PSP)	20021231	670.000	254.356	415.644
1999	7ACP ET105	0	LALIBELA SHELTER DESIGN COMPETITION AND BOOK PUBLISHING	20011130	340.690	311.148	29.542
1999	7ACP ET105	2	ART ET MEDICINE D'ETHIOPIE (SEE ALSO 7.ET.84/1)	20010411	76.000	28.918	47.082
1999	7ACP ET105	Total Individual Commitment			76.000	28.918	47.082
2000	7ACP ET106	0	LALIBELA - DETAILED DESIGN STUDIES OF SHELTERS AND TA TO THE	20021231	750.000	657.832	92.168
2001	7ACP ET107	0	MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSEDP)	20051231	7.000.000	6.552.531	447.469
2001	7ACP ET107	4	MSEDP WORK PROGRAMME YEAR 1	20050914	2.400.000	610.868	1.789.132
2001	7ACP ET107	7	GRANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A CREDIT PROGRAMME TO SPECIALI-	20051118	190.000	137.113	52.887
2001	7ACP ET107	9	GRANTS FOR SIDAMA MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION OF	20051118	48.000	43.865	4.135
2001	7ACP ET107	10	GRANTS FOR AMHARA CREDIT & SAVINGS INSTITUTION S.C.	20051118	190.000	137.924	52.076
2001	7ACP ET107	11	GRANTS FOR OROMIA CREDIT & SAVING INSTITUTION FOR	20051118	190.000	137.924	52.076
2001	7ACP ET107	12	MSEDP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.3 (15062005-31122005)	20051231	1.208.000	1.055.599	152.401
2001	7ACP ET107	14	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS -AFRICA VILLAGE FINAN-	20051231	96.300	77.263	19.037
2001	7ACP ET107	15	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS-WASASA MICROFINANCE	20051231	143.000	113.176	29.824
2001	7ACP ET107	16	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS -WISDOM MICROFINANCING	20051231	193.000	154.525	38.475

2001	7ACP ET107	17	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS -ADDIS CREDIT & SAVING	20051231	193.000	152.452	40.548
2001	7ACP ET107	19	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS--GASHA MICROFINANCING	20051231	193.000	154.525	38.475
2001	7ACP ET107	20	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS --GRANT CONTRACT	20051231	47.000	38.631	8.369
2001	7ACP ET107	Total	Individual Commitment		5.091.300	2.813.865	2.277.435
2002	7ACP ET109	0	PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE LALIBELA CHURCHES	20071231	4.000.000	4.000.000	0
2002	7ACP ET109	1	TEPRIN ASSOCIATI - SUPERVISION CONTRACT - PRESERVATION AND	20071231	575.000	54.281	520.719
2002	7ACP ET109	2	ENDECO-FOUR SHELTERS FOR 5CHURCHES IN THE CHURCHES AREA OF	20071231	3.425.000	0	3.425.000
2002	7ACP ET109	Total	Individual Commitment		4.000.000	54.281	3.945.719
2001	7ACP ET110	0	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT (SAS II - BIS)	20030630	1.250.000	912.071	337.929
2003	7ACP ET113	0	NAO SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20040331	42.150	42.150	0
2003	7ACP ET113	1	NAO SUPPORT PROGRAMME 31 MAY 2003 - 31 MARCH 2004	20040331	42.150	29.034	13.116
2003	7ACP ET113	Total	Individual Commitment		42.150	29.034	13.116
1994	7ACP ET28	0	PARC III/PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN PH. III (7.RPR.106)		2.505.084	2.104.860	400.224
1994	7ACP ET35	0	APPUI A L'AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL (+7ET76).	20030630	78.400.000	78.211.013	188.987
1994	7ACP ET35	15	PRICE WATERHOUSECOOPERS/DESIGN STUDY FOR A FINANCIAL INFORMA	20020429	551.160	447.715	103.445
1994	7ACP ET35	16	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPER S ASSOCIATES AFRICA LTD (REASSESSMENT	20030506	67.500	61.042	6.458
1994	7ACP ET35	Total	Individual Commitment		618.660	508.757	109.903
1994	7ACP ET49	0	RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS -PHASEIII	19991231	382.500	382.500	0
1994	7ACP ET49	1	OIM VOIR 7 RPR 287_IN HANS FILE		382.500	207.626	174.874
1994	7ACP ET49	Total	Individual Commitment		382.500	207.626	174.874
1994	7ACP ET65	0	Social rehabilitation programme(+6/62+6/63+7/64).		4.160.701	4.160.701	0
1994	7ACP ET65	5	Cics (it)		332.500	332.500	0
1994	7ACP ET65	Total	Individual Commitment		332.500	332.500	0
1994	7ACP ET68	0	NATIONAL PARKS REHABILITATION IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.		1.946.916	1.901.278	45.638
1995	7ACP ET74	0	AFRO ARAB TRADE FAIR OCT.95		24.000	24.000	0
1995	7ACP ET74	1	CE (2ND AFRO ARAB FAIR)	19951105	24.000	5.169	18.831
1995	7ACP ET74	Total	Individual Commitment		24.000	5.169	18.831
1996	7ACP ET82	0	SRENGHTENING NATIONAL TRAINING & RESEARCH CAPACITY ECONOMICS	19990901	1.048.705	1.045.397	3.308
1996	7ACP ET82	4	OXFORD UNIVERSITY- EXTENDED WITH ONE YEAR	20010831	483.970	466.040	17.930
1996	7ACP ET82	Total	Individual Commitment		483.970	466.040	17.930

1996	7ACP ET84	0	SAFEGUARDING RELIGIOUS TREASURES OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH	20000301	540.000	540.000	0
1996	7ACP ET84	1	ART ET MEDICINE D'ETHIOPIE	20011002	540.000	397.205	142.795
1996	7ACP ET84	Total	Individual Commitment		540.000	397.205	142.795
1997	7ACP ET89	0	ROAD SECTORAL POLICY SUPPORT PROJECT	20040630	2.000.000	1.817.887	182.113
1997	7ACP ET90	0	HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	20030131	1.840.281	1.838.620	1.660
1997	7ACP ET90	6	RESEARCH PERIODICALS/BOOK/SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND JOURNALS	20010416	242.000	204.308	37.692
1997	7ACP ET90	8	SOLADO - LOT 2	20020511	66.700	60.025	6.675
1997	7ACP ET90	9	SOLADO-LOT NO 1	20020722	343.000	274.400	68.600
1997	7ACP ET90	Total	Individual Commitment		651.700	538.733	112.967
1997	7ACP ET93	0	ADDIS ABABA - MODJO - AWASA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20051231	58.863.696	55.942.798	2.920.897
1997	7ACP ET93	1	DRAGADOS-ZEUS (+7.ET.94)	20010615	50.028.600	45.847.552	4.181.048
1997	7ACP ET93	Total	Individual Commitment		50.028.600	45.847.552	4.181.048
1998	7ACP ET99	0	ADDIS ABABA/JIMA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20091231	60.000.000	60.000.000	0
1998	7ACP ET99	1	DRAGADOS - J&P (HELLAS) S.A - JIMA ROAD	20061212	60.000.000	59.109.941	890.059
1998	7ACP ET99	Total	Individual Commitment		60.000.000	59.109.941	890.059
2002	8ACP ET10	0	SUPPORT TO ESTABLISHMENT LAW FACULTY AT MEKELLE UNIVERSITY	20060831	1.997.111	1.835.300	161.811
2002	8ACP ET10	1	SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW FACULTY AT MEKELLE	20041130	93.300	93.278	22
2002	8ACP ET10	2	LOT 2 SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW FACULTY AT	20050131	127.000	126.280	720
2002	8ACP ET10	3	UNIVERSITEIT GENT STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MEKELLE	20060831	315.000	0	315.000
2002	8ACP ET10	4	YOTEK CONSTRUCTION OF STUDENT DORMITORY BUILDING FOR	20060831	575.261	469.756	105.505
2002	8ACP ET10	5	YOTEK CONSTRUCTION OF ACADEMIC AND STAFF HOUSING BUILDING	20060831	724.739	541.399	183.340
2002	8ACP ET10	Total	Individual Commitment		1.835.300	1.230.713	604.587
2001	8ACP ET11	0	ADDIS ABADA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT II	20080715	6.000.000	6.000.000	0
2001	8ACP ET11	2	WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE FELJAS MASSON GAFARSA	20080422	6.000.000	0	6.000.000
2001	8ACP ET11	Total	Individual Commitment		6.000.000	0	6.000.000
2001	8ACP ET12	0	COFFEE IMPROVMENT PROGRAMME IV (CIP IV)	20091231	15.000.000	12.287.556	2.712.444
2001	8ACP ET12	4	BDPA-CIRAD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COFFEE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	20071124	1.600.000	806.111	793.889
2001	8ACP ET12	5	CIP IV YEAR 3 PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 01/03/2005 TO 28/02/2006	20060831	3.700.000	955.746	2.744.254
2001	8ACP ET12	6	COM. INT. S.P.A. - SUPPLY OF LOT # 2 -186 UNITS OF	20050902	735.000	730.335	4.665

2001	8ACP ET12	7	GEM ENGINEERING - SUPPLY OF SINGLE DISK HAND COFFEE PULPING	20060703	17.150	17.141	9
2001	8ACP ET12	8	COM.INT SPA LOT 3 SUPPLY OF 625 BICYCLES AND SPARE PARTS	20060929	184.000	183.264	736
2001	8ACP ET12	9	ULTIMATE MOTORS PLC - SUPPLY OF FARM MACHINERIES FOR COFFEE	20061101	118.000	110.014	7.986
2001	8ACP ET12	10	AUTOMOTIVE EXPORT SUPPLIES LIMITED - SUPPLY OF 26 LAND	20061101	808.000	723.188	84.812
2001	8ACP ET12	14	SUPPLY OF LABRATORY CHEMICALS - Z.T. GENERAL TRADING	20061127	14.900	14.069	831
2001	8ACP ET12	16	HST, CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS--AUDIT FOR COFFEE	20051015	17.600	17.276	324
2001	8ACP ET12	17	SPARE, LOT 7 SUPPLY OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	20070314	304.000	300.428	3.572
2001	8ACP ET12	18	PRORAS SRL, SUPPLY OF LIQUORING EQUIPMENT	20070319	8.900	7.989	911
2001	8ACP ET12	19	EIDWIAN-BIAS LTD. - SUPPLY OF COFFEE BY PRODUCTS RESEARCH	20070621	49.400	28.179	21.221
2001	8ACP ET12	21	PRORAS--SUPPLY OF LOT.NO.5 THREE UNITS OF ELECTRICAL	20070629	55.000	54.986	14
2001	8ACP ET12	22	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.4 FOR COFFEE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	20071031	3.561.000	1.604.024	1.956.976
2001	8ACP ET12	Total	Individual Commitment		11.172.950	5.552.748	5.620.202
2002	8ACP ET13	0	PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE LALIBELA CHURCHES	20071231	5.100.000	2.075.000	3.025.000
2002	8ACP ET13	1	ENDECO-FOUR SHELTERS FOR 5 CHURCHES IN THE CHURCHES AREA OF	20071231	2.075.000	0	2.075.000
2002	8ACP ET13	Total	Individual Commitment		2.075.000	0	2.075.000
2001	8ACP ET14	0	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT (SAS II - BIS)	20030630	24.400.000	24.400.000	0
2001	8ACP ET14	1	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT - SAS II BIS; 24,400,000 EURO	20030630	24.400.000	24.400.000	0
2001	8ACP ET14	Total	Individual Commitment		24.400.000	24.400.000	0
2002	8ACP ET16	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGETARY SUPPORT (PRBS-I)	20041231	38.300.000	38.299.999	1
2002	8ACP ET16	1	PRBS-I	20041231	36.500.000	30.667.000	5.833.000
2002	8ACP ET16	3	ECORYS NEDERLAND BV	20030625	147.000	136.527	10.473
2002	8ACP ET16	4	DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO TRUST FUND ON REQUEST OF NAO	20040831	500.000	500.000	0
2002	8ACP ET16	5	SUPPORT TO TAX POLICY & ADMINISTRATION REFORM PROGRAMME	20041231	1.128.661	1.127.000	1.661
2002	8ACP ET16	Total	Individual Commitment		38.275.661	32.430.527	5.845.134
2002	8ACP ET17	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGETARY SUPPORT (PRBS-I)	20041231	5.745.000	5.745.000	0
2002	8ACP ET21	0	SUPPORT TO CAPACITY BUILDING IN EDUCATION	20050430	740.000	711.500	28.500

2002	8ACP ET21	1	BRITISH COUNCIL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR STAFF IN SOCIAL	20050228	194.500	181.142	13.358
2002	8ACP ET21	3	CAPACITY BUILDING TO EDUCATION PER NAO REF. NO.	20050315	517.000	234.862	282.138
2002	8ACP ET21	Total	Individual Commitment		711.500	416.004	295.496
2003	8ACP ET23	0	INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IFMS) PILOT PHASE	20060930	599.694	599.694	0
2003	8ACP ET23	1	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IFMS PROJECT	20060930	599.694	407.272	192.422
2003	8ACP ET23	Total	Individual Commitment		599.694	407.272	192.422
2002	8ACP ET25	0	REINTEGRATION OF ETHIOPIANS DISPLACED FROM ERITREA FOLLOWING	20070630	6.673.436	6.643.436	30.000
2002	8ACP ET25	1	Grant to gtz reintegration of ethiopians displaced	20070630	4.153.492	2.554.127	1.599.365
2002	8ACP ET25	2	Zoa reintegration of ethiopians displaced from eritrea	20070630	2.489.944	1.582.266	907.678
2002	8ACP ET25	Total	Individual Commitment		6.643.436	4.136.393	2.507.043
1998	8ACP ET3	0	ADDIS ABABA - JIMA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20091231	42.000.000	41.756.000	244.000
1998	8ACP ET3	1	DIWI CONSULT	20070228	6.791.000	5.929.751	861.249
1998	8ACP ET3	3	DRAGADOS (ADMIN ORDER 11-APR-02 : ADDIS ABABA-JIMA ROAD	20061212	34.965.000	31.293.554	3.671.446
1998	8ACP ET3	Total	Individual Commitment		41.756.000	37.223.305	4.532.695
1999	8ACP ET4	0	ADDIS ABABA - WOLDIYA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20091231	75.000.000	72.263.100	2.736.900
1999	8ACP ET4	1	DRAGADOS	20060625	68.940.300	56.746.299	12.194.001
1999	8ACP ET4	2	GAUFF INGENIEURE/SUPERVISION SERVICES	20080415	3.322.800	2.605.319	717.481
1999	8ACP ET4	Total	Individual Commitment		72.263.100	59.351.618	12.911.482
2000	8ACP ET6	0	STABEX 99 HIDES AND SKINS CONV. TRANSFER	20001231	4.525.726	4.525.726	0
2000	8ACP ET6	1	STABEX/17/99/ET (HIDES AND SKINS)	20011231	4.525.726	4.214.724	311.002
2000	8ACP ET6	Total	Individual Commitment		4.525.726	4.214.724	311.002
2001	8ACP ET7	0	Franchise art 195 a - cuirs	20011231	751.219	719.254	31.966
2001	8ACP ET7	1	STABEX/12/REP LIV 2ND PR/ET REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	719.254	146.851	572.403
2001	8ACP ET7	Total	Individual Commitment		719.254	146.851	572.403
2002	8ACP ET9	0	SUPPORT TO THE EDUCATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ESDP)	20081231	3.000.000	2.335.438	664.562
2002	8ACP ET9	4	JOINT REVIEW MISSION ESDP 2003	20031116	20.800	18.725	2.075
2002	8ACP ET9	5	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT AMS/451-LOT NO.8	20050406	69.999	67.885	2.114
2002	8ACP ET9	6	CFBT EDUCATION TRUST--- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE EDUCATION	20081231	2.220.030	0	2.220.030
2002	8ACP ET9	Total	Individual Commitment		2.310.829	86.610	2.224.219
2004	9ACP ET1	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGETARY SUPPORT (PRBS-II)	20081231	58.273.703	58.273.703	0

