



Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



# Ethiopia 2017 Voluntary National Review on SDGs

Government Commitments, National  
Ownership and Performance Trends



National Planning Commission

June 2017 Addis Ababa





# **Ethiopia 2017 Voluntary National Review on SDGs**

Government Commitments, National  
Ownership and Performance Trends

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	I
FOREWORD	II
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. REVIEW METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSES	3
<b>2.1 REVIEW METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.2 THE REVIEW PROCESSES</b>	<b>3</b>
3. POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	5
4. INTEGRATING THE SDGs WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS	6
5. INTEGRATING THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF THE SDGs	8
6. INTEGRATION OF THE SDGs INTO THE SECOND GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN (GTP II)	9
7. IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs	10
<b>7.1. PERFORMANCE OF THE SDGs IN GENERAL</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7.2. LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>7.3. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN THEME: ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND BRINGING ABOUT PROSPERITY:</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.4 DETAILED REVIEW OF THE SIX SDGs</b>	<b>16</b>
8. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs	31
9. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs	32
10. NEXT STEPS TO IMPLEMENT SDGs	33
11. MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW	34
<b>11.1 DATA, STATISTICS AND INDICATORS</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>11.2. MONITORING AND REVIEW METHODS UTILIZED</b>	<b>35</b>
12. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT	36
<b>12.1. GENERAL</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>12.2. PURPOSE, METHODS AND PROCESSES OF THE VNR</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>12.3. REVIEW FINDINGS</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>12.4. MAIN LESSONS AND CHALLENGES</b>	<b>41</b>
13. STATISTICS ANNEXES	43
<b>13.1. Annex 1. Performance Indicators on selected SDGs</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>13.2. Annex2. Performance of SDGs reviewed in detail</b>	<b>45</b>

## List of Acronyms

<b>AAAA</b>	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
<b>CAP</b>	Common African Position
<b>CRGE</b>	Climate--Resilient Green-Economy
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>CSA</b>	Central Statistics Agency
<b>DPs</b>	Development Partners
<b>EMA</b>	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
<b>FDRE</b>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GERD</b>	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
<b>GTP</b>	Growth and Transformation Plan
<b>HEWs</b>	Heath Extension Workers
<b>HoF</b>	House of Federation
<b>HICES</b>	Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey
<b>HLPF</b>	High Level Political Forum
<b>HoPR</b>	House of Peoples' Representatives
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MoFEC</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
<b>MSE</b>	Micro and Small Enterprises
<b>NPC</b>	National Planning Commission
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDPRP</b>	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UN-CT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UN-ECOSOC</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Council
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Reviews

## Foreword

This is Ethiopia's 2017 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on the selected six Sustainable Development Goals (i.e., Goals 1, 2,3,5,9 and 14). It was prepared in response to the invitation, in August 2016, which the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) extended to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) to participate in the 2017 VNR process. The Common Reporting Guidelines issued by the Secretary General of the United Nations were followed in the preparation of the VNR.

Ethiopia was one of 44 countries which presented the VNR 2017 report on the selected Sustainable Development Goals to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the SDGs in July 2017.

This 2017 VNR report serves two main purposes. First, it documents the process by which Ethiopia has prioritized, owned, and mainstreamed the selected SDGs into its Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), as well as reviewing the progress so far made in implementing them at the national and regional levels. Secondly, it sheds light on the preparation and approval process of the report, which was conducted in accordance with the required procedures.

Extensive consultations were carried out on the draft VNR report with all the relevant stakeholders, such as government institutions at both the federal, regional and city administration levels; representatives of the private sector; political parties; members of parliament; representatives of academic institutions; CSOs; and development

partners. The consultations with the stakeholders focused on five important areas, namely, (i) the rationale behind the 2017 VNR; (ii) data sources; (iii) methodologies and processes; (iv) content and presentation format; and (v) the timelines for the preparation and presentation of the VNR. Feedbacks received during this consultative process have greatly enriched the final VNR report. Finally, the report was endorsed by the Office of the Prime Minister of the FDRE before it was presented to the HLPF of the United Nations in New York.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) was the focal point for the VNR process in Ethiopia. It has spearheaded the preparation and final endorsement process of the report, including its planning, conceptualization, drafting, presentation to the various stakeholders, finalization of the report and its presentation to the HLF. This 2017 VNR report reflects Ethiopia's high level of commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is my hope that our experience, reflected in this report, in the mainstreaming and rolling out of the SDGs will provide useful lessons of experience for other countries.

**Getachew Adem**



**With the Rank of State Minister, Deputy  
Commissioner,**

**National Planning Commission**

## 1. Introduction

Ethiopia implemented the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), integrating them into its national development framework and registering remarkable achievements in the period 2000 to 2015. The MDGs were implemented through effective government leadership and coordination of all stakeholders in an organized and structured manner throughout the country. The integration of MDGs into the national development frameworks enabled full access to the national budget allocated and human capital deployed for the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the national development frameworks and avoided duplication of efforts. Ethiopia also had recent experience in evaluating and capturing best practices and identifying challenges because of the national review it conducted on the performance of the MDGs. Important lessons have been drawn at the national level, enabling Ethiopia to make significant contributions to the preparation of the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ethiopia has been pursuing pro-poor policies and implementing development plans and programmes within global development frameworks, such as the MDGs, the Brussels Programme of Action and its successor the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries. There have been considerable achievements in economic growth, social development and environmental management. This has helped amass replicable development experiences over the last decade and half. Informed by these experiences and having recognized future opportunities, the House of People's Representatives has endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with full national ownership. The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an integral part of the national development framework the Second Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). Accordingly, implementation of SDGs has been and is in progress in Ethiopia.

In response to an invitation from the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN-ECOSOC) to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) in August 2016 to engage in the 2017 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), the Government of the FDRE volunteered to prepare the 2017 VNR on SDGs, and undertook the review process by following the proposals for Common Reporting Guideline of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The 2017 VNR has two main purposes: (1) review of the process of national preparation for and implementation of the SDGs which has been undertaken in a manner reflecting the realities in the country and identifying strengths, gaps, challenges and opportunities in implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as part and parcel of GTP II; and (2) preparing and getting approval of the 2017 VNR report by the Council of Ministers of the FDRE and presenting the report at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the United Nations and receiving constructive feedback from Member Countries and other participants in the 2017 HLPF which might be used as input in effective implementation of the SDGs.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) of the FDRE, being responsible for coordinating and preparing the national development plan and monitoring and reviewing its implementation progress/performance, spearheaded the overall national coordination of the 2017 VNR. Accordingly, the NPC established the necessary groundwork before the actual conduct of the 2017 VNR and report preparation. This included preparation of a Concept Note and a Checklist to properly guide and coordinate the VNR process at the national level and conducting consultations on the Concept Note and the Checklist with representatives of the private sector, civil society organizations, and professional associations.

Consultations with government institutions for the 2017 VNR review were technical and focused on: (1) the rationale behind the 2017 VNR; (2) the data sources for the preparation of the 2017 VNR; (3) methodologies and major processes of the 2017 VNR; (4) the contents and presentation formats of the 2017 VNR report; and (5) the timeline for the submission and presentation of the 2017 VNR. The 2017 VNR at macro and sectoral levels was also coordinated by macro and sectoral federal Government institutions. The budget for the review processes has been approved by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC).

The NPC established a team of experts at national level to coordinate, support, and facilitate the process of the VNR. Similarly, federal Government executive organs were involved in the coordination and preparation of the 2017 VNR. The teams of experts established at sectoral levels conducted the VNR at sectoral level and submitted the compiled review report to the NPC. Subsequently, the NPC synthesized the draft 2017 VNR report. Consultations have been conducted

on the report at the federal, regional and city administration levels with representatives of all stakeholders. Important feedback obtained from the consultations has been used to enrich the draft 2017 VNR and the final draft of the report has been approved by the Government.

The 2017 VNR report has 13 sections including the introduction (Section 1). Section 2 presents the review methodologies and processes; Section 3 deals with policies and the enabling environment; Section 4 focuses on the integration of the SDGs with the national development frameworks; Section 5 discusses the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development; Section 6 outlines the performance of selected SDGs. Section 7 deals with the implementation of SDGs; Section 8 presents institutional mechanisms for implementing SDGs; Section 9 reports on means of implementation of SDGs; Section 10 highlights next steps to implement SDGs; Section 11 presents monitoring, reporting and review of SDGs; Section 12 presents a summary of the report, including strengths and challenges, and the final section shows statistical annexes.





## 2. REVIEW METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSES

### 2.1 REVIEW METHODOLOGY

The principal method used for the preparation of the 2017 VNR has been compiling and analysing official sample-survey/census data, and administrative data. Survey and census data and/or information were collected from the Central Statistics Agency (CSA), while administrative data and/or information were collected from other government executive organs. Efforts were also made to collect information at the national, regional and city administration levels through engagement with different stakeholders. The process of collection and compilation of inputs for the 2017 VNR includes assessing the national legal frameworks, the policy directions and other enabling environments, the institutional co-ordination mechanisms for implementation, and performance monitoring and evaluation. Care has been taken to avoid data disparities. The 2017 VNR report followed the proposal for voluntary common reporting guidelines of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Voluntary National Reviews at the HLPF.

Statistical data pertaining to the main theme of the 2017 VNR and the six SDGs selected for the 2017 in-depth review have been collected and utilized in the VNR. The six SDGs include: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development was also reviewed in association with each of the SDGs indicated above.

### 2.2 THE REVIEW PROCESSES

Preparatory and implementation processes for the 2017 SDGs VNR in Ethiopia have been assessed. Assessment of implementation of the MDGs served as the preparatory step for the 2017-SDGs-

VNR. The Common African Position (CAP) on the post-2015 Development Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were used as the bases to own the SDGs.

#### 2.2.1 CONTRIBUTION OF ETHIOPIA TO THE PREPARATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Six of the eight MDGs were successfully achieved in Ethiopia. The two goals not achieved were 1) Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women and 2) Goal 5: improve maternal health. Available data on the indicators of these two goals showed some progress but not enough to meet the targets. Although the Government, in cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders, made concerted efforts to achieve the goals, some traditional practices and misperceptions along with a paucity of critical infrastructure accounted for the failure to achieve these goals.

Because of its commendable achievements with the MDGs, Ethiopia was selected by the UN as one of the 50 pilot countries tasked to undertake wider national consultations and provide data for the preparation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ethiopia provided the required report after several review workshops on the performance evaluation of the MDGs at the federal and regional levels. Various surveys/census data obtained from the CSA and administrative data from line ministries and government agencies were used to compile the review report on MDGs performance which was submitted to the UN.

Ethiopia was also one of the ten African countries selected to form the High Level Committee for the preparation of the CAP on the post-2015 Development Agenda and accordingly Ethiopia has made substantive contribution. The CAP proposed the Structural Transformation for Inclusive and People Centred Development which was endorsed by the organizing committee. This proposal was one of the strategic pillars of the post-2015 African Development Agenda, which itself contributed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



### 2.2.2 OWNING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The FDRE accepted and approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the UN Member States meeting held in New York during 25-27 September 2015 (2015/16 to 2019/20). Subsequently, it integrated the SDGs into the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). All stakeholders (from diverse communities) either directly or through their representatives participated in awareness-raising and the purposes and principal goals of the SDGs-integrated GTP II. Stakeholders were involved at all levels.

The stakeholders from the regional states that participated in the process included representatives from pastoralist communities, youth associations, women's associations, the private sector, and academia. Stakeholders at the federal level comprised representatives from associations of the disabled, religious organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), higher education institutions, research institutions, professional associations, youth associations, women's associations, parliamentarians, the private sector, opposition political parties and development partners. The SDGs-integrated GTP II was subsequently endorsed by the Council of Ministers and then by the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR)

Regional states and city administrations have also prepared their own versions of the SDGs-integrated GTP II. Thus, the SDGs in Ethiopia have now been fully owned nationally and in the regions; this has been confirmed at three recently held conferences organized by the UN Country Team (UN-CT) in collaboration with the Government. Heads of Bureaus of the regional states and city administrations and representatives of CSOs participated in the conferences.

A high level of commitment to the SDGs on the part of the FDRE is thus evident. All development actors are implementing it in a coordinated way and the SDGs which are integrated into GTP II are now legally enforceable in Ethiopia, having been ratified by the HPR.

### 2.2.3 ENSURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SDGS BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS

The main coordination mechanism for the implementation of the SDGs has already been put in place at all levels. The "Public Wing" is one major institutional set up that every government executive organ will make use of the coordination and spearheading of the implementation of the SDGs. The Public Wing provides a platform for all stakeholders and government executive organs to participate in discussions pertaining to common developmental objectives. The stakeholders include the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, professional associations, women & youth associations, pastoral communities etc. Through the Public Wing the Government will evaluate quarterly development plan preparations and their implementation and performances; strengths and weaknesses will be identified; and subsequent plans reviewed and approved. By this means it is expected that effective participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the SDGs will be ensured.

**Development Partners (DPs)** are expected to engage in giving support in plan preparation, the monitoring of implementation performances via Technical Working Groups (TWGs) instituted in each sector and by participating in the annual evaluations of implementation performances. Development Partners are also expected to give feedback on performance evaluation and identification of priority and focal issues to be addressed at subsequent stages.

Throughout the SDGs implementation period, creating awareness among stakeholders and promoting their sense of ownership of the SDGs will remain a major task in the years ahead. To this end, the UN-CT in coordination with the Government, has organized workshops aimed at creating awareness and ownership of the SDGs among stakeholders at selected centres, including Bureau heads from all regions and city administrations and representatives of CSOs. Similar workshops will continue to be organized.



### 3. POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The Constitution of the FDRE is a manifestation of the covenant made among nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia. It aims at building a unified economic society. The constitution prescribes a decentralized government administrative system to be able to provide for direct participation by the broader citizenry (through devolution of sufficient powers to lower administrative levels) in the economic and social development of the country and in the building of a democratic system of government.

The general policy directives of the country derive from the Constitution; they allow equal participation of the people at all levels and ensure economic and social development and eradication of poverty and the building of democratic systems. While remaining under the national policy frameworks, regional states and city administrations are obliged to prepare and implement plans and programmes that reflect their local objective realities. Indeed, they have been discharging such responsibilities. The policies' principal goals are: forming a strong national economy and ensuring that the people remain beneficiaries of the economy and that poverty in all its manifestations is eradicated.

With the aim of achieving the status of a lower-middle-income<sup>1</sup> country, the Government of the FDRE has embarked upon an accelerated implementation of economic growth, infrastructure building, social development and the building of a democratic system. To this end, it has put in place essential institutional mechanisms along with the necessary human capital. These institutional mechanisms are facilitating the implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia.

As noted, Public Wings platforms governed by the "Charter of Citizens" have been formed under government executive organs, providing the enabling environment for the government organs to coordinate the discharge of their responsibilities along with the involvement of stakeholders. The Public Wings platforms will hold quarterly joint meetings to deliberate on a common agenda and make decisions. This has facilitated stakeholders' enhanced awareness and sense of ownership of the SDGs; it has also allowed close monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress of SDGs.

<sup>1</sup> According to the World Bank definition. For the current fiscal year (2018), the World Bank defines as lower-middle-income an economy with a GNI per capita of between US\$1,006 and US\$3,995. See: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.





## 4. INTEGRATING THE SDGs WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

Integration of the SDGs into the II was made possible by considering its principal aims; creating conducive conditions for macroeconomic stability; ensuring fast and sustained economic development; infrastructural development; human resources and technological capacity-building; and ensuring good governance and democratic systems building. Two more GTP periods will run concurrently with the SDGs plan period of 2016 to 2030, as well as GTP II; they are under preparation presently.

The FDRE appreciates the contribution that the SDGs can make to Ethiopia's aspirations to eradicate poverty and bring about prosperity for its people. SDGs have also a role to play in accelerating economic development, in infrastructure development, environmental development, the building of democratic systems, and in general in pursuing Ethiopia's renaissance journey.

