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Acronyms/Abbreviations

ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
EEITI	Ethiopian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EEITI IS	Ethiopian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Implementation Secretariat
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EI	Extractive Industries
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENSC	Ethiopian National Steering Committee
ERCA	Ethiopian Revenues and Custom Authority
ERT	Ethiopian Revenue Transparency
IA	Independent Administrator
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MoMPNG	Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas
MSG	Multi-stakeholder Group
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NRS	National Regional State
OFGA	Office of the General Auditor
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
TEITI	Tanzanian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
WB	The World Bank

1. Introduction

Ethiopia is endowed with various kinds' natural resources. Recently, the Extractive sector has experienced a boom. The activities in the sector mainly, have different stages. In view of this development and the global initiative to foster a sustainable natural resources governance to ensure social development, Ethiopia has decided to sign up for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in 2009. This endeavor has now matured to a situation where Ethiopia is an EITI candidate country.

As part of its responsibility to oversee the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia, the ENSC has published its first Annual Activity Report for the year 2014/15. Since then, there has been a remarkable development in the international arena where the new EITI Standard was published on February 15, 2016. This new EITI Standard has focused on the clarification of ambiguities and inconsistencies contained in the previous standard. Furthermore, the requirements has been restructured and aligned with the extractive industry value chain. The hitherto Annual Activity Report was changed to **Annual Progress Report** in the new EITI Standard. It is also to be noted that the new EITI Standard was made to reflect the latest changes such as **the protocol “Participation of civil society”** and **“Open data policy.”**

The ENSC has decided to align its Annual Progress Report (**EITI Requirement 7.4 – Review the outcomes and impacts of EITI implementation**) with the Ethiopian Fiscal Year which starts July 8 & ends July 7 each year. As a result of this adjustment, the current Annual Progress Report covers a period from January 2015 – June 30, 2016 (part of 2007 and whole of 2008 EFY).

Ethiopia has now produced its first EEITI report and the performance of the EEITI process was assessed against the new EITI Standard 2016. EITI Guidance Note 5 was used as a guiding document for preparing the current Annual Progress Report.

2. General Assessment of Year's Performance

2.1. Summary of the 2015/2016 (2007/2008 Eth.C) progress

The ENSC has set targets and activities through the objectives of its work plan for the reporting year. The objectives of the work plan of ENSC are given below.

- i. Awareness creation activities for all and selected regional stakeholders
- ii. Workshop on template for reconciliation of payments and revenues from extractive resources
- iii. Extending the scope of EEITI process beyond reconciliation and publish study reports on extractive sector of Ethiopia
- iv. Awareness creation with regard to license allocation at the grassroots level
- v. Achieving EITI complaint status for Ethiopia within three years through fulfilling EITI requirements
- vi. Promoting Public debate on results and details of the first EEITI report

The ENSC has undertaken various activities to implement the details of its work plan objectives. The following section provides a summary of key achievements and results with regard to these objectives.

2.1.1 Awareness creation activities for all and selected regional stakeholders

The ENSC has held EEITI stakeholders' workshop in six National Regional States of Ethiopia. The overarching objectives of these workshops are to disseminate the progresses and achievements of EEITI process and an understanding of the core objectives and principles of EITI implementation in Ethiopia. Participants were drawn from the Government, CSOs, EI, general public and higher Government officials. In all workshops, the Regional Bureaus governing extractive industries have presented the current status of the sector. Generally, these workshops have discussed the following points.

- EEITI implementation process
 - General overview of the history and principles of EITI implementation
 - EEITI objectives and principles
 - EITI implementation status in Ethiopia and achievements
 - Forthcoming activities and the roles of the EEITI stakeholders
- Legal framework for the extractive sector of Ethiopia
- Key characteristics of the extractive sectors in the NRS (types of minerals, production, contribution to regional economic development and etc.)
- The roles and characteristics of the participation of the CSOs in the EEITI process
- The roles and characteristics of the participation of the EI in the EEITI process
- License allocation (process) and Cadastre
- EI and its corporate social responsibility
- Environment and community development with regard to the extractive sector of Ethiopia
- Mineral marketing: challenges and opportunities

- Artisanal mining and its contribution to household livelihood incomes and national economic development

The table below gives the details of these workshops with regard to the number of participants and dates.

Name of the Regional States	National Number of participants	Date of the EEITI stakeholders' workshop
Afar	230	April 27 – 30, 2015
Amhara	313	November 27 – 28, 2015
Benshangul-Gumuz	213	May 31 – June 7, 2015
Oromia	277	July 12, 2015
SNNPR	256	December 18 – 24, 2015
Tigray	380	April 20 – 21, 2016

As part of its concerted effort to strengthen the engagement of the CSOs in the EEITI process, the ENSC has facilitated the establishment of the General Assembly of the CSOs in a meeting held on April 28, 2015 in Hawassa, SNNPR. In a separate event organized by the ENSC on May 19, 2015, the CSO representatives were elected to jointly oversee the implementation of EITI process in Ethiopia.

One of the major achievements of the ENSC is the production and distribution of EEITI promotion materials to its stakeholders and the general public to further foster awareness of the EITI implementation in Ethiopia. To this end, the ENSC has distributed EEITI LOGO printed caps, bags and T-shirts during its regional awareness creation workshops.

2.1.2 Workshop on template for reconciliation of payments and revenues from extractive resources

Ethiopia has been declared as an EITI candidate Country since March 2014. Although Ethiopia has produced its ERT report (reconciliation of payments of extractive resources) well before it has become an EITI candidate country, this new development requires Ethiopia to publish its first EEITI report within 18 months. It is apparent that the ENSC has acquired key experiences and knowledge for the preparation of an EEITI report due to its extensive engagement during the preparation of the ERT report. These experiences helped the ENSC to leap start the preparation of the first EEITI report after candidacy. As a result, the ENSC has organized a workshop for the reporting entities drawn from EI and the relevant Government offices to discuss reporting template for the reconciliation process. This workshop was held in Addis Ababa on October 14, 2015. A total of 35 Extractive companies have been identified by the ENSC for the preparation

of the EEITI report. The reconciliation process was undertaken accordingly and the first EEITI report was published.

2.1.3 Extending the scope of EEITI process beyond reconciliation and publish & dissemination of different study reports on extractive sector of Ethiopia

The ENSC has recognized the importance of understanding the current status of the various aspects of the Extractive Sector of Ethiopia. To this end, the ENSC has embarked on the commencement of multiple studies at different levels. A total of 4 key documents were produced, which will in turn create enabling environment to effectively implement EITI process in Ethiopia. The following documents were published by ENSC and have been widely distributed to EEITI stakeholders and the general public.

- i. Mining Inventory of Ethiopia: mineral operations and its economic contribution*
- ii. Artisanal mining operation and its economic values, Ethiopia*
- iii. Communication Strategy of EEITI*
- iv. Engagement and participation of civil societies in EEITI process*

The ENSC has also officially launched EEITI Activity Report for the year 2014/15 on July and various stakeholders including representatives of the mass media on July 1, 2015. Furthermore, the ENSC has published and disseminated its Annual Activity report of 2014/15 and a document containing its activities from the inception of EITI implementation in Ethiopia until the end of 2013 to all its stakeholders.

Recognizing the importance of a legal framework to govern EEITI process in Ethiopia, the ENSC has created an enabling environment for the preparation of **EEITI Act**. The study has been completed and it will be deliberated on in details by the competent Government body in the near future.

2.1.4 Awareness creation with regard to EEITI process at grassroots level

During the regional EEITI stakeholders' workshops, the ENSC has invited the representatives of the general public. Among the topics presented and discussed were licensing process (license allocation), Cadastre, Environmental issues, community development fund and illegal mining activities of extractive sector. The main objectives of those topics and discussions were to create common understanding and transparency on the subject matters and EEITI process.

2.1.5 Achieving EITI complaint status for Ethiopia within the standard time

The ENSC has passed through staged EITI process over years and has strived to fulfill EITI requirements. In view of its EITI candidate status, Ethiopia has prepared and published its first EEITI report as part of the EITI requirement. In the course of this reconciliation process, Ethiopia has fulfilled EITI requirements as clearly spelt out in the Chapter 5 of this Annual Progress Report.

2.1.6 Public debate on results and details of the first EEITI report

The first EEITI report has been openly presented and discussed in public. H.E. Mr. Tolessa Shagi, Minister of MoMPNG & Chairman of ENSC and H.E. State Minister Tewdrros G/Egziabher, Chairman and vice-chairman of the ENSC, and members of the ENSC have held press conference to further ensure a wider dissemination of the information with regard to the details of the EEITI report. Various stakeholders of EEITI, representatives of the general public and mass media have attended the workshop. The results and recommendations of the IA were rigorously discussed by the participants of the workshop.

2.1.7 Ensuring effective implementation EITI in Ethiopia

The ENSC is required to oversee the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. As part of its duty, the ENSC has undertaken site visits to active mining sites across different parts of Ethiopia from July 8 – 11, 2015. The main objectives of these site visits were to assess social development and EI participation in this endeavor, dissemination of EEITI progresses and achievements, and engage EI, CSOs & the Government. The following mining sites were visited by the ENSC during the aforementioned period.

- i. Pumice mining site of Muger Cement Factory near Bishoftu Town*
- ii. Gold mining site – Lege Demibi and Sakaro Underground mining of MIDROC Gold*
- iii. Tantalum mining at Kenticha*
- iv. Abijata Soda Ash Factory in the Rift Valley*

A visit to *Adola Gold mining* was planned but not undertaken due to temporary suspension of the operation during the visit period. However, the ENSC has made discussions with the general manager of Adola gold Mining at Hawasa about various issues related to the activities of this extractive company and the core objectives of EEITI process.

2.1.8 Trainings and experience sharing

A team of the international EITI Secretariat including the Deputy Head has made a working visit to Ethiopia from June 20-21, 2016 to assess the status of EEITI process and held a training workshop for the ENSC with regard to the new 2016 EITI standard. The knowledge acquired in the course of this workshop was found to be useful to enhance the engagement of the Government, CSOs and EI for the EITI process in Ethiopia.

A team of The World Bank has visited Ethiopia on February 10, 2016 & June 12-18, 2016 to assess EEITI implementation progresses and achievements.

The ENSC has also undertaken experience sharing regional visits.

- **Tanzania.** The ENSC has visited various offices in Tanzania. These are:
 - Ministry Minerals and Energy
 - TEITI IS
 - Minerals Auditing agency
 - CSO Representatives of the MSG

Furthermore, the team of ENSC has also visited gemstones workshop in Arusha Town and Tanzanite mining site.

