



ETHIOPIA NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW 2022



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
ASDR	Africa Sustainable Development Report
CBHI	Community-Based Health Insurance
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease-19
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DMRS	Digital Monitoring and Reporting System
DP	Development Partners
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECA	Economic Commission of Africa
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECOSF	Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Forum
EGRA	Early Grade Reading Assessment
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
ENDAN	Ethiopian National Disability Action Network
EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programs
ESS	Ethiopian Statistics Service
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
FABDC	Fisheries and Aquaculture Business Development Centre
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEACC	Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FEAPD	Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEQUIP	General Education Quality Improvement Package
GERD	Ethiopia's Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
GGI	Global Gender Gap Index
GLP	Green Legacy Program
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP I	First Growth and Transformation Plan



GTP II	Second Growth and Transformation Plan
GWH	Gigawatt Hour
HCES	Household Consumption Expenditure Surveys
HEP	Health Extension Program
HGER	Home-Grown Economic Reform
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HSDP	Health Sector Development Plan
HSTP	Health Sector Transformation Plan
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas
ICF	Inner City Fund
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
JRIS	Joint Review and Implementation Support
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
MtCO ₂	Metric tons of carbon dioxide
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MW	Megawatt
MWH	Megawatt Hour
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBP	National Biogas Program
NDC	National Dialogue Commission
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NEBE	National Electoral Board of Ethiopia
NEP	National Electrification Plan
NHQS	National Healthcare Quality Strategy
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NMRF	National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up
NWP	National Wheat Program
OCSEA	Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ODA	Official Development Assistance



OFAG	Office of Federal Auditor General
OWNP	One WASH National Program
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RRRP	Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan
SCORE	Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises
SDGs	Sustainable Development
SIP	School Improvement Program
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Program
SMEs	Medium Scale Enterprises
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure
SREP	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Ethiopia
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
TAAT	African Agricultural Transformation
TYDP	Ten Year Development Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
US\$	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation



OPENING STATEMENT

Ethiopia has made strides in articulating sustainable development as reflected in its constitution, development policies, strategies and plans for achieving national, regional and global peace, prosperity and stability. The country's Constitution has recognized the centrality of sustainable development that is inclusive and green. Besides, Ethiopia has incorporated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its development plans, budget, and flagship programs.

Ethiopia presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs in 2017 at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York. But substantive changes, which are pertinent to successful implementation of the SDGs, occurred since 2017 both domestically and globally. In the domestic front, there have been changes in the political leadership since the spring of 2018, approach to economic management and domestic reforms, as well as a new development roadmap branded as the Ten-Year Development Plan with new development vision and priorities. The country has also faced risks of conflict, climate-induced drought, floods, and desert locust invasion. Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic and recently the Russia-Ukraine war have caused unprecedented disruptions to national and global economies. These changes posed challenges to the implementation and achievements of SDGs.

I am delighted that, this year, Ethiopia has been given the opportunity to share the progress on SDGs, best practices and challenges with the rest of the world. Ethiopia's VNR 2022 report does not only document progress of the 17 SDGs but also illustrates how the country has managed overlapping shocks and remained resilient under challenging circumstances.

Ethiopia has made promising progress in the fight against poverty, accelerating economic growth, raising per capita income, reducing income inequality, and improvements in other goals. In achieving these results, it implemented synergistic interventions in agriculture and also undertaken integrated investments in economic and social infrastructures.

Despite the progresses made, challenges remain that have adversely impacted the implementation of SDGs. We will continue to address the challenges identified in this report through accelerating the implementation of the ongoing reforms, adopting the right policies, building and renewing partnerships and taking the necessary remedial measures in the remaining period. Given that achievements require a concerted effort involving different stakeholders, the Government of Ethiopia continues to strengthen its engagement with development partners during implementation, follow-up, and review of the SDGs going forward.



Let me take this opportunity to acknowledge, with gratitude and deepest appreciation, the various organs of the government of Ethiopia, sector ministries and agencies, development partners, Civil Society Organizations, Parliament, private sector, and other stakeholders for their contributions to the preparation of the report. I am also deeply indebted to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), the United Nations Specialized Agencies (UNSA) in Ethiopia, and the Development Partners Group (DPG) for their substantive support.

I am also extremely grateful to the members of the Technical and Steering Committees for spearheading the report preparation process. Special thanks go to the Ministry of Planning and Development staffs who dealt with this task and worked tirelessly to produce this report.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and a horizontal line.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- 0.1 This document presents Ethiopia’s 2022 voluntary national review (VNR) reporting** as part of the country’s commitment “to engage in the systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” as per the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1 adopted in 2015. The report covers the review of the implementation of the SDGs between 2015/16-2020/21. The report is produced and organized as per the suggested VNR reporting structure.
- 0.2 Ethiopia’s political transition that began in the spring of 2018 brought substantial political, economic, justice, and security reforms.** Although domestic and external risks and uncertainties challenged the implementation of the reform initiatives, there are significant signs of progress in solidifying the foundations for effectively implementing SDG’s goals and targets. The risks and uncertainties posed by the external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent Russia-Ukraine war, the domestic security situations, and the climate change-induced drought, desert locusts, and floods continue to challenge the implementation of the national reforms and development goals.
- 0.3 Despite the compounded risks and uncertainties, the government continued to press on with the wide-ranging reform process, including the Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER) and the political reforms such as the establishment of National Dialogue Commission (NDC) agendas.** The main objectives of the HGER program are to address structural macroeconomic imbalances, enhance sectoral productivity and competitiveness, and implement structural reforms to promote private-sector-led growth. The establishment of NDC by the recently adopted proclamation (first-tier legal framework in Ethiopia) in 2021 reaffirms the commitment of the government to sustainably address the structural causes of socio-political problems through an inclusive public dialogue that fosters national consensus among various political leaders and segments of society in Ethiopia.
- 0.4 Since the birth of the political transition in 2018, the government has taken the necessary steps and engaged in wide-ranging outreach with key stakeholders to resolve the country’s structural bottlenecks in politics and economic management.** Ethiopia’s 2021 national election has solidified the mass support for the successful implementation of the reform process and the unwavering public support for the new direction the country is pursuing. The wide-ranging reform process has also provided the opportunity for crafting new national development visions and policy directions that further strengthen Ethiopia’s commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs.
- 0.5 The country embarked on a new long-term development plan in the 2021, which spans between 2021-2030, known as Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP).** The TYDP was designed to drive Ethiopia into becoming an “African Beacon of Prosperity” by creating the necessary and sufficient structural conditions. To achieve the long-term



national vision, the TYDP identified ten key strategic pillars, which include (1) quality economic growth and shared prosperity, (2) economic productivity and competitiveness, (3) technological capability and building digital economy, (4) sustainable development financing, (5) private sector-led growth, (6) resilient green economy, (7) institutional transformation, (8) gender and social inclusion, (9) access to justice and efficient public services, and (10) regional peacebuilding and economic integration.

0.6 Both the 2030 Agenda and the Africa Agenda 2063 are aligned with the TYDP during the preparation of the plan in a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation process.

The commitment of Ethiopia to the SDGs is vital in terms of ensuring people-centered development goals and targets. Ethiopia's national vision for prosperity builds on past achievements and embarks on a new horizon of development opportunities. The TYDP has identified past development failures and successes and set a clear plan for future sustainable development goals in all forms – economic, social, environmental, governance, and institutional. The national vision and the TYDP goals are interlinked with the 17 goals and the associated 169 targets identified in SDGs with higher alignment scores than past development plans of the country.