2004	9ACP ET1	3	EC CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDRP MONITORING AND EVALUATION	20060620	1.000.000	800.000	200.000
2004	9ACP ET1	Total	Individual Commitment		1.000.000	800.000	200.000
2004	9ACP ET10	1	GOPA - TECHNICAL ASSISTANT UNIT FOR THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND	20081231	998.186	349.690	648.496
2004	9ACP ET10	2	CRDA WITH ITS OFFICE AT AKAKI-KALITY SUB-CITY –CSO INFORMA-	20070215	10.000	8.000	2.000
2004	9ACP ET10	3	CRDA-- CSF/SMALLGRANTS/2006/CRD A/3--CSO INFORMATION SESSIONS	20070215	8.741	6.993	1.748
2004	9ACP ET10	4	THE NGO CRDA—CSO INFORMATION SESSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS	20070215	9.997	7.998	1.999
2004	9ACP ET10	5	THE NGO INTER AFRICA GROUP --SUPPORT TO THE COTONOU TASK	20070216	9.500	7.600	1.900
2004	9ACP ET10	6	ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREV.& MAGT OF CONFLICT-- CSF/SMALL GRANT	20070225	9.407	7.526	1.881
2004	9ACP ET10	7	SHINY DAY SOCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION--CSF/SMALL GRANTS/2006	20070131	4.607	3.686	921
2004	9ACP ET10	8	TIGRAY YOUTH ASSOCIATION-- CSF/SMALL GRANTS/2006/2/TYA--	20070228	9.280	7.424	1.856
2004	9ACP ET10	Total	Individual Commitment		2.405.399	398.917	2.006.482
2005	9ACP ET11	0	NATIONAL TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN STUDY	20110930	1.995.000	1.884.100	110.900
2005	9ACP ET11	1	COWI A/S/GOPA - CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF THE NATIONAL	20070607	1.884.100	655.581	1.228.519
2005	9ACP ET11	Total	Individual Commitment		1.884.100	655.581	1.228.519
2005	9ACP ET12	0	SUPPORT TO THE SAFETY NETS PROGRAMME	20091231	78.000.000	59.200.000	18.800.000
2005	9ACP ET12	1	ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT FOR THE MDTF FOR ETHIOPIA -PROD.--	20080430	59.200.000	29.600.000	29.600.000
2005	9ACP ET12	Total	Individual Commitment		59.200.000	29.600.000	29.600.000
2006	9ACP ET15	0	SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME - ROADS SECTOR DEV.PROGR.	20121231	155.000.000	50.000.000	105.000.000
2006	9ACP ET15	1	CREATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT TO FACILITATE PAYMENT	20070131	50.000.000	50.000.000	0
2006	9ACP ET15	Total	Individual Commitment		50.000.000	50.000.000	0
2006	9ACP ET17	0	ETHIOPIA TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME (TCB)	20121231	5.000.000	0	5.000.000
2006	9ACP ET18	0	HOD NOTE INF/2006/D/00874/JV OF 24052006	20091231	60.000.000	0	60.000.000
2003	9ACP ET2	0	NON-STATE ACTORS MAPPING STUDY	20060531	79.988	79.300	688
2003	9ACP ET2	1	BRITISH COUNCIL NON-STATE ACTORS MAPPING STUDY	20040418	79.300	68.583	10.717
2003	9ACP ET2	Total	Individual Commitment		79.300	68.583	10.717
1994	9ACP ET20	0	(EX 06 P041) SECTORAL IMPORT PROGRAMME AGRICULTURAL SECTOR		363.806	363.806	0
1994	9ACP ET20	1	(EX 06 P041 C040) DE DONGE SHIPYARD - NE	20030328	314.859	0	314.859

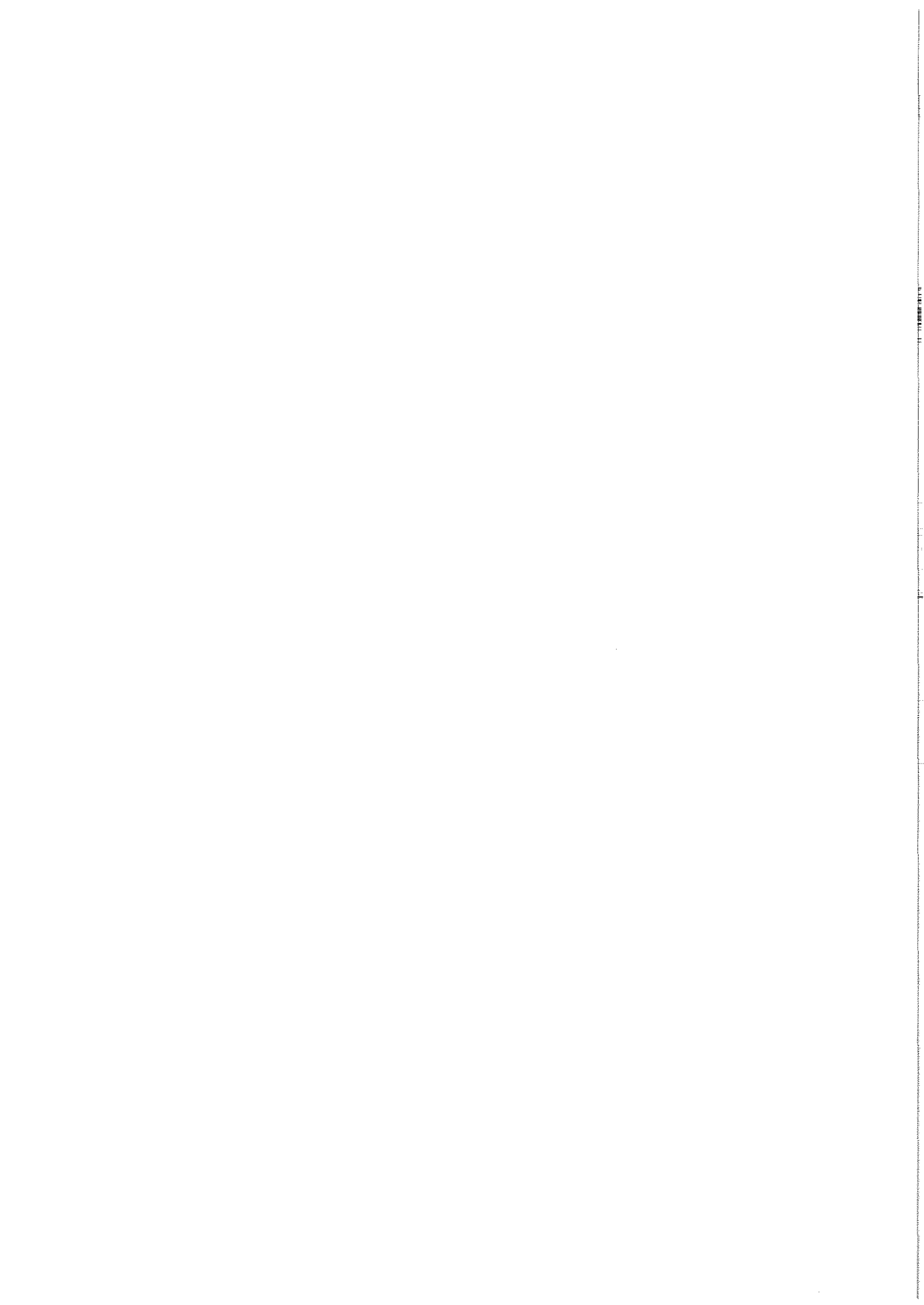
1994	9ACP ET20	2	(EX 06 P041 C041) SIR MACDONALD & PARTNERS LTD - UK	20030328	48.947	0	48.947
1994	9ACP ET20	Total	Individual Commitment		363.806	0	363.806
2006	9ACP ET21	0	SUPPORT FOR POLIO ERADICATION EMERGENCY OUTBREAK RESPONSE AC	20091231	0	0	0
2003	9ACP ET3	0	APPRAISAL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TRADE PROJECT	20060331	36.000	0	36.000
2004	9ACP ET4	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20091231	5.380.000	1.783.171	3.596.829
2004	9ACP ET4	1	ALANET/ALATEC - COMPLETION OF FIVE TENDER DOSSIERS FOR	20050215	62.523	37.514	25.009
2004	9ACP ET4	3	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT AMS/451-LOT NO 10	20050425	29.120	29.120	0
2004	9ACP ET4	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.1/TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY-NAO	20060918	165.000	95.425	69.575
2004	9ACP ET4	8	HST,CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACOUNTANTS--AUDIT OF THE FITCA	20051015	6.400	6.242	158
2004	9ACP ET4	9	COWI CONSORTIUM LOT 2-- FRAMEWORK CONTRACT-- SPECIFIC	20070109	199.941	119.965	79.976
2004	9ACP ET4	10	JACOBSGIBB CONSORTIUM FWC BENEF LOT 2 SPECIFIC CONTRACT	20061215	90.572	54.343	36.229
2004	9ACP ET4	11	ADE CONSORTIUM FWC BENEF LOT 11 ,SPECIFIC CONTRACT	20070131	197.938	92.956	104.982
2004	9ACP ET4	12	ECORYS NEI CONSORTIUM,LOT NO.11 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE _FOR	20060405	54.236	54.236	0
2004	9ACP ET4	13	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE DRAFTING OF A FINANCING	20061103	151.409	58.626	92.783
2004	9ACP ET4	14	DFC SA --SPECIFIC CONTRACT NR 2006/123550 FWC BENEF -- LOT	20070602	183.372	94.963	88.409
2004	9ACP ET4	15	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY FOR IDENTIFICATION AND SUCCES	20070918	160.000	42.102	117.898
2004	9ACP ET4	16	AUDIT SERVICE CONTRACT WITH BERHANU RETTA & CO CHARTERED	20070317	3.469	0	3.469
2004	9ACP ET4	17	SPECIFIC CONTRACT WITH AIDE A LA DECISION ECONOMIQUE (ADE)	20070430	101.927	0	101.927
2004	9ACP ET4	Total	Individual Commitment		1.405.907	685.492	720.415
2003	9ACP ET5	0	DJIBOUTI ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY LINE - MINIMUM SAFETY WORKS	20130930	20.000.000	13.625.889	6.374.111
2003	9ACP ET5	1	SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AS PER IGAD LETTER	20060807	430.959	430.959	0
2003	9ACP ET5	2	SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS AS PER IDAD	20060629	568.155	340.893	227.262
2003	9ACP ET5	3	CONSTA JOINT VENTURE- DJIBOUTI ETHIOPIA RAILWAY LINE REHABILI	20090520	10.433.051	0	10.433.051

2003	9ACP ET5	4	INECO,SA IN ASSOCIATION WITH SPT,SUPERVISION CONTRACT FOR	20090606	2.193.725	0	2.193.725
2003	9ACP ET5	Total	Individual Commitment		13.625.889	771.852	12.854.038
2003	9ACP ET6	0	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME	20061231	135.000	133.823	1.177
2004	9ACP ET7	0	MIESO-DIRE DAWA-GUELILE ROAD - PREAPARATORY STUDIES	20100630	1.995.000	1.345.680	649.320
2004	9ACP ET7	1	SCOTT WILSON –FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF PREPARATORY	20080630	1.345.680	0	1.345.680

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat ^o	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					245.264.722	238.975.667	6.289.056
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					138.774.600	120.747.251	18.027.349
1998	7ACP ET101	0	ADDIS ABABA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	20080715	19.500.000	18.276.524	1.223.476
1998	7ACP ET101	5	SAINT-GOBAIN PAM	20040930	5.661.400	5.502.223	159.177
1998	7ACP ET101	8	COBWAS WORK PROGRAMME APRIL 2004 TO APRIL 2005	20050430	900.000	87.170	812.830
1998	7ACP ET101	11	WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE FILJAS MASON GAFARSA	20080422	8.127.820	4.137.935	3.989.885
1998	7ACP ET101	12	SUPERVISION SERVICES FOR REHABILITATION OF DAMS WATER	20080715	1.814.000	680.303	1.133.697
1998	7ACP ET101	Total Individual Commitment			16.503.220	10.407.630	6.095.590
1998	7ACP ET103	0	EC PROGRAMME SUPPORT PROJECT (PSP)	20021231	670.000	254.356	415.644
1999	7ACP ET105	0	LALIBELA SHELTER DESIGN COMPETITION AND BOOK PUBLISHING	20011130	340.690	311.148	29.542
1999	7ACP ET105	2	ART ET MEDICINE D'ETHIOPIE (SEE ALSO 7.ET.84/1)	20010411	76.000	28.918	47.082
1999	7ACP ET105	Total Individual Commitment			76.000	28.918	47.082
2000	7ACP ET106	0	LALIBELA - DETAILED DESIGN STUDIES OF SHELTERS AND TA TO THE	20021231	750.000	657.832	92.168
2001	7ACP ET107	0	MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSEDP)	20051231	7.000.000	6.552.531	447.469
2001	7ACP ET107	4	MSEDP WORK PROGRAMME YEAR 1	20050914	2.400.000	610.868	1.789.132
2001	7ACP ET107	7	GRANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A CREDIT PROGRAMME TO SPECIALI-	20051118	190.000	137.113	52.887
2001	7ACP ET107	9	GRANTS FOR SIDAMA MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION OF	20051118	48.000	43.865	4.135
2001	7ACP ET107	10	GRANTS FOR AMHARA CREDIT & SAVINGS INSTITUTION S.C.	20051118	190.000	137.924	52.076
2001	7ACP ET107	11	GRANTS FOR OROMIA CREDIT & SAVING INSTITUTION FOR	20051118	190.000	137.924	52.076
2001	7ACP ET107	12	MSEDP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.3 (15062005- 31122005)	20051231	1.208.000	1.055.599	152.401
2001	7ACP ET107	14	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS -AFRICA VILLAGE FINAN-	20051231	96.300	77.263	19.037
2001	7ACP ET107	15	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS-WASASA MICROFINANCE	20051231	143.000	113.176	29.824
2001	7ACP ET107	16	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS -WISDOM MICROFINANCING	20051231	193.000	154.525	38.475
2001	7ACP ET107	17	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS -ADDIS CREDIT & SAVING	20051231	193.000	152.452	40.548