- **Ghana.** Two of the members of the IS have participated in a Regional workshop held from August 14 – 24, 2015 in Accra, Ghana.
- **Peru.** Seven members from the ENSC led by H.E Minister have participated in the international EITI conference in Lima, Peru from February 24 – 25, 2016.
- **Democratic Republic of Congo.** EEITI IS has participated in the regional meetings organized for national EITI coordinators in Kinshasa from May 4 – 6, 2016. Issues such as validation, Beneficial Ownership and etc. were discussed during this meeting.

2.2. How the progress align with the objectives of EEITI implementation

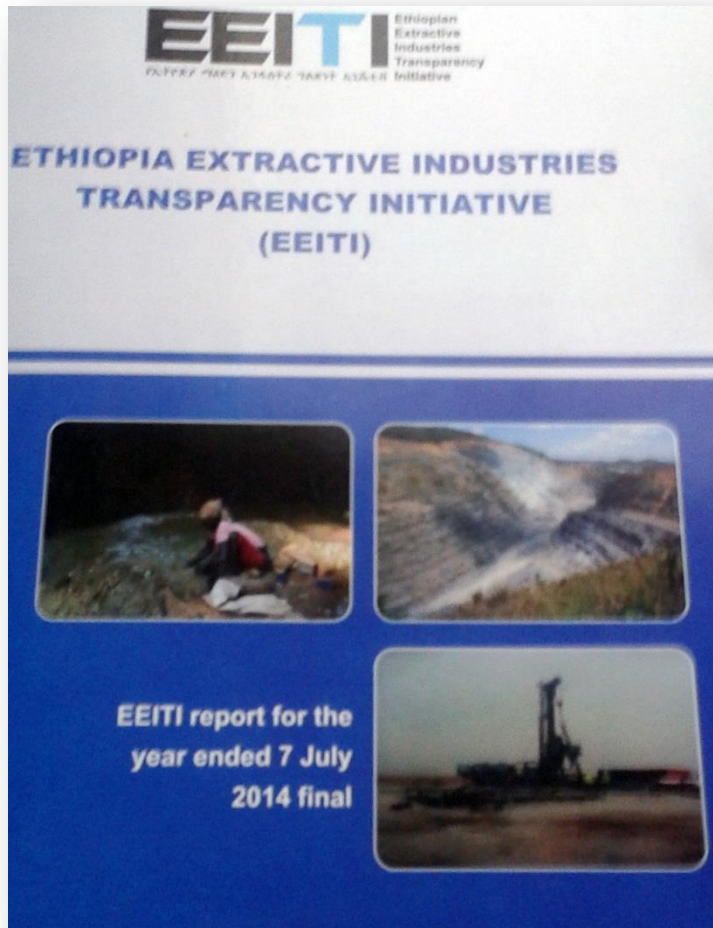
The five main objectives of EEITI are the pillars for effective and successful implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. This section of the Progress Report assesses the alignment of the activities of EEITI with these main objectives for the reporting period 2015/2016 (2007/2008 Eth.C).

Objective 1. *Establish a system for the disclosure of payments and revenues from extractive industries by the Government and companies*

1. The EEITI has established a system where the Government and the companies disclose payments and revenues from mineral transactions.
2. The EEITI has defined the scope of materials to be included in its first report.
3. The ENSC has identified extractive companies for the preparation of EEITI Report. The scope of the disclosure of payments made to government was from July 8, 2013 to July 7, 2014.
4. The ENSC of the EEITI has developed and extensively deliberated on the Terms of Reference for the preparation of its first EITI Report.
5. Due to the impacts of the earlier EEITI Report that is termed as Ethiopian Revenue Transparency Report and its role as awareness creation tool, extractive companies have largely cooperated in providing information on the payments and revenues from minerals to be used by the IA.

Objective 2. *Carry out reconciliation of payments and revenues from extractive industries by an Independent Administrator to foster transparency and accountability of the Government and Companies.*

1. The ENSC has assigned Moore Stephens LLP to undertake a reconciliation of data provided by the extractive companies and relevant Government Ministries and Entities.
2. The ENSC has been intensively engaging the relevant extractive companies and Government bodies in the course of the EEITI Report preparation.
3. The ENSC has published its first EEITI Report in February 2016.



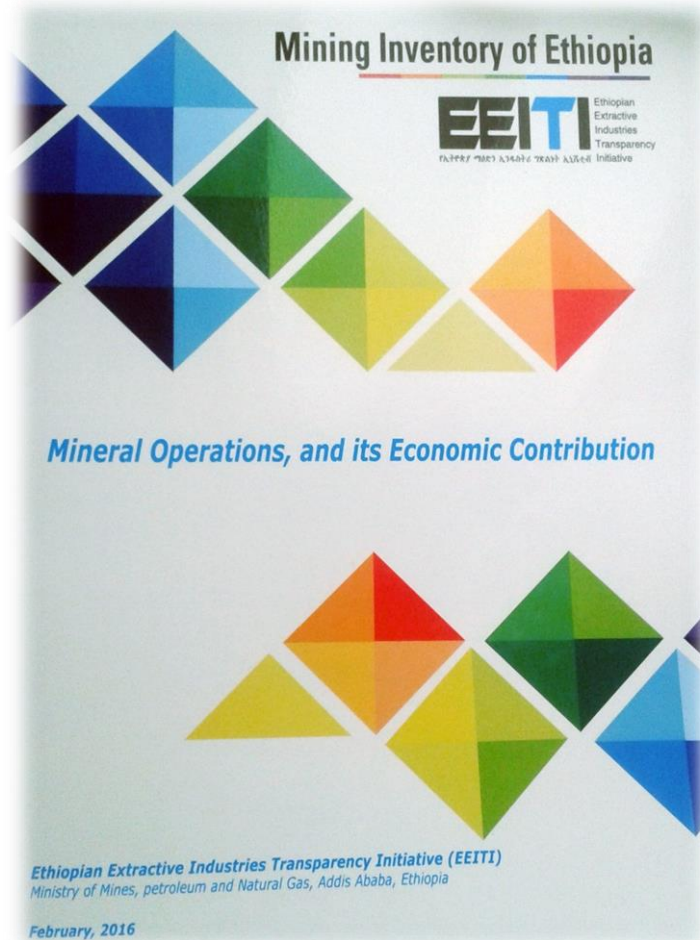
Objective 3. *Dissemination of information to the general public with regards to the contribution of mineral resources to the national development goals and ensures sustainable natural resources governance*

1. The ENSC has conducted a number of national and regional workshops to disseminate information about the principles and core objectives of implementing EITI in Ethiopia.
2. An official website of the EEITI was developed to enable a wide range of EEITI stakeholders to access information with regard to the progresses of EEITI implementation & Sector.
3. The ENSC has carried out various studies and published as well as disseminated the findings and reports of the studies to its stakeholders as much as possible. General information and the types of these study reports are given below.

3.1. **Mining Inventory of Ethiopia: mineral operations and its economic contribution.**

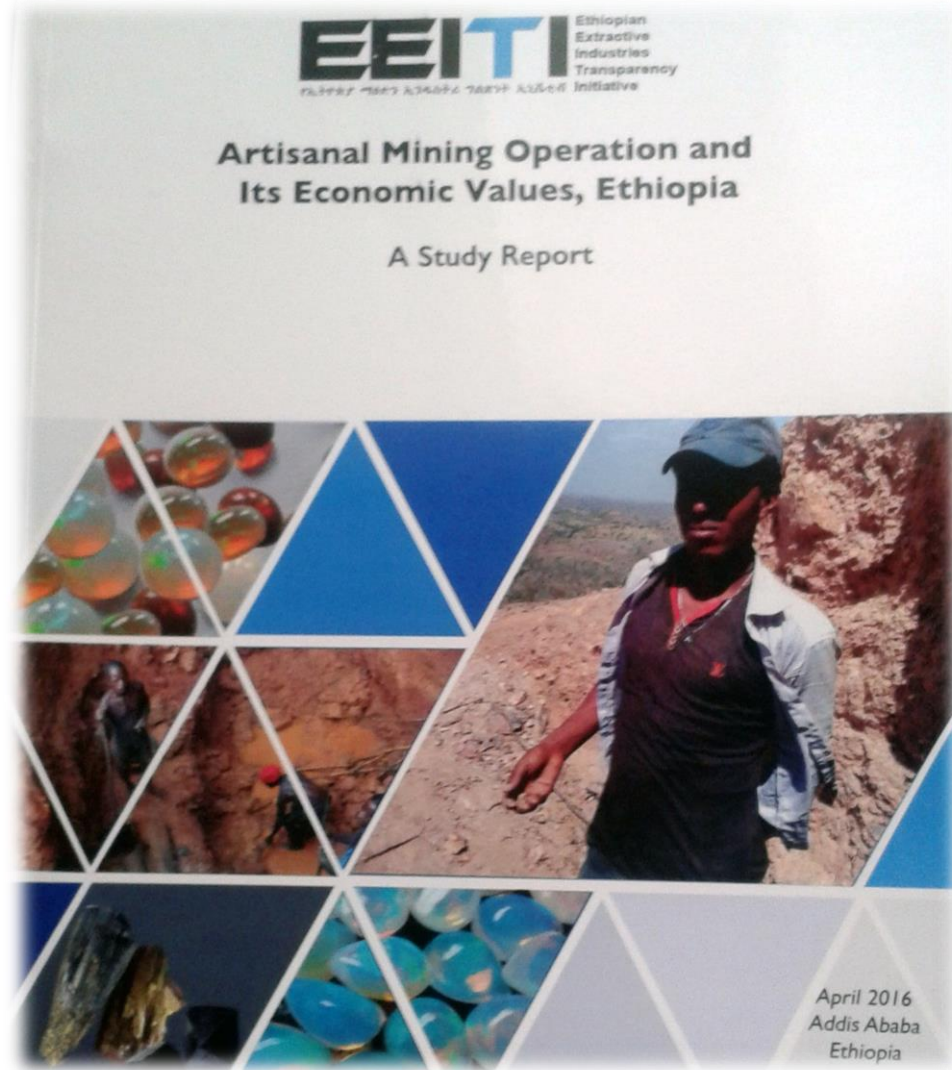
This study report has assessed the number and types of mining operations across all regions of Ethiopia, types of minerals that are being developed, key environmental issues and the overall economic contribution of the mining sector

of Ethiopia. This report also included some key information on the gradual increase in the diversity of minerals over years and identified gaps and opportunities for further activities of EEITI to ensure sustainable natural resources governance.