The Government of the FDRE has identified ten national development priority areas in its current five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20), the first five-year phase of the SDGs' 15-year implementation period. These priority areas are aligned with the SDGs as shown below.

**Figure 1:** Integration of Ethiopia's National Development frameworks (priorities) and the SDGs

Ethiopia's National Development Priorities	Sustainable Development Goals
<p><b>1</b> Agricultural sector development continues to be the major source of accelerated economic growth and development</p>	
<p><b>2</b> Bring about concrete structural transformation through development of the manufacturing industry</p>	
<p><b>3</b> Increase efficiency and focus on the productivity, quality and competitiveness of the productive sectors to achieve high economic productivity.</p>	
<p><b>4</b> Focus on the imbalance of demand and supply by accelerating growth and correcting the imbalance in the macro economy.</p>	



Ethiopia's National Development Priorities		Sustainable Development Goals				
5	Implement the construction industry policy and strategy framework to be able to achieve developmental and successful project management.	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Figure 1: Integration of Ethiopia's National Development frameworks (Priorities) and the SDGs cont'd

Priority Development Areas of Ethiopia		Sustainable Development Goals					
6	Prioritize urban administration and management to bring about accelerated urbanization and structural change in a manner consistent with accelerated industrialization.	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	13 CLIMATE ACTION	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
7	Prioritize mobilization of domestic investors	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		
8	Prioritize the development of human resources, supported by technological capacity-building	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
		12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS				
9	Give priority to building a climate-resilient green economy	2 ZERO HUNGER	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
		13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		
10	Eliminate rent-seeking behaviours and ensure the predominance of a developmental frame of mind.	1 NO POVERTY	5 GENDER EQUALITY	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

The GTP II policy matrix<sup>2</sup> shows the direct and proxy indicators used to monitor performance of the SDGs. Seventy percent of the data used for performance monitoring indicators are from administrative data. The rest are sourced from the Central Statistics Agency's (CSA's) surveys/census data. Other reliable data sources are also accessed, and their data utilized. A study has recently been launched to identify indicators that are not applicable to Ethiopia.

<sup>2</sup> See FDRE (2016). Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20), Volume II, Policy Matrix. Addis Ababa: National Planning Commission, July 2016. Available from: <http://www.npc.gov.et/web/guest/gtp>.



## 5. INTEGRATING THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF THE SDGs

Chapter 10 of the Constitution of the FDRE outlines economic, social and environmental objectives. The national regional and sector policies and strategies that were prepared under the framework of the Constitution are compatible with the local objective realities at all levels. The three dimensions of the SDGs (economic, social and environmental) are aligned with national and regional strategies and the Climate-Resilient Green-Economy Strategy (CRGE-Strategy).

GTP II takes into consideration the national vision, sectoral policies, and the international and regional agreements that Ethiopia has made in the areas of post-2015 development agendas. For example, the Paris Climate Change international agreement has been ratified by the HoPR of the FDRE. In general, there is a demonstrated

commitment to integration of the SDGs into national development plans; but execution and implementation of the policy directives have faced some limitations due to capacity constraints.

There are developmental capacity gaps in all sectors and at all levels with respect both to executing and implementing national policies and the SDGs. Misperceptions among officials and implementing bodies, deficiency in their motivation and in their sense of ownership and in delivering efficient services are among the main challenges to be addressed. Efforts are being made across the nation to scrutinize the policies to ensure that they can be implemented at all levels and to identify and fill any policy gaps.



## 6. INTEGRATION OF THE SDGs INTO THE SECOND GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN (GTP II)

SDGs in Ethiopia are integrated into the national midterm plan (the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II)) and are being implemented across the nation as of fiscal year 2015/16. Progress has been registered on the implementation of the goals. Progresses in the performance of Goal 4, 6 and 7 are presented below and in the Annexes in Section 13:1 of this report.

**SDG 4: Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:** Primary enrolment increased from 39 percent in 2014/15 (male 40 percent and female 38 percent), to 49.9 percent in 2015/16 (male 50.8 female 48.3). This is a commendable performance, but there is a need to increase girls' access to education to reduce the disparity between male and female students. In 2014/15, the number of elementary schools (Grade 1 to 8), was 33,373, with net enrolment of 96.9 percent (male 100 percent and female 93.2 percent); net enrolment increased to 97.12 percent (male 100 percent and female 93.6 percent) in 2015/16. The gender parity index declined from 0.93 in 2014/15 to 0.91 in 2015/16.

In 2015/16, secondary level education (1<sup>st</sup> level: Grades 9 to 10) gross enrolment increased to 44.8 percent (male 46.2 percent and female 43.4 percent) from the 2014/15 rate of 39.8 percent (male 41.3 percent and female 38.4 percent). In 2015/16, secondary level preparatory education (2<sup>nd</sup> level: Grades 11 and 12) gross enrolment increased to 12.6 percent (male 13.4 percent and female 11.6) from the 2014/15 rate of 10.6 percent (male 11.3 percent and female 9.9 percent). Female participation was lower than male at both stages, suggesting the need for increased effort to bring up the rate of enrolment of female students.

In the field of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), about 304,139 total trainees graduated up to 2015/16, while 131,097 students were in training in 2015/16. An increase in the TVET enrolment rate should be encouraged to meet demand for TVET graduates. The number of undergraduate students enrolled in higher education increased from 729,028 (35 percent

female) in 2014/15 to 778,766 (34 percent female) in 2015/16.

**SDG-6: Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:** The development objectives of the water and sanitation sector comprise: ensuring a sustained supply of potable water and sustainable sanitation/sewerage disposal systems; and supplying water for use in industries and large irrigated agricultural development works and participatory watershed development as well as conservation to ensure sustained use of water resources. Rural potable water supply coverage increased from 59 percent in 2014/15 to 63.1 percent in 2015/16. The water systems reported are the "improved water systems/schemes." Urban piped potable water supply coverage increased from 51 percent in 2014/15 to 52.5 percent in 2015/16. The national (urban and rural total) potable water supply coverage increased from 58 percent in 2014/15 to 61 percent in 2015/16. Non-functional rural potable water supply schemes showed a marginal change from 11.2 percent in 2014/15 to 11 percent in 2015/16. Potable water supply and sanitation/sewerage coverage and their performance therefore need increased attention/focus.

**SDG-7: Ensuring access to affordable and reliable energy for all:** The objectives of energy infrastructure development comprise expanding electrical transmission lines and providing reliable and efficient energy supply and distribution. Energy development is growing and expanding. Power generation focuses on hydropower, geothermal energy, wind and solar power, which are all renewable energy sources. The country has managed to increase its electricity generation capacity to 4269.5 MW. Many power-generating development schemes are under construction every year. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) has reached 57 percent completion in 2016/17. Construction of power transmission lines increased from 14,065 km in 2014/15 to 15,137 km in 2015/16. Electricity supply coverage increased from 54.25 percent in 2014/15 to 56 percent in 2015/16.



## 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs

### 7.1. PERFORMANCE OF THE SDGs IN

#### GENERAL

#### INTEGRATION OF SDGs AND NATIONAL PLANS

The national and sectoral policies and strategies of the FDRE focus on eradication of poverty and implementation of development interventions that will offer returns satisfying nationwide demands/needs while ensuring inter-generational equity. The Climate-Change-Resilient Green-Economy strategy (CRGE-strategy) has been under implementation. The Paris Agreement on climate change has also been under implementation. A national policy and strategy on disaster prevention and management has been implemented across the nation.

The development policies of Ethiopia aim at benefiting people at all levels. As indicated in the rural development policies and strategies, Ethiopia's principal endowments are the country's vast land and human resources. Considering these, the policy directions note the need for accelerated and comprehensive economic growth, economic infrastructure development, social development and expediting the building of a democratic system in a manner that is centred on the development of its people. Implementation of the policies aims to ensure food security in the whole country and at every household level, to eradicate poverty in all its forms, to ensure gender equality, to withstand climate change and bring about prosperity.

To achieve the 2030 SDGs, national development priorities have been identified in GTP II which is the first five year-phase (2015/16-2019/20) of the long term national development plan (2015/16 to 2029/30) now under preparation. These include: (1) ensuring that the agriculture sector remains the mainstay of the nation's accelerated economic development; (2) expediting change in the economic structure by transforming manufacturing industry development; (3) enhancing the economy to its full economic capacity through increased focus on competitiveness, efficiency, productivity and quality; (4) correcting the imbalance between overall demand and supply; (5) fostering the development of the construction industry and project management capacity; (6) institutionalizing urban administration and

management compatible with accelerated urbanization, industrialization and structural change; (7) creating an enabling environment for the mobilization of domestic investors; (8) providing support to human resources development through building technological capacity; (9) building a climate-resilient green economy; and (10) eliminating rent-seeking behaviours and ensuring the predominance of a developmental frame of mind.

SDGs have clearly been integrated with the above mentioned national development priority areas as well as strategic pillars of GTP II. Their targets have also been integrated with the GTP II targets in the areas of macro-economy, economic sectors, infrastructure development, human resources development and technological capacity-building, developmental good-governance and the building of democratic systems, and in all cross-cutting issues such as environment management and others. The strategic pillars of GTP II include: (1) continuing accelerated growth; (2) aiming at the attainment of the full economic production capacity and fostering the productive forces, increasing efficiency, productivity, quality and competitiveness to sustain growth; (3) transforming domestic investors into competent promoters of development; (4) fostering the development of the construction sector; (5) administering and managing rapid urbanization in the country in order to harness its contribution to growth; (6) expediting the development of human resources and technological capacity; (7) improving the Government's implementation capacity and increasing the participation of the people in order to create democratic good governance; (8) bringing about the participation and competence of women and youth and ensuring they benefit from economic growth; and (9) building a climate-resilient green economy.

Following the UN declaration on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Government of the FDRE has been assertively working to increase national capacity to mobilize and effectively utilize domestic resources. Although tax revenue has been increasing in the last decade, the existing level of revenue collection remains low compared to the revenue-generating potential of the economy and the total demand for government expenditure. Thus, the Government placed a high emphasis in GTP





II on increasing domestic resource mobilization through: widening the tax base; strengthening and ensuring full implementation of the tax information administration system; enhancing taxpayers' education and communication; enforcing tax laws; and strengthening revenue and customs' institutional capacity. Accordingly, the Government has set a target in GTP II to increase tax revenue from 12.7 percent of GDP (Birr 165.3 billion) in 2014/15 to 17.2 percent of GDP (Birr 542.8 billion) in 2019/20. The overall domestic revenue (tax and non-tax) is projected to increase from Birr 199.6 billion in 2014/15 to Birr 620.6 billion in 2019/20. Ways to help meet the finance, technology and capacity needs for implementation of the SDGs are being devised through organized and coordinated engagement with international partners.

National, regional and global affairs pertaining to development, peace and security have been made part and parcel of the GTP II. The SDG-Integrated-GTP II commenced during the 2015/16 drought year. The drought constrained the budget allocated for the implementation of the SDGs. Nevertheless, through concerted efforts the drought was handled so that there were no deaths from starvation and the pace of implementation of the SDGs was not greatly affected. In the second year of the SDGs (2016/17) the drought worsened in the water-stressed areas of the country. The hazard posed by climate change did threaten the achievement of the SDGs by calling upon already tight resources. But the Government, capitalizing on its experience in responding to such situations through concerted efforts, good preparedness and effective responses, was reasonably well placed to maintain the pace of implementation of the SDG-integrated GTP II. Effective implementation of the national policy on disaster prevention and management also proved helpful in mobilizing resources and no human life was lost during the two consecutive drought years 2015/16 and 2016/17. These successes also demonstrated the increased economic resilience that Ethiopia has achieved over the last 15 years.

## 7.2. LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The Ethiopian economy grew at a remarkable annual average rate of 10.8 percent in the past thirteen years; per capita GDP increased from US\$377 in 2009/10 to US\$794 in 2015/16 and the national poverty headcount markedly declined from 44.2 percent in 1999/00 to 23.5 percent in 2015/16.<sup>3</sup> These commendable results were achieved through the implementation of three consecutive midterm development plans that are well aligned to the MDGs. The target in GTP II is to reduce the poverty level to 16.7 percent by end of 2019/20.

With respect to human resources development, the number of elementary schools (Grades 1 to 8) increased from 26,951 in 2009/10 to 33,373 in 2014/15; as noted above, net enrolment in elementary education increased from 82.1 percent in 2009/10 to 97.12 percent in 2015/16. The Government has adopted an Adult Education Strategy targeting a reduction of illiteracy by 95 percent, which is significant. Literacy in this connection refers to enabling those between 15 and 60 years of age to read, write, and do some arithmetic. According to CSA data, the number of illiterate adults was 20.4 million in 2011/12, falling to 8.4 million in 2014/15 (a 58.82 percent reduction). There were 6.9 million adults attending adult functional education in 2015/16, which should reduce adult illiteracy to 1.5 million. GTP II targeted eliminating illiteracy through organized and coordinated efforts. Meanwhile, national health access increased from 89.6 percent of the population in 2009/10 to 98 percent in 2015/16. "percent" National coverage of potable water supply assessed by the GTP II standard reached 61 percent (Annex1) by the end of 2015/16. Despite these improvements, according to the 2016 Human Development Report (HDR), the Human Development Index (HDI) of Ethiopia remained quite low, at 0.448 in 2015.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> NPC, National Income data.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Development Programme (2016), Human Development Report 2016, Human Development for Everyone. Available from: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016\\_human\\_development\\_report.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf).



**Poverty Tracking:** During the period of the MDGs, Ethiopia was successful in halving the poverty level and thus meeting most of the MDGs targets. Per report to the NPC 2015/6 poverty analysis report based on the CSA 2015/16 HICES and WMS study, the poverty level fell from 44.2 percent in 1999/2000 to 23.5 percent in 2015/16. An increased level of education has the positive impact of reducing the poverty level in both rural and urban settings. The risk of exposure to poverty in households where the family head was 30-64 years old was estimated at 33 per cent; for those where the head was above 65 years old it was 29 percent. Those with heads between 16 and 29 years have a 16 percent risk of exposure to poverty.

One of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals is to eliminate poverty. The Government of the FDRE, through implementing its SDGs-integrated GTP II, focuses on eliminating poverty by addressing the needs of the vulnerable: children; youths; women; the disabled, the elderly, and the poor. It addresses those who have poor access to quality social and economic infrastructure and districts and communities exposed to shortages of rain and food.

**Policy Directions:** Development policies focus on expeditiously bringing about broad and inclusive economic growth and on expanding social infrastructure, environmental health, elimination of poverty. The budget focuses on poverty reduction and on the sectors that encourage savings and investments; sources of finances are mainly government revenues. To this end, expanding the tax base, improving tax collection capacities, trade facilitation and increasing remittances are the goals. When compiling this 2017 VNR report, the SDGs theme of Leaving No One Behind was incorporated into each of the areas selected for the review with respect to policy directives, implementation mechanisms, lessons learned and challenges. In the following section financial inclusiveness, road safety and traffic management, children's welfare, and participatory monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs have been highlighted.

### 7.2.1. FINANCIAL INCLUSIVENESS

Financial inclusiveness is important for stabilizing the financial and monetary system, to transform mainly cash-based transactions into use of the regular banking system, to encourage and

support savings, to meet the demand for loans, to enable the growth of investments, to create employment, to increase incomes and ultimately to eradicate poverty.

### Policy Directions of Financial Inclusiveness:

The financial inclusiveness policy is centred on the country's principle of "developmental democracy" and its objectives include: (1) to become a lower-middle-income country by 2025; (2) to succeed in implementing the Rural Development Policy; (3) expediting the "Transformation and Renaissance Journey" in order to maintain inclusive rapid economic growth; (4) rolling out a modern, efficient, accessible financial system to all communities and peoples in the country. Strategies aim to strengthen various financial institutions, to ensure the supply of various appropriate financial products and services, to ensure availability of service centres in sufficient numbers, to roll out robust financial security systems for users and to increase the level of awareness and knowledge of financial services.