2001	7ACP ET107	19	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS--GASHA MICROFINANCING	20051231	193.000	154.525	38.475
2001	7ACP ET107	20	GRANTS FOR MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS --GRANT CONTRACT	20051231	47.000	38.631	8.369
2001	7ACP ET107	Total	Individual Commitment		5.091.300	2.813.865	2.277.435
2002	7ACP ET109	0	PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE LALIBELA CHURCHES	20071231	4.000.000	4.000.000	0
2002	7ACP ET109	1	TEPRIN ASSOCIATI - SUPERVISION CONTRACT - PRESERVATION AND	20071231	575.000	54.281	520.719
2002	7ACP ET109	2	ENDECO-FOUR SHELTERS FOR 5CHURCHES IN THE CHURCHES AREA OF	20071231	3.425.000	0	3.425.000
2002	7ACP ET109	Total	Individual Commitment		4.000.000	54.281	3.945.719
2001	7ACP ET110	0	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT (SAS II - BIS)	20030630	1.250.000	912.071	337.929
2003	7ACP ET113	0	NAO SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20040331	42.150	42.150	0
2003	7ACP ET113	1	NAO SUPPORT PROGRAMME 31 MAY 2003 - 31 MARCH 2004	20040331	42.150	29.034	13.116
2003	7ACP ET113	Total	Individual Commitment		42.150	29.034	13.116
1994	7ACP ET28	0	PARC III/PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN PH. III (7.RPR.106)		2.505.084	2.104.860	400.224
1994	7ACP ET35	0	APPUI A L'AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL (+7ET76).	20030630	78.400.000	78.211.013	188.987
1994	7ACP ET35	15	PRICE WATERHOUSECOOPERS/DESIGN STUDY FOR A FINANCIAL INFORMA	20020429	551.160	447.715	103.445
1994	7ACP ET35	16	PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPER S ASSOCIATES AFRICA LTD (REASSESSMENT	20030506	67.500	61.042	6.458
1994	7ACP ET35	Total	Individual Commitment		618.660	508.757	109.903
1994	7ACP ET49	0	RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS -PHASEIII.	19991231	382.500	382.500	0
1994	7ACP ET49	1	OIM VOIR 7 RPR 287_IN HANS FILE		382.500	207.626	174.874
1994	7ACP ET49	Total	Individual Commitment		382.500	207.626	174.874
1994	7ACP ET65	0	Social rehabilitation programme(+6/62+6/63+7/64).		4.160.701	4.160.701	0
1994	7ACP ET65	5	Cics (it)		332.500	332.500	0
1994	7ACP ET65	Total	Individual Commitment		332.500	332.500	0
1994	7ACP ET68	0	NATIONAL PARKS REHABILITATION IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.		1.946.916	1.901.278	45.638
1995	7ACP ET74	0	AFRO ARAB TRADE FAIR OCT.95		24.000	24.000	0
1995	7ACP ET74	1	CE (2ND AFRO ARAB FAIR)	19951105	24.000	5.169	18.831
1995	7ACP ET74	Total	Individual Commitment		24.000	5.169	18.831
1996	7ACP ET82	0	SRENGHTENING NATIONAL TRAINING & RESEARCH CAPACITY ECONOMICS	19990901	1.048.705	1.045.397	3.308
1996	7ACP ET82	4	OXFORD UNIVERSITY- EXTENDED WITH ONE YEAR	20010831	483.970	466.040	17.930
1996	7ACP ET82	Total	Individual Commitment		483.970	466.040	17.930
1996	7ACP ET84	0	SAFEGUARDING RELIGIOUS TREASURES OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH	20000301	540.000	540.000	0
1996	7ACP ET84	1	ART ET MEDICINE D'ETHIOPIE	20011002	540.000	397.205	142.795

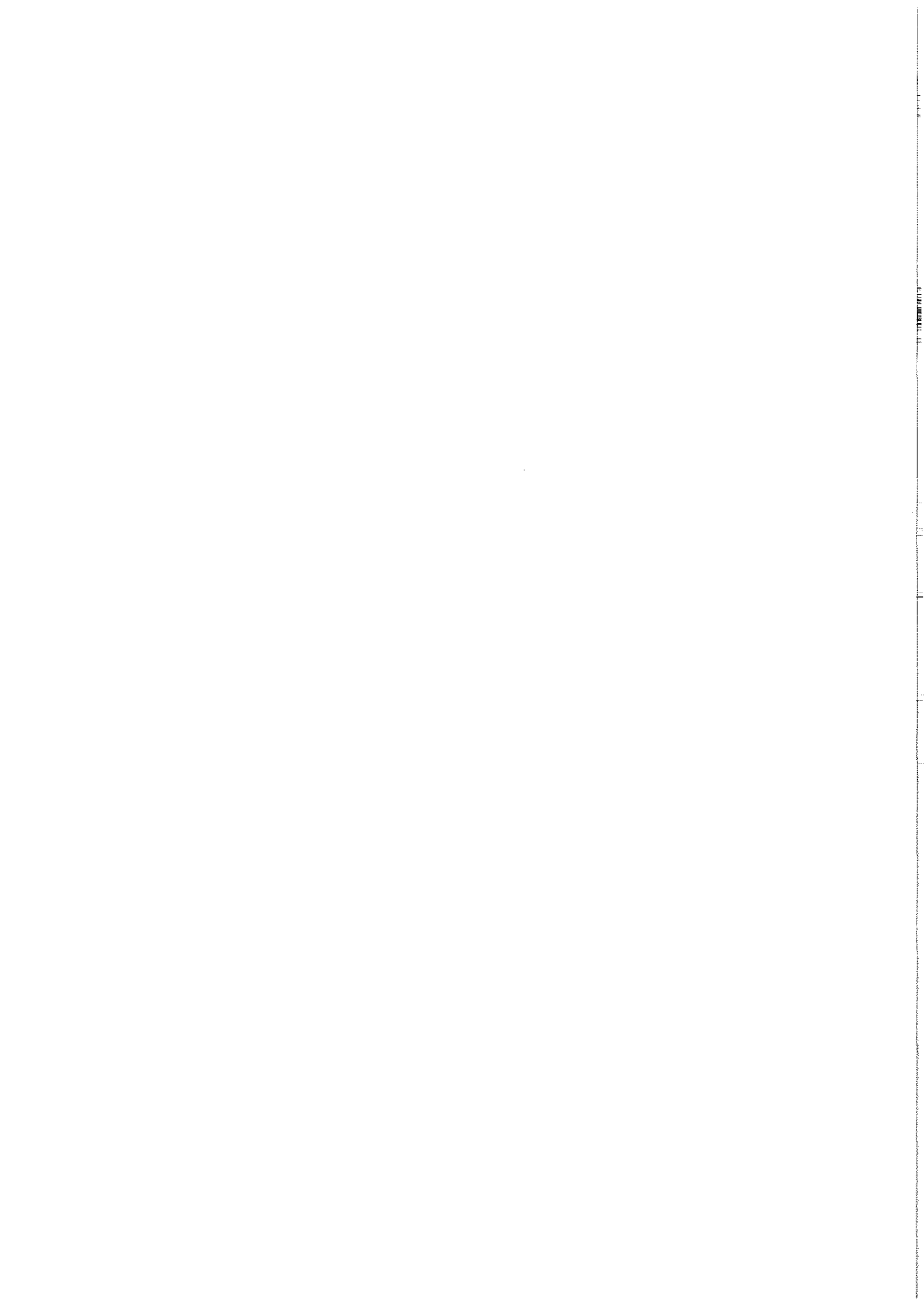
1996	7ACP ET84	Total Individual Commitment			540.000	397.205	142.795
1997	7ACP ET89	0	ROAD SECTORAL POLICY SUPPORT PROJECT	20040630	2.000.000	1.817.887	182.113
1997	7ACP ET90	0	HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	20030131	1.840.281	1.838.620	1.660
1997	7ACP ET90	6	RESEARCH PERIODICALS/BOOK/SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND JOURNALS	20010416	242.000	204.308	37.692
1997	7ACP ET90	8	SOLADO - LOT 2	20020511	66.700	60.025	6.675
1997	7ACP ET90	9	SOLADO-LOT NO 1	20020722	343.000	274.400	68.600
1997	7ACP ET90	Total Individual Commitment			651.700	538.733	112.967
1997	7ACP ET93	0	ADDIS ABABA - MODJO - AWASA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20051231	58.863.696	55.942.798	2.920.897
1997	7ACP ET93	1	DRAGADOS-ZEUS (+7.ET.94)	20010615	50.028.600	45.847.552	4.181.048
1997	7ACP ET93	Total Individual Commitment			50.028.600	45.847.552	4.181.048
1998	7ACP ET99	0	ADDIS ABABA/JIMA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20091231	60.000.000	60.000.000	0
1998	7ACP ET99	1	DRAGADOS - J&P (HELLAS) S.A - JIMA ROAD	20061212	60.000.000	59.109.941	890.059
1998	7ACP ET99	Total Individual Commitment			60.000.000	59.109.941	890.059



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					229.832.186	220.197.003	9.635.183
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					213.288.450	169.596.764	43.691.685
2002	8ACP ET10	0	SUPPORT TO ESTABLISHMENT LAW FACULTY AT MEKELLE UNIVERSITY	20060831	1.997.111	1.835.300	161.811
2002	8ACP ET10	1	SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW FACULTY AT MEKELLE	20041130	93.300	93.278	22
2002	8ACP ET10	2	LOT 2 SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW FACULTY AT	20050131	127.000	126.280	720
2002	8ACP ET10	3	UNIVERSITEIT GENT STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MEKELLE	20060831	315.000	0	315.000
2002	8ACP ET10	4	YOTEK CONSTRUCTION OF STUDENT DORMITORY BUILDING FOR	20060831	575.261	469.756	105.505
2002	8ACP ET10	5	YOTEK CONSTRUCTION OF ACADEMIC AND STAFF HOUSING BUILDING	20060831	724.739	541.399	183.340
2002	8ACP ET10	Total Individual Commitment			1.835.300	1.230.713	604.587
2001	8ACP ET11	0	ADDIS ABADA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT II	20080715	6.000.000	6.000.000	0
2001	8ACP ET11	2	WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE FELJAS MASSON GAFARSA	20080422	6.000.000	0	6.000.000
2001	8ACP ET11	Total Individual Commitment			6.000.000	0	6.000.000
2001	8ACP ET12	0	COFFEE IMPROVMENT PROGRAMME IV (CIP IV)	20091231	15.000.000	12.287.556	2.712.444
2001	8ACP ET12	4	BDPA-CIRAD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COFFEE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	20071124	1.600.000	806.111	793.889
2001	8ACP ET12	5	CIP IV YEAR 3 PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 01/03/2005 TO 28/02/2006	20060831	3.700.000	955.746	2.744.254
2001	8ACP ET12	6	COM. INT. S.P.A. - SUPPLY OF LOT # 2 -186 UNITS OF	20050902	735.000	730.335	4.665
2001	8ACP ET12	7	GEM ENGINEERING - SUPPLY OF SINGLE DISK HAND COFFEE PULPING	20060703	17.150	17.141	9
2001	8ACP ET12	8	COM.INT SPA LOT 3 SUPPLY OF 625 BICYCLES AND SPARE PARTS	20060929	184.000	183.264	736
2001	8ACP ET12	9	ULTIMATE MOTORS PLC - SUPPLY OF FARM MACHINERIES FOR COFFEE	20061101	118.000	110.014	7.986
2001	8ACP ET12	10	AUTOMOTIVE EXPORT SUPPLIES LIMITED - SUPPLY OF 26 LAND	20061101	808.000	723.188	84.812
2001	8ACP ET12	14	SUPPLY OF LABRATORY CHEMICALS - Z.T. GENERAL TRADING	20061127	14.900	14.069	831
2001	8ACP ET12	16	HST,CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS--AUDIT FOR COFFEE	20051015	17.600	17.276	324
2001	8ACP ET12	17	SPARE, LOT 7 SUPPLY OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	20070314	304.000	300.428	3.572