0.7 The preparation of the VNR 2022 report benefited from broad-based stakeholder consultations with the private sector, civil society, the scientific community and academia, parliaments, regional authorities, and other stakeholders.

Ethiopia's VNR 2022 report focuses on reviewing the progress in implementing the 17 Goals. Unlike the 2017 VNR, the 2022 VNR report assesses the progress using the five pillars (5Ps) approach as per the associated SDG goals: People (1,2,3,4 and 5), Prosperity (6,7,8,9,10 and 11), Planet (12,13,14 and 15), Peace (16), and Partnerships (17).

0.8 Highlights on the progress and review of SDG's people pillar: Ethiopia has achieved significant strides in reducing poverty and hunger, and improving health, education, and gender outcomes.

- Poverty declined from 23.5% in 2015/16 to an estimate of 19% in 2019/20. The 2019/20 poverty rate is a projection based on the 2015/16 base year national household expenditure and welfare survey as the new household consumption and expenditure survey is still in progress.
- Ethiopia has also made progress in increasing enrolment rates, reducing stunting, and wasting, and improving both maternal and child health. Gender empowerment has also improved, especially in access to education as well as in economic and political participation.
- Implementation of synergistic social protection programs and humanitarian support helps protect the most vulnerable groups of the population to ensure that no one and no place is left behind.



- But both domestic and global shocks have adversely impacted the progress of this pillar, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population such as children, women, and persons with disabilities, whose plight has been exacerbated.

0.9 Highlights on the progress of SDG’s prosperity pillar: Ethiopia has made substantive progress in achieving economic growth and improving key infrastructures.

- With 7.9% average annual growth rate of real GDP between 2015/16 and 2020/21, GDP per capita increased from US\$815 in 2015/16 to US\$1092 in 2020/21.
- Ethiopia has also shown improvements in access to drinking water services and electricity, with 68.8% of households have access to drinking water from improved sources in 2019/20, up from the 2015/16 level of 64.8%. Electricity coverage reached 44% in 2020/21.
- Access to other infrastructure also improved with increased share of rural population located within 5km of an all-weather road. Fully electrified by renewable energy sources, the Addis Ababa light railway and the Ethio-Djibouti railway facilitate bulk transport and reduce carbon emissions and pollution.

0.10 Highlights on the progress and review of SDG’s planet pillar: The impact of climate change on the country has resulted in growing humanitarian needs in large parts of the country, causing widespread displacement and disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable segments of society.

- Efforts have been made to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change through investments in adaptation, green energy (e.g., hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, etc.), sustainable production, and consumption, among others. Other adaptation interventions include climate-smart agriculture, soil and water conservation, afforestation and reforestation, sustainable land management, agricultural growth, access to potable water, and biodiversity conservation.
- Addressing climate change and other environmental issues have also featured prominently at the highest leadership level around the Green Legacy Program (GLP), aimed at forest-landscape transformations and better livelihoods. Close to 18 billion seedlings have been planted since 2019.
- Forest coverage has increased to 19.5% through the continued mobilization of citizens in natural resources conservation.

0.11 Highlights on the progress and review of SDG’s peace pillar: Ethiopia has made efforts to ensure peace and accountability through establishing democratic institutions and legal reforms.

- Reforms in the justice and legal sector helped strengthen the functionality of independent institutions, including the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission



(EHRC), the Office of the Federal Auditor General (OFAG), and the Ethiopian Institution of Ombudsman. The EHRC has increased its role in human rights and peace, and it has been awarded the ‘A’ status accreditation for fully complying with the Paris Principles in 2021.

- To fully discharge its human rights commitments, the government has also established a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (NMRF). The government has also established an independent National Dialogue Commission to facilitate an all-inclusive dialogue and reconciliation process that would build consensus and lay a firm foundation for a peaceful and stable nation.

0.12 Highlights on the progress and review of SDG’s partnership: Ethiopia benefited from increased Official Development Assistance (ODA), foreign direct investment and remittance inflows.

- The country has undertaken wide-ranging reforms, including the establishment of the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency and Trust Fund to coordinate and mobilize its global diaspora community in the national development activities.
- The development partners have played crucial roles in supporting the country’s development and providing humanitarian support to vulnerable groups.

0.13 Best experiences and lessons learned: The following are Ethiopia’s good practices, success stories, and lessons learned during the implementation of national development plans and the 2030 Agenda:

- **Green Legacy Program (GLP):** A tree-planting initiative aimed at curbing the effects of land degradation, deforestation, and climate change, as well as promoting eco-tourism and ensuring food security through mass mobilization across the country. The GLP is aligned with the Paris Agreement, and SDGs.
- **National Wheat Program (NWP):** The program implemented entirely across the country, with the objective of boosting domestic wheat production to ensure food reliance and supply with increased participation of small-holder farmers through the cluster farming scheme and expanded irrigation in highland and lowland areas.
- **Mobilizing Public for Development:** Ethiopia’s Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) has been financed from domestic sources through contributions and bond sales to citizens both living in the country and abroad. This is an example of how mega development projects can be financed through active roles and participation of the public if creatively mobilized and utilized.
- **Resilient Ethiopian Airlines:** The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the global economy in general and the aviation industry in particular. Ethiopian Airlines has kept its business thriving with business diversification strategies and it has enabled the company to thrive and stay financially stable during the pandemic.



0.14 Getting the context right and implications for the progress of SDGs: key challenges faced during the implementation of the national development plans and the 2030 Agenda include the impacts of the quadruple crises - the political turmoil leading to post-2018 deep-rooted political transition, Covid-19 pandemic, domestic conflict and security situation, and the crisis in Ukraine. The political turmoil before the 2018 transition, COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, followed by the northern Ethiopian war and the conflict in Ukraine have had effects on the economy. Although the comprehensive assessment of the scope and depth of the impact of these shocks are yet to be done, as some effects are lagged in nature, and the impacts observed thus far are mixed:

- **For instance, during the 2021, the economy grew by 6.3%, 2% less than the target growth rate as per the TYDP for the same year.** Another key macroeconomic performance indicator is export growth. In 2021, the goods export sector grew by 21.1%. Goods export growth is explained by both export value and volume expansion.
- **The FDI and remittance mobilization has shown positive progress during the 2022 despite the external and domestic challenges.** Net FDI inflows are on the increase and the country attracted US\$2.66 billion in FDI in the first ten months of 2022, which exceeded that of the same period in 2021 by 14.3%. Ethiopia collected US\$4.68 billion in remittances in the first ten months of 2022, which exceeded that of the same period in 2021 by 16.4%.
- **Undoubtedly, the risks and related global trade disruptions and commodity price increases put upward pressure on inflation, hence pressure on poverty and food security.** Although the volatility of global wheat prices remains a serious concern, the domestic supply of wheat is expected to increase in 2022 due to a government NWP. Similarly, the global commodity price increment put upward pressure on the cost of imported raw materials and intermediate inputs that are utilized in the manufacturing and construction industries.
- **The recent conflict in Northern Ethiopia has had significant impact on Afar, Amhara and Tigray, especially on basic service delivery such as schooling and health.** The government have been taking actions through various means such as budgetary and public mobilizations to raise resources aimed at supporting affected local communities. The comprehensive assessment of the damage to the society and the economy is being finalized and the government has already started the preparation of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (RRRP) aimed at building back quick and better the community in short-term to medium-term. Development partners have mobilized significant resources thus far and are closely working with the government for the wide-ranging humanitarian assistance to the affected areas. Through the various support interventions, it has been possible to offer hope to affected local communities and the government is committed to mitigating the likelihood of long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance and avoiding the risk of a return to conflict through the peace process.