**Performance:** A National Financial Inclusiveness Strategy has been prepared; it analysed the level of inclusiveness achieved to date and was prepared based on the development. priority A National Financial Inclusiveness Council has also been established. There is an ongoing effort to modernize the financial system. Regarding increasing accessibility of financial services, 16 private banks and two government banks are operating. In 2015/16, 363 branches of private banks were opened and 131 branches of government banks. Overall, the number of bank branches nationwide increased from 3,187 in 2014/15 to 3,681 in 2015/16. This enabled the number of users per bank to decrease from 33,448 in 2014/15 to 28,932 in 2015/16.

Seventeen insurance firms, 35 micro finance institutions and five leasing companies are also operating across the country. In rural areas 18,000 Savings and Credit Cooperative Workers Associations were established. These have 11.8 million users. As of March 2016, their savings reached Birr 19.3 million; customers of the micro finance institutions have reached 11.4 million. This added up to 30.7 million saving accounts and indicates that there are now 68 saving accounts for every 100 adults.



## 7.2.2 CHILDREN'S RIGHT AND WELFARE

**Policy Direction:** The pursuit of enhanced rights and welfare, care and support for children is based on the following: (1) the nation's development policy and strategy; (2) international agreements on children's rights and welfare (3); the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and; (4) the proclamation for registration of vital events and the strategy for special needs education. These efforts have been based on cooperation and partnership with both national and international organizations.

**Performance:** Although women and children's affairs are cross-sectoral issues, the Government, considering that they need special attention, has opted to establish a national institution owning, leading and coordinating the affairs of women and children. Further, each sectoral department that specially assigned to own, coordinate and handle women and children's affairs is producing fruitful results.

Considerable results were achieved concerning the rights and welfare of children during the implementation of the MDGs. In the last 18 months, during SDG implementation, there have been several initiatives on children's right and welfare. The policy for children's rights and welfare has been prepared and approved by the Government. In the regional states, there has been an effort to roll out information systems for children's right and welfare. At the federal level a database for children's rights and welfare is being produced. Centres for the rehabilitation of children are being built; in the judiciary child-friendly courts are being established; institutionalizing children's affairs is a task given to all sectoral organizations and is under implementation.

Training platforms were created with respect to children's rights, security and welfare. Awareness-creation seminars and trainings were held for 21,860 sector officials on: children's rights and welfare; illegal facilitation child trafficking; on labour exploitation; on gender-related offences and on the proper raising of children. Training has also been given to 8,402 participants on the same topics for the Coalition of Children's Support and Care, the Executive Committee for Children's Right Convention, and for members of Children's

Parliaments and Associations. A further 461,552 people have been given training sessions on offences against and exploitation of children. With respect to increasing the participation of children in society and improving their livelihoods, 447,683 children received social support and care; 67,844 got guardian families; 945 children were adopted within the country; 63 were adopted abroad; 2,928 children benefitted from reintegration programmes and 45,808 children benefitted from special-needs educational support.

**Children's Parliament of Ethiopia:** The Government of the FDRE has issued various legal and policy frameworks to safeguard the rights and welfare of children and has signed the International Children's Rights Convention. The measures taken to increase the participation of children are encouraging. In this connection, different organizational forms and platforms to enable and support active and strengthened participation of children are being provided. In all communities across the nation, activities are being undertaken through children's parliaments and children's rights clubs.

**Objectives of the Children's Parliament:** The main objective of the Children's Parliament is to enable children to have their voices heard so that they can safeguard themselves and other children from environmental and family oppression, to enable them to raise petitions in an organized way on matters concerning them, to have discussions and advance their joint positions, to get their voices heard and their rights respected among their families, in society and at the various levels of government and in judicial bodies.

**Children's Parliament's Institutional Mechanism and Organization:** The children's parliament is organized into six standing committees (SCs). These are: 1) Standing Committee for safeguarding Children's Rights; 2) Standing Committee for Social Affairs; 3) Standing Committee for Environmental Conservation and Protection; 4) Standing Committee for Culture and Sports; 5) Standing Committee for Gender Affairs; and 6) Standing Committee for Ethics and Children's Education. The Children's Parliament is led by the Speaker of the Parliament; the Standing Committees each have a chairman, a secretary and two members. The standing committees are accountable to the speaker of the Children's



Parliament. The Children's Parliament has 8,428 members, of which 4,424 are girls.

#### **Main activities of the Children's Parliament**

**are:** 1) Giving support to vulnerable children by engaging in fund-raising programmes and performing activities pertaining to improvement of children's education, health care and environmental protection; 2) giving awareness-raising trainings on themes related to children's rights with respect to family, the environment, society and schools; and giving trainings and orientations on harmful traditional practices; and 3) joining hands with the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE) to foster the culture of saving and offering the opportunity to purchase bonds for the construction of the GERD.

#### **7.2.3 ROAD SAFETY AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

**Policy Directions:** Expanding the road infrastructure and improving traffic safety are critically important. To this end, expanding quality road infrastructure, building the capacity to prevent and reduce traffic accidents, preparing legal frameworks, and appropriate management of traffic accidents and casualties constitute the priority policy directions adopted. There has been a strong Government effort to enhance traffic management and to reduce loss of lives, injuries and damage to property by making use of information technology, building the capacities of professionals in state-of-the-art road transport systems and building a modern road transport system.

**Performance:** With respect to road infrastructure development the Government allocates considerable resources for road construction. To increase road accessibility, to monitor road safety and to improve economic and social services, the government has built express roads which have reduced traffic jams and accidents. The length of the all-weather-road network reached 113,067 km in 2015/16 compared with 48,793km in 2009/10.

A ten-year National Road Safety Action Plan has been prepared and is being implemented; a National Road Safety Council has been established by the Council of Ministers to oversee the implementation of the National Road Safety Action Plan. An amendment to the Proclamation for the Certification of Traffic worthiness of

Vehicles and Drivers has been produced and submitted to the Government for endorsement; trainings for road safety awareness creation are being given; awareness about traffic accidents has also been included in the school curriculum. Third party vehicle insurance has been made obligatory. The target is to reduce fatal traffic accidents to 27/10,000; currently fatal traffic accidents are quite high.

#### **7.2.4. PARTICIPATORY M&E SYSTEM OF THE SDGs**

One way of promulgating the principle of Leaving No One behind when implementing the SDGs is ensuring that the population are all aware of the SDGs and participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Accordingly, stakeholders participated in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and review of the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP: 2002/03 to 2004/05), the Plan for the Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (2005/06 to 2009/10) and through the first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I: 2010/11 to 2014/15).

Similarly, the private sector, civil society, government and non-government organizations (NGOs), members of parliament, and members of the opposition political parties through their representatives actively participated in the consultation organized by the Government on the performance report of GTP I and on GTP II. These stakeholders also participated in the review of the 2017 draft VNR through consultations held at national, regional and city administration levels. Relevant feedback from these consultations were incorporated into the present 2017 VNR report.

#### **7.3. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN THEME: ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND BRINGING ABOUT PROSPERITY:**

**Policy Directions of the Government:** The main objectives of the national development agenda are inclusive and rapid economic growth, development of infrastructure and the environment, and building of democratic systems to be able to eradicate poverty and bring about the prosperity. The year 2025 has been marked as the target year to attain the National Vision for Ethiopia to become a lower-



middle-income economy. People have benefited from successful development results in the last 15 years, during which time government policies, strategies, plans and programs have been implemented in a well-organized and coordinated manner. Unemployment has been reduced and achievements in education, health and infrastructure were considerable.

Much was done in poverty eradication and in unemployment reduction up to the end of 2014/15; but a lot remains to be accomplished. Women and youth unemployment is still very high, underscoring the need for continued efforts to accelerate inclusive economic growth in infrastructure and social developments.

**Methods of Implementation:** Consistent with the Ethiopian Constitution, the Government uses equitable wealth/resources distribution allocation systems for the implementation of development activities. The House of Federations (HoF) employs equitable allocation formulae to attain equitable wealth/resources allocation. The expenditure budget allocations prioritize investments that are expected to bring about capital formation. Seventy per cent of the total Government expenditure budget is allocated to finance five development sectors: education; health; agriculture; water and sanitation; and rural roads construction. Achievements thus far have been satisfactory

The Government has been endeavouring to expand investments and to raise finance from domestic sources to meet its priority targets. The vision to become a lower-middle-income economy by 2025, the determination to eradicate poverty and the continuation of the transformation and renaissance journey, all call for concerted efforts to pull domestic resources and expand investments.

Efforts to increase the volume of domestic savings and to spread a culture of saving have been made, including motivational and awareness-creation efforts. Efforts have included: (1) expanding financial institutions (increasing access to financial services); (2) strengthening the social security institutions in both the public and private sectors; (3) marketing bonds nationally and internationally to finance the construction of the GERD; (4) instituting and strengthening financial

instruments for special savings to finance housing construction and the procurement of machinery for investments; and (5) prioritizing the allocation of Government expenditures to finance capital formation.

**Gender Equality:** The Constitution of the FDRE, in Article 25, indicated that all persons are equal before the law. Article 35 of the Constitution states that women have the right to equality with men in engaging in all activities related to economic development, social development and the political sector. A Women's Policy and Strategy and Women's Development Package have been produced specially to ensure that these decrees are implemented. Legal backing providing support for affirmative actions for women has been formulated. Bodies have been created and staffed with a view to implementing the Women's Policy and Strategy and the Women's Development Package in development interventions. Women have been encouraged to participate in organized and coordinated ways in the economy, the social and political spheres all over the country. Similarly, a Youth Policy and Development Package has been prepared and the appropriate implementing agencies were set up to implement it. The unemployment rate among youth and women unemployment rate is higher than the national rate and it is hoped that implementation of GTP II will help to address this. The Government has allocated an additional Birr 10 billion revolving fund for job creation among youth during GTP II over and above the normal budget.

**Infrastructure:** Infrastructure (energy, roads, railways, irrigation systems, information technology) development has a critical role to play in expediting the implementation of economic, social and environmental development interventions. The private sector has a meaningful role to play in speeding up infrastructure development. Thus far, impressive results have been obtained in infrastructure development and it is hoped to continue this in future.

Capitalizing in particular on renewable energy sources, productive industries have lately been expanding across the country, organized in clusters and in industrial parks and benefiting from pollution-free electrical energy supplies.



This new initiative has accelerated transformation of the economy and industrialization and are expected to produce broader employment opportunities, thereby increasing individual income.

Ethiopia is endowed with enormous ground and surface water. The Ethiopian Water Management Policy, which is under implementation, aims to bring about optimal harnessing and utilization of the water resources of the country. A sustainable water ecosystem calls for well-coordinated economic, social and environmental developments and these are being implemented. Massive public mobilization has been made possible to engage in large scale water and soil conservation and watershed management. Remarkable results have been achieved by way of increasing forest coverage, reducing sediment transportation and deposits in large dams, preserving genetic diversity, replenishing surface water and recharging sub-surface/ground water etc. Increased potable water supply, small scale irrigation development, increasing agricultural productivity, improving food security and reducing poverty are among the results of these endeavours.

**Challenges:** As noted, severe drought occurred over broad regions of Ethiopia near the time of implementation of the GTP II (2014/15). The negative effect continued over the second year of the plan in water-stressed regions which belong to pastoralist communities. Loss of life was avoided thanks to a swift and effective Government response, but this challenge has posed considerable difficulties to implementation of GTP II and the SDGs.

Implementation-capacity gaps (perceptions, technical know-how, technology, finances, etc.) are considered serious challenges. The In-depth Renewal and Reform Movements recently conducted among the leadership and the management of public service personnel at various administrative levels are expected to correct any misperceptions and malpractices and to institute corrective measures to enhance civil service efficiency and effectiveness. Increasing the savings rate, coordinated and systematic tax-revenue collection and infrastructure development financing and ensuring international partnership are among the issues to be given priority attention.

## 7.4 DETAILED REVIEW OF THE SIX SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprises 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators. The 17 goals are:

- Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



**Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

**Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

With regard to the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs internationally, the July 29 2016 UN General Assembly resolution (A/RES/70/299) recommended eradication of poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world as the main theme of VNRs concerning SDG implementation in 2017. Accordingly, the six SDGs that are the focus of detailed VNRs in 2017 are (1) Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (2) Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (3) Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (4) Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5) Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (6) Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, while (7) Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development has been reviewed in the context of each of the previous six goals.

#### 7.4.1. GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

**Policy Directions of the Government:** The principal development agenda for Ethiopia is poverty eradication. The Government's policies, strategies, plans and programmes aim at ensuring broad-based and inclusive economic growth, social and infrastructure development, environmental development and building a democratic system. These ensure continuation of the Renaissance and Transformation Journey that the nation has already started.

Continuous efforts are being made:

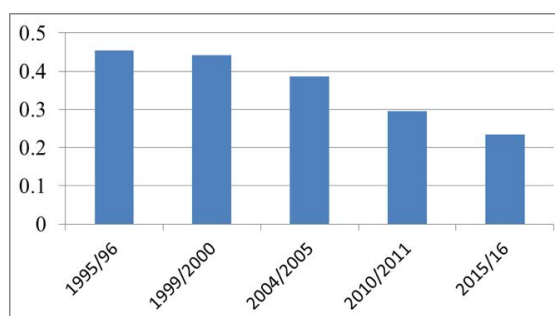
1. Ensuring the development of agriculture sector that still remains the principal source of economic growth.
2. Bringing about the expansion of the manufacturing industry through

encouraging private investments and coordinating investment.

3. Expanding small and medium enterprises.
4. Increasing efforts to conserve and develop natural resources.
5. Strengthening the implementation of the Government's development programmes.
6. Paving the way for the growth of smaller companies into larger ones.

Democratic institutions have also been strengthened to lay strong foundations for a sustainable and stable democratic system, to foster public participation and to bring about consensus around principal national issues.

**Performances:** For the last 15 years, economic growth has been fast. Social and infrastructure development has shown progress. Awareness-raising on the environment has been pursued and rural communities have successfully been deployed to soil and water conservation works, to works for the preservation of genetic diversity and on watershed management works. Results have been exemplary and served as a showcase for other countries. Agricultural productivity has risen, and food security has been ensured. GDP per capita has risen rapidly and the level of poverty has been reduced. In the six years (2010/11 to 2015/16), nominal GDP per capita showed an average annual increase of 13.4 per cent. In 2010/11 GDP per capita was US\$373; it increased to US\$794 2015/16. The CSA reported that poverty in Ethiopia has fallen from 44.2 percent in 1999/00, 38.7 percent in 2004/05, 29.6 percent in 2010/11 to 23.5 percent in 2015/16 and it is projected further to decline to 16.7 percent by the end of the GTP II period (2019/20).



Ethiopia's Progress towards Eradicating Poverty



Ethiopia's economy grew by 8 percent in real terms in 2015/16 against the target of 11.2 percent set for the fiscal year. Agriculture, industry and services grew by 2.3 percent, 20.6 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. This growth was rapid, broad-based and well above the annual average target of 7 percent set for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the 2030 Agenda to promote "sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" and about three times the average growth rate of about 2.5 percent registered by sub-Saharan African countries for the same period.<sup>5</sup> The rate of GDP growth registered during 2015/16 was remarkable against the backdrop of, a slowdown in the global economy and hence a decline in international prices of major commodities as well as the incidence of climate-change induced drought in most parts of the country.

Despite the impact of the drought that struck Ethiopia during 2015/16 and 2016/the 6-months' performance review report for the 2016/17 fiscal year projected real GDP growth of 11 percent.<sup>6</sup>

Over half of the Government expenditure budget is allocated for capital investments expected to stimulate capital accumulation; the allocation takes into consideration the need to balance the development of the regional states. The rest of the budget is spent on recurrent expenditures. Expenditure allocated to sectors pertaining to poverty eradication in the 2015/16 budget increased by 26.3 percent compared with that allocated in the previous fiscal year.

