



Ethiopia's experiences in linking SDGs in the national and local level development plan, reporting challenges and way forward

By Tamiru Terefe
Ministry of Planning and Development
March 2022
Kigali, Rwanda

Content

- 01 Introduction
- 02 Government Development Objectives and Pillars
- 03 **Government Development Pillars linkage with SDGs**
- 04 Lining the SDGs into the National Development Plan
- 05 **Regional Level data, the Bases for Voluntary National Review**
- 06 **Challenges in providing regional level review report and way forward**



Introduction

- ➔ Ethiopia has made great strides in term of mainstreaming regional and global development agendas into its national development plans.
- ➔ Ethiopia has mainstreamed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 into its national development plan. Hence, We have one plan one report approach without parallel working system
- ➔ In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, paragraph 72, Ethiopia has committed not only to implement the SDGs but also to back the implementation with “robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent, integrated review of progress”.
- ➔ Regular, robust, inclusive, country led reviews are fundamental to achieving the SDGs, given their complexity and breadth.
- ➔ Ethiopia had conducted the 2017 Voluntary National Review (VNR) focusing on the methods and approaches of integrating the SDGs into the national context.
- ➔ After implementing the SDGs for six years, Ethiopia has now committed to conduct and present a VNR in 2022.
- ➔ The report is expected to inform the progress made in the last 6 years (2015/16-2020/21) by pinpointing the challenges, drawing lessons and sharing best practices of the country towards implementing these global goals.



Government Development Objectives and Pillars

➔ Objectives of the Ten year plan:

- Building a prosperous country by creating a pragmatic market-based economic system and enhance the role and participation of the private sector;
- Maintaining macroeconomic stability, ensuring rapid and sustainable economic growth, and creating decent jobs;
- Ensuring structural economic transformation by promoting overall productivity, and competitiveness;
- Ensuring the ownership and beneficiaries of citizens from the development outcomes by ensuring social inclusion, and access and quality of other infrastructures;
- Ensuring a competent, independent, and quality civil service system through building the capacity of the government and establishing good governance; and
- Building strong and inclusive institutions that would realize a peaceful society, access to justice, and upholding the rule of law and human rights.

➔ Hence, to realize the objectives, ten strategic pillars have been identified. These are,

1. Ensuring quality of economic growth and prosperity,
2. improve productivity and competitiveness,
3. building technological capacity and digital economy,
4. undertake institutional transformation,
5. ensuring sustainable development finance,
6. ensuring private sector's leadership in the economy,
7. building resilient green economy,
8. ensuring inclusive development,
9. building access to justice and effective good governance, and
10. ensuring sustainable peace and regional economic integration.