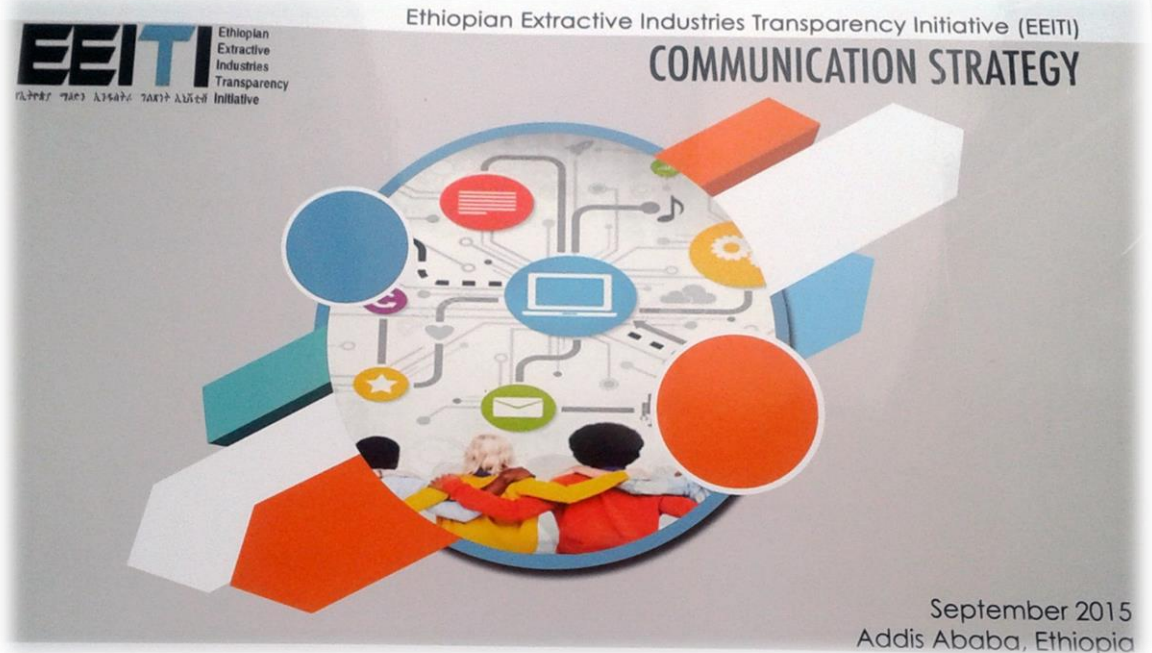
3.2. Artisanal mining operation and its economic values, Ethiopia

This study has revealed the key roles played by this sector with regard to local household level income strategy and contributions to national economic development. Issues such as employment opportunities, demographic characteristics, and challenges were covered in this study report. It has also identified opportunities for further deliberations by ENSC to ensure sustainability in this sector.



3.3. Communication Strategy

The ENSC has also published a communication strategy document which has laid a foundation for a free flow of information with regard to payments, revenues, and data on production and expenditure. The main objective of this document was to further foster transparency in the extractive sector of Ethiopia and ensure the access of this pertinent information by all stakeholders and general public.



3.4. Engagement and participation of civil societies in EEITI process

The main objective of this study report is to gauge the level of the involvement of the Civil Society organizations in the EEITI process starting from the conception of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia to early 2016, progresses & achievements and identification of gaps and opportunities.

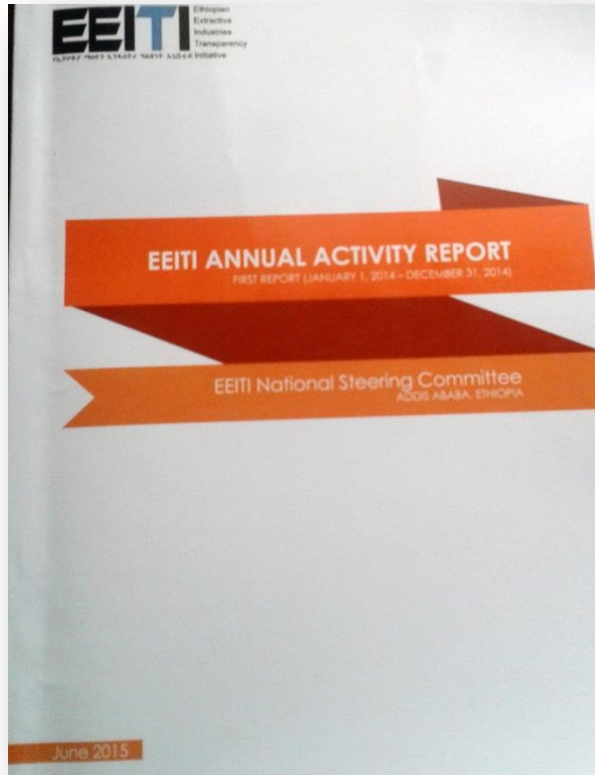
3.5. EEITI Annual Activity Report

This study report covers the activities from the very inception date of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia to the end of 2013. Major milestones such as the processes for the establishment of EEITI IS, EITI sign-up processes, application for EITI Candidate country, the publication of ERT report, various outreach activities and regional and international experience sharing effort of the ENSC.



3.6. EEITI Annual Activity Report (January 2014 – December 2014)

This is the first EEITI Annual Activity Report which was published online on July 1, 2015 covering efforts made before candidacy as the fulfillment of the EITI Requirements. Although this report is available online, the ENSC has made an extra effort to ensure its dissemination to various stakeholders and the general public through publishing it.



The first EEITI Annual Activity Report was officially launched on July 1, 2015. All members of the ENSC, EEITI IS staff, the Ministers and Directors of the MoMPNG, representatives of the development partners such as The World Bank, UNDP, Canada and a representative from the International EITI Secretariat has participated in this launching conference. Different media representatives have been also invited to this launching conference and the Minister, Head of the EEITI IS have provided a consolidated overview of the progresses of EITI implementation in Ethiopia to further enhance communication and public understandings.



H.E. Minister Tolassa Shagi holding a welcoming speech during the launching of the first EEITI Annual Activity Report



Participants drawn from ENSC, staff of the MoMPNG and development partners, The World Bank & UNDP, Canada, Aus. and representative of the International EITI Secretariat attending the launching of the first EEITI Annual

3.7. EEITI Act

The ENSC has commissioned a study to produce a document that could be used to govern EEITI process. This study has been completed but it is awaiting further deliberations by the competent Government body to be used as a binding legal framework.

3.8. EEITI Report for the year ended 7 July 2014 (first EEITI Report)

The EEITI has also published its first report as the fulfillment of the EITI requirement. This report is mainly focused on information on the reconciliation of data provided by the Extractive companies for payments and revenues on minerals, oil and gas resources with data received from various relevant Government Entities. This first EEITI report has provided recommendations for further deliberations by ENSC.

Objective 4. *Mutual engagement of the Government, Civil Societies and Extractive Companies to ensure a joint effort to realizing sustainable development of mineral resources of Ethiopia.*

1. The ENSC has undertaken various EEITI workshops in different regions of Ethiopia. Participants drawn from Civil Society Organizations, Extractive Industries, Government Offices and the general public have taken part in these workshops. Issues such as the progress of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia, achievements and planned action plan were the main topics of deliberations during these workshops.
2. The tripartites have also presented and discussed issues with regard to the various aspects of the mining sectors of Ethiopia ranging from data accessibility for extractive industries, legal framework, social development, environment, securities and proactive participation of CSOs to foster effective implementation of EITI in Ethiopia
3. Work visits to different mining sites were carried out by a group comprised of all members of ENSC, EEITI IS and the Government. This has created opportunities for interactions of the Government, CSOs and Extractive Industries onsite and identified gaps for further deliberations by this group.

Objective 5. *Creating enabling environment for transparent and accountable governance of minerals, oil and gas resources to ensure its projected impacts on the socio-economic development*

1. One of the major impacts of EEITI outreach and awareness creation activities has resulted in the increased applications of the Extractive companies to join EEITI implementation process. Due to this apparent increase in the number of application, the number of EI participating in EEITI process has now increased significantly.
2. The publication of the first EEITI Report will be used as a catalyst to create public awareness of the payments and revenues from minerals, oil and gas. This in turn will lead to a situation where the Government and the local communities strive to bring about social development and improved livelihoods through securing transparency & accountability in the sector.
3. The ENSC, as part of its activities to realize a sustainable mineral, oil and gas resources development, has advocated the development of local livelihoods through ensuring Local communities – EI relationships to foster mutual benefits.

3. Assessment of performance against targets and activities set out in the work plan

The ENSC has targeted seven major objectives in its work plan to be achieved through its planned activities in 2015/2016 (2007/2008 EFY). For effective execution of these activities, the Ethiopian Government has covered the administrative costs of EEITI and the ENSC has also sought for additional funding from its international development partners.

The ENSC has presented detailed activities for achieving its set objectives. The following section presents the achievements of the ENSC in the reporting period indicated above.

Objective 1: Awareness creation activities for all stakeholders and the local communities at selected regional administrations and Civil Society Organizations with regard to EITI implementation

The ENSC has conducted various regional workshops for its stakeholders. The objectives of such workshops were to create awareness for the progresses of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia and action plan in relation to its forthcoming activities.



EEITI stakeholders' workshop participant in Semera, Afar (April 27 – 30, 2015)

1. Afar National Regional State. An EEITI workshop was held in Semera from April 27 – 30, 2015 for the staff of the Mining office of the Regional State, local community and CSOs representatives and extractive industries operating in this area. This workshop has drawn a total of 230 participants drawn from 5 zones and 32 Woredas.

The following issues were discussed in this workshop to enhance the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia.

- The Regional Mining Bureau has presented pertinent issues in relation to *the minerals sector*.

- *Participants from*

the MoMPNG have dealt with:

- *License allocations and Cadastre (Mineral Licensing and Administration Directorate);*
- *Environment and social development issues of extractive industries (Environment and Community Development Directorate);*
- *Legal framework of minerals, oil and gas sector of Ethiopia (Legal Office of the MoMPNG).*
- *Environmental due diligence and community development were presented by extractive companies operating in the Afar NRS.*
- *Principles, objectives and progresses of EITI implementation in Ethiopia were presented by the ENSC and EEITI IS.*

2. Benshangul-Gumuz National Regional State. This workshop was conducted in Assosa town from May 31 – June 7, 2015. A total of 213 participants drawn from Artisanal Mining Association, Extractive companies and staff of the Mining Bureau of the Regional State has taken part in this workshop. The members of the ENSC and EEITI IS have presented the objectives of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia and its progress to the participants. H.E. State Minister, Dr. Alemu Sime and Vice chairman of the ENSC has participated in this workshop.

The following issues were presented at the workshop.

- Legal framework of minerals, oil and gas of Ethiopia;
- Licensing process and Cadastre;
- Environment and community development issues in Mining sector of Ethiopia;
- Key characteristics of the mineral sector of Benshangul-Gumuz NRS: strengths and gaps;
- Principles, objectives and progresses of EITI implementation in Ethiopia; and
- The participation and roles of CSOs in the implementation of EITI.