- **The recent climate-related shocks of drought in Somali and southern parts of Oromia have caused significant loss of the livestock assets, the main sources of livelihood for the community.** Frequent weather events alongside long-term impacts of climate change undermine Ethiopia's development effort, especially in agriculture and pastoral livelihoods. Significant domestic and external resources had been mobilized to support the affected local communities and they are largely back to normalcy since the second quarter of 2022. These climate-related shocks of drought and flooding have been a recurring risk and the government recognizes that it requires a sustainable solution in terms of investment in the water sector to build a climate-resilient production system.
- **Another challenge Ethiopia had faced recently is the loss of AGOA beneficiary status which would hurt the poor the most, especially the women employed in the garment and textile manufacturing industries.** With the determination and commitment of pressing on the domestic reform processes in economic dimensions through the HGER program and social and political settlement through the NDC, Ethiopia's AGOA status shall be reinstated.
- **Ethiopia faces dual challenge of low domestic revenue mobilization and unfavorable global risks and uncertainties in mobilizing external resources and finance.** The Covid-19 and the conflict in Northern Ethiopia did not cause the decline in the general government revenue, but it has influenced the spending patterns. In 2022, the government has collected 93% of its planned tax revenue during the first ten months of the 2022, which exceeded that of the same period in 2021 by 18.6%. Given the limited domestic resource mobilization capacity of the economy, Ethiopia's financing requirements are significant given its large physical and social infrastructure needs. Low domestic revenue coupled with low export earnings increases the country's vulnerability to external debt stress.
- **Official Development Assistance to Ethiopia has been constrained due to conflict uncertainties in the country and an already high debt accumulation during the onset of COVID-19 pandemic.** The country has, however, benefited from the Debt Service Suspension Initiative of the G20, and implementation of the Common Framework is still in progress. Implementation of the HGER program in sustainably managing the external debt has eased the pressure of the overall level of external public debt and the observed export growth performance is easing the external debt distress risk.
- **Inadequate human and institutional capacities continue to limit Ethiopia's progress towards sustainable development and poverty reduction.** Implementation capacity gaps have become a challenge in different government institutions that are involved in the implementation, coordination, and service delivery of development plans, including the SDGs. Capacity challenges occur in the design of results-based performance management system, database



management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system for up-to-date information on implementation status.

0.15 Ethiopia's structural issues and transitions, and its impact on the progress of SDGs:

A fuller understanding of Ethiopia's progress towards the SDGs requires an appreciation of structural factors that influence the pace and scale of changes over the medium- to long-term. The core insight is that the country is undergoing multiple structural transitions at the same time. How these transitions unfold can either expand the development frontier for the country in ways that were simply not possible before or limit this frontier. Either way, these transitions may make the task of development planning and management more complex, volatile, and uncertain. There are at least six structural transitions that are worth highlighting in the context of the SDGs - economic structure and dynamics, fiscal and macroeconomic transition, demographic transition, social inclusion and gender parity transition, climate change, and the wider reform process transition.

- **Looking at the long game and big picture, almost any one of these structural factors and transitions could prove challenging for Ethiopia to tackle head-on even while aiming to work towards the SDGs.** Ethiopia is committed to navigating through to 2030 and beyond and is already engaged in a generational national undertaking that holds great promise for positive transformational change. Nevertheless, it is recognized that structural factors of this magnitude and systemic nature cannot be expected to proceed on a predictable, stable, and linear trajectory without throwing up anticipated and completely unexpected challenges with elements of progress and occasionally regression, that will test both the government and society.
- **This calls for a more disciplined and systematic approach to risk mitigation and management, both at the international and national levels if the road to 2030 is to avoid major detours and perhaps even structural setbacks.** Perhaps two globally relevant policy considerations emerge from the Ethiopian experience on conflict, climate-induced risks, and reform transitions are worth mentioning here. First, it will be vital throughout the response to shocks, whether conflict related or climate-induced challenges, to ensure that the focus on humanitarian assistance, vital as it is, does not eclipse attention to deeper and structural development issues. This would simply turn challenging conditions into protracted or permanent crises and temporary needs into long-term dependence. Second, countries faced with structural, political and economic transitions need a patient and supportive international multilateral institutions and community to cooperate with them and restrengthen partnership framework during what is likely to be a turbulent reform and change process over many years.

0.16 Next steps and transformative actions and support needed: despite the compounded challenges and risks that Ethiopia faced over the past few years, the need for continuing pressing on with the inclusive reform agendas and delivering the sustainable development objectives of quality economic growth and shared prosperity, social inclusion and peaceful



society, and environmental protection cannot be overemphasized. As what happens in Ethiopia matters for Africa and the region, Ethiopia will continue to envision creating a peaceful and inclusive society to propel the country to become a beacon of peace and prosperity. This will remain Ethiopia's commitment and determination to continue with the domestic reform processes and implement solid policies for shared prosperity while remaining consistent with international commitments.

0.17 Strengthening the “political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity” as per the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an equally important step. Global cooperation and partnership are needed for solidifying Ethiopia's wide-ranging domestic reform process and ensuring the successful implementation of sustainable development goals and targets. Although the global economic system has been tested with dual shocks of the pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war, as opposed to diverting to inward-looking concerted efforts of strengthening holistic and forward-looking global system to finance the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. The government calls upon the international community and development partners to support its efforts through direct SDGs funding mechanisms.

0.18 As revitalizing global partnership for sustainable development is an important vehicle, domestic multi-stakeholder cooperation and partnership is pertinent. It should be noted that the successful implementation of SDGs depends on collective efforts between government, private sector, civil society, the scientific community, academia, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders, and the public at large. As a developing country, this domestic multi-stakeholder cooperation and partnership will be important to mobilize wide-ranging support and resources needed to complement the efforts of the government and support the achievement of the SDGs.

0.19 Another critical support area is the “processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building” as pledged during the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Despite various efforts by the government, capacity-building is still required in integrated planning, implementation, statistical system and reporting, and data-driven reform and policy making. The government needs elevated support in results-based planning and management as well as data generation for improved evidence-based policymaking.

0.20 The bottom line is that the government is politically committed to consolidating steps toward inclusive peace by building confidence, offering hope to affected populations, and reducing the risk of a return to conflict. The impacts of the crises and challenges mentioned above are a temporary rather than permanent loss of momentum in Ethiopia's progress toward the SDGs. For this reason, among others, and looking ahead, continued close partnership with development partners is even more consequential than before, for greater peace and development in Ethiopia and, indeed, beyond.