2001	8ACP ET12	18	PRORAS SRL, SUPPLY OF LIQUORING EQUIPMENT	20070319	8.900	7.989	911
2001	8ACP ET12	19	EIDWIAN-BIAS LTD. - SUPPLY OF COFFEE BY PRODUCTS RESEARCH	20070621	49.400	28.179	21.221
2001	8ACP ET12	21	PRORAS-SUPPLY OF LOT.NO.5 THREE UNITS OF ELECTRICAL	20070629	55.000	54.986	14
2001	8ACP ET12	22	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.4 FOR COFFEE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	20071031	3.561.000	1.604.024	1.956.976
2001	8ACP ET12	Total	Individual Commitment		11.172.950	5.552.748	5.620.202
2002	8ACP ET13	0	PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE LALIBELA CHURCHES	20071231	5.100.000	2.075.000	3.025.000
2002	8ACP ET13	1	ENDECO-FOUR SHELTERS FOR 5 CHURCHES IN THE CHURCHES AREA OF	20071231	2.075.000	0	2.075.000
2002	8ACP ET13	Total	Individual Commitment		2.075.000	0	2.075.000
2001	8ACP ET14	0	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT (SAS II - BIS)	20030630	24.400.000	24.400.000	0
2001	8ACP ET14	1	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT - SAS II BIS; 24,400,000 EURO	20030630	24.400.000	24.400.000	0
2001	8ACP ET14	Total	Individual Commitment		24.400.000	24.400.000	0
2002	8ACP ET16	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGETARY SUPPORT (PRBS-I)	20041231	38.300.000	38.299.999	1
2002	8ACP ET16	1	PRBS-I	20041231	36.500.000	30.667.000	5.833.000
2002	8ACP ET16	3	ECORYS NEDERLAND BV	20030625	147.000	136.527	10.473
2002	8ACP ET16	4	DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO TRUST FUND ON REQUEST OF NAO	20040831	500.000	500.000	0
2002	8ACP ET16	5	SUPPORT TO TAX POLICY & ADMINISTRATION REFORM PROGRAMME	20041231	1.128.661	1.127.000	1.661
2002	8ACP ET16	Total	Individual Commitment		38.275.661	32.430.527	5.845.134
2002	8ACP ET17	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGETARY SUPPORT (PRBS-I)	20041231	5.745.000	5.745.000	0
2002	8ACP ET21	0	SUPPORT TO CAPACITY BUILDING IN EDUCATION	20050430	740.000	711.500	28.500
2002	8ACP ET21	1	BRITISH COUNCIL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR STAFF IN SOCIAL	20050228	194.500	181.142	13.358
2002	8ACP ET21	3	CAPACITY BUILDING TO EDUCATION PER NAO REF. NO.	20050315	517.000	234.862	282.138
2002	8ACP ET21	Total	Individual Commitment		711.500	416.004	295.496
2003	8ACP ET23	0	INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IFMS) PILOT PHASE	20060930	599.694	599.694	0
2003	8ACP ET23	1	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IFMS PROJECT	20060930	599.694	407.272	192.422
2003	8ACP ET23	Total	Individual Commitment		599.694	407.272	192.422
2002	8ACP ET25	0	REINTEGRATION OF ETHIOPIANS DISPLACED FROM ERITREA FOLLOWING	20070630	6.673.436	6.643.436	30.000
2002	8ACP ET25	1	Grant to gtz reintegration of ethiopians displaced	20070630	4.153.492	2.554.127	1.599.365
2002	8ACP ET25	2	Zoa reintegration of ethiopians displaced from eritrea	20070630	2.489.944	1.582.266	907.678
2002	8ACP ET25	Total	Individual Commitment		6.643.436	4.136.393	2.507.043

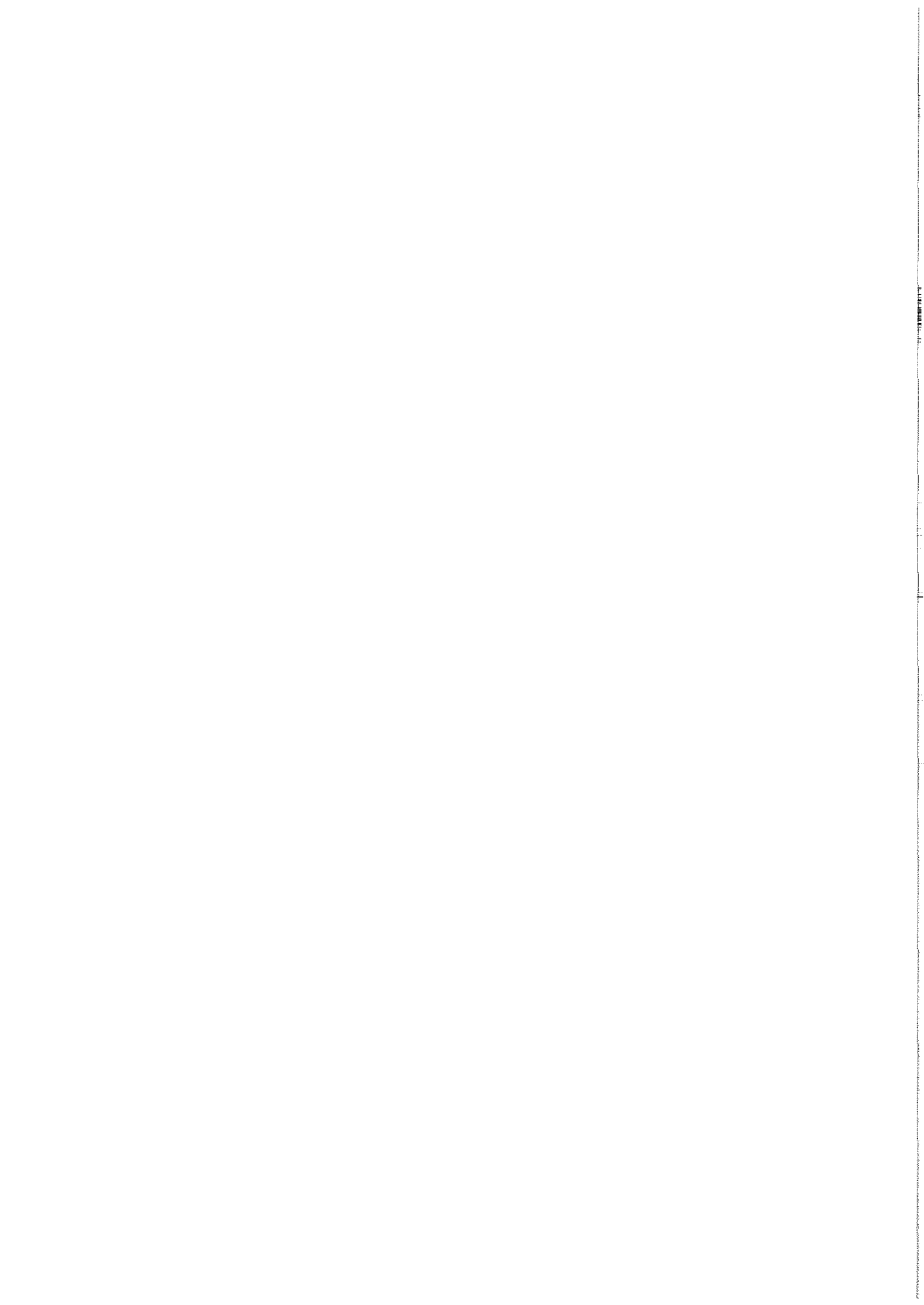
1998	8ACP ET3	0	ADDIS ABABA - JIMA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20091231	42.000.000	41.756.000	244.000
1998	8ACP ET3	1	DIWI CONSULT	20070228	6.791.000	5.929.751	861.249
1998	8ACP ET3	3	DRAGADOS (ADMIN ORDER 11-APR-02 : ADDIS ABABA-JIMA ROAD	20061212	34.965.000	31.293.554	3.671.446
1998	8ACP ET3	Total	Individual Commitment		41.756.000	37.223.305	4.532.695
1999	8ACP ET4	0	ADDIS ABABA - WOLDIYA ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	20091231	75.000.000	72.263.100	2.736.900
1999	8ACP ET4	1	DRAGADOS	20060625	68.940.300	56.746.299	12.194.001
1999	8ACP ET4	2	GAUFF INGENIEURE/SUPERVISION SERVICES	20080415	3.322.800	2.605.319	717.481
1999	8ACP ET4	Total	Individual Commitment		72.263.100	59.351.618	12.911.482
2000	8ACP ET6	0	STABEX 99 HIDES AND SKINS CONV. TRANSFER	20001231	4.525.726	4.525.726	0
2000	8ACP ET6	1	STABEX/17/99/ET (HIDES AND SKINS)	20011231	4.525.726	4.214.724	311.002
2000	8ACP ET6	Total	Individual Commitment		4.525.726	4.214.724	311.002
2001	8ACP ET7	0	Franchise art 195 a - cuirs	20011231	751.219	719.254	31.966
2001	8ACP ET7	1	STABEX/12/REP LIV 2ND PR/ET REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	719.254	146.851	572.403
2001	8ACP ET7	Total	Individual Commitment		719.254	146.851	572.403
2002	8ACP ET9	0	SUPPORT TO THE EDUCATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ESDP)	20081231	3.000.000	2.335.438	664.562
2002	8ACP ET9	4	JOINT REVIEW MISSION ESDP 2003	20031116	20.800	18.725	2.075
2002	8ACP ET9	5	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT AMS/451-LOT NO.8	20050406	69.999	67.885	2.114
2002	8ACP ET9	6	CFBT EDUCATION TRUST--- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE EDUCATION	20081231	2.220.030	0	2.220.030
2002	8ACP ET9	Total	Individual Commitment		2.310.829	86.610	2.224.219



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					386.258.496	186.689.473	199.569.024
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					129.964.401	82.980.423	46.983.978
2004	9ACP ET1	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGETARY SUPPORT (PRBS-II)	20081231	58.273.703	58.273.703	0
2004	9ACP ET1	3	EC CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDPRP MONITORING AND EVALUATION	20060620	1.000.000	800.000	200.000
2004	9ACP ET1	Total	Individual Commitment		1.000.000	800.000	200.000
2004	9ACP ET10	1	GOPA - TECHNICAL ASSISTANT UNIT FOR THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND	20081231	998.186	349.690	648.496
2004	9ACP ET10	2	CRDA WITH ITS OFFICE AT AKAKI-KALITY SUB-CITY –CSO INFORMA-	20070215	10.000	8.000	2.000
2004	9ACP ET10	3	CRDA-- CSF/SMALLGRANTS/2006/CRD A/3--CSO INFORMATION SESSIONS	20070215	8.741	6.993	1.748
2004	9ACP ET10	4	THE NGO CRDA--CSO INFORMATION SESSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS	20070215	9.997	7.998	1.999
2004	9ACP ET10	5	THE NGO INTER AFRICA GROUP --SUPPORT TO THE COTONOU TASK	20070216	9.500	7.600	1.900
2004	9ACP ET10	6	ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREV.& MAGT OF CONFLICT-- CSF/SMALL GRANT	20070225	9.407	7.526	1.881
2004	9ACP ET10	7	SHINY DAY SOCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION--CSF/SMALL GRANTS/2006	20070131	4.607	3.686	921
2004	9ACP ET10	8	TIGRAY YOUTH ASSOCIATION-- CSF/SMALL GRANTS/2006/2/TYA--	20070228	9.280	7.424	1.856
2004	9ACP ET10	Total	Individual Commitment		2.405.399	398.917	2.006.482
2005	9ACP ET11	0	NATIONAL TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN STUDY	20110930	1.995.000	1.884.100	110.900
2005	9ACP ET11	1	COWI A/S/GOPA - CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF THE NATIONAL	20070607	1.884.100	655.581	1.228.519
2005	9ACP ET11	Total	Individual Commitment		1.884.100	655.581	1.228.519
2005	9ACP ET12	0	SUPPORT TO THE SAFETY NETS PROGRAMME	20091231	78.000.000	59.200.000	18.800.000
2005	9ACP ET12	1	ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT FOR THE MDTF FOR ETHIOPIA -PROD.--	20080430	59.200.000	29.600.000	29.600.000
2005	9ACP ET12	Total	Individual Commitment		59.200.000	29.600.000	29.600.000
2006	9ACP ET15	0	SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME - ROADS SECTOR DEV.PROGR.	20121231	155.000.000	50.000.000	105.000.000
2006	9ACP ET15	1	CREATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT TO FACILITATE PAYMENT	20070131	50.000.000	50.000.000	0
2006	9ACP ET15	Total	Individual Commitment		50.000.000	50.000.000	0
2006	9ACP ET17	0	ETHIOPIA TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME (TCB)	20121231	5.000.000	0	5.000.000