Government Development Pillar linkage with SDGs

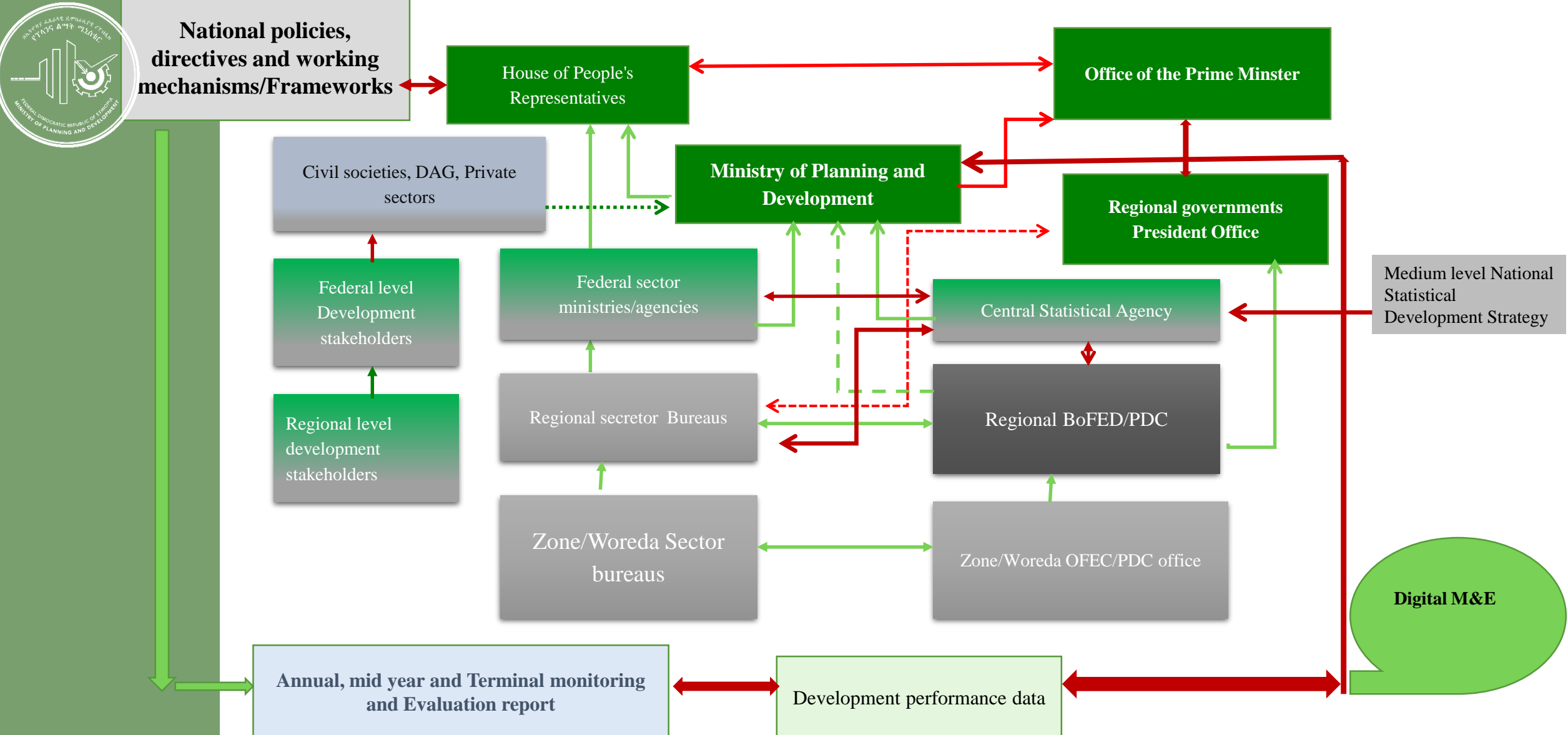
The Ten-year development plan strategic pillars	Sustainable Development goals												
Ensuring quality of economic growth and prosperity	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION
Improve productivity and competitiveness	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES					
Building technological capacity and digital economy	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS					
Undertake institutional transformation	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS									
Ensuring sustainable development finance	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS									
Ensuring private sector's leadership in the economy	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS						
Building resilient green economy	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND			
Ensuring inclusive development	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES			
Building access to justice and effective good governance	1 NO POVERTY	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES									
Ensuring sustainable peace and regional economic integration	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES							



Lining the SDGs into the National Development Plan

Links with SDGs	Key Result Areas (Expected Outcomes)	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target										Source of Data	Responsible Ministry/Agency for Reporting
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30		
SDG 3.1.1	Improvement in maternal health	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 births)	401					279					140	EDHS	Ministry of Health (MoH)
SDG 3.7.2		Prevalence of anemia in adolescents aged 10-19 years	28					14					7	EDHS	MoH
SDG 3.7.2		Teenage Pregnancy Rate	12.5					7					3	EDHS	MoH
SDG 3.7.1		Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	41					50					54	EDHS	MoH
[SDG 3.8.1]		Proportion of pregnant women with four or more ANC visits	43	50.6	58.2	65.8	73.4	81	84	87	89	92	95	EDHS, HMIS	MoH
SDG 3.1.2		Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	50	55.2	60.4	65.6	70.8	76	83	86	89	92	95	EDHS, HMIS	MoH