H.E. State Minister Dr. Alemu Sime addressing the EEITI stakeholders' workshop in Assosa

3. Oromia National Regional State.

A total of 277 participants from all zones of the Oromia National Regional State and staff and higher official from the mining Bureau have participated in this workshop. The members of the ENSC and EEITI IS have presented the objectives of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia and its progress to the participants. The Workshop was held on July 12, 2015 in Adama town.



H.E. Motuma M. Head of the Oromia Bureau of Water, Mines and Energy holding a welcoming speech in

This workshop has resulted in the presentation of the following issues.

- Mineral marketing and its challenges;
- Principles, objectives and progresses of EITI implementation;
- Characteristics of mining sector of Oromia NRS; and
- Transparency in the mining sector;



EEITI Stakeholders 'workshop in Adama

4. Amhara National Regional State. A stakeholders' workshop was conducted from November 27 – 28, 2015 in Bahr Dar as part of the ENSC's awareness creation activities. A total of 313 participants drawn from staff of the Regional Mining Bureau,



H.E. State Minister Tewdros G/Egziabher welcoming the EEITI workshop participants in Bahr Dar

representatives of the Artisanal Miners and invited guests have taken part in this workshop. The members of ENSC and EEITI IS have presented the principles and objectives of EITI implementation and its progresses to the participants.

This workshop has resulted in the presentation of the following issues.

- Mineral marketing and its challenges;
- Principles, objectives and progresses of EITI implementation;
- Characteristics of mining sector of Amhara NRS; and
- Legal framework of mining sector of Ethiopia,



EEITI stakeholders' workshop in Bahr Dar

5. **SNNPR.** The ENSC and EEITI IS has conducted a workshop for its stakeholders from December 18 – 24, 2015 in Hawassa as part of its awareness creation activities. A total of 256 participants drawn from Regional Administration, Mining Bureau and staff of MoMPNG have taken part in the workshop. The members of ENSC and EEITI IS have presented the principles and objectives of EITI implementation and its progresses to the participants.



H.E. State Minister and vice chairman of ENSC Tewdros G/Egziabher addressing EEITI stakeholders' workshop in Hawassa

- 6. Tigray National Regional State.** An EEITI Stakeholders' workshop was held in Shire Town from April 20 – 21, 2016. A total of 285 participants drawn from Zones and Woredas have taken part in this workshop.

The following presentations were made during this workshop.

- Principles, objectives and progresses of EITI implementation Mineral marketing and its challenges;
- Legal framework of mining sector of Ethiopia ASM status;
- contributions to local livelihoods in Ethiopia; and
- Characteristics of mining sector of Amhara NRS.

- 7. Major and Common issues raised by different Stakeholders' during the Outreach program held in different regions/states;**

An outreach program was one of the major objectives to extend EEITI process among regional governments and administrative cities to create clear understanding on the natural resources governance through active participation from relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, numerous concerns, questions, suggestions and further clarification points were raised in each and every forums held. Some issues raised as a question and as a comment are stated below for brief understanding.

- How the absence of Mines office & man power at woreda level would be resolved?
- How the differences of the responsibilities between the Federal and regional mining sectors could be addressed in the sector?
- What is the legal ground to protect illegal miners;
- Does the NSC recognize that the awareness creation activities for the communities living in the Mining area are critical?;
- Some Extractive Companies are not working as per the assigned agreement, this also requires solution;
- Conducting such kind of program is seen to be problem solving. So this kind of program should be conducted at the presence of the local communities living around the mining sites on a continual basis particularly at the local level where different minerals are mined; Does the government is ready to do so?
- The issue of data management is seen to be poor at all levels. So the mechanism should be put in place to tackle this problem to develop national data base;
- Issues related to licensing and administrating ASM need to be free from bureaucracy and should be in the way that will attract and involve more youths;
- There should be a system which involves the security bodies in the prevention and control of illegal marketing of the minerals;
- The administrative bodies at different levels are not working recognizing that the sector is an engine for our country's development. Therefore, they have to act recognizing the contribution of the sector to our country's economy;
- What experiences do you have from the countries that have started implementing EITI earlier than our country?
- What is the big picture of EEITI in bringing our country to the middle income countries?
- There is high illegal mining and marketing of minerals in the different region. More specifically, there is illegal market channel around the areas where Opal is mined. But this illegal market has great impact on our revenue generation, creating employment opportunities and others. So how do we tackle this problem?
- The integration and coordination among stakeholders at the Federal & Regional level seems to be weak. How do we improve it?
- Most of the time we see that efforts are seen after the problems would exist. Why don't we work by forming synergy before the problem exists?
- Majority of the Miners (both Extractive Companies and ASMs) do not act environmentally friendly i.e. there is no much environmental protection activities ever done. So, what will be the way forward to reverse this issue and enable them act environmentally friendly?
- To enable the EEITI NSC have the necessary information on what is going on the ground up to the local areas, why don't we incorporate NSC members from the regions?
- What is the way forward to attract more investors on the mining of Opal?

- If all stakeholders of the sector are not ready to implement the legal frameworks, the sector would become the source of conflict instead of being the engine for the country's development. Do you have some sort of system to bind each other to do harmoniously?
- How much the government is ready to cover all the mining areas for such kind of awareness creation program where the mining activities are conducted and to make meaningful implementation a continual basis;
- There is an indication that we all haven't performed to our full potential in the sector. So, we all are expected to work more than ever to make the sector an engine for our country's development;
- Support and follow up from the region and zones to the woreda should also be improved for our success;
- Coordination among all stakeholders should be strengthened to effectively control illegal activities in the sector;
- The need for making the mineral potential of the country accessible on line for every one either foreign or local investors to attract them invest on the sector in our country;
- How do we practice all the legal provisions while Lack of infrastructures like roads for ASMs exists everywhere?
- ASMs particularly those who are involved in Gold mining are using traditional way of mining rather than scientific way which made them to lose much time and more energy; how do we resolve?
- Lack of skilled man power in the sector starting from the region to the woreda level;
- Absence of research center for the sector in the region; and
- Lack of transparency and openness on the marketing system at regional, zonal, woreda and association level.
- How far do we know the data of employment opportunities created in the sector?
- How do we fill the gap related to horizontal and vertical flow of data in the sector?
- How far are the Ethiopian delegations going to other countries work on the promotion of the sector?
- What is the way forward in putting clear direction to solve the identified challenges and gaps?
- How is the integration of EEITI with all of its stakeholders?
- How far are the local communities benefited from Tantalum factory through the employment opportunities?
- Who is responsible to undergo auditing on EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)? Can we really say that EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) is well monitored?
- How is the monitoring activity going on the usage of chemicals?
- Can we conclude that the environmental rehabilitation is well done?
- Most Artisanal and Small Scale Miners are not audited on a regular basis and do not share dividends to their members. What is planned to solve such kind of problems?
- How far are we ensuring transparency and accountability in the sector?

- What is planned to fill the capacity gaps of the experts at each level in the sector?
- Dalliance in the provision of compensation for those people who are made to leave their farm land resulted in serious problem. What is the reason for this dalliance?
- Mineral can be a curse or bless. Are we administering these resources in a way that understands this to make it bless?
- Establishing primary markets in the sector is seen to be vital in controlling mineral smuggling. So this should also be implemented.
- The weakness on the collection of revenues leads to the unfair distribution of resources. This indicates the necessity of collecting revenues by giving due attention to it and licenses should also be renewed if only if the licensee has executed his/her obligation as set in the law. Does this issue would be understood among all entities?
- Prior to the issuing of the licenses, the Federal licensing body should communicate with the concerned bodies of the local authorities. Is that makes sense?
- The overlap of Federal and the regional laws also requires to be solved. Is that not an issue for you?
- The weakness on the enforcement of laws both at the Federal and regional level should be improved. How we are going to implement it? Etc.

These and other deep concerns were forwarded by the participants understanding and recognizing that the natural resource management needs due attention from all stakeholders to realize that the community will benefit from the resource if and only if the management of the sector is improved. Apart from this, the ENSC was observed that the engagement and integration of relevant government at federal and regional organizations and non-government entities intervention to boost this economic sector implementation in a transparent and accountable manner is quite important. Additionally, ENSC noted that all the issues raised at different level will a sign of ringing a bell for all entities who have the responsibility to see internally on how the governance system toward the natural resources are working or not?

Giving an emphasis to the concerns raised by the stakeholders from government and non government entities, ENSC has planned to continually discuss with all relevant bodies to systematically address all the challenges that affect the implementation of EEITI implementation process. Of course, some of the efforts made by the National Bank of Ethiopia to resolve problems associated with mitigating Gold smuggling and some current arrangement started as preconditions to establish market center for miners around the Ming potential areas are some of the efforts resumed to adders concerns of our stakeholders.

8. **The Civil Society Organizations** have held a grand meeting on April 28, 2015 in Addis Ababa. The major milestone of this meeting was the establishment of a **General Assembly of the CSOs** for the implementation of EEITI.



Participants from different CSOs during the establishment of EEITI multi-stakeholder General Assembly of CSOs in Addis

- 9. Election of new members of CSO representatives in ENSC.** The CSOs have held a meeting on May 19, 2015 in Addis Ababa to elect new members of the ENSC. The refreshment program was successfully conducted.



Leader of the EEITI IS, Mr. MergaKenea introducing ENSC refreshment procedures as per EITI requirement



The election committee tallying the results of the ENSC refreshment



10. Production and distribution of EITI's promotion materials. The ENSC has made a giant step in promoting the implementation of EITI through awareness creation. To this end, it has spearheaded the production and distribution of promotion materials to its stakeholders and representatives of the general public and Government officials. These promotion materials are comprised of T-shirts of various types, caps and bags.



Objective 2: Establishment of disclosure and consultation mechanisms for extractive industries, relevant CSOs and Government Entities

A workshop was conducted on October 14, 2015 in Addis Ababa to discuss on the **template for the reconciliation** of data on payments and revenues of minerals, oil and gas from the Extractive companies with data from relevant Government Entities. Representatives drawn from the

Government Entities such as the ERCA, MoFEC, NBE and MoMPNG have participated in this workshop.

Objective 3: Widening the scope of EEITI process beyond reconciliation of payments and revenues provided by the companies with data received from the relevant Government bodies. This entails issues such as environment and social development, corporate social responsibility, contract and licensing, uses of geological data and Cadastre system and transparency in the extractive industries.

In its effort to extend its activities, the ENSC has embarked on commissioning various studies to enhance the understandings of mining operations. To this end, the following studies were undertaken during the current reporting period.