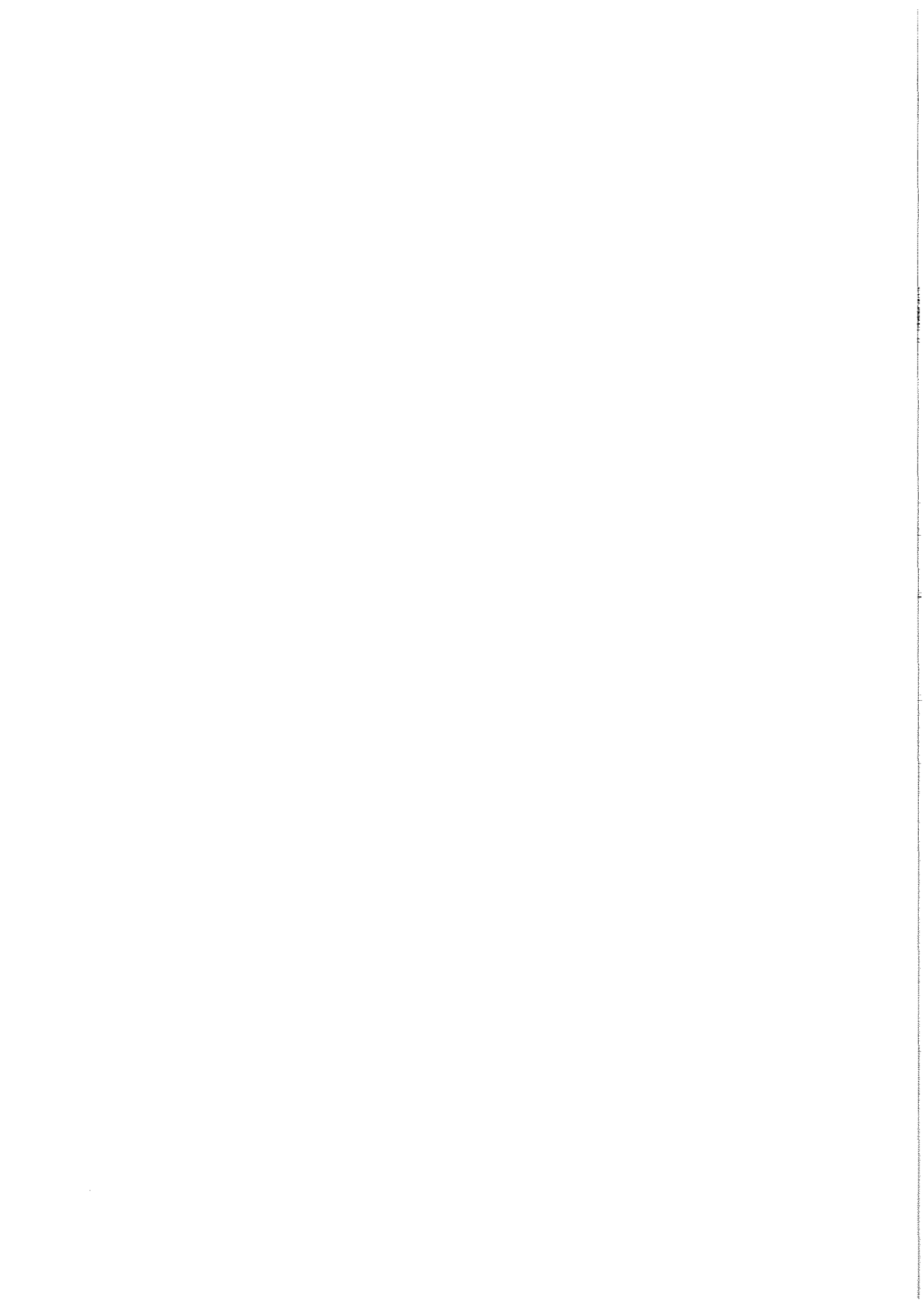
2006	9ACP ET18	0	HOD NOTE INF/2006/D/00874/JV OF 24052006	20091231	60.000.000	0	60.000.000
2003	9ACP ET2	0	NON-STATE ACTORS MAPPING STUDY	20060531	79.988	79.300	688
2003	9ACP ET2	1	BRITISH COUNCIL NON-STATE ACTORS MAPPING STUDY	20040418	79.300	68.583	10.717
2003	9ACP ET2	Total	Individual Commitment		79.300	68.583	10.717
1994	9ACP ET20	0	(EX 06 P041) SECTORAL IMPORT PROGRAMME AGRICULTURAL SECTOR		363.806	363.806	0
1994	9ACP ET20	1	(EX 06 P041 C040) DE DONGE SHIPYARD - NE	20030328	314.859	0	314.859
1994	9ACP ET20	2	(EX 06 P041 C041) SIR MACDONALD & PARTNERS LTD - UK	20030328	48.947	0	48.947
1994	9ACP ET20	Total	Individual Commitment		363.806	0	363.806
2006	9ACP ET21	0	SUPPORT FOR POLIO ERADICATION EMERGENCY OUTBREAK RESPONSE AC	20091231	0	0	0
2003	9ACP ET3	0	APPRAISAL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TRADE PROJECT	20060331	36.000	0	36.000
2004	9ACP ET4	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20091231	5.380.000	1.783.171	3.596.829
2004	9ACP ET4	1	ALANET/ALATEC - COMPLETION OF FIVE TENDER DOSSIERS FOR	20050215	62.523	37.514	25.009
2004	9ACP ET4	3	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT AMS/451-LOT NO 10	20050425	29.120	29.120	0
2004	9ACP ET4	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.1/TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY-NAO	20060918	165.000	95.425	69.575
2004	9ACP ET4	8	HST,CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS--AUDIT OF THE FITCA	20051015	6.400	6.242	158
2004	9ACP ET4	9	COWI CONSORTIUM LOT 2-- FRAMEWORK CONTRACT-- SPECIFIC	20070109	199.941	119.965	79.976
2004	9ACP ET4	10	JACOBSGIBB CONSORTIUM FWC BENEF LOT 2 SPECIFIC CONTRACT	20061215	90.572	54.343	36.229
2004	9ACP ET4	11	ADE CONSORTIUM FWC BENEF LOT 11 ,SPECIFIC CONTRACT	20070131	197.938	92.956	104.982
2004	9ACP ET4	12	ECORYS NEI CONSORTIUM,LOT NO.11 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR	20060405	54.236	54.236	0
2004	9ACP ET4	13	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE DRAFTING OF A FINANCING	20061103	151.409	58.626	92.783
2004	9ACP ET4	14	DFC SA --SPECIFIC CONTRACT NR 2006/123550 FWC BENEF -- LOT	20070602	183.372	94.963	88.409
2004	9ACP ET4	15	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY FOR IDENTIFICATION AND SUCCES	20070918	160.000	42.102	117.898
2004	9ACP ET4	16	AUDIT SERVICE CONTRACT WITH BERHANU RETTA & CO.CHARTERED	20070317	3.469	0	3.469
2004	9ACP ET4	17	SPECIFIC CONTRACT WITH AIDE A LA DECISION ECONOMIQUE (ADE)	20070430	101.927	0	101.927

2004	9ACP ET4	Total Individual Commitment			1.405.907	685.492	720.415
2003	9ACP ET5	0	DJIBOUTI ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY LINE - MINIMUM SAFETY WORKS	20130930	20.000.000	13.625.889	6.374.111
2003	9ACP ET5	1	SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AS PER IGAD LETTER	20060807	430.959	430.959	0
2003	9ACP ET5	2	SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS AS PER IDAD	20060629	568.155	340.893	227.262
2003	9ACP ET5	3	CONSTA JOINT VENTURE- DJIBOUTI ETHIOPIA RAILWAY LINE REHABILI	20090520	10.433.051	0	10.433.051
2003	9ACP ET5	4	INECO,SA IN ASSOCIATION WITH SPT,SUPERVISION CONTRACT FOR	20090606	2.193.725	0	2.193.725
2003	9ACP ET5	Total Individual Commitment			13.625.889	771.852	12.854.038
2003	9ACP ET6	0	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME	20061231	135.000	133.823	1.177
2004	9ACP ET7	0	MIESO-DIRE DAWA-GUELILE ROAD - PREAPARATORY STUDIES	20100630	1.995.000	1.345.680	649.320
2004	9ACP ET7	1	SCOTT WILSON --FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES OF PREPARATORY	20080630	1.345.680	0	1.345.680



SITUATION END 2006			
EDF	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
	AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
7th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	245.264.722	238.975.667	6.289.056
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	138.774.600	120.747.251	18.027.349
8th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	229.832.186	220.197.003	9.635.183
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	213.288.450	169.596.764	43.691.685
9th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	386.258.496	186.689.473	199.569.024
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	129.964.401	82.980.423	46.983.978
7 8 9th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	861.355.405	645.862.143	215.493.262
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	482.027.451	373.324.439	108.703.012

R A L	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2002
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	861.355.405	409.263.323
R A C	215.493.262	12.014.365
R A P	108.703.012	44.380.103
R A L	324.196.274	56.394.468
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	38%	14%



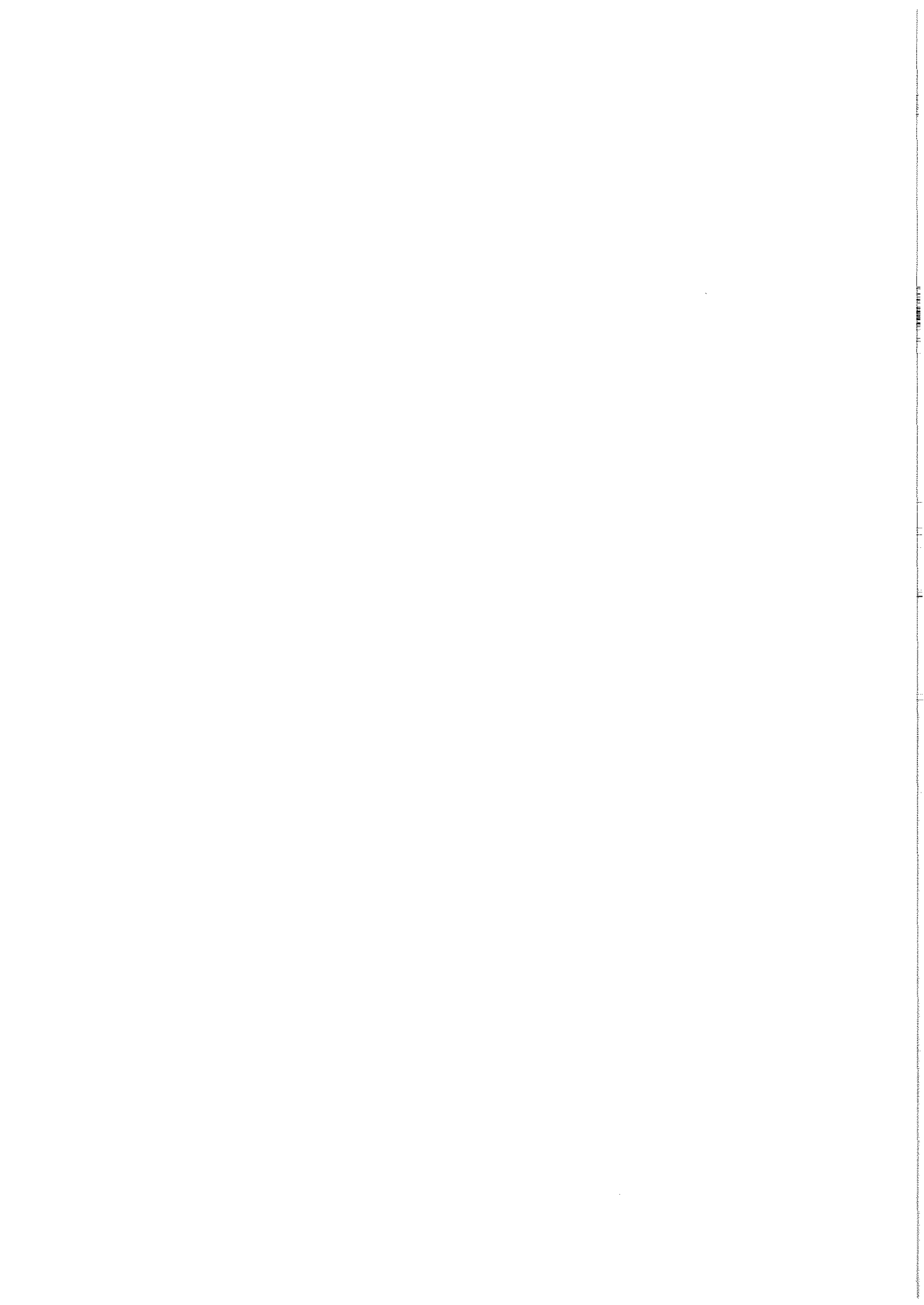
					SITUATION END 2006		
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMI T.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					93.291.994	20.774.362	72.517.632
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					16.143.699	7.109.172	9.034.527
1994	7ACP RPR106	0	PARC III/PAN AFRICAN RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN PH. III (7.ET.28)		4.839.010	4.499.631	339.379
2000	8ACP ROR17	0	SUPPORT TO THE OAU LIAISON MISSION IN THE ETHIOPIA-ERITREA	20021031	850.000	850.000	0
2000	8ACP ROR17	1	ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)	20011031	850.000	825.000	25.000
	8ACP ROR17	Total	Individual Commitment		850.000	825.000	25.000
1999	8ACP ROR4	0	CDE POLICY SUPPORT PROJECT	20071231	1.750.000	1.541.803	208.197
1999	8ACP ROR4	3	HIFAB INTERNATIONAL/SWEDERAIL/L OUIS BERGER	20061231	1.056.770	850.466	206.304
1999	8ACP ROR4	4	AFRICON SERVICE CONTRACT FOR MINIMUM RAIL SAFETY WORKS	20060204	195.000	185.932	9.068
1999	8ACP ROR4	6	COWI --BFC2 121 LOT 2; TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTUR FRAMEWORK	20070303	159.000	0	159.000
	8ACP ROR4	Total	Individual Commitment		1.410.770	1.036.399	374.371
2001	8ACP TPS121	0	AFRICA - EUROPE SUMMIT	20010930	80.000	80.000	0
2001	8ACP TPS121	1	FOLLOW-UP / AFRICAN UNION MARCEL LEROY	20010930	80.000	79.841	159
	8ACP TPS121	Total	Individual Commitment		80.000	79.841	159
2001	8ACP TPS131	0	OAU PROJECTS/TRANSITION TO AFRICAN UNION/INSTIT. SUPPORT	20011227	62.984	62.984	0
2001	8ACP TPS131	1	MARCEL LEROY	20011227	62.984	56.437	6.547
	8ACP TPS131	Total	Individual Commitment		62.984	56.437	6.547
2006	9ACP RPR102	0	SMALL TOWN WATER & SANITATION PROJECT - ETHIOPIA	20131231	16.500.000	0	16.500.000
2005	9ACP RPR36	0	REGIONAL LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME - IGAD (SEE ALSO 9 ACP RSA 10)	20120531	500.000	500.000	0
2005	9ACP RPR36	1	ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT FOR THE MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND FOR	20080630	500.000	250.000	250.000
	9ACP RPR36	Total	Individual Commitment		500.000	250.000	250.000
2006	9ACP RPR44	0	MINE ACTION IN TIGRAY AND AFAR REGIONS IN SUPPORT OF PEACEBU	20101231	8.000.000	7.750.000	250.000
2006	9ACP RPR44	1	CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WITH UNDP--MINE ACTION IN THE TIGRAY	20081231	7.750.000	3.923.581	3.826.419
	9ACP RPR44	Total	Individual Commitment		7.750.000	3.923.581	3.826.419
2006	9ACP RPR92	0	SUPPORT TO AFRICAN UNION	20131231	55.000.000	0	55.000.000
2005	9ACP RSA10	0	REGIONAL LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME - IGAD (SEE ALSO 9 ACP RPR 36)	20120531	5.710.000	5.489.945	220.055

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Average
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
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2020						
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2050						

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					85.710.000	13.739.945	71.970.055
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					13.739.945	5.111.495	8.628.450
2006	9ACP RPR102	0	SMALL TOWN WATER & SANITATION PROJECT - ETHIOPIA	20131231	16.500.000	0	16.500.000
2005	9ACP RPR36	0	REGIONAL LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME - IGAD (SEE ALSO 9 ACP RSA 10)	20120531	500.000	500.000	0
2005	9ACP RPR36	1	ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT FOR THE MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND FOR	20080630	500.000	250.000	250.000
	9ACP RPR36	Total	Individual Commitment		500.000	250.000	250.000
2006	9ACP RPR44	0	MINE ACTION IN TIGRAY AND AFAR REGIONS IN SUPPORT OF PEACEBU	20101231	8.000.000	7.750.000	250.000
2006	9ACP RPR44	1	CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WITH UNDP--MINE ACTION IN THE TIGRAY	20081231	7.750.000	3.923.581	3.826.419
	9ACP RPR44	Total	Individual Commitment		7.750.000	3.923.581	3.826.419
2006	9ACP RPR92	0	SUPPORT TO AFRICAN UNION	20131231	55.000.000	0	55.000.000
2005	9ACP RSA10	0	REGIONAL LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME - IGAD (SEE ALSO 9 ACP RPR 36)	20120531	5.710.000	5.489.945	220.055
2005	9ACP RSA10	1	CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IGAD	20100831	5.489.945	937.914	4.552.031
	9ACP RSA10	Total	Individual Commitment		5.489.945	937.914	4.552.031
2006	9ACP RSA23	0	REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR	20130630	0	0	0

SITUATION END 2006			
EDF	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
	AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
7th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	4.839.010	4.499.631	339.379
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	0	0	0
8th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	2.742.984	2.534.787	208.197
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	2.403.754	1.997.677	406.077
9th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	85.710.000	13.739.945	71.970.055
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	13.739.945	5.111.495	8.628.450
7 8 9th EDF			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	93.291.994	20.774.362	72.517.632
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	16.143.699	7.109.172	9.034.527

R A L	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2002
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	93.291.994	7.581.994
R A C	72.517.632	547.577
R A P	9.034.527	406.077
R A L	81.552.158	953.653
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	87%	13%



Annex 3.3.2 - Regional Projects

(i) Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics diseases (PACE-Ethiopia)

The purpose of this €3.99 million project is to contribute to poverty reduction through tackling such diseases as runder pest and pneumonia. The Financing Agreement of the PACE Programme – supported from resources from the 7th and 8th EDF RIP - was signed between the EC and the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources in 1997 with the objective of consolidating the achievement of the programme in 33 African countries. The project suffered from numerous and lengthy implementation delays. In 2004, an extension to the PACE FA was approved through to until 28 February 2007 with the operational extended until 31 October 2006. Before the project was completed about €500 000 was partially de-committed. Unfortunately, despite repeated requests by the EC to hold a Steering Committee meeting, it never took place. This is preventing the ascertainment of the overall results, both positive and negative, and of future development needs for the livestock sector in Ethiopia, the latter having been identified in the 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper as a sector for support.