Development Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Setup flow of data

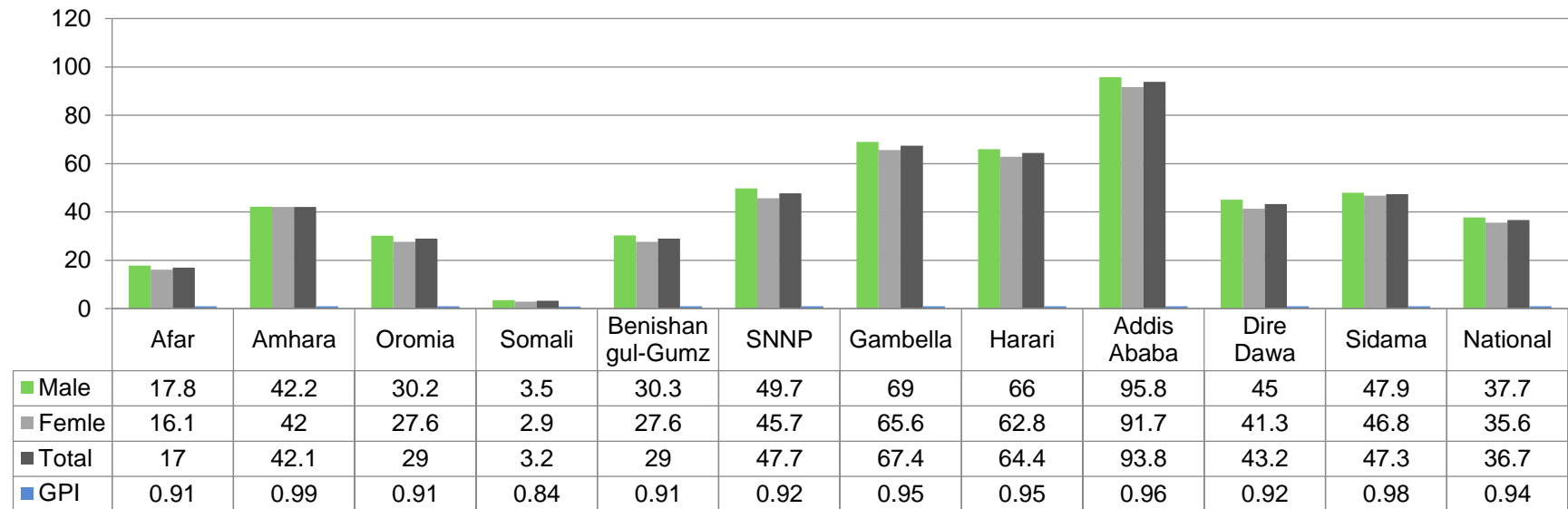




Regional Level data, the Bases for Voluntary National Review

- ➔ The Review on SdGs implementation is at national level
- ➔ The national level VNR is benefitted from sectoral level data from regional, district and service deliver level.
- ➔ Most of the data are sectoral administrative data besides the surveys conducted by Ethiopian Statistical Services.
- ➔ Hence, when we are talking about national level voluntary review, it does mean that data sources are from regional level aggregated at national level.

Example of pre-primary education GRE (%) and Gender Parity index (GPI) for the period 2020/21





Challenges in providing regional level review report and way forward

➔ Challenges are:

- Lack of up-to-date data and costly to generate data as per each of SDGs Indicators to report at regional level.
 - In most cases there is an spillover effects in development process. Such that hydropower generation would be at one region but distribution would be at an other region.
- Still there are efforts to work on fulfilling baseline data to follow-up SDGs but are also challenging to undertake the required surveys for primary data collections.
- Generating disaggregated data is worth in development evaluation, but still capacity at all levels are not the same.
- Hence, there must be selection among SDGs and regions in reporting at regional level in the future after 2022 VNR, but should be conscious the result either positive or negative in many dimensions.



Thank you!