1. **Mining inventory of Ethiopia: mineral operations and its economic contribution.** The ENSC has commissioned the study of the Mining Inventory of Ethiopia. This study has assessed mining operations in the 9 regions of Ethiopia and has also included various details on economic contributions of mining sector, environment, extractive companies – local communities’ interactions, geological data and Cadastre. This study report has been published.
2. **Artisanal mining operation and its economic contribution.** This study has revealed the importance of this sector to support local livelihoods and its remarkable economic contributions to the national development effort. The study was conducted in in different regions of Ethiopia. The main objective of this study was to understand this sector for its inclusion in the EEITI process. This study report was published.
3. **Communication Strategy of EEITI.** The EEITI recognizes the importance of the free flow of information and public awareness with regard to payments and revenues from the extractive resources and their subsequent expenditure. This study has identified four hierarchical communication components. These are:
 - *Advocacy/awareness*
 - *Education*
 - *Insight and analysis*
 - *Reform and remediation*
4. **Engagement and participation of civil societies in EEITI process.** This study report has documented the experiences and level of engagements of the CSOs in the EEITI process over years, experiences and achievements. The establishment of the CSO constituency, participation in the development of the work plan of ENSC and conducted capacity building programs in the form of workshops. Generally, the engagement and participation of the CSOs in the EEITI process are tangible and remarkable over years.

Objective 4: Awareness creation at the grassroots level for license allocation process

As part of its effort to foster awareness of its stakeholders, the EEITI has presented an overview of license allocation procedures at its various workshops.

Objective 5: Fulfillment of the EITI requirements to achieve a compliance status for Ethiopia in three years

The ENSC has produced its first EEITI Report as part of the fulfillment of the requirements of EITI. A total of 35 extractive companies have provided data on payments and revenues from minerals, oil and gas.

Objective 6: Ensuring sound public debate on the results and details of the first EEITI Report



The ENSC has created a platform where the first EEITI Report was publically presented by the IA. The results of this report and the recommendations of the IA were discussed in details.

Following the detailed discussions on the results of the first EEITI Report, a press release was conducted on February 19, 2016 by the Chairman of the ENSC H.E. Minster Tolessa Shagi, H.E. State Minister Tewdros G/Egziabher, the members of the ENSC & staff from Ministry.

Objective 7: Ensuring effective implementation of EITI in Ethiopia

The ENSC has rigorously overseen the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. To this end, the ENSC has embarked on various activities.

1. Site visits to mining site

The members of the ENSC and staff of the EEITI IS have made a working visit to three mining sites from July 8 – 11, 2015. The main objective of this visit was to understanding the extent of mining operations and disseminates information about the progresses of EITI implementation in Ethiopia.

Pumice mining site. This mining site is located about 10 km from Bishoftu town, which is mainly used as raw materials for Muger Cement Factory.



ENSC visiting pumice mining site

Gold Mining site. The same team has visited MIDROC Gold's Lege Dembi mining site. Quarry sites, parts of the Sakaro underground mining area, processing plant and tailing dam were visited. At the same time, this team has also disseminated details of the progresses of EITI implementation in Ethiopia.



ENSC visiting LegeDembi MIDROC Gold Mining site

Tantalum mining site. This mining is located at about 400 km south of Addis Ababa. The team of ENSC and EEITI IS has undertaken a working visit to the Kenticha Tantalum Mining site to observe the extent of its operations and disseminate the details of the progresses of EITI implementation.

Abijata Soda Ash mining site. This mining site is located south of Addis Ababa in the main rift valley. The team of ENSC and EEITI has visited the processing unit, tunnels and its extent of operation. This team has also disseminated the details of the progresses of EITI implementation.

The ENSC has planned to visit Adola Gold mining site but held a discussion with the representative of the EI instead. Issues ranging from the operations of the company, its corporate social responsibility and the objectives, progresses and achievement of EEITI process were discussed in details.

2. Awareness creation activities

A team from the International EITI Secretariat including the Deputy Head has visited EEITI IS and held a short training for the ENSC on the details of the EITI Standard. There was a restructuring of the standard in the course of streamlining it with the supply chain of minerals, oil and gas. To this end, the members of the ENSC have discussed the contents of the new EITI Standard 2015 in groups and presented it.



ENSC discussing on the EITI Standard in groups

3. A team of the World Bank has undertaken a working visit to the EEITI IS to assess the progress of EITI implementation on February 10, 2016.

4. Regional experience sharing activities

Tanzania

A team of EEITI IS and the members of ENSC have undertaken experience sharing trip to Tanzania. The TEITI has presented details with regard to data collection on payments and revenues from minerals for the EITI Report. Similarly, the EEITI has presented the progress of EITI implementation in Ethiopia. The EEITI IS and ENSC has visited gemstones workshop in Arusha town and Tanzanite mining site, which is about 60 km away from the same town.

In addition to the discussion with the staff of TEITI and its chairman, the tem of ESC and EEITI IS have held discussions with various officials of the Tanzania Government.

- *Ministry of Minerals and Energy.*
- *Minerals Auditing Agency.*

Ghana

Two from the EEITI IS has participated in the regional workshop organized by the International EITI Secretariat from August 14 – 24, 2015 in Accra, Ghana. A total of 11

EITI implementing countries have participated in this experience sharing regional workshop.

Peru

The team of the ENSC comprising three CSO members and the EEITI IS which was led by the Minister has participated in the global EITI conference held from February 24 – 25, 2016 in Lima, Peru.

Democratic Republic of Congo

A regional meeting of the national EITI coordinators has been conducted from May 4 – 6, 2016 in Kinshasa, DRC. Issues such as validation, Beneficial Ownership, relationships between EITI implementing countries and Board members, and the commitment of EITI implementing countries to contribute to the fees of the International EITI Secretariat were discussed in details.

4. EEITI Activities conducted beyond the work plan

- i. **EEITI IS office infrastructure.** The infrastructure of the EEITI IS has been strengthened and fully capacitated. To this effect, the following items were procured.
- ii. **Legal Act of EEITI process & Internal governance.** The ENSC has commissioned a study to prepare EEITI legal Act. This study has been completed but pending further deliberation by the competent body of the Government to become operational.

5. Assessment of performance against EITI requirements

The new EITI Standard 2016 has refined the previous EITI requirements to clarify ambiguities and inconsistencies. These requirements were presented as conforming to the extractive industries value chain.

The ENSC has developed its activities that are clearly outlined in its work plan targeting to fulfill the requirements of EITI. The progresses of the EEITI in relation to each of the EITI requirements are provided below.

EITI Requirements	Progress
<p>1. Oversight by the multi-stakeholder group</p>	<p>The ENSC (MSG) has been extensively engaged in overseeing and following up the progresses of EITI implementation and has developed to do so over years. The following activities can be cited to illustrate the oversight of the EEITI process by the ENSC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and approved work plan for EEITI implementation process (EITI requirement 1.5). • Conducted regional workshops across the various National Regional States of Ethiopia and high ranking Government officials have taken part in all of them (EITI requirement 1.4). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Afar NRS. An outreach program was undertaken by

the ENSC to create awareness for the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. Participants (EI, CSOs, local people and Government Entities) from the zones and Woredas have taken part in this regional EEITI stakeholders' workshop.

- **Amhara NRS.** This workshop was organized to raise the awareness of the EEITI stakeholders with regard to EITI implementation. At the same time, the ENSC has distributed promotional materials (caps and T-shirts) to all of the participants.
- **Benshangul-Gumuz NRS.** EEITI stakeholders' workshop was organized by the ENSC and extensive outreach activities were conducted.
- **Oromia NRS.** A workshop was held where the chairman and vice-chairman of the ENSC has participated. An ENSC member has presented the core principles and objectives of implementing EITI in Ethiopia. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
- **Tigray NRS.** The ENSC has organized an awareness creation stakeholders' workshop and a large number of participants have taken part in this workshop
- Developed and approved Terms of Reference for hiring consultants to produce various EEITI documents. The following studies were commissioned by the ENSC during this reporting period.
 - Mining Inventory of Ethiopia
 - Artisanal Mining study
 - EEITI's Communications Strategy study
 - Documentation of Civil Society Organizations' engagement in the EITI process in Ethiopia
 - Preparation of EEITI report by an IA
 - Preparation of the current Annual Progress Report
 - Preparation of a simplified summary of EEITI documents in two languages (English and Amharic)
- Conducted a working visit to selected mining sites to foster the engagement of EI and other stakeholders for the effective EITI process in Ethiopia. The following visits were conducted by the ENSC (EITI requirement 1.1., 1.2 & 1.3).
 - Pumice mining site near Bishoftu Town.
 - Abijata Soda Ash Mining in the Rift Valley.
 - Gold Mining site at LegeDembi and Sakaro Underground Mining of MIDROC Gold.
 - Tantalum Mining site at Kenticha, southern Ethiopia
 - Held a discussion with a representative of Adola Gold Mining site with regard to the principles and

objectives of EEITI process (progresses and achievements)

- Reviewed and directed EEITI process through its quarterly meeting
- Assigned EEITI technical committee to assist the EEITI IS for all matters related to technical issues in the course of implementing EITI in Ethiopia. The Technical committee of the EEITI has usually met very frequently to deliberate on key issues pertaining to the EEITI process.
- Election of new members of ENSC
- Overseen the publication of various EEITI documents and spearheaded the production of promotional materials to create awareness of the EITI process in Ethiopia for its stakeholders and the general public.
- Held press briefings of the progresses and achievements of EEITI process
- Through its working visits and regional stakeholders' workshops, the ENSC has effectively engaged the Government, the EI and the CSOs.
- The ENSC has also commissioned the preparation of the Legal document that helps to guide EITI process in Ethiopia. This document has been prepared but pending deliberations by relevant body in the near future.
- The ENSC has approved the first EEITI report with its recommendations and working towards addressing the details of each recommendation to create an enabling environment for the next EEITI report.
- The ENSC has overseen the preparation of the EEITI website.

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<p>3. Legal and institutional framework, including allocation of</p>	<p>The following activities of the ENSC will elucidate its effort with regard to this EITI requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During its outreach programs to the regions and at federal level, the ENSC has always ensured the presentation of the

contracts and licenses

legal framework of mining sector in Ethiopia. This approach of the ENSC is believed to enable stakeholders to understand about the issuance of various stages of the contracts such as reconnaissance, exploration and mining development.