**Social Security and Protection:** Social security coverage has grown and embraces the elderly, the disabled, and other vulnerable groups. A five-year plan has been formulated to offer safety-net support to those unable to work. The number of planned beneficiaries between 2015/16 and 2019/20 is expected to be 1,113,676 rural and 115,120 urban totalling 1,228,796. The number of

the elderly, the disabled and the most vulnerable is estimated to be in the order of 886,000 by 2020, all of whom will be eligible for direct safety-net support.

Parallel to the safety-net programmes, social protection services have been offered to those vulnerable to social problems. These have been in the order of 584,849 in 2015/16 and 196,801 in the first six months of 2016/17 adding up to 781,650 (51 percent women) altogether. They received various social protection services (management and counselling, skills training, materials/equipment/utensils and financial support). The beneficiaries comprise 224,703 elderly people, 78,739 disabled, 20,367 homeless, 7,350 sex-workers, 7,655 beggars, 274,334 children and families, and 168,502 others.

**Physical Rehabilitation (for the Disabled):** In the last 18 months, physical rehabilitation services have been offered to 99,397 disabled people of whom 76,978 could now be productively engaged. The services included providing wheel-chairs (5,108), crutches (29,724), man-made body parts (13,847), repair services for crutches and manmade body parts (12,185), physiotherapy services for the disabled (13,274), writing machines for the blind (1,074) and white canes for the blind and the visually impaired (1,623). Physical rehabilitation centres have increased in number from 16 to 18 (the two newly built are near commissioning in Afar and Somali regions). Six more will be built in the remaining period of GTP II, distributed to enhance access for all.

Urban and rural unemployment has reduced as a result of endeavours made to alleviate poverty and maintain fast-paced economic growth. The findings of the CSA's National Labour Force Survey issued for 1998/9, 2004/05 and 2012/13 indicate progressive decreases in the unemployment rate from 8 per cent to 5 per cent to 4.5 per cent respectively. But urban unemployment of women and youth is disproportionately high. The Government has a policy directive to create urban employment and establish a food security agency and in selected towns to launch safety net programmes for employment generation and food security purposes. The intention is to address urban food insecurity and vulnerability in the short term and in the long run to improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty, and bring about

<sup>5</sup> World Bank Group (2016). Ethiopia 5th Economic update: Why so idle? Wages and Employment in a Crowded Labor Market. Available from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/463121480932724605/5th-Ethiopia-economic-update-why-so-idle-wages-and-employment-in-a-crowded-labor-market-draft-for-public-launch>.

<sup>6</sup> NPC (2017). Annual Progress Review on GTP II, unpublished draft.





self-employment opportunities. Birr 10 billion has been earmarked for this purpose in 2016/17 and all regional states and city administrations are now busy with preparatory arrangements and identifying the essential institutional forms and mechanisms.

In 2014/15, about 1,050,000 jobs were created and in the first half of 2015/16 about 595,000 citizens found jobs in various employment activities.

### **Implementation mechanisms for poverty**

**eradication:** As discussed, numerous mechanisms are in place that aim at alleviating poverty. These mechanisms include: (1) Building increased capacity to collect revenues; (2) Priority allocation of Government budget expenditures to sectors most pertinent to poverty alleviation; (3) Effecting an decentralized administrative system; (4) Coordinated and organized leadership by a developmental and democratic Government with high political commitment; (5) Selected interventions in the free-market economy in areas where markets have failed; and (6) Encouraging increased participation of the private sector in the economy.

GTP II envisaged allocation of 70 percent of the total budget for interventions that accelerate economic growth but more importantly to those sectors (health, education, clean water and sanitation, agriculture and rural roads) that have the greatest impact on poverty. This amounts to Birr 1.61 trillion of the total budget of Birr 2.3 trillion envisaged to be allocated for the whole of GTP II over the five-year period (2015/16 to 2019/20). This shows the high level of commitment the Government has made to implement the SDGs in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws of the country.

Revenue-collection is a critically important task for the Government. A target revenue-collection rate of 17.2 per cent of GDP was set for GTP II at target level of 17.2 percent of the GDP, covering 96 percent of the total budget of the GTP II (Birr 1.93 trillion of the Birr 2.01 trillion totals). Revenue collection has risen by 24.2 percent to Birr 231.8 billion for FY 2016/17 from the Birr 186.6 billion collected in FY 2015/16.

**Challenges:** As noted, drought in 2015/16 and 2016/17 necessitated the diversion of scarce resources in response. The drought affected the livestock resources and agricultural development in general. The world economy slowed down, hitting export revenues and further constraining resources. The effects of these events pose risks to the effort to eradicate poverty and the risks might linger.

**Lessons learned:** The lessons drawn in the efforts thus far taken to eradicate poverty from Ethiopia include: (1) The importance of Government policies centred on poverty; (2) The importance of a decentralized Government administration system has been decentralized (thereby enhancing access, participation, and addressing of local issues closely); (3) High levels of Government commitment and; (4) Mobilization of development in a coordinated and organized way based on awareness and national consensus on common/shared affairs.

### **7.4.2 GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

**Policy Directions of the Government:** The principal directions set in the Ethiopian Rural Development Policy and Strategy are: (1) Developing and utilizing the knowledge and skills of the country's human resources; (2) Effectively exploiting land resources; (3) Preparing and implementing an environment and ecosystem compatible Rural Development Package; (4) Promoting market-led agricultural development; (5) Improving the rural financial systems; (6) Encouraging the private sector to invest in agricultural development; (7) Expanding rural development; and (8) Strengthening other non-agricultural rural based economic activities.

**Performances:** The productivity of food crops in Ethiopia has been improving, assisted by trainings, research and the supply of agricultural extension services. Main food crops produced reached 270.3 million quintals in 2014/15, well over the national food self-sufficiency requirements. In 2019/20, the fifth year of the implementation period of the SDGs, the volume of main food-crops is planned to reach 406.32 million quintals.





Encouraging results were obtained in 2014/15 in improving the productivity of the agricultural sector, enhancing food security at communities and household levels, strengthening research in agriculture, expanding the agricultural extension services and increasing the supply of agricultural inputs. The supply of agricultural inputs in 2014/15 reached 752,282 metric tons of fertilizer and 2,203,541 quintals of improved seeds. In 2015/16, agricultural extension services given to the farming and pastoral communities reached 15,791,000 households.

The severe drought during 2015/16 caused a fall in the volume of main food-crops produced to 266.8 million quintals from the 270.3 million quintals produced in 2014/15. Meat production fell to 669 thousand tons from 1321 thousand tons in 2014/15. The volume of milk produced fell to 4466.7 million litres from 5304 litres in 2014/15. On the other hand, work aimed to improve and conserve the environment through mobilizing community efforts (physical and biological soil and water conservation work) reached 1.028 million ha.

Households suffering from chronic food insecurity have been made beneficiaries of programmes enabling them to build family assets and preparing them to graduate from the safety-net programme. Since 2006, the Government has rolled out the safety-net programmes along with family livelihood improvement systems from which 108,228 heads of households received

loans for family asset building. Furthermore, in relation to disaster prevention and preparedness and to generate rural employment, 105,300 metric tons of food crops were made available to chronically food insecure people.

### **Implementation mechanisms for establishing food security and ending hunger:**

Critically important are accelerating the transformation of the economic structure towards through implementing the agriculture-led industrial development policy, fully implementing the food security strategy and increasing the productivity of agriculture. Increased efforts in rural and urban employment generation and increasing reserve food and non-food stock are also ensuring food security.

It has been a major effort to build the capacities of the farming and pastoral communities in order to be able to make fundamental changes in the agriculture sector. Other activities and projects include agricultural research, crops and livestock husbandry, supply of agricultural inputs and financial loans, marketing of agricultural products, supply of education, potable water, road infrastructure, telephone services and electric power. Small scale irrigated agriculture is expanding. In 2015/16, 15 million members of the farming and pastoral communities were served by agricultural extension services. Sustainable natural resources management systems are used and the private sector has been encouraged to invest in agro-ecology compatible agriculture.

**Challenges:** As mentioned, climate-change-caused drought that occurred in 2015/16 and 2016/17 has had a severe adverse impact on the agricultural sector in particular. In 2014/15 10.2 million people were affected by drought while in 2016/17 the drought lingered but the number affected fell to 5.2 million. The national target set for the volume of agricultural products was underperformed by 5.9 per cent in 2015/16, reducing GDP growth by 3.2 per cent. Livestock resources were severely affected. by the drought.

**Lessons learned:** The lessons drawn include: (1) The importance of the implementation of the agriculture-led industrial development policy; (2) The importance of availability and implementation of the food security strategy; (3) The value of the ability to deploy massive human



resources and exploit massive land resources; (4) The role of implementing rural and agricultural centred development activities; (5) The impact of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management; and (6) The ability to mobilize sufficient domestic resources to respond effectively to the drought meant that there was no loss of human life.

### 7.4.3. GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

**Policy Directions of the Government:** The Constitution of the FDRE, Article 90, Sub-article 1, says “to the extent the country’s resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security.” Article 41, Sub-article 4 decreed “the State has the obligation to allocate ever increasing resources to provide to the public health, education and other social services.”

Government policies, strategies, and programmes derive from the Constitution. Health policies, strategies and programmes are basically preventive and address the anticipated and present health issues and problems in the country. The main objective of the National Health Policy is to ensure all citizens of the country have easy access to basic health services. To realize these objectives, expanding health infrastructure and improving the human capital in the health sector are particularly important. A health extension programme has been implemented in rural and urban areas, implemented by 38,000 trained health extension workers (HEWs). Health sector development activities, reaching all communities and aiming at providing basic health care services are under implementation.

**Performances:** By establishing health institutions, providing training for and deploying health workers, health service coverage reached 98 per cent in 2015/16. Maternal and children’s health have improved considerably. The incidence

and spread of communicable diseases have been reduced.

**Reducing maternal mortality:** Reducing maternal mortality was one of the MDGs and much has been achieved already. At the end of 2014/15, the maternal mortality had fallen to 420/100,000. With the support of health development workers and through providing prenatal, neo-natal and post-natal care, maternal health improved. In 2015/16, maternal mortality reduced to 412/100,000. The coverage rate provided by trained midwives, labour and delivery-care coverage rate increased from 60 per cent in 2014/15 to 72.7 per cent in 2015/16.

Reduction of maternal mortality may be attributed to: society becoming increasingly aware of the benefits of maternal care; awareness-creation services provided by the Government and NGOs; and the increased accessibility of ambulance and health services. An improved Manual for Health Sector Gender Issues has been prepared using some study outputs and issued. It is envisaged that the 2030 SDG target for maternal mortality— 199/100,000—is achievable.

### Performances of Health Care Services and Nutrition:

**Nutrition:** Under-five child mortality increased from 64/1000 in 2014/15 to 67/1000 in 2015/16. This suggests the need for corrective measures. Infant mortality increased from 28/1000 in 2014/15 to 29/1000 in 2015/16. Stunting of children under 5 years of age decreased from 40 per cent in 2014/15 to 38.4 per cent in 2015/16. Wasting of children under 5 years of age increased from 9 per cent in 2014/15 to 9.9 per cent in 2015/16, suggesting the need for corrective measures. Infant mortality is exacerbated partly by lack of coordination among infant health care institutions and shortages of nutrition for infants.

**The Sekota Agreement,** signed in July 2015, set a goal of eliminating stunting of infants under 2 years of age by 2030 and to this end a 1,000 days Nutrition Service Programme was launched from October 2016 across the nation.



Ethiopia Health Access

### Prevention and control of communicable diseases:

HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis are the main communicable diseases. The Government has made concerted efforts to prevent and control these communicable diseases and has achieved results. Activities involved included health sector capacity-building, awareness-creation, pooling of resources, setting institutional and coordination mechanisms, incorporating HIV/AIDS in the plans and programmes of various sectors plans and monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.

**HIV/AIDS:** The number of patients newly contracting HIV has fallen considerably. To eliminate HIV incidence, the Government has arranged for up to 10 million people to get tested for HIV and for those who test positive to receive antiretroviral drug treatment. Those tested negatives are consulted about the essential preventive care they should adopt.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** According to the 2017 Global Tuberculosis Report published by the WHO<sup>7</sup> Ethiopia has achieved international goals set to prevent and control the spread of the disease. The Ethiopian Health Sector Performance Report of 2015/16 noted that the TB detection rate has

reached 61.3 per cent. Patients that received and completed treatment in 2015/16 reached 92 per cent. These commendable performances are attributed to the implementation of the Community TB Detection Programme, to the implementation of Synchronized TB-HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control and the expansion of services for the supply of antiretroviral drugs free of charge.

**Malaria:** Malaria has been a serious threat to most the people of Ethiopia. Nevertheless, the Government has managed to achieve impressive results in implementing well-coordinated and organized prevention and control programmes. The malaria incidence fell from 22/1000 in 2014/15 to 21/1000 in 2015/16. Control and prevention of the malaria mosquito involved the extensive use of chemical-treated mosquito nets and complete coverage of mosquito insecticide spray in the communities (households). In addition, efforts have been made to prevent and control non-communicable diseases (heart cases, cancer, diabetics, etc.) systematically by incorporating them into the plans of other development sectors. Specialized centres for treating heart cases and cancerous diseases have been opened and health care services in these areas are expanding.

**Teenaged fertility:** The fertility rate among teenagers has recently been controlled at 12/1,000 through educational efforts, which will continue. Implementation of the preventive health care policy has been made possible largely due to support obtained from development partners, in particular for research and basic health services.

**Implementation mechanisms for ensuring a healthy life and well-being:** Implementing laws, policies, programmes and projects are critical to ensure health and well-being. The health sector system, in coordination with development partners, engages society at large with full sense of ownership of the health services, builds capacities at all levels, disseminates the results of studies and research and provides higher educational institutes with technological capacities. Further health sector endeavours include completing the full implementation of the second phase of Health

<sup>7</sup> See: [http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global\\_report/en/](http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/).



Extension Services, harmonizing basic health care services and hospital services, encouraging the private sector to engage in health sector services and supporting the expansion of the rather neglected traditional medical services. Domestic resources are being pooled to finance schemes for satisfactory public health services by increasing the allocation of resources and through utilizing donor support efficiently and effectively. Concerted efforts are being made in this regard.

**Challenges:** The health sector has been affected by the incidence of epidemics and by climate-change caused drought and flood. Health sector services were also over-stretched because a robust system has not been put in place to prevent transboundary health problems spreading from across the border with an increasing number of immigrants. The quality of health services is also compromised in by the desire to spread coverage/accessibility.

**Lessons Learned:** The National Health Extension Programme, in operation since 2010/11, has been remarkably successful in preventing and controlling health problems. The programme covered mainly family health, hygiene and sanitation, environmental health and health education. As noted, nearly 40,000 health extension workers have been trained and deployed to implement the programme. A voluntary women's "Health Army" was organized and deployed on health services. In this regard, 439,497 Women's Health Teams each team with five members, numbering 2,125,190 in all were organized, enabling the improvement of critical and basic maternal and infant health care services.

#### 7.4.4. GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

**Policy Directions of the Government:** Article 25 of the Constitution of the FDRE states that all persons are equal before the law. Article 35 elaborated "Women have equal rights with men in all economic, social and political activities." A Women Policy and Development Package has been prepared based on these articles of the Constitution. Institutional mechanisms and the implementation of the Women Policy and Development Package have been rolled

out across the nation. The main objective of the Women Policy is creating an enabling environment for women to participate at all levels in economic, social, and political activities.

The national and sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes have provisions for the promoting the rights and benefits of women. Fostering the participation of women and youth are principal undertakings envisaged in the SDGs. Creating strong women and youth organizations and involving them in national development interventions and in the building of a democratic system through coordination with Government organs will remain major undertakings. National development plans have embraced the women and youth agenda and their implementation is being monitored. Measures that need to be taken to reduce maternal and infant mortality include family planning, pre-natal and post-natal health care services, maternal delivery services in health institutions, awareness-creation around nutrition, health care and the impact of climate change, services for detecting breast and uterine cancers (cancer of the womb). Regional states including the federal state will work together to create a database to improve data management activities and enhance social services for infants.