(ii) IGAD Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme (REFORM)

The Financing Proposal for this €10 million programme was submitted to Brussels in June 2006. Approval is expected in early 2007. The REFORM Programme comprises three operational components; (i) facilitation of cross-border trade primarily in food products for small-scale traders, (ii) increasing regional and national capacities to manage chronic food insecurity and assess potential for safety net social programmes based on the Ethiopia experience, (iii) seeking to promote disaster risk management strategies to mitigate the impact of potential disasters at an early stage. In addition, a further horizontal component to improve the core capacities of the Regional Organisations to implement their food security mandates is foreseen. IGAD will be the RAO as well as being specifically identified for implementing the safety net and disaster risk management components. COMESA will implement the cross-border trade component through a Contribution Agreement.

(iii) IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (LPI)

The objective of this project is to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the IGAD Region. Its purpose is to strengthen the capacity in IGAD, its member states, regional organisations and other stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies. The Financing Agreement for €6.21 million was signed in 2005. A Contribution Agreement between IGAD and FAO for €5.5 million was in November 2005 for implementation from 1 January 2006, for an implementation period until 31 August 2010. The first annual payment of nearly €1 million has been paid in December 2005.

Project implementation started in 2006 through recruitment of staff, purchase of equipment and vehicles and renting of office facilities in Addis Ababa. A first Steering Committee meeting was held in Kampala in which representatives of four IGAD member States participated. A welcome decision of member states was the designation of national technical focal points. The LPI Financing Agreement also foresees a contribution through

IGAD to the African Livestock Partnership Programme of €500.000. The Administrative Agreement for this contribution to the World Bank multi-trust fund was signed in April 2006 and the first annual tranche of €250.000 was paid.

Following the decision by the Commission in Brussels to beef up substantially its contribution to the African Livestock Partnership as part of the defence mechanism against Avian Flu, the management of the Administrative Agreement for both LPI and Avian flu was transferred to Brussels at the end of 2006.

(iv) African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)

The objective of AMESD is to enhance monitoring for sustainable management of the environment, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. In particular, AMESD seeks to increase the information management capacity of African regional and national institutions mandated with responsibilities in environment-related sectors, and to facilitate access to Africa-wide environmental information derived from earth observation technologies in support of decision makers. AMESD will help African governments in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their regional and continental policies towards sustainable development resulting in an improvement in the socio-economic conditions and well-being of African populations. It will also assist African countries to meet their obligations towards international environmental treaties.

The programme will cover the 46 African ACP countries with the African Union Commission as Delegated Regional Authority and implementation of thematic actions by five RECs, including IGAD. Transfer of the administration to the EC Delegation in Ethiopia of this €21 million programme, with an implementation period of four years, will take place in early 2007 upon completion of the Financing Agreement formalities.

Intra-ACP cooperation:

(i) ACP-EU Water Facility

Ethiopia's involvement in the Facility is managed by the Ministry of Water Resources. In November 2004, the EC published a first call for projects that could be financed from the ACP –EU Water Facility.

The following contracts were signed in 2006:

1. Grant contracts with 5 international NGOs, for a value of €8,366,000, with different durations comprised between 3 and 5 years (€6,619,097 funded by the EC);
2. A contribution contract with UNICEF for a global amount of €25.595.168 (50% financed by EC), to be implemented over 5 years; and
3. A project "Water and sanitation for 15 small towns" of €36.22 million, co-financed with the EIB and Government (loan agreement signed on 14 December 2006 with EIB, Financing Agreement signed by EC by end-2006)

A second call for proposals was published in March 2006. By December 2006, three proposals were shortlisted.

(ii) EU Water Initiative

Under the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) and following a decision to initiate Country Dialogues in ten African countries, Ethiopia was selected as one of the two pilot countries of the Eastern African sub-region for the water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) component. The objective is to strengthen the WASH sector and empower Ethiopians to reach its Universal Access Plan (UAP) and WASH aims related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The EUWI country dialogue in Ethiopia was launched in November 2005. In March 2006 a WASH Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministries of Health, Water Resources and Education which is expected to accelerate the sector coherence and progress.

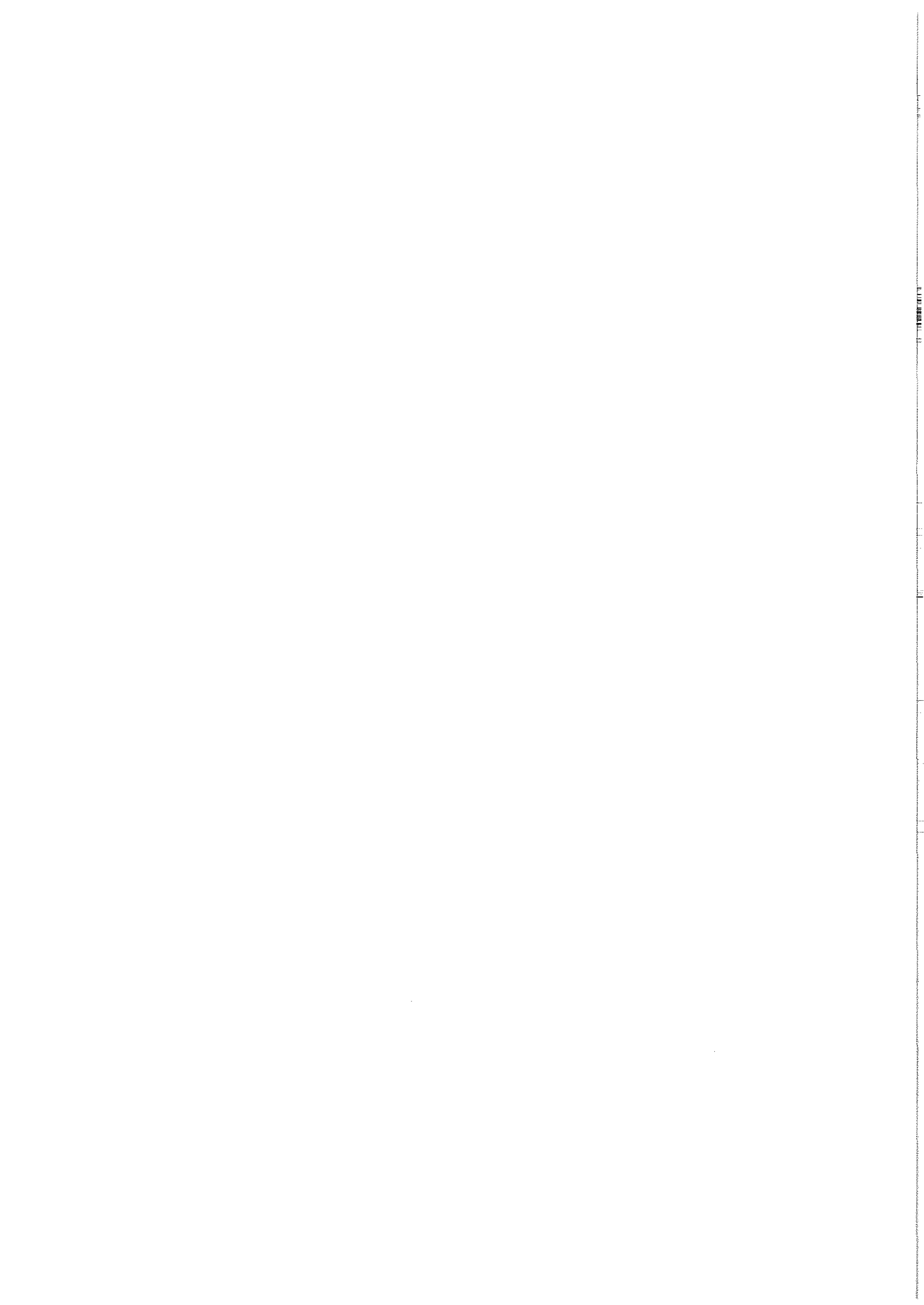
During 2006, under the supervision and steering of a task force the country dialogue has so far achieved the following:

- The EUWI Task Force was established and is functional; it is working on following up the Country Dialogue process;
- EUWI working groups: three working groups have been actively reviewing the WASH framework sector from three different angles (i) policy and regulation; (ii) planning, financing, information, monitoring and evaluation; and (iii) implementation and coordination; the conclusions of the working groups are reflected in a first annual first sector review report;
- Financing strategy: consultants prepared a financing strategy to secure internal and external funding needed for realization of the UAP and MDGs;
- Private Sector Participation (PSP): a study was completed with the aim of mapping key issues of private sector participation.

A Multi Stakeholder Forum was held in Addis Ababa in October 2006 to reflect on progress and to discuss achievement of common sector goals. The Forum resulted in an Aide-Mémoire.

(iii) ACP – EC Energy Facility

The EC allocated €220 million for an ACP – EC Energy Facility. The latter is an instrument that can provide the missing link in the financing of sustainable activities and programmes in the energy sector. The three components to be financed under Energy Facility are (i) improved access to modern energy services for the poor un-served communities ;(ii) improved governance and management in the energy sector; and (iii) facilitation of future large-scale investment programmes in cross border interconnection. Ethiopia submitted thirteen project proposals for funding of rural electrification, most of them coming from National Power Company (EEPCCO). An interesting initiative has been taken with the creation of an East African Power Pool) which became effective in June 2006. EAPP submitted three proposals under Energy Facility.



Annex 3.3.3 – EIB Projects

Since 1982 the European Investment Bank has granted 18 loans from EDF resources to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for a total amount of EUR 245 M. Following the implementation of the debt relief program under the HIPC initiative, the Bank's total exposure is currently EUR 152.4 M of which EUR 64.8 M disbursed and EUR 87.6 M to be disbursed on signed contracts.

More recently EIB activity was focused on the implementation of new projects in three basic public infrastructure sectors:

- Power sector: A third EIB co-financed project (Gilgel Gibe II Hydro power plant) in favor of the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO) was signed in November 2005 for a total amount of EUR 50 M. Contributing to the increase of generation capacity, it concerns the construction of a 428 MW hydro power plant and related transmissions lines and is co-financed by the Italian bi-lateral cooperation.
- Water and Sanitation sector: A project aiming at improving basic urban water supply and sanitation services for some 500 000 people residing in 15 medium-sized towns across the country has been defined with the Ministry of Water Resources and signed on December 2006 for a total amount of EUR 16.5 M. The project is the Bank's first involvement in the sector in Ethiopia and will be co-financed by the ACP-EU Water Facility.
- Small and Medium enterprises. The Bank is closely monitoring the utilization of funds under a second loan to the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) - signed in December 2003 for a total amount of EUR 25 M - in favor of the financing of small and medium-sized local private enterprises. Due to organizational restructuring of the financial intermediary, the loan has so far remained dormant, but the new management recently has shown a very strong interest for resuming the operation.

Projects currently under consideration and identified include operations in the Power sector as well as the possible financing of new rolling stock investment within the framework of the privatization of the Ethiopian-Djibouti Railway line. This project is considered by the Bank as eligible for the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership Trust Fund support.