- Issues such as contract allocation and renewal will also be addressed during the outreach programs of the ENSC.
- The official website of the MoMPNG, where information concerning EEITI process is also hosted, provides information on the relevant legal framework (laws and regulations) and fiscal regime of extractive sector for a wider audience to conform to EITI requirement 2.1.
- There is an established system in the Ministry where license allocation procedures (EITI requirement 2.2), including requirements and regulation for license transfer are disclosed to mining companies. No deviations were recorded in the EITI report and the latter has provided details of the license allocation process for Petroleum and minerals.
- EEITI has published its first EEITI report where the IA has outlined key recommendations with regard to register of licenses (EITI requirement 2.3). Currently, EEITI has started to hold a database containing information on the license holders, geographic coordinates of most of the license areas, date of application and award and type of commodity produced
- All mining contracts were documented and stored at relevant competent authority (EITI requirement 2.4). The ENSC would assess and evaluate their public disclosure, which is usually aligning this with the legal provisions of Ethiopia.
- The ENSC has disclosed data on the Beneficial Ownership (EITI requirement 2.5) that bid for, operate or invest in the extractive assets and this information is included in the EEITI report Annex 4. In some case, the names of the Owner are communicated and included in the EEITI report.
- In view of the EITI requirement 2.5 and the provisions of the new EITI Standard 2016 which sets 1 January 2020 for the disclosure of Beneficial Ownership, the ENSC has planned to establish a Road map before 1st January 2017. Such an effort and a disclosure of Beneficial Ownership by the above mentioned date is usually governed by national regulations and EITI requirement 8.1 (Adaptation Implementation) may be opted for under exceptional circumstances.
- With regard to EITI requirement 2.6, the ENSC included

	<p>four SOEs participating in the EI for the scoping of the EEITI report but further assessment such as a disclosure of the level of ownership beyond the 5% equity was not assessed. A consolidated summary of the laws and regulations governing state participation in the EI was included in the EEITI report.</p>
<p>4. Exploration and production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploration activities in Ethiopia have been well-documented at Federal and Regional levels and can be accessed for a disclosure (EITI requirement 3.1). • All EI included in the EEITI report have disclosed the volume of their production volumes and values of production by commodity following the decision of the ENSC (EITI requirement 3.2). • Extractive Industries are required to disclose their commodities for export, which are usually segregated into values, types of commodity and country of destination (EITI requirement 3.3). This information has been included in the EEITI report.
<p>5. Revenue Collection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ENSC has determined material payments and revenues to be included in the EEITI report for the reconciliation (EITI requirement 4.1). All details with regard to this requirement were given in Appendix 7 of the EEITI report. • EITI requirement 4.2: Not applicable. • EITI requirement 4.3: Not application. But the ENSC requires companies to disclose infrastructure provisions and barter arrangement. • EITI requirement 4.4: Not applicable. • The ENSC has decided to include dividends and other payments of the SOEs in the reconciliation process as per EITI requirement 4.5. • The payments to the Regional Government are usually presumed to be immaterial but the ENSC has decided these to be included in the EEITI report (EITI requirement 4.6). • The ENSC has decided on the level of disaggregation and defined financial flow to be included in the EEITI report (EITI requirement 4.7). • The first EEITI report has been published within the time limit after Ethiopia was declared an EITI candidate country (EITI requirement 4.8). • The ENSC has planned to further enhance data quality and assurance (EITI requirement 4.9).
<p>6. Revenue allocation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing legal framework governs the budgeting process and MoFEC plays key roles. Other players, namely, OFGA and the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission play their role for the financial statement of the Federal

	<p>Government (EITI requirement 5.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget formula which is approved by the House of Federation determines the allocation of tax revenues to the Regional Government. The legal framework of Ethiopia explicitly indicates the ratios of Federal and Regional Governments with regard to royalties (60:40) and income tax (50:50). Therefore, the subnational revenue transfer is clearly flowed and included in the EEITI report (EITI requirement 5.2). • The houses Peoples’ Representative of Ethiopia approves the national budget and makes it open through the public call on media (EITI requirement 5.3).
<p>7. Social and economic spending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal framework stipulates that EI should participate in the local community development (mandatory social payment). Extractive Industries have also made social payments as a voluntary corporate social responsibility in the form of building basic infrastructure such as health, schools, market gardening and etc. The first EEITI report has included these details as disclosed by EI (EITI requirement 6.1). • The ENSC has selected Government Entities and SOEs to be included in the EEITI report and required them to disclose all quasi fiscal expenditure (EITI requirement 6.2). • The Government has disclosed the economic contribution of extractive resources for the EEITI reporting period. Their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was disclosed across the fiscal years to depict trends (EITI requirement 6.3).
<p>8. Outcomes and impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ENSC has published its first EEITI report and distributed these paper copies to its stakeholders. The report was openly presented for scrutiny by all stakeholders, including the mass media (EITI requirement 7.1). • The ENSC has planned to ensure data accessibility and currently working on producing a summary for all of its documents including the EEITI report (EITI requirement 7.2). • The ENSC has extensively deliberated on the observed discrepancies and the IA recommendations. It has decided to address these issues to pave a way for the next EETI Report (EITI requirement 7.3).

6. Overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to the recommendations from the reconciliation and validation, if any

The EEITI has published its first reconciliation report in February 2016. The ENSC has extensively deliberated on the scope of the report with regard to materiality and details of the reporting template. To this end, the ENSC has organized a workshop for further clarification and to ensure active engagement of its stakeholders. The IA has undertaken the reconciliation of the data payments and revenues from minerals, oil and gas provided by the EI with the data received from the relevant Government Entities. The data used to produce the EEITI report has been subjected to extensive scrutiny by the IA and the latter has identified 13 recommendations for further attentions by the ENSC. The table below presents the responses of the ENSC to the recommendations put forward by the IA and included in the EEITI report.

Recommendations by IA	Status/progress
<p>1.Reporting templates not adequately prepared by several stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Payments to be broken down by receipt number</i> • <i>Reports by EI need to include information on licenses, beneficial ownership, export details, infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements</i> • <i>EI need to declare material amounts</i> • <i>Awareness creation needed for the reporting EI to enhance data quality and completeness</i> 	<p>Given the fact that the ENSC is producing its first report, the ENSC has noted the shortcoming listed under this point. Recognizing the importance of including details such as receipt number of payment flows, disaggregated breakdown of licenses by companies, export details and Beneficial Ownership, the ENSC has started working to address these short coming through extensive and intensive awareness creation activities for EI and Government Entities including the MoMPNG. Action plan of the ENSC developed taking in to consideration the recommendations will be an important input for the second EEITI report.</p> <p>The ENSC has planned to undertake Beneficial Ownership study within a short period of time as part of its action plan, which is believed to be of a paramount importance to address part of this recommendation.</p>
<p>2.Reliability of the data reports/lack of assurance on reported data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Certification of the reporting templates of the EI by independent auditor and of the Government by Auditor General required to ensure the reliability of the data</i> • <i>Rigorous awareness creation workshop for all Entities for the next EEITI report</i> 	<p>The ENSC has organized a training workshop on October 14, 2015 for the reporting entities to understand the importance of adhering to the instructions for the reporting process. It is also obvious that data quality and reliability are key yardsticks for measuring country's level of transparency and accountability with regard to transactions related to its natural resources, namely, minerals, oil and gas.</p> <p>The ENSC has made notes of the shortcoming listed under this point by the IA and agreed to mitigate them through rigorous awareness creation programs</p>

	<p>to reach the required level of data reliability and quality.</p>
<p>3. License Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establish license register platform at the EEITI</i> • <i>Integrate the TIN number of the current license holders to use this number as a unique identifier of the companies</i> • <i>Regularly updating the Cadastre or license register at EEITI</i> 	<p>The ENSC has recently made a remarkable effort to compile license register of all EI operating in various regions of Ethiopia. Information on license type, license number, geographic coordinates, initial capital, and etc. were included for most of the EI in this register. However, there are limitations and some pertinent data are missing. But the ENSC has already noted these shortcomings and has planned to fill these gaps in a very short period of time.</p> <p>It is to be noted that the license register which is now under progress to be available at the EEITI IS was produced just after the preparation of the EEITI report. Currently, the license register, although with some gaps, is available and will be further refined for the second EEITI report.</p>
<p>4. Budget comprehensiveness and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Refinement of the budgeting process, i.e., indicate which extractive revenues (in cash or in-kind) are considered in the national budget</i> • <i>Consider whether the level of information for disclosure with regard to extractive revenues (disaggregated amount or more information)</i> 	<p>The budgeting process for a fiscal year need to reflect the total revenue streams from minerals, oil and gas as required by EITI Standard. To enable effective EITI implementation and fulfillment of the EITI requirements and ensure the smooth flow of information, the ENSC has rigorously interacted with the MoFEC. The latter has been also represented in the ENSC for the same purpose.</p> <p>The ENSC has recognized the importance of a disaggregated budgeting process including the total revenues from the extractive natural resources and will work with MoFEC to bridge the observed gaps.</p>
<p>5. Reporting deadlines not met by extractive companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Undertake effective awareness creation activities for the reporting Entities about the importance of the EITI reconciliation process and communicate these through mass media, website and etc.</i> • <i>Timing and planning of the reconciliation process to avoid short and pressured deadlines</i> 	<p>The ENSC has noted that the shortcomings and gaps listed under this recommendation of the IA have to do with the level of awareness of the reporting companies and ERCA of the roles of EITI implementation to foster sustainable natural resources governance and social development.</p> <p>The ENSC has planned to extensively engage reporting EI and relevant Government Entities to meet reporting deadline to ensure a timely execution of the activities related to the preparation of the next EEITI report.</p>
<p>6. Lack of EITI Database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acquisition of Database of EI and</i> 	<p>The ENSC has underway to produce a database for the EI operating in Ethiopia, but this report is</p>