**Performances:** Policies and development packages for both women and youth<sup>8</sup> have already been produced and are being implemented. The youth policy under implementation gives priority to women and provides for youth to benefit from, and to participate in democracy and good governance. It also provides for youth to organize to ensure their rights are observed and to build their capacity through education and various professional/skill trainings. In the last two years, there have been various development interventions to improve women's economic position; rural women have been supported to enable them to get employed in various sectors and have been provided with title deeds for land. Ethiopia's Women Policy and Development Package was prepared and approved by the Government in March 2017. The aim this strategy is to ensure coordinated and

<sup>8</sup> Youth are defined as being 15-19 years of age inclusive.



organized mobilization, effective participation and adequate benefit of Ethiopian women in the national development process at different levels of Government administration.



*Ethiopia Rural Agricultural Extension*

Women have received trainings in various agricultural skills and made aware of benefits of engaging in agriculture. In 2015/16, 4,324,000 women benefited from agricultural activities such as backyard vegetable farming, poultry, bee-keeping, cattle fattening, etc.) and 895,188 women accessed irrigated agriculture. In the same year, 9,520,763 women participated in watershed development works and 89.8 thousand youths were deployed farming rehabilitated fertile lands. In 2015/16, 1,371,062 women farmers (from female-headed households and from those living with their husbands) and 218,000 female-headed households from pastoral communities benefited from agricultural extension services; potable water supply reached 2,568,920 women. In the first 6 months of 2016/17, 2,487,951 rural women were deployed to farming works and 923,226 women were deployed to non-farming works/ services. In 2015/16, second level land-title-deeds were issued to 276,000 women jointly with their husbands and to 61.7 thousand single-women. In 2016/17 second level land-title-deeds were issued to 432,011 women jointly with their husbands and to 71,169 single women.

In 2015/16 capacity-building trainings and support were delivered to women in the industry

sector; about 99,833 micro and small businesses owned by women transitioned to become the medium-sized enterprises levels and 755,942 women established micro and small business enterprises. In the first six months of 2016/17, about 57,431 women received facilities and spaces for marketing their products. In 2015/16, 883,421 women received time and energy saving implements. In the first six months of 2016/17, 563,765 women received solar lamps and became beneficiaries of biogas energy. About 7,629,320 women saved Birr 2.9 billion in 2015/16. In the same fiscal year, 1.8 million women were provided with loan services. In the first six months of 2016/17, 1,222,097 women saved Birr 1,046,852,489 and 1,073,833 women benefited from short and long-term loans, mainly from revolving funds.

The Government is constructing urban houses to alleviate housing problems. Thirty percent of the urban condominiums are to be allocated for women; the remaining 70 per cent are being distributed to men and women via lottery draws. Women are beneficiaries of social services (education, health) services. In 2015/16, about 5,529,128 people were introduced to adult education and 2,325,821 women benefited from functional adult education programmes.

The political participation of women in Ethiopia is growing. About 38.7 percent of members of the HPR are women. At lower levels, 50 percent of the representatives are women. In the regional states, women's participation in the regional-HPRs has reached 48 percent. Representatives of women's organizations can use Government-arranged platforms and Government councils to voice their concerns/issues and opinions. A policy of favouring women to improve their skills, competency and participation in federal Government institutions where employment, promotions and job allocations require merit points, has been formulated, as per the federal Public Service Proclamation no. 515/99 in Article 13/3. Gender inclusiveness is assured; plans of civil service organizations are to be prepared in a manner that assures that women and youth benefit from them.

**Implementation mechanisms to ensure gender equality:** Major implementation strategies to further gender equality include elimination of harmful traditional practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and childhood marriage. Girls have the right to get admission to any educational institution of their choice at all levels, regulations that are biased against women are being repealed and replaced by rules and regulations that promote benefits for women and traditional anti-women perceptions are being removed progressively.

An office for guiding and implementing women's affairs has been established at ministerial rank. Work related to women's affairs has been instituted in all Government executive organs at the level of departments. Women's affairs are incorporated into development plans as cross-cutting sectors.

**Challenges:** Abolishing harmful traditions affecting women faces challenges. There are limitations among Government institutions at all management levels to providing essential support, and capacitating women's organizations and development teams. The coverage of women and quality of agricultural extension services have not been satisfactory. The supply of farm and agricultural inputs was unsatisfactory; failure to respect the rights of female-headed households to the use of land resources has been observed; shortages of loan services, in particular to poor women, have been experienced. Male-biased attitudinal behaviours and practices exist in every section of society.

**Lessons learned:** Women and youth policy and development packages have been prepared and implemented, to support women's rights in all sectors, to give rural women social services and to increase women's decision-making opportunities. The development package made it clear that women should be able to resolve their issues primarily on their own. Forums for associations of women have been established. Training and other capacity-building services have been offered by the Government. Gender issues have been mainstreamed in all development sectors' plans and programmes. Women have been brought to leadership positions and affirmative action has been instituted for women to be compensated for opportunities denied them in the past. Access

to preparatory secondary education (Grades 11 & 12) and to university has been increased by lowering the threshold pass marks for females. Results are encouraging.

Ethiopia wishes to learn from other countries' experiences with achieving SDGs pertaining to women. Some of the lessons the country wishes to learn from other countries' experiences relate to: (1) Ways of increasing participation of women in secondary and higher education; (2) Practical ways for regional states to enhance the institutional competence of women; and (3) Successful experiences in generating, collecting, capturing and utilizing gender-disaggregated data.

#### **7.4.5 Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive & sustainable industrialization & foster innovation**

**Policy Directions of the Government:** It is intended to expedite transformation of the economic structure by removing infrastructural bottlenecks, by increasing access to quality infrastructure, by improving the business environment through installing fit-for-purpose infrastructure, by expediting industrial and technological development, and by encouraging public-private partnership in infrastructure development.

The policy aims to ensure that manufacturing industry will become the leading sector in production and productivity, exports, technology transfers and employment generation. Development of strong human resources, creating an enabling environment for developmental investors, building a green-manufacturing industry compatible with sustainable environmental development which supports social development and does not harm the environment, are the policy directions set by the Government.

Development of manufacturing in industrial parks and clusters is being expedited in a manner integrated with infrastructure development.

**Roads:** Considerable resources have been allocated to implement all-weather-roads construction serving all kebeles (the smallest administrative units in Ethiopia). In 2015/16 the length of all-weather roads increased to 113,067

km from 110,414 km in 2014/15. The average time to reach all-weather roads fell from 1.7 hours in 2014/15 to 1.6 hours in 2015/16. The percentage of communities located over 5 km away from all-weather roads fell from 36.6 in 2014/15 to 35.8 in 2015/16. The density of roads increased from 100.4 km/sq. km in 2014/15 to 108.2 km/sq.km.

**Railways:** Railways infrastructure development is being expedited following policy directions to expand passenger and freight transport and regional transportation connections with energy-conserving and non-air polluting means of transport. Phase-1 of the Addis Ababa light railways construction project was completed and started operation in 2015/16. Nationwide railway construction has also progressed; the stretch from Addis Ababa to Sebeta to Meeso-Dewole has reached 99.2 per cent completion; the Mekele-Hara stretch and Awash-Hara stretch reached 36.03 and 46.8 per cent completion. However, to start the other proposed railway lines, financing is a challenge that need to be addressed.

**Energy Infrastructure:** Substantial efforts are being made to meet the energy demands of industry and agriculture. Development works to harness energy from renewable sources (hydropwer, geo-thermal, wind and solar) have resumed. The construction of a huge solid-waste based energy generation plant in Addis Ababa, perhaps surpassing the largest in Africa to date, is near completion. The energy generated would replace the use of firewood.

National capacity in electric power generation increased to 4,269.5 MW in 2015/16. Construction of electric power generating projects progressed as planned. Implementation of the GERD, being constructed on the Abay River, reached 57 per cent in 2016/17. The dam construction activities are non-stop, using three eight-hour shifts in a day. Power transmission and distribution construction works increased from 14,065 km in 2014/15 to 15,137 km in 2015/16. The customers of electric power utilities increased from 2.31 million in 2014/15 to 2.49 million in 2015/16. Nationwide access to electricity increased from 54.25 per cent in the 2014/15 to 56 per cent in 2015/16, showing that there is a need for increased efforts. Construction of medium tension/voltage electric transmission lines

increased the transmission line length to 94,351.8 km in 2015/16 from 88,266 km in 2014/15; similarly, the low tension/voltage transmission lines have increased to 105,687.8 km in 2015/16 from 100,939 km in 2014/15.

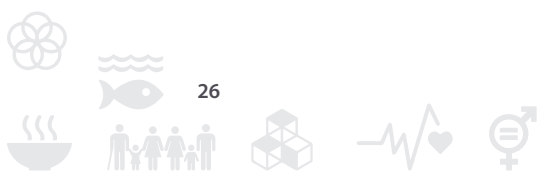


*The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)*

**The digital infrastructure:** The number of customers for mobile telephone services, broadband Internet services, narrow-band Internet services and land-line telephone services in 2014/15 were 40.0, 1.6, 8.0 and 0.084 million respectively and increased to 46.0, 4.9, 8.7 and 1.2 million respectively in 2015/16. In 2016/17, this pace has been increased. Internet data density in 2014/15 was 3.3 per cent, rising to 15 per cent in 2015/16; international linking-capacity increased from 27.9 GB/s to 37.3 GB/s in the fiscal year under review.

School-net services reached 1,510 public schools in the first six months of 2016/17; 565 schools received broadband Internet. Five hundred and sixty five of these tapped on broad-band Internet services To enable rural communities to benefit from information and telecommunication technologies, 1,600 rural multi-purpose communication centres have been established; over 5,400 youth are employed in the centres.

Ethiopia has actively participated in international activities pertaining to information technology (IT) sector cooperation and support agreements during the first six months of 2016/17.





International gateways have been made to Ethiopia via Kenya, Djibouti and Sudan; satellite-based international communication facilities have been provided. Five hundred Roaming partners, 26 Internet Voice Partners and five Internet Communication Partners jointly operate with Ethiopia.

**Air Transport:** The institutional capacity of air transport services has been strengthened; the air transport service has been rendered competent and competitive and aviation security has been brought to international standards; air transport service coverage has been expanded. Passenger seat supply has reached 39.2 billion for international flights and 666 million for domestic flights, totalling 39.9 billion passenger seats.

Passenger seats supply in the first six months of 2016/17 reached 42 billion. Freight capacity reached 9.5 billion ton/km. The institutional form of the airlines has been made more robust; market promotion and development has been effective; international flight coverage has expanded to 98 destinations; domestic destinations reached 22 in 2015/16. The rate of accident at the Addis Aababa Bole International Airport has been kept within the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization; accidents have been reduced to 0.505 per 10,000 flights.

**Transport and Logistics:** The sector's services are being expanded; freight vehicles travel distances reached 100,000 km per vehicle per annum in the first six months of 2016/17, increasing from the 99,000 km/vehicle/annum of 2014/15; corresponding data for buses has reached 95,000 km. Annual passenger volume has reached 400 million. Mass transportation accounts for 36 per cent of annual passenger volume at an average waiting time of 18 minutes. Efforts to reduce death rates due to vehicle traffic accidents have not been encouraging; the 2015/16 fiscal year data showed accidents per ten thousand vehicles stood at 63/1000, increasing from 2014/15, which is alarming and special efforts have yet to be made to control traffic accidents in Ethiopia. In response, the Government has prepared a 10-year National Road Safety Plan of action and has launched the implementation of this plan. The Road Transport

Traffic Monitoring Rule has been amended and has been under implementation; the proclamation to amend vehicles and transport traffic worthiness certification has been drafted ready for endorsement and ratification by the Government.

### **Water supply/sewerage and irrigation infrastructure development:**

Huge development works have been underway with respect to expanding services of potable water supply and sewerage, improving potable water supply service standards and expanding their accessibility, assessing the national water resources potential including its quality, appraising its potential impact upon the national economy and expanding the development of small and medium irrigated agriculture to bring about food security at the national level. In 2014/15 coverage of potable water supply services for rural and urban was 59 percent and 51 per cent respectively averaging 58 per cent nationally. In 2015/16, coverage of potable water supply services for rural and urban areas increased to 61.1 percent and 52.5 percent respectively, averaging 61 percent nationally. In 2015/16 supply reached an additional for 4.54 million rural and 0.7 million urban people, in total 5.24 million nationally. Achievements in irrigation infrastructure development at the medium and large-scale categories concerning studies, designs and construction reached 71,291 ha and 39,875 ha respectively.

### **Performance of industrial innovation:**

In 2015/16, the industry sector grew by 20.6 per cent, showing a 1.1 percentage point decline from the performance registered in 2014/15. Growth in value-added in manufacturing industry increased from 15.8 percent in 2014/15 to 18.4 percent in 2015/16. The share of industry in GDP increased from 15.1 percent in 2014/15 to 16.7 percent in 2015/16. Similarly, the share of manufacturing industry in GDP increased from 4.9 percent in 2014/15 to 5.4 percent in 2015/16. This has been a slight improvement, but overall the share is low, suggesting the need for increased efforts to attract more investment in this sector.





*Hawasa Industrial park*

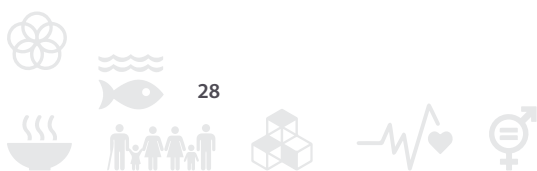
**Implementation mechanisms:** Mechanisms for implementing infrastructure and industry sector development have relied primarily on national capacities. To implement the infrastructure and industry development policy mechanisms include establishing institutional arrangements and systems and utilizing them efficiently and effectively pooling and utilizing domestic resources, increasing rates of domestic savings and mobilizing society based on shared awareness and national consensus for development activities. Additional finance and technology and technical support could be obtained by strengthening international partnerships.

Expanding manufacturing industry investment through the formats of industrial parks and clusters calls for attracting quality foreign investment; foreign companies that showed interest were being screened and in particular those aiming at export are being encouraged to deploy their resources and commence operation at the industrial parks and clusters. The economic diplomacy that the Government has pursued served this end very well. Domestic investments have been encouraged and there have been efforts to increase productivity and competitiveness, technological capacity and quality. Implementation of the KAIZEN management philosophy should extend to small and medium industries as well as large ones. Increased productivity, quality and competitiveness and cost effectiveness are

expected to come forth through education and training and research organizations, along with the help from extension-support-giving institutions. Occupational safety and bringing about behavioural changes deserve due attention.

To expand the implementation of climate-change resilient and green industrial development with little adverse environmental impact, various initiatives are being undertaken covering manufacturing industries including: providing laboratories with equipment and consumables (chemicals, reagents); providing energy from renewable energy sources; reducing greenhouse gases (GHG); using modern solid waste disposal and recycling systems; making use of wastewater treatment plants (up to second cycle); training and coaching in the use of international standards, agreements and guidelines; reducing the quantity of solid waste generated and recycling it; and determining baselines and extent of emission-based air pollution caused by industry and using the study results effectively. Limitations in capacities to execute and implement GTP II targets and their related SDG component in infrastructure and industry development have posed serious challenges. Incompetence in project management (planning, delivering, controlling and contract administration) pose serious threats. The resources used to respond to the drought impacts that occurred in 2015/16 and 2016/17 competed with the resources allocated for implementing the GTP II targets in infrastructure and industry development.

**Lessons learned:** Availability of infrastructure in sufficient quantity and quality is one of the prerequisites for rapid and sustainable economic/ industrial development and for eradication of poverty. Policies prioritizing infrastructure development have been formulated and the Government of the FDRE has mobilized domestic for energy infrastructure development. The construction of the GERD is an outstanding example. Experiences with such developmental policies are instructive. Adoption of the industrial parks and clusters format which enabled one-stop shopping for investors in industry is well in line with the desire to transform from an agriculture-led economy to an industry-led economy and hence one of the important lessons learned.