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Ethiopia’s sustainable development aspirations are rooted in its constitution.** The constitution serves as an authoritative document for aligning national policies, strategies, and development plans with the fundamental principles of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The country uses development planning as an instrument to achieve policy goals and objectives which in turn help contextualize and adopt global commitments. Ethiopia’s current development agenda is guided by the development vision of propelling the country to become an “*African Beacon of Prosperity*” and the government also adopted a Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP) which covers the period 2021 to 2030.
- 1.2 Ethiopia’s TYDP is aligned with the three dimensions of sustainable development - promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting social inclusion.** These are well articulated in its development policies, strategies, and plans. Ethiopia integrates SDGs into the TYDP during the formulation of the plan through an intensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation process. SDGs have also been integrated into the country’s budget system as reflected by a lion’s share of budget allocation to pro-poor sectors and dedicated SDGs budget to advance their implementation.
- 1.3 Ethiopia targets to become a green, climate resilient, and low carbon economy** as articulated in the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in accordance with the Paris Agreement. Addressing climate change and other environmental issues has featured prominently at the highest leadership level around the *Green Legacy Program (GLP)* aimed at forest-landscape transformations and better livelihoods through curbing the effects of climate change, deforestation, and pollution. Ethiopia has also been implementing the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and Strategy since 2013. The DRM policy and strategy are being revised in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and other emerging issues.
- 1.4 The implementation of SDGs has been periodically monitored and reviewed on a regular basis through quarterly and annual progress review systems of the country.** Based on sectoral reports, the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) prepares a consolidated quarterly and annual progress reports on the implementation of the national development plan. The consolidated reports capture progresses in the implementation of SDGs. In addition, the monitoring and reporting of SDGs have been instituted with a comprehensive SDGs progress report prepared every two years.
- 1.5 Ethiopia presented its first VNR on SDGs in 2017 that showcased how the country localized SDGs into the national development plan.** The VNR 2017 report was limited in scope and depth in terms coverage of goals as it focused on six SDGs only, namely goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 17. Substantive changes, which are pertinent to SDGs, have happened since 2017 both domestically and globally. In the domestic front, there have been changes in the political leadership since the spring of 2018, approach to economic management, domestic



reforms, new national development vision, and national development plan with shifting policies and priorities. The country has also faced risks of conflict, climate-induced drought, floods, and desert locusts. The global system has also experienced unprecedented shocks from the coronavirus pandemic and other recent disturbances such as the Russia-Ukraine war. These changes affect the implementation and achievements of SDGs through reduced economic growth, worsening food security, disruption of supply chains, job loss, and rising inflation.

1.6 The objectives of Ethiopia’s VNR 2022 reporting are to document the progress in SDGs for the period 2015/16 - 2020/21, identify challenges, and introduce the country’s new national development vision and policy reforms undertaken in the country. Unlike the first VNR 2017 report, the VNR 2022 report is comprehensive as it covers all SDGs and provides an in-depth analysis of the progress of SDGs implementation. The VNR 2022 has also provided a further emphasis on goals linked to the 2022 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) theme, focusing on five goals (SDG 4 – Quality Education, SDG 5 – Gender Equality, SDG 14 – Life Below Water, SDG 15 – Life on Land, and SDG 17- Partnerships).



CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW

- 2.1 This Ethiopia voluntary national review (VNR) reporting is a country report, with the government leading and coordinating the process of the report preparation.** The Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) is the coordinating and focal point for SDGs implementation and related issues in Ethiopia. The preparation of the report commenced with the establishment of steering and technical committees to facilitate the process and ensure ownership and participation of all sectors and stakeholders. While members of the steering committee are high-level government officials, technical committee members are experts drawn from different institutions. The steering committee played the oversight role while technical committee members were in charge of providing technical support in terms of reviewing the report, data collection, and validation.
- 2.2 Broad-based consultation processes were conducted with both federal and regional representatives.** Given a large number of stakeholders and time constraints, umbrella bodies for the various stakeholders participated in the consultations. These stakeholders include the private sector through the chamber of commerce and sectoral associations, civil society organizations through the Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Forum (ECSOF), representatives from each regional state, the Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FEAPD), the Youth Association, National Women Forum, academia, parliament, and development partners.
- 2.3 In the process of engaging stakeholders, a series of in-person workshops were organized** which helped generate qualitative information and feedback as well as identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of SDGs. Further, the consultative workshops created the opportunity to shape and strengthen dialogues and partnerships going forward.
- 2.4 Diverse statistical data pertaining to SDGs have been collected and utilized to support the preparation of the VNR 2022 report.** Key data sources include surveys and census data obtained from the Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS) and administrative data from line ministries and other government agencies. In addition, research findings and other reports have been used in the preparation of the report. However, data gaps have been a challenge during the preparation of the report and for some of the goals and indicators may be incomplete, and missing. Due to domestic conflict situations and other practical challenges, most of the required surveys had not yet been conducted or not readily available for the report at the time of VNR 2022 reporting preparation.
- 2.5 The VNR 2022 report highlighted the progress of the 17 SDGs using the five SDGs pillars of people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership.** The analytical framework grouped the 17 SDGs into five pillars (5Ps): People (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), Prosperity (6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11), Planet (12, 13, 14 and 15), Peace (16), and Partnerships (17). Given the interlinkages of goals, the 5Ps approach serves as an integrated organizing framework to assess the progress in the implementation of the 17 goals.



CHAPTER 3

ETHIOPIA'S REFORM PROCESS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Since the political transition in the spring of 2018, the country had gone through democratic, political, and economic reforms. The accumulated economic, political, and democratic grievances over the past years had caused intensified country-wide anti-government protests beginning in late 2015. When came to power in 2018, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed promised to pursue reforms in response to the public grievances and accelerated the reform agenda, which included announcing plans to revise repressive laws and policies. The political transition in the spring of 2018 brought a new hope of horizon to transit to democracy, rule of law, human rights, and a stable economy in Ethiopia.

DEMOCRATIC AND POLITICAL REFORM PROCESS

3.2 The wide-ranging and deep political reforms undertaken in the past four years have turned promises into progress. One of the key democratic and political reforms was the establishment of the National Electoral Board (Proclamation No.1133/2019), and the reform in political parties' registration and election code of conduct (Proclamation No.1162/2019). These reforms have ensured the 2021 national elections to be peaceful and credible and allowed the formation of a new government with strong popular legitimacy to press on with the reform process and implement the SDGs.

3.3 Another reform milestone was the repealing of one of the most repressive laws that restrict the right and freedom of citizens and civil societies to organize and actively participate in the sustainable development endeavor. According to the previous repressive law for the civil society organizations, citizens were not allowed to participate in the charitable activities and organizations of their choice. Due to the restrictions on the collection of funds and resources to assist the civil society's work, the role of civil society, especially in human rights, could not be effectively exercised. The restrictive Proclamation No.621/2009 was totally replaced by a new Proclamation No.1113/2019 that better guarantees the freedom of association of citizens. Under this proclamation, previously unwarranted restrictions were abolished, and the administration of civil society organizations was made independent by an independent board. As a result, civil society organizations, especially those involved in the protection of human rights have flourished and are able to play a positive role in the community and SDGs.

3.4 Citizens' right to freedom of expression has been severely restricted by previous laws, practices, and regulatory bodies. However, one of the priorities of the national reform process that started in 2018 was to fully enforce the right to freedom of expression and citizens' freedom of the media, which is guaranteed under the constitution of Ethiopia, as well as international human rights instruments which are binding on Ethiopia. Accordingly, the new media Proclamation No.1238/2021 allowed a better media management system by eliminating previous legal and administrative restrictions. The government understands the media plays an irreplaceable role in the efforts toward building a democratic system and



creating an informed society key to accelerating sustainable development as per the 2030 Agenda and its associated SDGs.

3.5 Another democratic reform milestone is the advancement of SDGs through the promotion and the respect of and protection of human rights in Ethiopia. Proclamation No. 1224/2020 has allowed the establishment of an independent and credible Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) as human rights watchdog. This has allowed human rights to create conditions essential for sustainable development. This human rights reform process is in line with the 2030 Agenda that recognizes inclusive and participative societies are pertinent to achieving better outcomes for all people, leaving no one behind. Similarly, the human rights reform process is in line with the international declaration on the right to development emphasizing the right of all peoples to free, active, and meaningful participation in sustainable development. Another related reform process is the establishment of the Prisons Commission (Proclamation No.1174/2020) in line with international standards for the treatment of prisoners and detainees. Similarly, the amended Anti-Terrorism Proclamation No.1176/2020 further ensures the rule of law and respects for human rights. This amended anti-terrorism law emphasizes the role of the tribunal in protecting the interests of both the suspects and the defendants.