<p><i>regular updating with relevant Government entities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New EI entering operation in Ethiopia should register at EEITI as part of the requirement for issuance of a License</i> • <i>A quarterly review of the EI database with Government Entities</i> • <i>Appointment of a focal person by the EI to facilitate communication and data acquisition by the IA</i> 	<p>compiled before the completion of process.</p> <p>The ENSC has established an effective and functional working relations with the federal and regional licensing entities and planned to address these recommendations of the IA.</p>
<p>7.Publication of statistics and information on the extractive industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acquisition of comprehensive mineral production data</i> • <i>Updating contextual information on EI on at least annual basis</i> • <i>MoMPNG to develop procedures and systems to collect and control production data declared by EI to ensure data reliability and completeness</i> • <i>Enhance the capacity of the MoMPNG to administer royalties and non-tax payments</i> 	<p>The ENSC has planned to produce a study report where contextual information of the activities of the EI, including issues such as reserves, regions, funds earned due to mineral revues to undertake specific programs across regions, and etc.</p> <p>The ENSC has also embarked on a preparation of the Mineral Inventory of Ethiopia (mainly focusing on large and small-scale EI), which has include information of economic contributions, production, contribution to regional revenues and etc. but this study has been submitted after the preparation of the EEITI report.</p> <p>To overcome and mitigate these observed limitations, the ENSC has started working to address the details of the activities identified and listed under this recommendation of the IA. The ENSC has also noted the need to consolidate its existing contact and working relationships with the responsible government and private organizations to improve data on production and export.</p>
<p>8.Unclear practical segregation of taxation and licensing powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Review tax administration through establishing information sharing system between the federal and regional governments</i> • <i>Avoid irregularities through allowing law enforcement with regard to federal and regional tax payment</i> • <i>Inconsistencies in collecting tax collection and licensing competence</i> 	<p>Fostering controls over EI revenues, transparency and traceability of income is vital for effective implementation of EITI. The ENSC has worked relentlessly with federal and regional governments with regard to the EITI requirements.</p> <p>The ENSC is working since the recommendations comes out by IA to undertake rigorous federal and regional awareness creation programs to address these observed limitations with regard to taxation and licensing responsibilities and powers for the federal and regional government Entities.</p>
<p>9.Lack of centralized reporting and payment system</p>	<p>The ENSC has extensively worked with both Federal and Regional Government Entities with a limited budget to scale-up awareness for the EITI</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lack of communication between federal and regional Government Entities with regard to the taxes paid at different levels influencing EITI scope</i> • <i>Develop a reporting system that allows the centralisation of information with regard to all extractive revenues, arrangements and state ownership at the Federal level</i> 	<p>requirements at all levels.</p> <p>It is apparent that there exist limitations. But the ENSC has noted the existence of very limited information sharing system between the Federal and Regional Government Entities but found that it needs improvements through extensive outreach programs. Issues listed under this recommendation of the IA will be addressed in the next EEITI report.</p>
<p>10.Weaknesses in the non-tax administration/Non-collection of payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhance tax administration and collection capacity at MoMPNG</i> • <i>Close follow-up of EI to pay free equity of the Government through enforcing the existing law to avoid a loss of Extractive revenues</i> 	<p>One of the core objectives of the EEITI is to ensure transparency in the Extractive sector of Ethiopia leading to sustainable economic development.</p> <p>The ENSC will strive to create awareness with regard to the possible strategies to avoid a loss of extractive revenues due to a weak tax administration and collection. To this end, the ENSC has planned to engage all relevant stakeholders to address this issue leading to a robust coordination and monitoring system among different authorities (MoMPNG, MoFEC and ERCA)</p>
<p>11.Weaknesses in the accounting records of MoMPNG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhance good accounting practice at MoMPNG</i> • <i>Maintain accounting records on a daily basis to ensure sound a delay in Bank reconciliation</i> 	<p>The ENSC has noted these reported discrepancies in relation to delays in the issuance of receipts to the EI after a payment transfer through Bank.</p> <p>The ENSC will organize a forum where this issue will be addressed for the next EEITI report.</p>
<p>12.Capacity building of Government Entities, the EITI Secretariat and Private Entities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reinforce the structure of EEITI</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Employment of a legal officer to follow up legal aspects of EITI process in Ethiopia</i> ○ <i>Statistic and data collection officer tasked mainly with updating EEITI database</i> ○ <i>Administrative assistant for record keeping and liaison</i> • <i>Holding rigorous training workshop prior to dispatching reporting template</i> 	<p>As Ethiopia is progressing to EITI complaint country, the work load in connection to the implementation of EEITI process in Ethiopia will increase accordingly. This development will certainly lead to a situation where the current human resources of the EEITI IS may not cope with addressing all aspects of the EITI requirements.</p> <p>The ENSC has noted this apparent limitations and the EEITI IS with the ENSC are working towards fully capacitating the EEITI IS to effectively discharge its responsibilities with regard to the EITI process in Ethiopia.</p>
<p>13.Communication enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The website of EEITI may benefit by</i> 	<p>The ENSC has noted this issue and will work in such a way that a portal is included in the website of the</p>

<i>including a portal for both English and Amharic languages</i>	EEITI to accommodate the details of this recommendation of the IA.
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7. Any specific strengths or weaknesses identified in the EITI process

7.1. Effort to strengthen EITI implementation

The following points could be cited as the strengths of the ENSC, EEITI IS and its stakeholders.

- Effective implementation of EITI in Ethiopia requires a systematic effort by the ENSC to interact with its stakeholders. To this end, the ENSC has recognized the importance of publishing studies on various aspects of the Extractive sector of Ethiopia and availing these for a wide range of audiences.
- The ENSC has long recognized the key roles of the Legal framework for its operation of steering Ethiopia to an EITI compliant country. This legal document was developed but pending deliberations by the competent Government body.
- The ENSC has a strong Regional/States links and has shown strong commitments to disseminate relevant information related to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. As part of this activity, it has organized numerous platforms to ensure the engagement of EI, CSOs and the Government.
- The ENSC has elected a technical Committee which deliberates on all technical issues pertaining to EEITI process. This committee meets very frequently to discuss issues related to EITI implementation and develop Terms of References to outsource various studies. This approach was found to be the strongest side of the ENSC to steer the EEITI process in a consolidated manner leading to tangible achievements.

7.2. Weaknesses

- The ENSC has developed its work plan for the reporting year and fully costed it. The Work plan contained a wide range of activities and the availability of funding is critical for their implementation. Budget is considered to be a major bottleneck that could limit the activities of ENSC in the course of EITI implementation.
- Currently, the EEITI IS is operating with very limited human resources. Given the bulk of work for the EITI implementation and the need to systematically update and maintain various data and information, an in depth assessment of options to enhance the human capital of the EEITI IS is of a priority. It is noted that there will be a bulk of activities which are forthcoming with validation and EITI complaint status to overwhelm the capacity its current staff. New recruitments of staff and feasible structuring are required to enable the EEITI IS to expedite its activities effectively and efficiently.

8. Total cost of implementation

The ENSC has developed, approved and fully costed its work plan according to the EITI requirement and shared among all entities committed to support EEITI. This work plan was deeply consulted ahead of distributing among all stakeholders and agreed to implement.

Activity	Work plan cost (Budget) – US Dollars	Overtun cost (US Dollars)	Contributors
Preparation of EEITI Annual Activity Report 2014	30,000.00		WB, UNDP, Gov` t
Preparation of the description of each revenue streams through rigorous assessments to enable the ENSC with regard to definitions of materiality and thresholds for reconciliation process	3,000.00		
Reconciliation of payments and revenues of minerals reported by companies with data from the Government and publication of EITI Report for 2013/2014	105,000.00		
Publication of different EEITI documents	10,000.00		
Holding regular (quarterly) meetings of the ENSC to deliberate on EEITI issues and oversee its implementation	10,000.00		
Conducting mining site visits by the ENSC	10,000.00		
Distributing EEITI promotional materials in various forms, e.g. caps, bags, T-shirts and etc.	20,000.00		
Promoting EEITI implementation via mass media such as TV, Radio Stations	10,000.00		
Outdoor advertising EEITI implementation by using posters, sign posts and banners at various sites	4,000.00		
Mainstreaming EEITI implementation and assessment of its impacts on natural resources governance ¹	185,000.00		
Providing consolidated achievements of EEITI implementation for Government officials	20,000.00		
Launching and disseminating the first EEITI Report to all stakeholders	70,000.00		
Regional experience sharing	40,000.00		
Motivating stakeholders' engagement in EEITI implementation through launching a website and preparation of documents such as Mining inventory, Artisanal study and CSO's activities	10,000.00		
Hire a consultant to produce a simplified version of EEITI documents	30,000.00		
Holding trainings and workshops to bridge capacity gaps of the Regional Bureaus of Mines with respect to legal and policy framework to effectively govern the extractive sector of Ethiopia	35,000.00		
Strengthening the capacity of the ENSC through trainings and visits to mining operation sites	55,000.00		
Recruitment of Procurement expert	10,000.00		
Recruitment of Financial expert	10,000.00		
Securing Financial provisions	30,000.00		
Total	667,000.00		

¹ This activity extends to the fourth quarter of 2017

9. Has this progress report been discussed beyond the MSG?

This Annual Progress Report has been discussed by a large group of stakeholders on June 27 2016 for comments and further suggestions.

Approved by ENSC: June 29, 2016.

Contact us

EITI Secretariat

Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas

Addis Ababa - Ethiopia

Tel: +251 6675583

Visit us on the web at

www.mom.gov.et

10. Details of membership of the MSG during the period (including details of the number of meetings held and attendance record)

Sr. No.	Name	Title	Organization	telephone	Email	ENSC Meetings								Total
						2015 Quarters				2016 Quarters				
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
	Leaders													
1	H.E. TolessaShagi	Minster & chairman of ENSC	Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas	+251 11 646 3357	Motitolessa@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
2	H.E. Mr. Tewdros G/Egizabher	State Minister & vice chairman of ENSC	Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas	251 11 646 3360	michealtewodros@gmail.com	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
B. Civil Society Organizations														
1	Mr. EyasuYimer	Board Chairman	Transparency Ethiopia	+251 911 685394	Tirat.ti@ethionet.et	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
2	Mrs. TsigeredaZewdu	Vice President	Ethiopian Youth Federation	+251 910 304157	ztsigereda@gmail.com	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
3	Mr. Anteneh Abraham	President	Ethiopian National Journalists Association	+251 911 403407	aababanto@gmail.com	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
4	Mr. MelakuTadesse	Team leader	Ethics and Membership Development, CRDA	+251 911 797100	melakut@crdaethiopia.org	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
5	Mr. KetemaFufa		Association for Development and Biodiversity (ADBC)	+251 929 901844	tKetfufa2001@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●	●			6
C: Extractive Industries														
1	Mr. Abraham Tadesse	Manager	Abraham Mining PLC	+251 911 224167	Mec22attn@gmail.com	●	●	●	●	●	●			6

2	Mr. Dessu Antawi	Chief Accountant	National Mining Corporation	+251 911 206473	dessuant@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●	●				6	
3	Mr. Henok Sefere	Head	Finance & Administration, MIDROC Gold	+251 911 207543	henok.s@gold.midroc-ceo	●						●				1
4	Mr. Akalu G/Meskel	Head	Procurement, Muger Cement	+251 911 207516		●					●					2
5	Mr. Habtu Hagos	Manager	Afar Salt PLC	+251 91123852 2	habtub@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●	●					6
D	Government															
1	Mr. Mulay Woldu	Director	MoFEC		mulaywel@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●	●					6
2	Mr. Abebe G/Michael	Advisor	Ethiopia Revenues and Customs Authority		abemkl@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●			●				5
3	Mr. Tadilo Chokol	Director	Office Auditor General	+251 911 684362	tadilo@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●	●					6
4	Mr. Berhe G/Sellasia	Senior Expert	Ministry of Mines, & petroleum		berhegsa@yahoo.com	●	●	●	●	●						5
5	Mr. Abebe Senbeta	Director	National Bank of Ethiopia	+251 911 227817	aababanto@gmail.com	●	●	●	●			●				5