Forecast start semester	2006 S1
Forecast end semester	2006 S2

Domain	ALL
Delegation in charge	ET
Budget line	ALL

Ethiopia

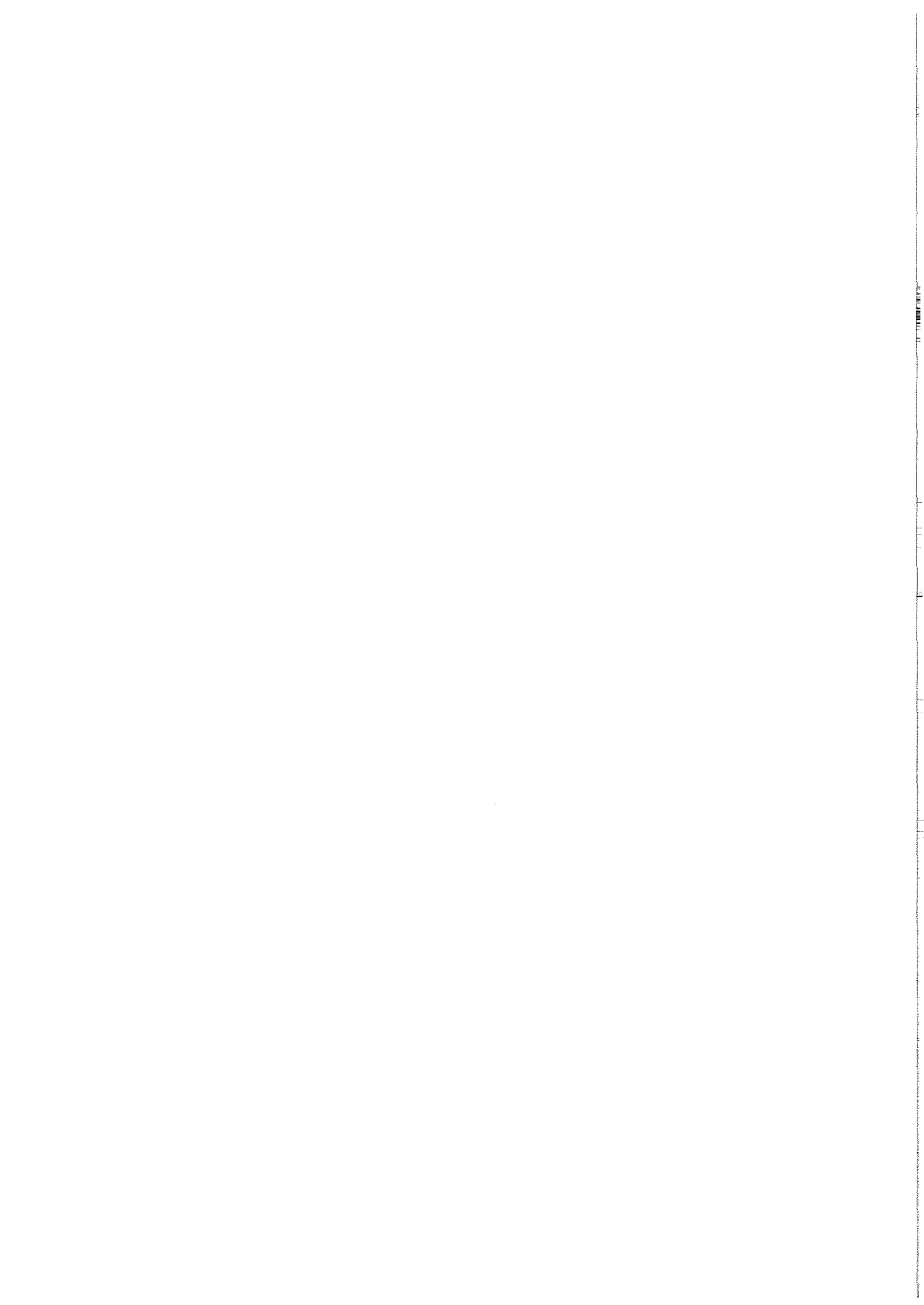
Situation before forecast						2006 S1						2006 S2						Situation after	
Budget line	Domain	Contract nr	Status	Contracted	Paid	Forecast Contracted	Realised %	Forecast Paid	Realised %	Forecast Contracted	Realised %	Forecast Paid	Realised %	Forecast Contracted	Realised %	Forecast Paid	Realised %	Forecast RAL	Realised RAL
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2003/020-199	Ongoing	912.160	577.315	0	0	N/A	0	243.629	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	334.845	91.216
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2003/020-354	Ongoing	511.339	293.140	0	0	N/A	0	167.066	N/A	0	0	0	0	167.066	0	51.133	51.133
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2003/020-951	Ongoing	546.857	492.191	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	54.686	0	0	54.686
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/047-230	Ongoing	1.650.184	1.081.128	0	0	N/A	0	569.056	9%	49.491	9%	0	0	340.831	0	0	178.733
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/047-231	Ongoing	904.280	318.106	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	676.174	0	0	676.174
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/047-232	Ongoing	888.435	799.592	0	0	N/A	0	88.843	0%	0	0%	0	0	40.455	0	0	48.388
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/047-233	Ongoing	714.879	643.391	0	0	N/A	0	71.488	0%	0	0%	0	0	32.783	0	0	38.705
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/047-235	Ongoing	1.064.639	958.176	0	0	N/A	0	106.463	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	106.463
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2001/048-423	Ongoing	999.093	696.042	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	303.051	0	0	303.051
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2001/048-424	Ongoing	1.362.212	717.383	0	0	N/A	0	644.849	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	644.849
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2001/048-435	Ongoing	1.185.894	769.989	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	297.126	0	0	118.569
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2001/048-436	Ongoing	875.382	766.044	0	0	N/A	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	87.338	0	0	87.338
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/048-581	Ongoing	5.000.000	2.759.895	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	-2.240.305	0	0	0	0	2.240.305
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2000/048-584	Ongoing	6.000.000	5.400.000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.000	600.000
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/1998/053-528	Ongoing	4.000.000	3.265.106	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	734.894	734.894
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/1998/053-529	Ongoing	6.000.000	5.219.895	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	784.345	784.345
21.020703	HEALTH	SANTE/1999/055-201	Ongoing	468.602	399.387	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	69.215	0	0	69.215
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2003/055-937	Ongoing	22.000.000	9.000.000	0	0	N/A	0	8.000.000	N/A	0	0	0	0	5.000.000	0	8.000.000	5.000.000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2003/056-589	Ongoing	498.000	282.333	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	233.667	233.667
19.020400	Antipersonnel mines	MAP/2003/057-074	Ongoing	1.000.000	300.000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.000	200.000
21.020500	Environment	ENV/2001/059-125	Ongoing	2.361.452	1.648.155	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	516.641	0	713.297	196.656
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2004/060-010	Ongoing	591.826	532.643	0	0	N/A	0	59.183	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	59.183
21.020703	HEALTH	SANTE/2001/060-793	Ongoing	718.072	445.157	0	0	N/A	0	206.157	29%	206.157	29%	0	0	66.758	0	0	66.758
21.020500	Environment	ENV/2003/061-323	Ongoing	1.174.348	835.450	1	0	0%	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	253.000	0	84.899	337.898
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2004/064-438	Ongoing	1.036.597	310.170	0	0	N/A	0	225.589	0%	0	0%	0	0	225.589	0	335.248	786.427
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2004/064-451	Ongoing	1.427.863	419.427	0	0	N/A	0	541.396	100%	541.396	100%	0	0	325.254	0	468.040	142.786
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2004/064-497	Ongoing	296.895	86.046	0	0	N/A	0	90.580	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	210.849	120.269
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2004/064-904	Ongoing	392.103	105.119	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	123.887	0	163.097	286.984
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI)	ONG-PVD/2004/064-516	Ongoing	785.808	205.810	0	0	N/A	0	250.659	100%	250.659	100%	0	0	250.659	0	329.239	78.580
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2003/065-111	Ongoing	4.800.000	4.320.000	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	480.000	480.000
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2003/065-161	Ongoing	11.070.000	9.650.000	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	1.440.000	1.440.000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2003/075-487	Ongoing	978.949	376.366	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	602.583	602.583
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2003/075-460	Ongoing	1.892.625	934.920	0	0	N/A	0	384.221	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	573.494	957.705
21.020703	HEALTH	SANTE/2004/090-392	Ongoing	1.516.018	595.417	0	0	N/A	0	384.500	0%	0	0%	0	0	384.500	0	151.602	920.601
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-104	Ongoing	1.050.000	427.026	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	258.987	0	363.987	622.974
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-160	Ongoing	688.849	360.150	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	259.814	0	68.885	328.699
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-173	Ongoing	783.084	453.170	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	125.794	0	204.100	329.894

21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-214	Ongoing	639,500	265,128	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	151,161	0	0	0	214,211	365,372
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-607	Ongoing	700,000	249,248	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	190,377	190,377	100	0	260,377	260,377
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-610	Ongoing	700,000	223,422	0	0	N/A	0	203,289	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	476,578	273,289
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-617	Ongoing	1,003,636	624,375	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	189,577	0	0	0	289,946	479,523
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2004/084-619	Ongoing	725,780	219,365	0	0	N/A	0	216,910	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	506,395	289,486
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2004/088-972	Ongoing	100,000	80,000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2004/088-979	Ongoing	90,000	72,000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	18,000	0	0	0	0	18,000
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI	ONG-PVD/2005/096-642	Ongoing	0	0	0	246,699	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	67,808	67,808	100	0	178,891	178,891
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI	ONG-PVD/2005/096-100	Ongoing	0	0	0	907,371	N/A	0	430,294	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	907,371	477,077
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI	ONG-PVD/2005/096-998	Ongoing	0	0	0	996,917	N/A	303,021	303,021	100	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	693,897	693,897
21.020703	HEALTH	SANTE/2005/100-664	Ongoing	0	0	0	1,562,929	N/A	522,026	522,026	100	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1,030,903	1,030,903
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/106-904	Ongoing	1,000,000	800,000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/106-923	Ongoing	820,116	656,093	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	164,023	0	0	0	0	164,023
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/108-507	Ongoing	22,500,000	15,750,000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	4,500,000	0	0	0	2,250,000	6,750,000
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/108-579	Ongoing	5,000,000	4,500,000	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2005/111-087	Ongoing	96,650	0	0	0	N/A	0	77,320	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	96,650	19,330
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2005/111-588	Ongoing	67,775	54,220	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	13,555	13,555
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2005/111-590	Ongoing	88,925	71,140	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	17,785	17,785
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2005/111-593	Ongoing	91,650	73,320	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	18,330	18,330
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/112-625	Ongoing	0	0	0	198,756	N/A	119,254	119,254	100	0	0	N/A	-62	N/A	0	0	79,440	79,440
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/112-706	Ongoing	0	0	0	194,987	N/A	116,992	116,992	100	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	77,995	77,995
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/112-834	Ongoing	0	0	0	123,226	N/A	0	73,936	N/A	0	0	N/A	49,290	49,290	100	0	73,936	0
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2006/112-834	Ongoing	0	0	0	123,226	N/A	123,226	73,936	60	0	0	N/A	0	49,290	N/A	0	0	0
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/114-120	Ongoing	868,096	399,701	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	381,585	0	0	0	86,810	458,395
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/114-131	Ongoing	755,000	309,620	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	370,580	0	0	0	75,600	448,180
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/114-144	Ongoing	0	0	0	725,648	N/A	0	580,518	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	725,648	145,130
21.020500	Environment	ENV/2006/114-229	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	2,673,856	N/A	0	0	2,673,856	2,673,856
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/116-566	Ongoing	0	0	0	159,940	N/A	95,964	95,964	100	0	0	N/A	63,976	0	0	0	0	63,976
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI	ONG-PVD/2006/119-998	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	679,217	N/A	0	0	679,217	679,217
21.020300	NGO co-financing (PVI	ONG-PVD/2006/119-547	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	315,000	N/A	0	98,240	315,000	216,760
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2006/120-350	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	7,600,000	N/A	0	6,080,000	7,600,000	1,520,000
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2006/120-362	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	2,000,000	N/A	1,684,553	842,277	315,447	1,157,723
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/122-201	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	1,024,192	N/A	0	325,754	1,024,192	698,438
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/122-775	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	189,000	N/A	113,400	113,400	75,600	75,600
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/124-363	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	2,064,003	N/A	0	756,604	2,064,003	1,307,399
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/124-366	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	863,951	N/A	467,122	467,122	396,829	396,829
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/124-407	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	873,232	N/A	341,591	341,591	531,641	531,641
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-676	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	99,502	N/A	0	79,602	99,502	19,900
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-690	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	99,293	N/A	0	79,435	99,293	19,859
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-728	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	99,968	N/A	79,974	0	19,994	99,968
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-731	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	92,000	N/A	73,600	73,600	18,400	18,400
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-777	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	63,398	N/A	0	50,719	63,398	12,680
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-782	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	77,086	N/A	61,669	0	15,417	77,086
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-785	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	99,980	N/A	79,984	0	19,996	99,980
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-795	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	51,229	N/A	40,983	40,983	10,246	10,246
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-797	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	69,524	N/A	55,619	55,619	13,905	13,905
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-798	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	93,343	N/A	74,674	74,674	18,669	18,669
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/125-918	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	90,000	N/A	0	72,000	90,000	18,000
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/126-750	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	1,175,749	N/A	940,599	940,599	235,150	235,150

21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/126-736	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,862.262	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1,862.262
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2006/126-737	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,109.027	N/A	1,687.221	950.000	56 %	421.806	1,159.027
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/131-181	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.967	N/A	71.973	71.973	100 %	17.993	17.993
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/131-183	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.000	N/A	72.000	72.000	100 %	18.000	18.000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/131-184	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67.493	N/A	53.995	53.995	100 %	13.499	13.499
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/131-190	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.000	N/A	80.000	80.000	100 %	20.000	20.000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/131-193	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.000	N/A	72.000	0	0 %	18.000	90.000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/131-194	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.000	N/A	72.000	72.000	100 %	18.000	18.000
19.040300	Human rights & Demo	DDH/2006/132-058	Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69.764	N/A	55.811	55.811	100 %	13.953	13.953
						5,229.699		4,812.887	12,362.446			-2,240.305	24,961.972	34,609.518	13,711.404		89,223.930	46,481.844

Notes:

- This report contains contracts and invoices in status ongoing which have received a definitive visa.
- Contracts in this report without a budget line mentioned have no forecast registered.
- Contracts without the analytical breakdown entered in CRIS will not appear in this report.
- Data in this report will have been refreshed the day before the 'Last Report Refresh' date mentioned at the bottom of the report.