#### 7.4.6. GOAL 14. CONSERVE & SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS & MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In framing the context for considering Goal 14 in the 2017 VNR report, the international community should understand that application of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs needs to take different national realities into account. To this effect, though Ethiopia is landlocked and has no territorial link with oceans, seas and marine resources, it has its own water bodies such as lakes and rivers. Therefore, the Government has continued its effort to implement all the 17 SDGs, including Goal 14, in the Ethiopian context.

##### **Policy Directions of the Government:**

The water resources policy and strategy of the country set the framework for the efficient and appropriate harnessing of the water resources, including embarking on development interventions that would respond to droughts and flood control effectively. Use of water resources and their conservation and development go hand in hand, so projects such as potable water supply schemes, irrigation development, water-related infrastructure development, watershed management and protection, etc. are all undertaken in a coordinated way. Water resources administration also considers other sectors' goals (agriculture, health, mines, energy etc). The SDG target outputs for potable water supply development schemes, irrigation and drainage infrastructure development, hydropower development, ground water development, and integrated watershed management are under implementation.

Extensive watershed conservation and development works which have been under implementation offer benefits such as replenishment of surface water, recharging of ground water, preservation of bio-diversity, prevention of soil erosion, reduction of sediment loads (potentially transportable) to hydropower dams under construction and to lakes, maintenance of perennial supply of water to dams and lakes and control of agricultural-input-related chemical pollutants.

The water resources policy under implementation gives directions for harnessing the water ecosystem sustainably and with respect to regions' transboundary rivers or riverine regions. It gives guidance on regions' equitable harnessing of the water resources for various uses. National and transboundary studies have been conducted in the water resources of the country; international treaties were scrutinized in light of increasing the capacity to negotiate their shared use effectively. The federal Government undertook studies for expanding the development of medium and large scale irrigated agriculture schemes, including their design and construction.

**Performances:** Extensive watershed development including soil and water conservation is under implementation. Watershed development works in 2015/16 covered 130,446 ha. Soil erosion is the main challenge, causing shortages of surface and ground water and efforts to prevent further depletions have been made. In 2014/15, 1.71 million has were preserved for rehabilitation purposes and 1.03 million were rehabilitated through biological and physical soil and water conservation treatments. Rehabilitated watersheds were then made available for sustainable (ecosystem sensitive) use of the land resources to 89.8 thousand youth in an organized way. Besides benefiting the youth, these measures were conducive for soil and water conservation.



*Soil Conservation*

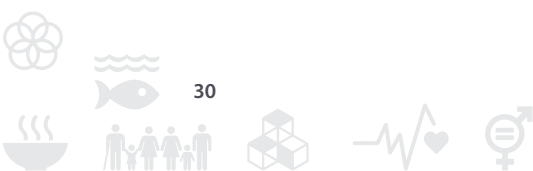
Small-scale irrigated agriculture development in 2014/15 reached 2.72 million ha; beneficiaries were 6.8 million farmers and semi-pastoralists (5.9 million males and 0.92 million females). Achievements in irrigation infrastructure development at the medium and large-scale categories covering studies, designs and construction reached 71,291 ha and 39,875 ha respectively. River pollution monitoring works are being implemented; monitoring stations were established, samples were taken, and laboratory tests conducted; results are yet to be compiled and disseminated for use in taking measures to control river pollution.

Institutional implementation mechanisms have been rolled to conserve and develop natural resources appropriately. Protection of water ecosystems and increasing the fish production have received due attention. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change is engaged in activities mainly contributing to the water ecosystems' sustainable development. A livestock and fisheries development institution has now been established at ministerial level.

The institution will remain responsible for water ecosystems' sustainable development, in particular preserving fish species in water ecosystems (lakes, rivers and dams) and developing them and increasing their share in the economy. In 2015/16 fish production nationally contributed a 0.1 percent share of GDP; 658 tons of dried fish and 1975 tons of salted fish were exported in 2015/16.

**Challenges:** Limitations in availability of data on the water ecosystems posed serious challenges. Extensive studies and research need to be funded and undertaken. Capacity limitations have thus been a challenge.

**Lessons learned:** Rural communities, especially farming communities which have received capacity-building services could be mobilized in mass for watershed conservation and development works with their full support and sense of ownership. Capacity-building efforts include education, training, creating shared understanding on the protection and use of natural resources.



## 8. Institutional mechanisms for implementing the SDGs

Ethiopia has adopted a decentralized government administrative system. The nations, nationalities and peoples of the country have ratified the decentralized system based on the constitution of the FDRE. When they ratified the constitution through their representatives, they also made covenants to create one common economy and one common country. To further such ends, the constitution mandated the federal Government to prepare and execute the national development policy, strategy and plans. Accordingly, the SDG-Integrated GTP II has been prepared and endorsed and ratified for implementation.

During the GTP II preparation period, SDGs goals and targets were included in the details. Stakeholders participated in the preparation; ministerial committees and other members of society participated in the draft GTP II review workshops. The NPC played a principal role in the coordination, integration, and harmonizing

of the plan preparation. It also monitored and supported the consultation workshops to review the draft GTP II. The GTP II covers the five-year period 2014/15 to 2019/20 and, as mentioned earlier, its preparation involved all stakeholders. It was endorsed by the council of ministers first and then ratified by the House of Peoples Representatives. Implementation of SDGs at all Government administrative levels is thus legally backed (has become binding) and the existing institutions, human resources and the resources of the three development forces (the ruling party, the Government, and the people) will be fully tapped to implement the GTP II. The legislative and executive organs will monitor and support the performance of the SDGs and GTP II, making use of performance reports that are compiled from official administrative data, documents, sample surveys and inventories obtainable from the federal, regional states and city administrations.

## 9. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs

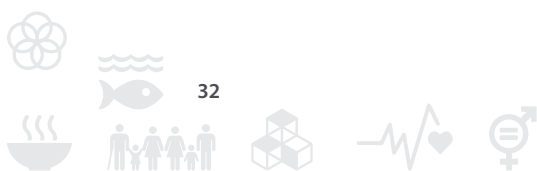
The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is fully in harmony with the development needs of the people of Ethiopia. The Government of Ethiopia had good reason to have committed at international level to implement the SDGs, adapting them to the objective reality in the country.

Domestic resource-pooling and utilization are expected to provide the primary recourses to ensure the implementation of the SDGs-integrated GTP II at all levels. Efforts are ongoing to modernize the taxation system to be able to collect revenues generated by the rapidly growing economy. Revenue-collecting institutions have been informed and assisted to have the right perceptions, procedures, institutional forms and human resources. Citizens are being educated and trained on reporting their revenues correctly and paying due taxes. Building the tax structure and overall institutional capacity will continue to form the basis of resource-mobilization during the GTP II period. Gross domestic revenue of the country in 2009/10 was Birr 53.9 billion and in 2014/15 it reached Birr 186.6 billion. In 2015/16, the gross

domestic revenue collection grew to Birr 231.8 billion. Ethiopia has managed to finance mega development projects from its own resources. Nevertheless, the tax revenue of the country is low, at 13.3 per cent share in GDP in 2014/15. The aim is to increase this share to 17.2 per cent by the end of the GTP II period (2019/20).

Other efforts to pool domestic resources have included (1) Promoting the tradition of saving among the people at large (educating, motivating) (2) Expanding institutional-financial services (3) Improving interest rates (4) Expanding private and public social security coverage and (5) Using saving facilities for housing and selling bonds. The national saving rate increased from 9.5 percent of GDP in 2009/10 to 21.8 percent of GDP in 2014/15 and further to 22.4 percent in 2015/16. The plan is to raise the savings rate to 29.6 percent of GDP by the end of the GTP II period (2019/20).

Strengthening its partnership with international development partners, Ethiopia expects more investment finances to flow in and seeks opportunities to benefit from science and technology exchanges.



## 10. NEXT STEPS TO IMPLEMENT SDGs

A “Profound Renewal and Reform Movement” among the political leadership and the public services have been launched to aid with assuring successful implementation of the SDGs. In 2016/17, at the political leadership level and in the various public service administrative organs, strong administrative measures are being taken to eliminate rent-seeking, to bring about developmental good governance, and to remove undesirable behaviours such as chauvinism, narrow-mindedness, religious extremism, etc.

Building a reformed and renewed public service that is free from undesirable/unproductive work characteristics is necessary to implement the SDGs, and GTP II. Studies have been commissioned to conduct needs assessments for implementing the SDGs, including financial needs. Preparatory works including preparation of terms of references (TORs) for the SDG financial needs assessment have been completed. Consultants have been selected to conduct the study; the UN country-office coordinated the

process in response to the Government’s request to the UN to make the services available. The Government of Ethiopia and the UN Country Team (UN-CT) will monitor the consultancy service delivery in accordance with the terms of reference (TOR).

Preparation of the national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework document is in its final stage. It will address transparency and accountability issues and, more importantly, M&E system requirements for performance monitoring of the long-term national development plan and its first phase. Like the other national policies, the national M&E framework needs to be endorsed by the Government before rolling it out. Strategic and technical level orientations and capacity-building trainings are envisaged to be offered to assist the effective implementation of the M&E framework. Capacity-building trainings will resume across the nation with respect to development planning, performance monitoring and evaluation.

## 11. MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

Performance monitoring is carried out using existing institutional mechanisms, forms and human resources at the national, regional states and city administrations.

**National level implementation performance monitoring:** Sectors' executive organs compile, analyse and produce sector performance reports for the NPC; these reports are analysed, reviewed for consistency, for alignment with other sector reports, for data validity, for completeness, before they are consolidated and submitted to the prime minister's office.

**Regional states performance monitoring:** The M&E of regional states follow similar processes to the federal institutions. Sectors of the regional states at all levels of administration produce reports to be submitted to the regional states' planning institutions. The planning institutions, similarly to the national level review, consolidate these sectoral reports before submitting them to the regional cabinet office and get them endorsed.

In Ethiopia, implementation performance monitoring relies on two major data sources; the first one from government sector executive organs, the second from the CSA's sample survey reports, study/investigation, census reports and inventories. Implementation performance monitoring is done making use of the indicators for the targets of GTP II every fiscal year. Accordingly, those SDGs selected for the 2017 VNRs and the sectors pertaining to the selected SDGs have been identified and the 2015/16 performance data as well as implementation progresses in the first six months of the 2016/17 have been used in this report.

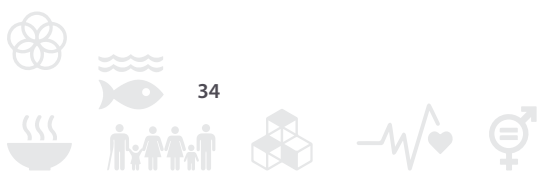
Data inputs included official administrative data, sample surveys/studies and performance reports produced officially by each sector. The performance reports are subjected to reviews regarding the data on the GTP II-Policy-Matrix, especially with respect to the fiscal year's targets and indicators. Disparities and issues are spotted and reported. Corrective measures are then taken, and arrangements are made to expedite the next plans.

### 11.1 DATA, STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

Monitoring and review, and decision-making cannot be done without data. Monitoring and reviewing the progress of GTP II and its integrated SDGs relies on timely and quality data for policy decision-making based on the monitoring and reviewing findings. The Government of the FDRE, having realized the importance of quality and timely data for development planning, including policy formulation, project preparation and implementation, has established a national institute to handle statistics and to also produce and utilize the national strategy for the development of statistics.

The CSA and the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) are thus national institutes established with mandates to generate and disseminate data based upon studies and surveys. The CSA generates— and disseminates to users— socioeconomic data pertaining to national development needs through sample surveys, studies and censuses. Likewise, the EMA generates and disseminates geospatial data to users. The CSA and EMA are discharging their responsibilities consistent with their institutional mandates; both have been made legally accountable to the NPC. This has reinforced the capacity of the NPC to prepare, monitor and evaluate the national development plan effectively.

The 2017 VNR relied on data from sample surveys, studies and inventory. The data were generated in a manner compatible with indicators for all the targets of GTP II as depicted in the GTP II Policy Matrix. The National Strategy for Statistics Development has been followed. Both direct and proxy indicator data were generated, analysed, evaluated and utilized in the production of the main report. Detailed data are annexed to the report.





## 11.2. MONITORING AND REVIEW METHODS

### UTILIZED

The Government established the NPC through the Council of Ministers' proclamation No. 281/2005 to lead and coordinate nationwide all pertinent national institutions in the preparation of the national development plan.

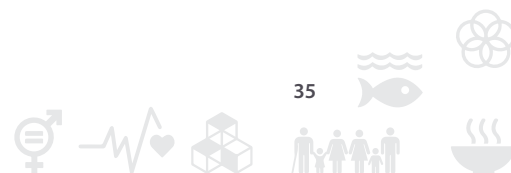
The NPC is directly accountable to the prime minister of the FDRE and has the responsibility for producing and implementing plan preparation and implementation guidelines. During the preparation of the SDG-integrated GTP II, programmes for various sectors (e.g. the Education Sector Development Programme, Health Sector Development Programme, Road Sector Development Programme, Agriculture Sector Development Programme, Water and Sanitation Sector Development Programme) have also been considered. The implementation, performance monitoring, reporting and evaluation are done by sector. The NPC issues directives to all federal sectors' executive organs for the latter to submit performance evaluation reports on the SDG-integrated GTP II.

These reports are then systematically and appropriately evaluated by the NPC's directorates of economic sectors, macro economy and monitoring and evaluation. Incomplete, untimely, defective and inconsistent data/reports are corrected in consultation with the concerned sectors. The macro economy, the economic sectors and cross-cutting sectoral reports are also evaluated. Analysed and evaluated comprehensive national performance review reports are then produced by the NPC and submitted to the office of the prime minister.

## 11.3 .CHALLENGES

Challenges encountered during the implementation of GTP II and its integral SDGs over the last one and half years include:

1. The severe drought caused by climate change during the 2015/16 forced 10.2 million people to depend on Government assistance to survive; responding to the drought required the reallocation of resources originally allocated for development work, thus reducing already scarce resources available for the latter. The drought lingered through 2016/17 in some regions of the country and five to eight million people were affected. The adverse impact on the livestock population has been severe.
2. In 2015/16, revenue from exports and therefore foreign currency revenue decreased. The international economy slowed down and caused commodity prices to decline and the number of export destinations fell. Exacerbating the situation in Ethiopia's case has been that Ethiopia's exports are not diversified and are mostly agricultural products. The trade imbalance has increased in consequence
3. Other challenges to the Ethiopian economy include rent-seeking behaviours and lack of good governance, which adversely affect implementation capacity and retard delivery of social and economic services. Different reform programmes are underway to minimize rent-seeking behaviour and to provide effective and efficient service delivery to the Ethiopian people.



## 12. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

### 12.1. GENERAL

Aligned with its national development frameworks, Ethiopia has implemented the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which spanned the period 2000 to 2015 and registered remarkable achievements. The MDGs were implemented through effective Government leadership and coordination of all stakeholders. Lessons have been drawn from the experience of implementing the MDGs and indeed, Ethiopia has made significant contributions by sharing these lessons as inputs to the preparation of the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ethiopia has been pursuing pro-poor policies and implementing development plans and programmes within global development agendas such as the MDGs, the Brussels Programme of Action and its successor the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries. These have been mainstreamed, with solid achievements in economic growth, social development and environmental management. This, in turn has, helped in gaining replicable development experiences over the last decade and half. Informed by these experiences and having recognized future opportunities, Ethiopia has accepted and endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, embracing national commitments and ownership to implement the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable development goals (SDGs) as an integral part of its national development framework. Accordingly, with full a sense of national ownership, implementation of SDGs has been and is well in progress in Ethiopia.

Based on the invitation from the UN-ECOSOC Ethiopia has volunteered to prepare the 2017 VNR on SDGs.