11. Annexes

11.1. Annex I: 2015/2016 (2007/2008 EFY) progress

Activity	Date Conducted	Objectives
EEITI Stakeholders' workshop held in Semera, Afar NRS	April 17 – 30, 2015	Create awareness of all stakeholders of EEITI and the representatives of the general public with regard to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. It has also create a platform for the engagement of the Government, EI and the CSOs. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
EEITI Stakeholders' workshop held in Assosa, Benshangul-Gumuz NRS	May 31 – June 7, 2015	Create awareness of all stakeholders of EEITI and the representatives of the general public with regard to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. It has also created a platform for the engagement of the Government, EI and the CSOs. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
EEITI Stakeholders' workshop held in Adama, Oromia NRS	July 12, 2015	Create awareness of all stakeholders of EEITI and the representatives of the general public with regard to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. It has also created a platform for the engagement of the Government, EI and the CSOs. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
EEITI Stakeholders' workshop held in Bahr Dar, Amhara NRS	November 27 – 28, 2015	Create awareness of all stakeholders of EEITI and the representatives of the general public with regard to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. It has also create a platform for the engagement of the Government, EI and the CSOs. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
EEITI Stakeholders' workshop held in Hawassa, SNNPR	December 18 – 24, 2015	Create awareness of all stakeholders of EEITI and the representatives of the general public with regard to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. It has also create a platform for the engagement of the Government, EI and the CSOs. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
EEITI Stakeholders' workshop held in Shire, Tigray	April 20 – 21, 2016	Create awareness of all stakeholders of EEITI and the representatives of the general public with regard to the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia. It has

		also create a platform for the engagement of the Government, EI and the CSOs. A large number of participants have taken part in this workshop.
Meeting for the Establishment of the General Assembly of CSOs held in Addis Ababa	April 28, 2015	To ensure active participation of the CSOs in the EEITI process
Election of new representatives of the CSOs to serve in the ENSC held in Addis Ababa	May 19, 2015	To replace outgoing representatives of CSOs in ENSC with new ones to foster complete representation and enhance participation in the EEITI process
Production and distribution of EEITI promotion materials such as caps, T-shirt and bags	November 27 – 28, 2015; December 18 – 24, 2015; April 20 – 21, 2016	Awareness creation for all stakeholders with regard to EEITI implementation
Workshops of reporting entities to discuss on the details of the template for reconciliation process	October 14, 2015	Preparation of first EEITI report and ensure data quality for this purpose
Preparation of mining inventory study	November 2015	To understand the current mining operations and their economic contribution; to disseminate the findings to EEITI stakeholders
Preparation of artisanal mining operation document	November 2015	To understand the current artisanal mining operation and its economic contribution; to disseminate the findings to EEITI stakeholders
Communication Strategy	September 2015	To develop effective EEITI communication strategy in connection to EEITI process
A study on the engagement and participation of CSO in the EEITI process	December 2015	To document the level of participation of CSOs in the EEITI process
Preparation and Publication of the first EEITI report	November 2015; February 2016	Fulfillment of EITI requirements
Press conference on the first EEITI report	February 19, 2016	Ensure dissemination of the results and analyses of the EEITI report to a wider audience.
Working visits by the ENSC to Pumice mining site near Bishoftu Town	July 8 – 11, 2015	Enhance engagement of EI, CSOs and the Government in the EEITI process
Working visits by the ENSC to Abijata Soda Ash Factory in the Rift Valley	July 8 – 11, 2015	Enhance engagement of EI, CSOs and the Government in the EEITI process
Working visits by the ENSC to Lege Dembi and Sakaro underground Gold mining sites	July 8 – 11, 2015	Enhance engagement of EI, CSOs and the Government in the EEITI process
Working visits by the ENSC to Tantalum mining site at Kenticha, southern Ethiopia	July 8 – 11, 2015	Enhance engagement of EI, CSOs and the Government in the EEITI process

Discussion about the objectives, progresses and achievements of EEITI process with representatives of Adola Gold mining	July 8 – 11, 2015	Enhance engagement of EI, CSOs and the Government in the EEITI process
Training workshop for the members of ENSC by the international EITI Secretariat in Addis Ababa		Ensure effective implementation of EITI in Ethiopia
Visit by a team of The World Bank to assess progresses of the EEITI process	February 10, 2016	Ensure the fulfillment of the EITI requirements to prepare Ethiopia for validation process
Experience sharing visit to Tanzania by the members of ENSC		To acquire regional knowledge of the implementation of EITI
Participation in the Regional EITI workshop in Accra, Ghana by the ENSC	August 14 – 24, 2015	Experience sharing with 11 EITI implementing countries
Participation of the ENSC in the international EITI conference in Lima, Peru	February 24 – 25, 2016	Acquire full knowledge of the new EITI Standard and interact with EITI implementing countries
Participation in the regional meeting for EITI national coordinators in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo	May 4 – 6, 2016	Acquisition of experiences on Beneficial Ownership, validation and etc.
Preparation of a draft Legal Act to govern EEITI process	August 2015	To establish a legal framework to govern the operations of EEITI
Preparation of Annual Activity Report 2014	June 2015	To ensure the fulfillment of EITI requirements
Procurement of office infrastructure for EEITI IS	Sep.-December 2015	To enable the EEITI IS to expedite its responsibilities effectively and efficiently

11.2. Annex II: 2015/2016 (2007/2008 EFY) progress in the work plan, expected outcomes and status

Category of Activity	Activity	Objectives	Implementing agency	Indicators	Expected outcomes	Status
Objective 1: Creating open public dialogue for the disclosure of mining revenue						
1	Preparation of EEITI Annual Activity Report 2014	To enhance transparency and foster EEITI implementation	ENSC and EEITI IS	Published EEITI 2014 Annual Activity Report	Dissemination of the progresses of EEITI implementation effort	Achieved
2	Preparation of the description of each revenue streams through rigorous assessments to enable the ENSC with regard to definitions of materiality and thresholds for reconciliation process	To foster transparency and cultivate the culture of open dialogue that further increases the awareness of EEITI stakeholders and the public	ENSC and EEITI IS	Developed reporting template and enhanced awareness of the EEITI stakeholders	Transparency and well-informed EEITI stakeholders	Achieved
3	Publication of EITI Report for 2013/2014	To ensure transparency in mineral, oil and gas transactions and public awareness	ENSC and EEITI IS	Published EITI Report	Ensured EEITI implementation and public awareness with regard to payments due to minerals, oil and gas	Achieved
4	Reconciliation of payments and revenues of minerals reported by companies with data from the Government and publication of EITI Report for 2013/2014	To enhance documentation of mining related activities in Ethiopia to further enhance EEITI implementation	ENSC and EEITI IS	Different documents published	Enhanced understanding of activities related to mining in Ethiopia	Achieved
Objective 2: Rigorous follow-up of the implementation of EITI in Ethiopia						
1	Holding regular (quarterly) meetings of the ENSC to deliberate on EEITI issues and oversee its implementation	To oversee the implementation of EEITI	ENSC and EEITI IS	Number of meetings	Facilitated EITI implementation process and executed activities	Achieved
2	Conducting mining site visits by the ENSC	To create awareness for sustainable natural resources governance and the objectives of EITI implementation in Ethiopia	ENSC and EEITI IS	Number of visits conducted	Enhanced awareness and improved engagement of EEITI stakeholders	Achieved
Objective 3: Dissemination of information and promotional materials with regard to EEITI implementation						
1	Distributing EEITI promotional materials in various forms, e.g. caps, bags, T-shirts and etc.	To create awareness of the implementation of EEITI for the stakeholders and general public at large	ENSC and EEITI IS	EEITI promotion materials produced and distributed	Strengthened public awareness	Achieved

2	Promoting EEITI implementation via mass media such as TV, Radio Stations	To establish understandings of the purpose and objectives of implementing EITI in Ethiopia for the stakeholders and general public	ENSC and EEITI IS	Broadcasted audiovisual and text materials by the national mass media	Increased awareness of EEITI process and principles	To be arranged
3	Outdoor advertising EEITI implementation by using posters, sign posts and banners at various sites	To create awareness at the grassroots level	ENSC and EEITI IS	Published advertising materials	Enhanced awareness of the EEITI implementation	Achieved ²
4	Mainstreaming EEITI implementation and assessment of its impacts on natural resources governance	To strategically promote EEITI implementation through a publication of monthly fliers, panel discussions, social media and dissemination of EEITI documents	ENSC and EEITI IS	Published fliers, number of panel discussions and distributed EEITI documents ³	Increased awareness	Achieved
5	Providing consolidated achievements of EEITI implementation for Government officials	To foster commitments of the Government to implement EITI	ENSC and EEITI IS	Briefings and regular discussions	Established and regular communication with Government officials enhanced	Achieved
6	Launching and disseminating the first EEITI Report to all stakeholders	To ensure transparency in minerals, oil and gas transactions at the grassroots level	ENSC and EEITI IS	Undertaken dissemination activity	Contributed to transparency in payments associated to minerals, oil and gas	achieved
7	Regional experience sharing	To exchange experiences and learn from others about the implementation of EITI	ENSC and EEITI IS	Regional workshops and meetings	Enhanced EEITI implementation	Achieved
8	Motivating stakeholders' engagement in EEITI implementation through launching a website and preparation of documents such as Mining inventory, Artisanal study and CSO's activities	To create enabling environment for EEITI stakeholders to contribute meaningfully	ENSC and EEITI IS	Documents produced and website created	Improved understanding of EEITI implementation and mining sector	Achieved
9	Creating enabling environment at the grassroots level to access information with regard to mineral resources management and the efforts of the ENSC to achieving sustainability in this sector	To create awareness of all stakeholders in EEITI implementation principles and objectives through publishing a simplified summary of EEITI documents in the national language, i.e., Amharic	ENSC and EEITI IS	Produced simplified summary document in the national language	Improved understanding of the status of EEITI implementation by all stakeholders and the general public	Ongoing
Objective 4: Capacity building						
1	Holding trainings and	To enhance capacity	ENSC and	Number of	Capacitated	Achieved

² A poster depicting the various activities of EEITI has been prepared and displayed

³ EEITI documents have been distributed to various stakeholders

	workshops to bridge capacity gaps of the Regional Bureaus of Mines with respect to legal and policy framework to effectively govern the EI	building effort at national and regional levels for natural resources governance	EEITI IS	recorded trainings and workshops	regional mining Bureaus and improved understanding of EEITI implementation	
2	Strengthening the capacity of the ENSC through trainings and visits to mining operation sites	To foster an oversight of the implementation of EEITI by ENSC	ENSC and EEITI IS	Number of trainings and visits to mining operation sites	Improved EEITI implementation	Achieved
Objective 5: capacitating EEITI IS by employing additional staff						
1	Recruitment of Procurement expert	To strengthen project management	ENSC and EEITI IS	Employed expert	Strengthened procurement	Ongoing
2	Recruitment of Financial expert	To strengthen project management	ENSC and EEITI IS	Employed expert	Strengthened financial management	Ongoing
3	Securing Financial provisions	To facilitate the activities of ENSC and EEITI IS	ENSC and EEITI IS	Acquired funding	Ease of EEITI implementation	Achieved