ECONOMIC REFORM PROCESS

3.6 Over the past few decades, the rapid and sustained economic growth that Ethiopia registered was mainly driven by massive investments in government-funded large-scale infrastructure developments. These public investments were financed through heavy debt and external assistance. The way these public investments were realized, and the rapid growth achieved over the years has also caused inflationary pressures. In addition, the rapid economic growth failed to improve productivity, create adequate job opportunities, and ensure shared prosperity. Due to the heavy debt burden, it has become challenging to sustain the rapid pace of economic growth, calling for a new growth financing approach, away from the heavy reliance on public spending and debt financing.

3.7 The Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER) with the central objectives of sustaining rapid growth, maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment by reducing debt vulnerabilities, and creating adequate and sustainable job opportunities has, therefore, been domestically initiated. The economic reforms are being translated into actions through policies that enhance the supply side of the economy. The HGER focuses on the enhancement of productivity and competitiveness of the overall economy, and a gradual transition from public to private sector-led growth. As a result, a stable macroeconomy will be ensured and the economy would be able to generate adequate jobs to arrest the rampant unemployment and the inflationary pressure. The HGER is anchored in three pillars; macroeconomic, sectoral, and structural reforms.



Table 1: Ethiopia Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER) Agenda

Reform Pillars	Objective	Focus Areas
Macroeconomic	Reducing debt distress, price stability, access to finance, and financing stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector finance and SOE reforms, • Addressing forex imbalances, • Strengthening the monetary policy framework, • Public financial institutions reforms, and • Financial sector development and capital market
Structural	Remove bottlenecks that constrain businesses and enhance institutional capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business Reform • Logistics Sector Reform • Energy Sector Reform
Sectoral	Address sector-specific government (institutional) and market failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Sector Reform • Manufacturing Sector Reform • Tourism Sector Reform • Mining Sector Reform • ICT Sector Reform

3.8 Two key legal reforms had been undertaken in line with the HGER reform objective of creating a conducive business and investment climate for the achievement of SDGs.

Ethiopia's trade law has been in operation since 1960 and has been in operation for the past 60 years without regard to the changing business system. As a result, a new trade law was promulgated pursuant to Proclamation No.1243/2021 to allow all the potential opportunities for investment and economic growth through implementing modern business practices in our country. Similarly, the investment law was amended (Proclamation No.1180/2020) to allow the expansion of the role of private sector investment in all sectors of the economy to accelerate the sustainable development of the country, strengthen domestic production capacity and thereby improve the living standards of all people. The government has also enacted a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) law (Proclamation No.1076/2018) to attract private investment and improve efficiency in key sectors with a particular emphasis on economic infrastructure.

3.9 The HGER process has served as a springboard for laying the foundations for sustainable development and the TYDP.

The new prosperity vision aims to transform the country into a prosperous nation with improved living standards, increased income levels and wealth accumulation, universal access to basic services, enabling and just environment, and improved social dignity, equality, and freedom. The TYDP aims at building an interlinked and resilient domestic economy through investment in strategic sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing industry, mining, tourism, urban development, and innovation and technology. The TYDP has six core objectives: (1) build a prosperous country through a pragmatic market-based economic system and a vibrant private sector, (2) macroeconomic stability, rapid and sustainable economic growth, and create decent work; (3) achieve structural transformation through improved productivity and competitiveness; (4) create an enabling environment for improved accessibility of basic services and infrastructural provision; (5) develop a competent, independent, and quality civil service system; and (6) build strong and inclusive institutions.



3.10 Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic conflict, Ukraine crisis and climate-induced drought, the progress on HGER implementation and reform plans is promising. The fiscal developments and positive outlook over the past few years is due to the solidification of revenue mobilization reforms, public debt sustainability reform, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) restructuring and reforms. On the money management, exchange rate, and financial developments and prospects, the HGER has focused on ensuring monetary policy discipline, financial stability and inclusion, and liquidity and credit growth. The structural reform process has also enabled positive improvements in ease of doing business and the privatization process (such as privatization of telecom, sugar, and other SOEs). Sectoral economic reforms have caused increased production in sectors such as agriculture and mining, and their results are visible in their contributions to goods export growth and GDP growth.

CREATING OWNERSHIP OF THE SDGS

3.11 The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development is enshrined in the constitution of the country which provides an authoritative legal basis for ensuring sustainable development. The achievement of the SDGs targets requires a multi-sectoral engagement, cooperation, and partnership. This calls for the engagement of stakeholders in the design, implementation, and review of inclusive development policies, strategies and that benefits citizens regardless of their social background. Stakeholder engagement is manifested at three levels: (1) design of policies, strategies, and plans, (2) implementation, and (3) monitoring and review.

3.12 Stakeholder engagement in the design of policies, strategies, and plans: Article 43 (2) of the Constitution provides the legal provisions for broad-based consultation of citizens with respect to policies and projects affecting their community. Stakeholders from diverse communities through their representatives participated in and contributed to the design of national policies, strategies, and plans. The preparation of the TYDP has undergone broad-based consultation processes with MoPD playing the overall coordination role. Stakeholders directly or indirectly (via their representatives) participated in and contributed to the formulation of the plan through organizing various workshops which enriched both the content and focus of the plan. While the federal government and the regional states were directly involved in the preparation process of the plan, various consultative meetings were organized for the private sector, civil society organizations, youth, women, people with disability, academia, members of parliament and standing committees, and international development partners. The consultations helped build trust and reach a consensus on the identification of priority areas of the plan and the incorporation of continental and global agendas into the plan. The participation of stakeholders was widely publicized through different communication channels.

3.13 Engagement in the implementation: Ethiopia recognizes the centrality of engagement of stakeholders in the effective implementation of SDGs through creating a conducive environment by introducing a comprehensive reform agenda which addresses the macroeconomic, structural, and sectoral challenges facing the country. In particular, the



structural reform aims to remove bottlenecks that constrain businesses and enhance institutional capacity. Specific reforms include ease of doing business reform, logistics sector reform, and energy sector reform.

3.14 The private sector together with development partners directly contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. The Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) project has been implemented under the International Labor Organization (ILO) leadership together with the Ethiopian Kaizen Institute, partners in other organizations and associations, and Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) (ILO, 2021).¹ The SCORE project promotes productivity, competitiveness, and decent work in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs). The mid-term assessment showed that the project resulted in increased productivity, reduced defect rate, low absenteeism rate, reduced material waste, enhanced business continuity in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, and reduced accidents through implementing occupational safety and health. These focus areas are aligned with SDGs 8, 9, and 12.

3.15 The government has engaged stakeholders in the implementation of flagship multi-sectoral programs such as the One Wash Program (OWP) and Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). Several actors including development partners and CSOs participated in the implementation and delivery of the OWP and PSNP in the country. The government has identified several projects for hydropower development which could be developed by the private sector as independent power producers (IPPs). Projects under the PPP and IPPs include geothermal (Corbetti, Tulu Moye and Fentale) and solar PV (Metehara). Both the Corbetti and Tulu Moye geothermal projects have the capacity to generate 150MW each. These projects are directly related to goal 7 of SDGs. Stakeholders, especially CSOs are also involved in the provision of basic services to vulnerable groups. Overall, the government interacts with a broad range of stakeholders in facilitating or participating in the implementation of the SDGs.

3.16 Monitoring and reporting: The MoPD has developed a national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to provide information on the implementation of development plans and ensure accountability and transparency. The national M&E system is supported by a National Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline to provide information on the implementation of development plans, help implementers to be more effective through establishing coordinated, integrated, and supportive M&E arrangements, deepening transparency, and accountability, and documenting the best practices and lessons learned.