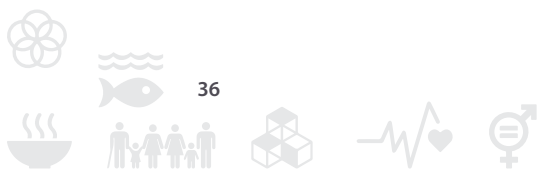
### 12.2. PURPOSE, METHODS AND PROCESSES OF THE VNR

Consultations on the 2017 VNR have been conducted at federal, regional and city administration levels. The purpose of these consultations is to ensure participation of all development actors and stakeholders including representatives of the Government, the private sector, civil society and non-government

organizations, professional associations, women and youth associations, farmers and pastoralists, parliament, political parties, and development partners to improve both content and quality of the draft VNR report.

The VNR has followed three approaches/ methodologies:

1. Review of existing Government laws and development policies and plans and collection of statistical data/information from official sources including the CSA and other Government institutions. In this regard, survey and census related statistical data were collected from the CSA, while administrative data on the implementation of SDGs were compiled from pertinent federal ministries which are responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their respective sector development plans.
2. Organizing and analysing statistical data and/or information collected from official sources and drafting the 2017 VNR report as per the proposal for voluntary common reporting guidelines of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for VNRs at the HLPF. The draft VNR report was used as the basis for national consultations at the federal, regional and city administration levels.
3. Conducting inclusive national consultations (federal and regional levels) on the draft 2017 VNR. Government officials and senior experts from relevant ministries as well as other key stakeholders representing the private sector, civil society institutions and the professional associations were consulted on the purpose, the methodology and the data requirements of the VNR at the beginning of the review processes. All actors and stakeholders including representatives of the Government, the private sector, the civil society and non-government institutions,



professional associations, women associations, youth associations, farmers and pastoralists, the parliament, political parties and development partners were also participated in the national consultations. The national consultations conducted at regional levels were complemented by group discussions on four topics (1) Leaving no one behind (2) Eradication of poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world (3) Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls and (4) Strengthening the means of implementation of SDGs in Ethiopia.

The VNR processes recognized Ethiopia's contribution to the formulation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Just as during implementing the MDGs, Ethiopia has integrated the SDGs within its Second Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) spanning the period 2015/16-2019/20 with a full sense of national ownership. All stakeholders at all levels of government administration participated in the preparation of GTP II through their representatives. The GTP II is, therefore, an integrated medium-term national development plan which has been financed from one national budget, facilitating more harmonious leadership and coordination for its effective implementation nationwide. Thus, in the context of Ethiopia, implementing GTP II and its successors means implementing the SDGs. There is and will be one national development plan into which the SDGs are mainstreamed. This will be further reinforced in the formulation of Ethiopia's 15-Year Perspective Development Plan, spanning the period 2015/16-2029/30, currently under preparation and fully aligned with the span of the SDGs. Awareness of integration of SDGs with GTP II and of the process of formulating the 2017 VNR was spread to all regional Government officials through a two-day workshop jointly organized by the Government the UNDP Country Office in November 2016.

All the SDGs have been integrated with ten of the priority areas of the GTP II. All SDG targets which reflect the objective reality in Ethiopia have also been integrated into GTP II. Those SDGs targets that may not match the objective realities are

being identified. Ethiopia has deployed existing institutional and organizational arrangements as well as human resources to implement the SDGs.

The national reviews have confirmed that there exist enabling policies and environments to effectively implement the SDGs in Ethiopia. Political commitments at the Government level are quite high. SDGs, having been integrated with the GTP II, approved by the council of ministers and ratified by the House of Peoples Representatives, have become legally binding. This is evidence for the high level political commitment and national ownership exhibited by the Government.

Evidence has shown that in the last decade and half, well-coordinated and integrated implementation of pro-poor national development policies, strategies, plans and programmes benefitted the broader citizenry at all levels. The outcomes of these policies is manifest in economic and social development which in turn is reflected in significantly reduced national poverty. Reports of the Central Statistical Agency on the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey and Welfare and Demographic Health Surveys have confirmed that Ethiopia's poverty level has shown significant reduction. Remarkable achievements have also been registered in infrastructure development (road, rail, energy, irrigation, etc.), education and health. It is, therefore, expected that Ethiopia will eradicate poverty by 2030 and thereby realize its national development objectives and its global commitment.

### 12.3. REVIEW FINDINGS

Findings of the 2017 VNR on SDGs in Ethiopia are summarized under four main headings: Government commitment; national ownership; performance trends; and lessons and challenges in the implementation of SDGs.

#### 12.3.1. WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL COMMITMENTS ON SDGs:

The high level of national commitment and transformative leadership that the Government has exhibited to implement SDGs are evidenced by: (a) pro-poor policies, strategies, plans and programmes which have been implemented for

the last decade and a half ;(b) the decentralized administrative system with power devolution to regional states and (c); fully-fledged institutional and organizational arrangements (federal and regional) to effectively implement pro-poor policies, strategies, plans and programmes within a decentralized administrative system, which is the main mechanism to identify and address the needs of the citizens and engage them in economic, social and political matters.

These commitments have created a conducive environment for effective implementation of SDGs.

### **12.3.2. WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL OWNERSHIP ON SDGs:**

Concrete evidence for strong national ownership and commitment by the Government is evidenced by:

- (a) Mainstreaming SDGs into GTP II and getting approved from the Council of Ministers and endorsement and ratification by the HoPR (the parliament);
- (b) Inclusive engagement and participation of all actors and stakeholders in the preparation, implementation, follow up and annual progress review of the SDGs;
- (c) additional allocation of financial resources to accelerate the achievement of SDGs through effective mobilization of domestic resources;
- (d) and effective coordination of GTP II implementation both at the federal and regional level.

### **12.3.3. WITH RESPECT TO PERFORMANCE TRENDS OF SDGs:**

Early performance trends on the principle of “Leaving No one Behind”, on the 2017 Thematic Analysis: “Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity” and on the six sets of sustainable development goals for the 2017 in-depth review of SDGs, which include Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14 have been assessed and the findings included in the 2017 VNR report.

#### **12.3.3A LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND:**

The Ethiopian constitution provides equal development opportunities to all its citizens.

Accordingly, Ethiopia follows a decentralized administrative system with devolution of power to local administrative levels, which are very close to the communities, with the aim of better addressing local communities and engaging them in economic, social and political activities; government services are better accessed in a decentralized system of administration. The Government has also undertaken affirmative action particularly to support women and girls and to build the capacities of those who have been left behind. The pro-poor policies of the Government, the productive safety net programme in rural and urban areas, the micro & small enterprises initiatives in urban areas with priority focus on women and youth are a few of the many ways to address Leaving No one Behind in Ethiopia. Regarding financial inclusiveness, the country’s financial system is being modernized, to provide access to citizens to equally participate in and more equitably benefit from development across the nation. By expediting sustainable development in a coordinated and structured way, opportunities for Leaving No One Behind and eradicating poverty have become more evident.

#### **12.3.3B. ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND PROMOTING PROSPERITY IN A CHANGING WORLD:**

The core development objective of the Ethiopian Government is poverty eradication, while economic growth is the principal, but not the only means to achieve this objective. All development policies, strategies, plans and programmes are geared towards eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity. This is evidenced by inclusive rapid economic growth, countrywide infrastructure development, remarkable social development, well organized, integrated and community-based environmental development as well as building democratic systems to be able to eradicate poverty and bring about prosperity. The year 2025 has been marked as the target year to attain the National Vision for Ethiopia to achieve the lower-middle-income status. The annual regular national budget allocation (about 70 percent of the total) has been dedicated to poverty-oriented sectors such as agriculture, education, health, water & sanitation and rural roads. GTP II has a target to attain a national poverty level of 16.7 percent by 2019/20.



### 12.3.3C EARLY PERFORMANCE TRENDS OF THE SIX SETS OF SDGs (1, 2, 3, 5, 9 AND 14)

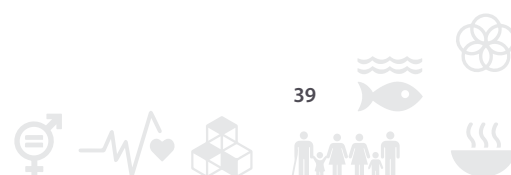
**1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere: Though unemployment and poverty in Ethiopia are still high, performances in economic growth, economic infrastructure development, social development and environmental development have been impressive. A high unemployment rate among women and youth in particular requires special attention for increased and concerted efforts to continuously build the capacities of women and youth, accelerate inclusive economic growth, infrastructure development, social development and the building of democratic systems that would eradicate poverty in all its forms and adequately address unemployment issues more expeditiously. In this regard, the SDG-integrated GTP II has prioritized unemployment issues among women and youth through integrated and organized approaches. In 2015/16, the Ethiopian economy grew by 8 percent. even though climate change caused drought and despite the slowdown in the global economy. This is a satisfactory achievement when set against the fact that a growth rate of 7 per cent has been agreed as the threshold that low income countries should maintain to achieve the creation of desirable work opportunities and a sustainable economy. GDP per capita has also significantly increased from US\$373 in 2009/10 to US\$691 in 2015/16 and further to US\$794 by 2015/16. According to the poverty analysis based on the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey (HICES) of the CSA, the national poverty level has declined from 44.2 percent in 1999/00 to 38.7 percent in 2004/05, and to 29.6 percent in 2010/11. Poverty declined from 29.6 per cent in 2010/11 to 23.5 per cent in 2015/16, and at the end of the GTP II period (2019/20), the poverty level is projected to decline to 16.7 per cent. With effective implementation of GTP II, and the

following development plans in the coming decade, all indications are that it is possible to eradicate poverty by 2030.

**2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture: The Government of Ethiopia has striven to expand agricultural productivity through continuous capacity development of smallholder farmers and pastoralists, ensuring access to improved technology and agricultural extension services and to transform the economy from an agricultural led to an industrial led economy, with the realization of food security and an end to aid-dependency. Agricultural productivity, preparedness for disaster prevention and management, urban employment generation and food security programmes have received priority attention with a view to eliminating hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

Priority is also given to Climate-Resilient Green Agriculture Development in an endeavour to increase productivity and ensure sustainability of agricultural development. Moreover, the Government of Ethiopia has successfully managed the effects of two years of drought without any loss of human life, largely through effective domestic resource mobilization and the supply of nutritious food items to mothers and children. The economy grew by 8 per cent in 2015/16 despite the drought. The productivity of food crops was affected; production of major crops (cereals, pulses and oils seeds) declined from 270.3 million quintals in 2014/15 to 266.8 million quintals in 2015/16. However, the decline in crop production was not fully compensated for by irrigation in non-drought areas of the country. In addition, massive natural resources development works were executed by mobilizing rural communities in 2015/16.

**3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: The constitution of the FDRE obliges the Government to allocate ever increasing resources to public health, education and other



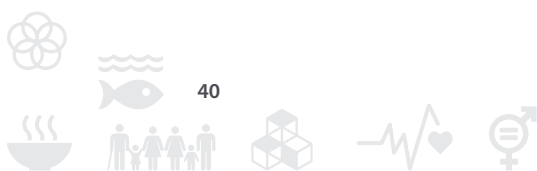
social services. The national health sector policy, strategy, plan and programme are focusing on preventive rather than curative health services to address critical issues and problems of the health sector in Ethiopia. With the main objective of ensuring easy access to and quality of basic health services for all Ethiopian citizens, the Government has made a massive investment in expanding health infrastructure and building human capital in the health sector. The Health Extension Programme has been rolled out to all rural and urban areas of the country by deploying about 38,000 trained health extension workers. Accordingly, national health services coverage reached 98 per cent through expanding health institutions, training, deploying sufficient human resources and increasing health service accessibility. Maternal and infants' health has improved significantly, with a reduced maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births to 420 in 2014/15 while the under-five child mortality rate declined to 64/1000 live births in the same period. The incidences and spread of communicable diseases have been restrained and life expectancy has shown tremendous progress. A healthy and productive labour force is thus available.

4. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: As per the constitution of the FDRE, all persons are equal before the law and women have equal rights with men in all economic, social and political affairs. On the basis of this constitutional provision, the Government has formulated and implemented a women's policy and development package and a youths' policy and development package. These policies and development packages aim at ensuring women and girls' equality, and ensuring that they benefit from the economy. The youth policy gives priority to females and is focusing on educating and training them in various professions and skills such that they equally participate in and equitably benefit

from economic and social development, good governance and democratic affairs.

Affirmative actions have also been taken by the Government to compensate women and girls for what they lost historically in areas of civil service employment schemes and entrance to tertiary education. Rural women have been enabled to own lands. During 2015/16 alone, 276.1 thousand women jointly with their husbands and 61.7 thousand women-headed households have received second degree entitlement certification of rural land ownership. Furthermore, 442,011 women jointly with their husbands and 71,169 women-headed households received second degree entitlement for rights to land use during the first six months of 2016/17. In Ethiopia, women's participation in the political sphere has been increasing. Their representation in the House of Peoples' Representatives (parliament) reached 38.7 per cent, while at lower level of Government administration, i.e. at regional and woreda (district) levels, representation of women reached 48 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. The gender parity index in primary education (grades 1-8) reached 0.91 in 2015/16. This clearly shows that women in Ethiopia are being empowered to achieve gender equality in all spheres of development.

5. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation: Ethiopia has set a new vision of becoming a leader in light manufacturing in Africa and one of the leaders in overall manufacturing as well. Accordingly, in GTP II, a priority has been set to ensure rapid, sustainable and reliable industrial growth by building climate-resilient green industry through developing national capabilities in sourcing selecting and adapting technology and by enhancing quality infrastructural capacity to support the manufacturing sector to become competitive in the international market. Sustaining infrastructure investment by promoting export expansion and import substitution of goods and services to reduce the strain on foreign exchange and meeting the infrastructure needs of the economy through building strong



institutions, utilizing infrastructure delivery as a vehicle to create jobs, and addressing the financial constraints in investing in infrastructure development are also the focus of GTP II.

Regarding road infrastructure development, the total length of all-weather roads increased from 110,414 km in 2014/15 to 113,067 km in 2015/16 and the average time taken to access all-weather roads has been reduced to 1.6 hrs in 2015/16. Remarkable progress has also been made in rail infrastructure development, digital infrastructure development, air transport, etc. Regarding road transport, though passengers and freight transport services have been on the increase, traffic accidents are also increasing, reaching 63/10,000 deaths during 2015/16, which requires critical attention to address the problem.

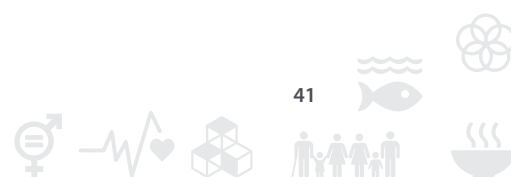
Construction of renewable energy generating infrastructure (hydropower, geothermal, wind and solar) has also been progressing, including the GERD on Abay River with electric power generating capacity of 6,000 MW, which is the largest in Africa, and the new electric power generating plant based on solid waste which is second to none in Africa. While the national electric power generation capacity in Ethiopia has reached 4,269.5 MW in 2015/16, energy generation from renewable sources has been prioritized in the SDGs and the Government is aggressively working to increase the existing national capacity to 17,208 MW by 2019/20. Ethiopia is working to become the East African power hub and currently exporting electric power to Djibouti and Sudan and will soon begin to export power to Kenya, while memorandums of understanding have been signed with other African countries. With regard to industrial development, the Government is working at developing strong and able human capital, creating an enabling environment to attract developmental investors, fostering green-industry development and encouraging socially responsible and environmentally safe sustainable manufacturing industries through building of industrial parks and clusters, which are expected to provide single-window shopping for investors and suitable access to the required infrastructure and services and to facilitate and

expedite efficient and effective development of manufacturing industries.

6. Conserve and sustainably use the water ecosystem for sustainable development: Extensive soil and water conservation works as well as massive reforestation have been under implementation in the country. Depletion of surface and ground water is largely due to the impacts of erosion and deforestation. Physical and biological soil and water conservation measures envisaged to remedy and prevent soil erosion and denudation of the earth have been implemented. In 2015/16, about 20.3 million people (9.5 million women and 10.8 million men) participated in community watershed development all over the country. These measures have preserved biodiversity, helped maintain perennial base flows to dams and curbed excessive sediment transport to hydro dams. The natural resources conservation and watershed development works, as well as building green industry, particularly those manufacturing industries with zero liquid discharge technology, also curbed pollution of water bodies such as lakes, rivers and springs from chemicals generated by agricultural inputs and industrial waste.