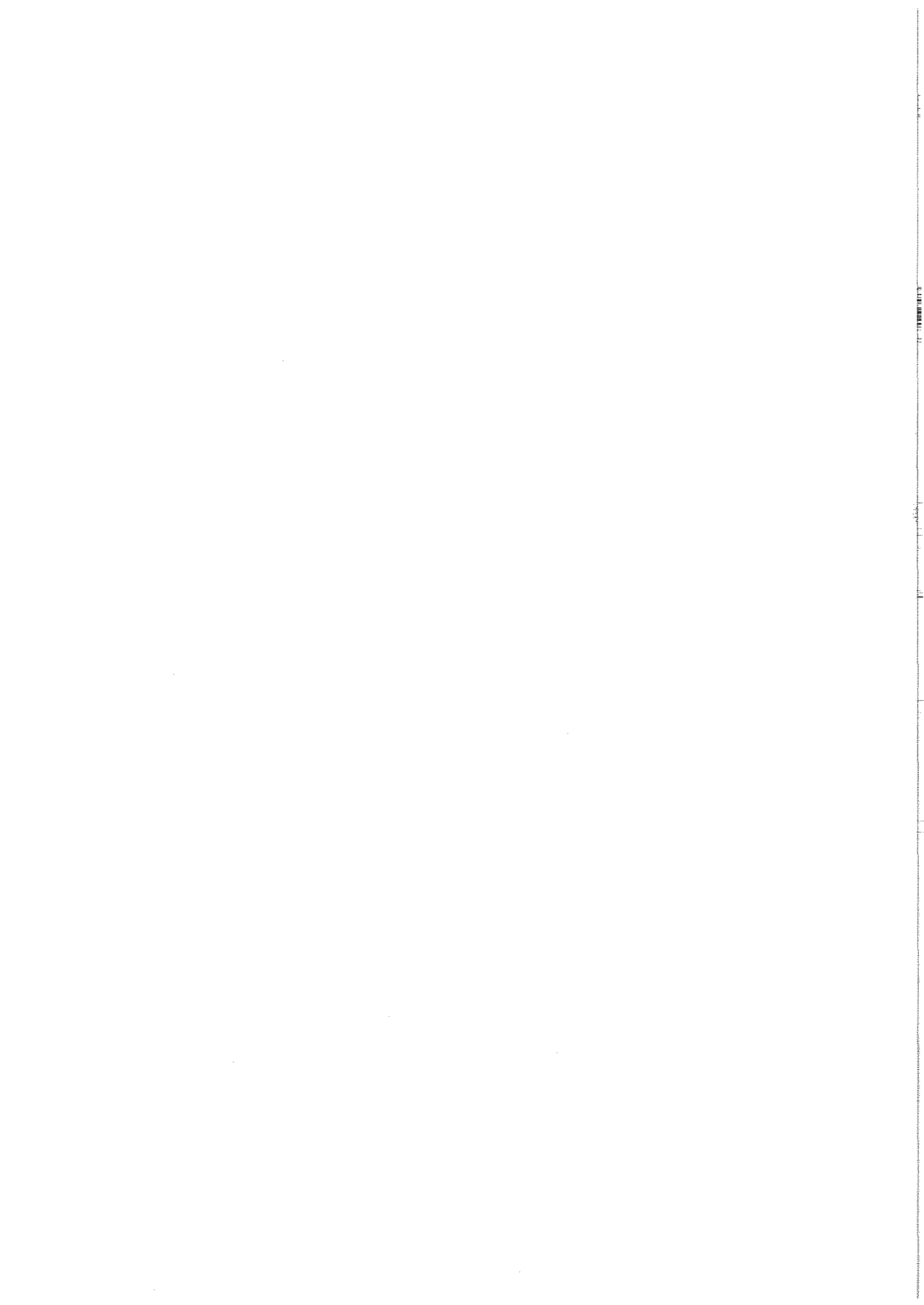


21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/098-842	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2004/008-238	1/09/2011	246.699	67.808	178.891	0	0	0	0	51.407	0	127.484
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/098-100	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2004/008-238	29/07/2010	607.871	430.294	477.077	0	193.170	0	0	0	0	283.907
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/098-958	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2004/008-241	17/01/2010	896.817	303.021	693.897	0	297.102	0	0	0	0	396.794
21.050300	HEALTH	SANTE/2005/100-654	Ongoing	SANTE/2004/006-082	1/03/2010	1.552.929	522.026	1.030.903	0	437.805	0	0	0	0	593.098
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/108-934	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/016-934	1/03/2008	1.000.000	800.000	200.000	0	200.000	0	0	0	0	0
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/108-923	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/016-934	1/03/2008	735.429	656.093	79.336	0	0	0	0	79.336	0	0
21.020301/21.020302	Food Security	FOOD/2005/109-807	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	29/08/2009	22.500.000	15.750.000	6.750.000	0	2.250.000	0	0	2.250.000	0	2.250.000
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/109-579	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	29/08/2011	5.000.000	4.500.000	500.000	0	0	0	0	500.000	0	0
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/111-057	Ongoing	DDH/2004/016-738	30/05/2009	98.650	77.320	19.330	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.330
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/111-588	Ongoing	DDH/2004/016-738	1/09/2008	67.775	54.220	13.555	0	13.555	0	0	0	0	0
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/111-590	Ongoing	DDH/2004/016-738	1/07/2008	88.925	71.140	17.785	0	17.785	0	0	0	0	0
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/111-593	Ongoing	DDH/2004/016-738	10/07/2010	81.650	73.320	18.330	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.330
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/112-825	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	1/08/2008	198.894	119.254	79.440	0	79.440	0	0	0	0	0
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/112-708	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	1/08/2008	194.937	116.992	77.995	0	77.995	0	0	0	0	0
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/112-834	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	14/12/2007	123.226	123.226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.020200	Food Security	FOOD/2005/112-834	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	14/12/2007	123.226	123.226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.020301	Food Security	FOOD/2005/114-120	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-016	28/02/2009	868.096	399.701	468.395	0	381.586	0	0	0	0	86.810
21.020301	Food Security	FOOD/2005/114-131	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-016	30/09/2009	756.000	309.820	446.180	0	0	0	0	370.580	0	75.600
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/114-144	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-016	30/09/2008	725.848	580.518	145.130	0	145.130	0	0	0	0	0
21.040300	Environment	ENV/2005/114-229	Ongoing	ENV/2005/017-079	7/01/2014	2.673.855	0	2.673.855	0	0	0	0	600.204	0	2.073.651
21.020200/21.020302	Food Security	FOOD/2005/116-586	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	28/02/2008	159.940	85.964	63.976	0	63.976	0	0	0	0	0
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/117-985	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-129	17/01/2011	0	0	0	846.841	0	0	0	253.995	0	592.846
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/118-956	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2005/017-211	5/06/2014	679.217	0	679.217	0	0	0	0	212.788	0	466.429
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/119-040	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2005/017-211	5/07/2013	673.741	0	673.741	0	183.905	0	0	105.616	0	384.221
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/119-217	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2005/017-211	5/07/2014	750.000	0	750.000	0	471.559	0	0	101.721	0	176.721
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/119-318	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2005/017-211	8/01/2011	852.176	0	852.176	0	296.500	0	0	0	0	555.676
21.030300	NGO co-financing (PVD)	ONG-PVD/2005/119-547	Ongoing	ONG-PVD/2005/017-211	5/07/2014	315.000	58.240	216.760	0	0	0	0	92.630	0	124.130
21.020301	Food Security	FOOD/2005/120-350	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-755	30/01/2009	7.600.000	6.080.000	1.520.000	0	0	0	0	1.520.000	0	0
21.020301	Food Security	FOOD/2005/120-362	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-755	31/12/2008	2.000.000	842.277	1.157.723	0	0	0	0	968.344	0	189.379
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/122-201	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	28/02/2011	1.024.192	325.754	698.438	0	0	0	0	298.009	0	400.429
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/122-775	Ongoing	FOOD/2004/017-005	26/02/2009	189.000	113.400	75.600	0	56.700	0	0	18.900	0	0
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/124-363	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	28/02/2011	2.064.003	758.604	1.307.399	0	0	0	0	550.499	0	756.900
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/124-368	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	28/02/2010	863.951	467.122	396.829	0	0	0	0	310.433	0	86.396
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/124-407	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	19/03/2011	873.232	341.691	531.641	0	0	0	0	222.159	0	309.482
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-676	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	29/11/2009	99.502	79.602	19.900	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.900
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-690	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	28/02/2010	99.293	79.435	19.859	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.859
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-728	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	29/11/2009	99.968	0	99.968	0	79.974	0	0	0	0	19.994
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-731	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	29/11/2009	92.000	73.800	18.400	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.400
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-777	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	29/11/2010	63.398	50.719	12.680	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.680
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-782	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	29/05/2010	77.086	0	77.086	0	61.669	0	0	0	0	15.417
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-785	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	29/08/2009	99.960	0	99.960	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.960
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-795	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	29/05/2009	51.229	40.983	10.246	0	0	0	0	10.246	0	0
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-797	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	29/05/2008	89.524	55.619	13.905	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.905
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-798	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	29/11/2009	83.343	74.674	18.669	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.669
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/125-818	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	29/05/2010	90.000	72.000	18.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.000
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/126-730	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	19/10/2008	1.175.748	940.599	235.150	0	0	0	0	0	0	235.150
21.020301	Food Security	FOOD/2005/126-736	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	30/05/2009	1.862.262	0	1.862.262	0	1.489.809	0	0	0	0	372.453
21.020301	Food Security	FOOD/2005/126-737	Ongoing	FOOD/2005/017-303	24/10/2008	2.109.027	950.000	1.159.027	0	0	0	0	737.221	0	421.805
21.020100	Food Security	FOOD/2005/129-120	Ongoing	FOOD/2002/002-481	28/11/2007	0	0	0	180.744	180.744	0	0	0	0	0
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/131-181	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	6/07/2011	89.987	71.973	17.993	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.993
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/131-183	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	6/08/2010	90.000	72.000	18.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.000
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/131-184	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	28/08/2010	67.493	53.965	13.499	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.499
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/131-190	Ongoing	DDH/2005/017-247	28/08/2009	100.000	80.000	20.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.000
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2005/131-193	Ongoing	DDH/2005/018-141	28/07/2010	90.000	0	90.000	0	72.000	0	0	0	0	18.000

19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2006/191-194	Ongoing	DDH/2006/019-141	28/07/2010	90.000	72.000	18.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.000
19.040500	Human rights & Democracy	DDH/2006/132-058	Ongoing	DDH/2006/019-141	9/09/2010	69.764	55.811	13.953	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.953
21.020100	Monitoring Services for EC Financed Food Aid and Food Security Operations in Ethiopia	Food Security	on process	FOOD/2004/017-005								400.000	240.000		160.000
21.020200	Final Evaluation of Support to the Nutrition project	Food Security	TBA	FOOD/2005/017-755								199.999	119.999		79.999
21.020200	Mid term Evaluation of Support to Food Security Information System-FAO	Food Security	TBA	FOOD/2005/017-756								199.999	119.999		79.999
								49.673.074	-4.741.196	13.650.640		-3.926.237	12.239.531		14.115.468

Notes:

- This report contains contracts and invoices in status provisional, committed, decided and ongoing.
- Contracts in this report without a budget line mentioned have no forecast registered.
- Contracts without the analytical breakdown entered in CRIS will not appear in this report.
- Data in this report will have been refreshed the day before the 'Last Report Refresh' date mentioned at the bottom of the report.



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FORECASTS 1st SEM 2007

YEAR CLOP	ACCOUNTING NUMBER	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	INDIVID.		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		
					Low	Medium	High
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments			55.189.886	9.979.886	7.360.000	2.619.886	0
2006	9 ACP ET 18	Works	30.000.000	7.000.000	7.000.000		
2006	9 ACP ET 18	Service Contract	2.000.000	0			
2006	9 ACP ET 18	Claims settlement pm 2009					
2006	9 ACP ET 15	2nd fixed tranche	0	0			
2006	9 ACP ET 15	1st variable tranche					
2006	9 ACP ET 15	3rd fixed tranche					
2006	9 ACP ET 15	TA re Capacity Building					
1997	7 ACP ET 93	increase 7.ACP.ET.93-01					
2004	9ACP ET 010	CSF Midterm evaluation Berenschot Groep BV	39.886	39.886		39.886	
2004	9ACP ET 010	CfP Capacity Building 2006	1.400.000	1.120.000		1.120.000	
2004	9ACP ET 010	CfP Governance 2006	1.000.000	800.000		800.000	
2004	9ACP ET 010	CfP Capacity Building 2007					
2004	9ACP ET 010	CSF Final Evaluation					
2002	8 ACP ET 009	ESDP Support (UNDP / Educ.)	500.000	400.000	200.000	200.000	
2004	9 ACP ET 004	TA for PBS secretariat	200.000	160.000	160.000		
2004	9 ACP ET 004	Programme Estimate	100.000				
2004	9 ACP ET 004	FWC BENEF(RDFS)	100.000	100.000		100.000	
2007	9 ACP ET 17	TA to MOTI(Trade Cap.Bldg-TCB)	1.200.000	240.000		240.000	
2007	9 ACP ET 17	Programme Estimate no.1(TCB)	150.000	120.000		120.000	
2007	9 ACP ET 17	Programme Estimate no. 2 (TCB)					
2007	8 ACP ET 12	CIP IV Year 5 PE					
2008	8 ACP ET 12	CIP IV Year 6 PE					
2007	8 ACP ET 12	CIP IV BDPA TA Contract extension	500.000	0	0		

2005	9ACP ET12	ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT FOR THE MDTF FOR ETHIOPIA -- PROD.--	18,000,000			
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(amounts in €)

FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2007					FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008				
INDIVID.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			INDIVID.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		
		Low	Medium	High			Low	Medium	High
45.467.897	45.127.897	500.000	41.407.000	3.220.897	20.150.000	36.390.000	500.000	26.140.000	9.750.000
	5.000.000		5.000.000		5.000.000	10.000.000		10.000.000	
0	500.000	500.000				500.000	500.000		
35.000.000	35.000.000		35.000.000						
					15.000.000	15.000.000		15.000.000	
4.500.000	900.000		900.000			600.000		600.000	
2.920.897	1.920.897			1.920.897					
547.000	437.000		437.000						
						100.000		100.000	
	40.000		40.000						
	100.000			100.000					
						320.000		320.000	
	30.000		30.000						
2.500.000	1.200.000			1.200.000	150.000	120.000		120.000	
						500.000			500.000
	0	0							
						250.000			250.000

9,000,000.6

9,000,000.6

FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008				
INDIVID.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		
		Low	Medium	High
27.035.114	42.355.114	0	31.130.000	11.225.114
	5.000.000		5.000.000	
	500.000		500.000	
25.000.000	25.000.000		25.000.000	
	600.000		600.000	
	1.000.000			1.000.000
	280.000			280.000
	200.000			200.000
	110.000			110.000
35.114	35.114			35.114
	30.000		30.000	
2.000.000	600.000			600.000

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FORECASTS 1st SEM 2007

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	INDIVID COMMIT	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		
						Low L	Medium M	High H
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.			191.250.000	161.200.000	94.190.000	12.540.000	81.650.000	0
07 2007	CIVIL SOCIETY FUND (Phase 2)	PROJECT	5.650.000					
01 2007	PBS	SPSP BS	150.000.000	148.000.000	81.650.000		81.650.000	
01 2007	EC support for Polio Eradication Emergency Programme	PROJECT	13.200.000	13.200.000	12.540.000	12.540.000		
05 2007	TCF II	PROJECT	3.000.000					
06 2007	EC support to PSCAP	PROJECT	8.400.000					
08-12 2007	Rehabilitation for flood affected people	PROJECT	7.000.000					
06 2007	Rider to Road sector support programme	SPSP BS	4.000.000					
07 2007	Millenium culture initiatives (DOUBTFUL - overprogramming)	PROJECT	0					

amounts in €)

FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008				
INDIVID COMMIT	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS		
		Low L	Medium M	High H
3.750.000	6.180.000	500.000	1.500.000	4.180.000
1.000.000				
1.500.000	1.500.000		1.000.000	500.000
1.000.000	1.000.000	500.000	500.000	
250.000	2.680.000			2.680.000
	1.000.000			1.000.000