3.17 Stakeholders are involved not only in the policy, strategy, and plan preparation process, but they also played a significant role in the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of development plans. A Joint Review and Implementation Support (JRIS) platform were established to review the progress and implementation status of flagship programs such as OWP and PSNP. Key actors in the JRIS platform are government officials at different levels, development partners and other stakeholders. The government

¹ ILO (2021). *Evidence Generation, Analysis and Reporting of the ILO Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) in Ethiopia: a synthesis report*, Addis Ababa.



often holds consultations with stakeholders during progress reviews of development plans. Stakeholders participated in and made significant contributions to the monitoring of plans during annual, quarterly, mid-term and terminal stages of the review process.

- 3.18 Government institutions are directly involved in the monitoring and reporting of plans, with MoPD led the overall monitoring and report of the implementation of plans, including SDGs.** The MoPD has designed a digital monitoring and reporting system (DMRS) aimed at modernizing the monitoring and reporting system of the government. Sector ministers and government institutions are required to report their progress using the automated platform. The DMRS computes performance scores for each institution which consists of both physical and financial performance. This information is used to generate performance report at national level by MoPD. Overall, the collaboration of the government and various stakeholders made substantive contributions to SDGs awareness, capacity building, mainstreaming, and monitoring and reporting.

INCORPORATION OF THE SDGs IN THE NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

- 3.19 The Constitution contains provisions that serve as a major springboard for subsequent legislations in mainstreaming sustainable development in the national policies, strategies, and plans.** Specifically, articles 43 and 44 of the Constitution provide an authoritative legal basis for integrating sustainable development into national policies, strategies, and plans. Guided by the principles of the Constitution, all national policies, strategies, plans, and programs are geared towards achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its associated SDGs are aligned with Ethiopia's development aspirations as articulated in the Constitution, vision, and successive development plans.

- 3.20 From the outset, the TYDP considers Agenda 2030 as one of the foundations to ensure that relevant SDGs are included in national and sectoral plans.** Efforts have been made to mainstream the strategic pillars and indicators of the TYDP into the SDGs. SDGs have also been incorporated into the national budgeting process through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Budgetary government institutions are required to submit sector priorities along with financing requirements to the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Sector annual plans and budget submissions are evaluated against national priorities for financing. The government allocated a lion's share of the national budget to pro-poor sectors such as agriculture, education, health, natural resources management, roads, and water. Between 2015/16 and 2020/21, the government allocated on average two-thirds of the total budget to pro-poor sectors. In addition, the government allocated a dedicated budget to SDGs to accelerate implementation. In the 2021/22 budget year, the government allocated ETB12 billion to SDGs implementation and this budget has been distributed to Regional States using the federal general-purpose grant allocation model.



INTEGRATION OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3.21 The Constitution reinforces the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Reference can be made to economic (Article 89), social (Article 90), cultural (Article 91), and environmental (Article 92) objectives. Accordingly, national, regional and sector policies, strategies and plans shall comply with this overarching legal provision. This indicates that the constitution has already considered the three dimensions of sustainable development. The MoPD guides the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development into policies, strategies and plans of sector ministries, regional governments, the private sector, civil society organizations and other actors. TYDP have integrated the three dimensions of sustainable development through intensive stakeholder consultations. The planning guideline of MoPD requires incorporation of SDGs in the preparation of sector plans. The guideline also provides guidance on joint planning to capture interlinkages among sectors and SDGs.

3.22 Mainstreaming of climate change is led by the Environmental Protection Authority while the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission oversees mainstreaming of disaster risks into sectoral plans.

The Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and sectoral climate resilient strategies serve as a framework for mainstreaming climate change that enables Ethiopia to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in line with the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Similarly, the Disaster Risk Management Policy and Strategy serves as the basis for integrating disaster risks into policies, strategies, and plans that enable the country to meet its commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. These initiatives are directly related to SDGs 1, 13, 14, and 15 and indirectly to other SDGs.

3.23 Although Ethiopia has already put in place relevant legal and coordination structures, mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development encountered weak human and institutional capacity at different levels.

Capacity shortfalls are reflected in terms of inadequate capacity in planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting as well as project management. In addition, there is limited supply of sustainable technologies coupled with low technology uptake.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

3.24 There are groups in society and places that are left behind because of income, poverty status, gender, age, disability, and location.

Leaving no one behind requires that those who are furthest behind and most excluded are identified and prioritized. Ethiopia follows a federal arrangement with multiple administrative tiers: federal, regions, zones, woredas (districts), and kebeles. Decentralization of power and resources from the federal and regional governments to woredas helps to reach and effectively target the vulnerable groups and improve the delivery of basic services.



- 3.25 Efforts have been put to identify those who are left behind by investing in data collection and analysis considering poverty, employment, housing, education, and other basic services as criteria.** To this end, key surveys include Household Consumption Expenditure Surveys (HCES), Welfare Monitoring Surveys, National Labor Force and Migration Surveys, Agricultural Sample Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Child Force Surveys, and Urban Employment and Unemployment Surveys. These surveys are complemented by reports including the Gender Statistics Report, Representation of Persons with Disabilities Report, and Poverty Assessment Reports. These surveys and reports help identify those who are furthest behind and most excluded in the country.
- 3.26 Leaving no one and no place behind has been the focus of Ethiopia’s development agenda as reflected in its development frameworks.** Ethiopia has made progress in mainstreaming the principle of no one and no place are left behind through adopting and implementing inclusive and pro-poor policies, strategies and plans in the last two or so decades. The government, together with development partners, has designed and implemented flagship and multi-sectoral programs to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups of population and location. Impact assessment studies indicate that PSNP raises household income, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and helps beneficiaries to become more resilient to droughts. Assessment reports also indicate that implementation of the OWP resulted in improved access to water supply and sanitation services of vulnerable groups.
- 3.27 The government also uses other macroeconomic policy instruments to protect the vulnerable groups of the population.** These include subsidy on edible oil, wheat, and chemical fertilizers as well as stabilization of fuel prices through a fuel stabilization fund. The Ethiopian government had previously granted tax exemptions on imports of all edible oil products, wheat, sugar, and baby food items to mitigate the rising cost of living. It also allowed Franco Valuta imports to increase the supply of basic commodities. The government had spent more than US\$2.5 billion on fuel stabilization alone in 2021/22.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

- 3.28 Sustainable development is a shared responsibility and achieving SDGs depends on strong political commitment, well-functioning government institutions, and overcoming coordination failures both at policy and implementation levels.** The MoPD coordinates the national development plan preparation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting processes. The government has continued to enhance awareness and build capacity among all stakeholders through training and workshops. The various workshops and trainings helped mobilize sector ministries, government agencies, the private sector, CSOs, and development partners around the 2030 agenda. Their inputs have also been considered during budget preparation, monitoring, and reporting of national development plans and SDGs. Table 2 below describes the institutional framework supporting the implementation of SDGs in the country.



Table 2: Institutional Framework

Thematic Area	Responsible Institution	Specific Role
	House of People’s Representative (Parliament)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Endorse plans and budgets ➤ Ensure accountability
	Office of the Auditor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Audits plan and financial performance
Strategic Monitoring	Office of the Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Performance review (quarterly, mid-year, and annual performance review)
National Technical Coordination	Ministry of Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrating SDGs into plans; ➤ Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
	Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrating SDGs into the budget system ➤ Resource mobilization
Strategic Guidance	Council of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approval of plan and implementation
	Disaster Risk Management Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Oversee the implementation of the National DRM policy and strategy; monitor and evaluate its implementation
	Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide strategic guidance and policy support and oversee the overall progress of the SDGs implementation process.
Data and Indicator	Ethiopian Statistics Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular generation of statistical data through surveys, censuses, and administrative records
Technical Advice	Development Partners Group (DPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical advice and support to SDGs implementation
	Sector Ministries and Agencies Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement, monitor and report sectoral performances ➤ Provide coordinated and coherent inter-agency support in translating the SDGs into national realities.