#### 12.4. MAIN LESSONS AND CHALLENGES

**Main Lessons:** The main lessons drawn from the 2017 VNR on SDG implementation in Ethiopia include the existence and active implementation of pro-poor and pro-growth development policies, which have expanded capabilities to mobilize and utilize the community for development, coupled with a decentralized administrative system with power devolution to the lower administrative units and the corresponding institutional and organizational arrangements for effective implementation of SDGs as an integral part of GTP II. This is with a view to realizing the principle of “Leaving No One Behind” and the 2017 Analytical Theme “Eradication of Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a changing world” in the context of Ethiopian realities.



**Main Challenges:** The most critical challenges, the Ethiopian economy is encountering during the implementation of SDGs include climate-change-induced drought with negative impacts on the economy and human capacity, declining market prices for major export commodities in international markets, lack of commitment on the part of the international community in mobilizing financial resource for implementation of SDGs, particularly for infrastructure financing, and global

unpredictability of peace and security which can affect aid, loan and foreign direct investment flows. Addressing these challenges requires more integrated and coordinated national efforts and strong and effective global partnership.

In conclusion, from the one year and half implementation progress of SDGs and the good track record that the Ethiopian Government had in pursuing the MDGs, Ethiopia is doing well in achieving SDGs.

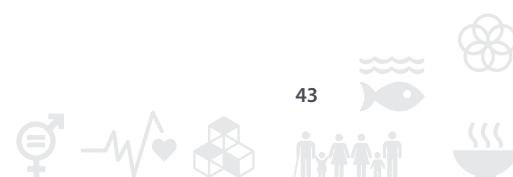


## 13. STATISTICS ANNEXES

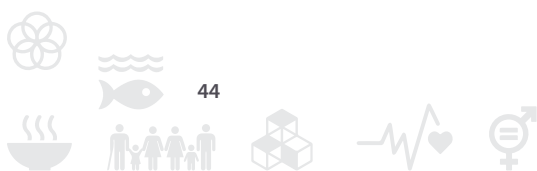
In Section 10 of this report, Data, Statistics and Indicators were discussed. It was noted that data inputs were sourced from the CSA's sample surveys, studies/investigations, censuses and inventories and from the official administrative data obtained from the various executive organs of the Government. In light of this, official data generated from the CSA and other official administrative data on the performance monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDG-Integrated-GTP II are presented in Section 13.1, Annex 1 and Section 13.2 Annex 2. These performance M&E data were generated the guidance of the direct and proxy indicators depicted on the Policy Matrix of the SDG-integrated-GTP II and based on the National Strategy for the Statistics Development.

### 13.1. Annex 1. Performance Indicators on selected SDGs

S/No.	SDGs	Indicators	Base Line (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16)
	<b>SDG-4 Quality Education for all</b>			
		Pre-school enrolment in percent (%)	39	49.6
		Male enrolment (%)	40	50.8
		Female enrolment (%)	38	48.3
		Elementary school (1st grade to 8th) net enrolment (%)	96.9	97.12
		Male enrolment (%)	100	100
		Female enrolment (%)	93.2	93.6
		Gender Parity Index in primary education (Grades 1-8) (%)	0.93	0.91
		Secondary school (first level: grades 9-10) gross enrolment (%)	39.8	44.8
		Male gross enrolment (%)	41.3	46.2
		Female gross enrolment (%)	38.4	43.4
		Secondary school (second level: grades 11-12) gross enrolment (%)	10.6	12.6
		Male gross enrolment (%)	11.3	13.4
		Female gross enrolment (%)	9.9	11.6
		Adults functional education gross enrolment (in millions)	6.0	6.9
		SMEs with a capacity for technology transfer/manufacturing	0	2,751.00
		Higher education undergraduate gross enrolment (number)	729,028	778,766
		Share of males (percent)	68	66
		Share of females	32	34
		Annual intake growth rate (percent)	9.4	10.4
		Number of graduate of higher education undergraduates programme	107,567	130,714
		Share of males (percent)	71	66
		Share of females (percent)	29	34
		Postgraduate admission second degree (number)	37,152	52,611

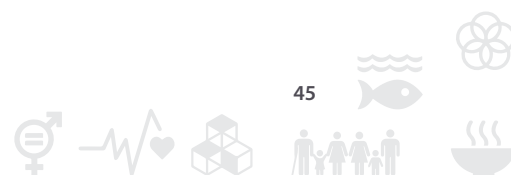


S/No.	SDGs	Indicators	Base Line (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16)
		Share of males (percent)	75	75
		Share of females (percent)	25	25
		Postgraduate admission third degree (number)	3135	2725
		Number of graduates in postgraduate programme second degree (Number)	10203	8588
		Share of Males (percent)	84.2	82.8
		Share of females (percent)	15.8	17.2
		Number of graduates in postgraduate programme third degree (Number)	485	263
		Share of males (percent)	87.4	90.9
		Share of females (percent)	12.6	9.1
		Proportion of trained 1st cycle (grades 1-4) primary school teachers (percent)	71.4	73
		Proportion of trained 2nd cycle (grades 5-8) primary school teachers (%)	71.4	94
		Proportion of trained secondary school (grades 9-12) teachers (%)	87.3	96
	<b>SDG-6: Potable water &amp; sanitation services</b>			
		Rural potable water supply coverage by GTP II standards (%)	59	63.1
		Urban potable water supply coverage by GTP II standards (%)	51	52.5
		National potable water supply coverage by GTP II standards (%)	58	61
		Non-functional rural water stations (%)	11.2	11
	<b>SDG-7: Affordable and Clean energy</b>			
		National electric power generation capacity (MW)	2,399.5	4,269.5
		Number of customers (millions)	2.31	2.49
		Access coverage of electricity supply (percent)	54.25	56.0
		Electric power transmission lines (km)	14,065	15,137
		Medium electric power distribution lines (km)	88,266	94,352
		Share of GDP (Electricity and Water) (%)	0.7	0.6

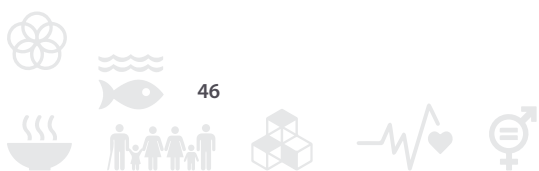


## 13.2. Annex2. Performance of SDGs reviewed in detail

SDGs	SDG-Targets' Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16)	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20 fiscal year)			
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>SDG-1</b>	<b>Ending Poverty</b>						
	National poverty rate (%)	23.40					16.70
	Share of poverty oriented sectors' <sup>1</sup> expenditure in total Government expenditure (%)	66	67	72	72	71	88
	The share of pro-poor sectors' expenditure in GDP (%)	12.3	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.8	15.4
	Gov't expenditure for institutions benefitting women, the poor, the vulnerable (Share in GDP in %)	17.3	18.4	19.3	20.2	21.4	22.6
	Number of beneficiaries (50 % females) from safety-net based social security services (millions)	1.2	1.54	0.81	0.90	0.98	1.01
	Number of beneficiaries (the disabled) from physical rehabilitation services (thousands)	236.19	78.74	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00
	Number of households who received 2nd-degree rural land entitlement licence (millions)	0.33	0.33	1.40	1.60	1.80	1.30
	Number of male family heads	0.26	0.27	1.12	1.28	1.44	1.04
	Number of female family heads	0.07	0.06	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.26
	Disaster prevention Strategy— prepared/not-prepared	prepared	prepared	prepared	prepared	prepared	prepared
<b>SDG-2</b>	<b>End Hunger</b>						
	Major food crops production (in millions of quintals)	270.08	267	319	346	375	406
	Average productivity of major food crops (Qt/ha)	21.05	19.0	25	27	29	31
	Number of households (farmers) who obtained general agricultural extension services ('000)	13950	15,735	16,406	17,038	17,692	18,237
	Number of households (farmers) who obtained improved agriculture extension services ('000)	14,014	14,549	15,105	15,685	16,287	16,776
	Total number of male-headed rural households who received agricultural extension services ('000)	8,343	8,594	8,852	9,118	9,392	9,674
	Total number of female-headed rural households who received agricultural extension services ('000)	4,253	4,466	4,689	4,924	5,170	5,325
	Total number of rural youth (agriculturalists) who received agricultural extension services ('000)	1,418	1,489	1,564	1,643	1,725	1,777



SDGs	SDG-Targets' Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16)	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20 fiscal year)			
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Total number of pastoralists who received extension services ('000)	690	718	755	794	826	858
	Total number of male pastoralists who received extension services ('000)	414	427	449	472	487	502
	Total number of female pastoralists who received extension services ('000)	207	218	229	241	254	267
	Total number of youth pastoralists who received extension services ('000)	69	73	77	81	85	89
	Total number of agro-pastoralists who received extension services ('000)	450	420	487	507	527	547
	Quantity of compost utilized (in metric tons)	1,025,231	752,282	1,355,868	1,559,248	1,793,135	2,062,106
	Quantity of improved seeds supplied ('000 Qt)	1,874	2,617	2,795	3,052	3,296	3,560
	Areas covered by soil and water conservation structures in community watersheds ('000 ha)	20170	1,062	1,168	1,284	1,412	2,134
	Extent of GHG (CO2) removed using biological methods from community watersheds (million mt CO2e)	-	5	6	6	7	8
	Land developed through medium scale modern irrigation schemes (million has)	2.35	3.0	3	4	4	4
	Meat production ('000 tons)	1,321	1,990	1,652	1805	1966	2103
	Milk production (cow, camel, goat) (in million litres)	5,304	4,467	5,938	6610	7051	9418
<b>SDG 3</b>	<b>Healthy lives and well-being</b>						
	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000	420	412				199
	Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60	72.7	72	78	84	90
	Under 5 mortality per 1000 children	64	67				30
	Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 children	28	29				10
	Under-5 Stunting rate (%)	40	38.4				26
	Under-5 wasting rate (%)	9	9.9				4.9
	HIV/AIDS incidence rate (%)	0.03	0.03				0.01
	Detection rate of all forms of TB (%)	61	61.3	81	83	85	87
	Incidence of newly contracting hepatitis B (in '000)	21.63	23.2				

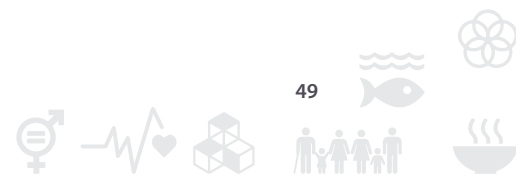


SDGs	SDG-Targets' Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16)	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20 fiscal year)			
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Number of people in need of treatment for priority lowland diseases (millions)	75	66.6				14.9
	Mortality rate from heart disease, cancer, diabetics and respiratory infections	476	287				
	Death rate from traffic accidents (per 10,000)	60	63				27

## 13.2. Annex2. Performance of SDGs reviewed in detail cont'd

SDGs	SDG Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16) 2016/17	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20 fiscal year)		
				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>SDG 3</b>	<b>Healthy lives and Well-being... cont'd</b>					
	Mothers utilizing modern birth control methods (%)	40.4	35.3			50
	Teenage (adolescent) fertility rate per 1000		12			
	Critical health services coverage (%)	96	98			100
	Number of people with health insurance coverage (per 1000)	72	125			
	Number of Health professionals per 1000 population		0.84	1.2	1.3	1.5
	Kebeles (lowest administrative units in Ethiopia) that implemented Health Extension Programmes (%)	92	93			100
<b>SDG 5</b>	<b>Gender Equality</b>					
	Fully-fledged implementation of Women Policy and Women Development Package and Youth Policy and Youth Development Package					
	Fully fledged implementation of national and sectoral development policies and programs, proclamations (eg. education, health policies and programmes, family law.)					
	Number of women trained on different professions (millions)	1.13	2.40	2.88	3.37	3.87
	Number of women benefited from vocational adult education programmes (millions)	2.97	3.66	4.98	6.29	7.60
	Number of institutions/organizations that institutionalized women's affairs	8	19	20	21	22
	Number of structures in higher education institutions that provide counselling services for female students	31	119	127	135	143
	Number of hostels (boarding schools) established and strengthened	10	24	26	28	30

SDGs	SDG Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16) 2016/17	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20 fiscal year)		
				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Percent of women at parliament	38.8				50
	Decision-making role of women at the federal executive bodies (%)	9.2	34	36	38	40
	Laws and regulations issued to ensure access to female reproductive health data and education	Procedures rolled out and under implementation				
	Number of women who received certificates of Land Use Rights	9,492,772	12,086,907	14,681,042	17,275,177	19,869,312
	Availability and usage of legislation backing women's equal right to land ownership and use	Policy for women produced and under implementation				
	Monitoring mechanism to ensure effective usage of budget allocated to enhance women's equality	Monitoring mechanism rolled out				
<b>SDG-9</b>	<b>Build infrastructure, promote industrialization and foster innovation</b>					
	Areas 5 Km further away from all-weather roads (%)	36.6		35.8		13.5
	Supply of passenger seats per flight distance (in billion kilometres)	32		39.9		68
	Value-added growth in MSE (%)<?>	3.8	21.3	22.60	23.00	23.50
	Share of medium and large industries' products in GDP (%)	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9
	Share of MSE products in GDP (%)	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8
	Value-added growth in manufacturing industries (%)	15.8		18.4		21.9
	Value-added growth in medium and large industries (%)	23.1	21.3	21.8	22.6	23.4
	Mobile services penetration (%)	43.9	68.2	79.4	90	100
	Number of mobile services users ('000)	40,000	65,465	78,197	90,930	103,662
	Const. of A. Ababa Light Rail (34 km) (%)	80				
	Const. of A. Ababa-Meiso-Dewnle Rail (%)	86.5				



## 13.2. Annex2. Performance of SDGs reviewed in detail cont'd

SDGs	SDG Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16) 2016/17	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20)		
				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>SDG 14</b>	<b>Conserve and sustainably use the water resources for sustainable development</b>					
	Medium & large irrigation study and design (ha)	71,291				
	Medium & large irrigation development (ha)	39,785				
	Value added of fishery products (GDP share %)	0.1				
	Production of fish (tons)	48386	55158.			
	Share of GDP—of Total Revenue (%)	16	16.4	17.4	18.4	19.7
	The share of tax revenue in GDP (%)	12.5	14	15.2	15.9	17.2
	The share of foreign aid in GDP (%)	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
	The share of FDI, foreign aid and South-South cooperation aid in total government budget (%)	24				
	Share of budget deficit in GDP (%)	2.4	2.8	2.8	3	3
	Customs tariff (average rate %)	17.5	17.5			
	No. of clusters of factories built in industrial parks	19	52			
	Internet services users (Millions)	9.6	13.6	25.3	37.9	47.0
	Broadband Internet service users (Millions)	1.6	49	16.4	24.1	31.6
	Share of exports of goods and services in GDP (%)	9.4	8	15.5	15.7	18.1
						20.6



SDGs	SDG Indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	Performance (2015/16) 2016/17	Planned targets (2016/17-2019/20 fiscal year)		
				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Methods to harmonize sustainable development with the development policy	National Development Plan harmonized with Sustainable Development				
	Competency to produce SDG review reports utilizing SDG-performance M&E Formats.	The SDG M&E System rolled out.				
	Adopting national SDG performance indicators compatible with SDGs and with standard statistical principles	Plan and M&E Policy Matrix for the Plan-- compatible with SDGs prepared				
	Adoption of statistics law compatible with National Statistics Guidelines	Statistics-law in effect already				
	Statistics plan supported by budget	National Statistics Strategy prepared.				
	National population census at least once every 10 years	Population census taken in the FYs1983/84, 1994/95 and 2014/15				
	Infants that received Birth Certificates	Official Issuance of Birth Certificates newly commenced				