CHAPTER 4 GETTING THE CONTEXT RIGHT

4.1 This section presents the assessment of the impact of Ethiopia’s current realities and structural factors on progress towards the SDGs. The government is determined and committed to achieving the SDGs, but the policy and reform efforts are being challenged by concurrent quadruple risks and structural factors. The quadruple risks include the political transition leading to deep economic reforms, Covid-19, domestic conflict and security situation, and the crisis in Ukraine. The multiple structural factors that have had an impact on the progress toward the SDGs include economic structure, demographic structure, gender structure, and climate. These risks and structural factors reinforce one another that not only slow down the implementation of SDGs but also reverse the signs of progress already made.

SHOCKS AND STRUCTURAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPLICATION ON SDGs

4.2 The Ethiopian economy has suffered from a series of shocks in recent years. Beginning with the political transition leading to deep economic reforms in 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, and followed by the northern Ethiopian war and currently the conflict in Ukraine have had ripple effects on the country’s economy and affected the progress toward SDGs. The northern Ethiopian war has significantly affected productive capacity and social services in the conflict-affected regions and rendered macroeconomic management more difficult, while the ongoing war in Ukraine is adversely impacting the world economy, by disrupting global trade in energy and grain and leading to higher prices.

4.3 The ongoing conflict in Ukraine war has amplified the supply chain impact that was fueled by the COVID-19 pandemic and led to adverse impacts on African economies, including Ethiopia. The crisis has caused renewed supply chain disruptions and exacerbated socio-economic stress levels. Domestic and foreign direct investment decisions are challenged with uncertainties, while global trade and commodity prices face heightened volatility. In Ethiopia, the rebound from the Covid-19 pandemic will likely be further compromised by the war. Although the comprehensive assessment of the scope and depth of the impact of these risks are yet to be done, as some effects are lagged in nature, and the impacts observed thus far are mixed.

4.4 Ethiopian the economy grew by 6.3% during the 2021, 2% less than the target growth rate for the same fiscal year. Given the level of compounded risks that the economy had faced over the past few years, this growth rate has shown the resilience of the economy. The economic growth in 2021 was largely explained by the increased growth in agricultural production of 5.6%. The economic growth is projected to grow by 6.6% during 2022. Another key macroeconomic performance in 2021 was the expansion of goods export sector by 21.1% due to growth of both in value and volume. The goods export performance in 2022 is expected to reach US\$4 billion for the first time in history.



- 4.5 Both foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittance mobilization performance have shown positive progress during the 2022 despite the external and domestic challenges.** With the leadership determination and commitment, the domestic reform program has allowed the country to benefit from the privatization of its telecom sector. Net FDI inflows are on the increase and the country attracted US\$2.66 billion in FDI in the first ten months of 2022, which exceeded that of the same period in 2021 by 14.3%. Another silver lining for Ethiopia has been resilience in remittances inflows and the country collected US\$4.68 billion in the first ten months of 2022, which exceeded that of the same period in 2021 by 16.4%.
- 4.6 Undoubtedly, the risks and related global trade disruptions and commodity price causes an upward pressure on inflation, hence adversely affect the poor and food insecure population.** Although the volatility of global wheat prices remains a serious concern, the domestic supply of wheat is expected to increase in 2022 due to government's investment in NWP. Similarly, the global commodity price increment increases the cost of imported raw materials and intermediate inputs that are utilized in the manufacturing and construction industries.
- 4.7 The recent conflict in Northern Ethiopia has had significant impact on Afar, Amhara and Tigray Regional States, especially on basic service delivery such as schooling and health services.** It has caused significant human and physical cost. The local communities have been exposed to significant pressure of displacement and asset loss including crops, livestock, shelter, and household facilities. It has had significant impact on farming activities given that the conflict coincided with major farming preparation and harvesting season. The government have been taking actions through various means such as budgetary and public mobilizations to raise resources aimed at supporting local communities.
- 4.8 The damage and loss assessment of the conflict is being finalized and the government has started the preparation of the Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (RRRP) aimed at building back better the community in short-term to medium-term.** The development partners have mobilized significant resources thus far and are closely working with the government for the wide-ranging humanitarian assistance to the conflict-affected areas. With the various support interventions, it has been possible to offer hope to affected local communities and the government is committed to mitigating the likelihood of long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance and avoiding the risk of a return to conflict through the peace process.
- 4.9 The recent climate-related shocks of drought in the Somali and Southern parts of Oromia have also caused significant loss of livestock assets, the main sources of livelihood for the community.** Frequent weather events alongside long-term impacts of climate change undermine Ethiopia's development effort, especially in agriculture and pastoral livelihoods. The country experienced climate change-induced drought, severe desert locust invasion, and flooding which have displaced people and caused significant damage to livelihoods. Significant resources had been mobilized both domestically and externally to support the affected local communities and they are largely back to normalcy



since the second quarter of 2022. These climate-induced drought and flooding have been recurring risks and the government recognizes that it requires a sustainable solution in terms of investment in the water sector to build a climate-resilient production system.

4.10 Another challenge Ethiopia had faced recently is the loss of AGOA beneficiary status which would hurt the poor the most, especially the women employed in the garment and textile manufacturing industries. With enhanced implementation of domestic reform processes in economic policies through the HGER program and political settlement through the NDC, Ethiopia's AGOA status shall be reinstated.

4.11 Ethiopia faces a dual challenge of low domestic revenue and unfavorable global risks and uncertainties in mobilizing external resources and finance. The Covid-19 pandemic did not cause the decline in the general government revenue, but it has influenced the spending patterns. Although Ethiopia's capacity to collect taxes has improved over the past few years due largely to the HGER program in fiscal policy reforms, the revenue base and tax-to-GDP ratio have remained low. During the 2022, the government has collected 93% of its planned tax revenue during the first ten months of the 2022, which exceeded that of the same period in 2021 by 18.6%. Given the limited domestic resource mobilization capacity of the economy, Ethiopia's financing requirements are significant given its large physical and social infrastructure needs. Low domestic revenue coupled with low export earnings increases the country's vulnerability to external financing and external debt stress.

4.12 Official Development Assistance to Ethiopia have been constrained due to conflict uncertainties in the country and an already high debt accumulation during the onset of COVID-19 pandemic. The country has, however, benefited from the Debt Service Suspension Initiative of the G20, and implementation of the Common Framework is still in progress. As part of the HGER program, external debt sustainability management has eased the pressure of the overall level of external public debt and the observed export growth performance will eventually ease the external debt distress risk of the country.

STRUCTURAL TRANSITIONS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON PROGRESS OF SDGs

4.13 A fuller understanding of Ethiopia's progress towards the SDGs requires an appreciation of structural factors that influence the pace and scale of change over the medium- to long-term. The core insight is that the country is undergoing multiple structural transitions at the same time. How these transitions unfold can either expand the development frontier for the country in ways that were simply not possible before or limit this frontier. Either way, these transitions may make the task of development planning and management more complex, volatile, and uncertain. There are at least six structural transitions that are worth highlighting in the context of the SDGs - economic structure and dynamics, fiscal and macroeconomic transition, demographic transition, social inclusion and gender parity, climate change, and the wider reform process transition.

4.14 Economic structure and dynamics. As supported by the data presented in section 5 of this report, Ethiopia has established a remarkable track record over the past quarter



century in accelerating economic growth, increasing per capita income, and reducing income poverty whilst containing income inequalities, as evident in a relatively low Gini coefficient. This creates a solid foundation for a Decade of Action to achieve the SDGs.

- This impressive development experience, however, has also generated unforeseen gaps that required policy reforms as well as shifts in public and private investment. These gaps point, in essence, to the absence of any significant change in the sectoral composition of production, employment, and exports, illustrating a challenge that other countries may be experiencing as well—that good macroeconomic management and sustained public investment, whilst essential, are not enough in and of themselves to achieve a broad range of SDGs.
- The issues in Ethiopia are myriad and connected: continued heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture for production and employment; improving productivity, albeit mainly in agriculture, but at a still low level of technology adoption across all sectors including limited digitalization; a still embryonic innovation ecosystem that is only just beginning to see the type of start-up activity that is visible in tech hubs in other countries; constrained participation of the private sector in the economy including a ‘missing middle’ of thriving micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that can be a key driver of gains in productivity as well as large-scale job creation; high levels of informality that hamper enterprise formation and growth as well as contribute to precarious employment, especially in urban areas; and a reliance on the formal sector for employment .
- Ethiopia’s overall productivity level is much lower than comparator countries. This low productivity, coupled with low product quality, undermines competitiveness both domestically and globally holding back growth prospects and limiting exports. In agriculture, despite significant policy prioritization and new agricultural development programs being implemented, a combination of systemic shortfalls means that Ethiopia is still well short of attaining its potential, for example, in the production of food grains. These shortfalls include technological factors connected to maintaining a steady process of technological innovation, adaptation and application through research and extension, ‘ecosystem’ deficiencies related to access to credit, inputs and marketing services, poor rural infrastructure including feeder roads, very low levels of irrigation, heavy reliance on imported chemical fertilizers, land fragmentation due to population pressures, environmental factors such as rainfall variability, and recurrence of diseases and pests (e.g. locust infestations). A high level of pre-and post-harvest losses is also a concern.
- Qualitatively similar issues affect the manufacturing sector. Again, Ethiopia has made a deliberate effort over the past two decades to trigger export-led industrialization focused on labor-intensive products such as textiles and garments. The centerpiece of this effort has been the promotion of industrial parks across the country as a strategy for speeding up the transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy by attracting higher levels of investment and spurring job



creation. Nevertheless, the expected pace and scale of change has not materialized fully despite significant investment, mainly due to low technological adoption, limited linkages of the industrial parks with the domestic economy through robust local supply chains for primary and intermediate inputs, macroeconomic constraints evident most forcefully in a shortage of foreign exchange, power shortages, significant requirements to upskill and retain a skilled labor force, high logistics and transport costs, and a government bureaucracy, especially at middle and lower levels, that is yet to fully embrace the private sector.

- Overall, transforming Ethiopia’s agricultural and manufacturing sectors, including the agro-industry, mineral, tourism, and ICT sectors, will be key to transforming the country’s chances of achieving the SDGs. And this is a policy priority of Ethiopia’s domestic economic reform process (HGER) and the strategic directions for the TYDP to spur transformational change in productivity and in the structure of production, employment, and exports and with this, inject dynamism into the economy.

4.15 The fiscal and macroeconomic transition. A transformation of the fiscal capacity remains central to the country’s development prospects. Ethiopia is starting from a relatively weaker position compared to peers in its sub-region and Sub-Saharan Africa. It has a low tax-to-GDP ratio averaging 10.4% during 2015/16-2020/21, reflecting weak administrative capacity, a narrow tax base reliant on trade and indirect forms of taxation, high levels of informality in the economy, a tax code that requires greater clarity, simplicity, and consistency with an updated private-sector focused policy regime, and inefficiencies in tax collection and administration evident in high tax compliance costs. Beyond their impact on investment, low domestic revenue mobilization and a small export base increase the country’s vulnerability to external shocks by reducing the ‘buffers’ available to deal with deteriorating terms-of-trade and debt servicing obligations.

- These fiscal and macroeconomic transition challenges had been the central rationale for the HGER program to improve financial sector management and modernize the taxation system, improve monetary policy management and financial sector growth, sustainable debt management and improve external economy performance. The progress of the HGER so far is encouraging – expanding government’s capacity to collect taxes and export sector performance – and the government is determined to press on with the reform.

4.16 A demographic transition. Ethiopia is at the cusp of a demographic transition, with an annual population growth rate of 2.3%, with more than 65% of the population below the age of 30 years and with a median age of 19 years. A related phenomenon is a rapid urbanization from a low base. These phenomena create a tremendous opportunity as they not only increase the size of the labor force, lower dependency ratios, and concentrate the population geographically for improved service delivery and stronger network effects, but also create scope for significant gains in output and offer even greater scale in terms of Ethiopia’s domestic market, already the second largest by size in Sub-Saharan Africa. But



to seize this opportunity, Ethiopia will need to find the resources to meet increased demand for services, substantially increase the quality of its human capital and find sources of growth that are labor-intensive, able to absorb millions of new entrants into the labor force every year. In other words, the phase of relatively ‘easy’ quantitative gains in access to primary health care and primary education, for instance, is now over and the need for access to better services, higher levels of education, and improved outcomes at all levels – for example, in learning, including Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) – have become more pressing policy priorities.

4.17 The social inclusion and gender parity. This is a key structural factor and constitutes a ‘transition’ to the extent that a major leap forward in female participation in Ethiopia’s politics, society and economy remains the *sine qua non* for substantial and sustained progress towards the SDGs. As shown in section 5, Ethiopia has made substantial progress in reducing maternal mortality, narrowing gender disparity in primary education, and increasing women’s representation in the national parliament and federal cabinet. Although Ethiopia has improved its Global Gender Gap Score, the country still stands lowest in the world in the Sustainable Development Goals Gender Index. A key factor in explaining the status of women is their lower access to essential productive inputs and services: lower chance to enroll in secondary education; few women farmers have access to agricultural extension services; very limited access to credit; and limited land ownership. Despite the positive progress registered over the past years, negative social norms and traditional practices still hold back progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment.

4.18 The climate ‘emergency’ and impending environmental transitions. These have now become unavoidable considerations in achieving progress toward the SDGs. Ethiopia recognized the challenge early on, being one of the first countries to develop a Climate Resilient and Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) in 2011, together with an accompanying Funding Facility. The scope and nature of the challenge, however, demand an order of magnitude shift in investment from public and private sources, both domestic and foreign.

- Frequent adverse weather events alongside long-term impacts of climate change have an economy- and society-wide impact, on output, employment and livelihoods, infrastructure, and humanitarian needs. Ethiopia experienced climate change-induced drought in 2015/16 and again in 2021/22, the latter being the worst in forty years, severely affecting millions of citizens in the southern and eastern parts of the country, mainly in the Somali Region and southern parts of Oromia Region. Compounding matters, in 2020/21, Ethiopia also experienced a severe locust invasion which impacted the agricultural sector and contributed to worsening food insecurity. Flooding and landslides have also displaced people and caused damage to livelihoods, especially in the lowland areas of the country.
- Beyond the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, there remains the issue of Ethiopia’s energy transition. As detailed in section 5, Ethiopia generates 95% of its modern electricity from a clean and green source – hydropower – and this is expected to continue with the recent commissioning of the GERD dam which



will also enable electricity exports to neighboring countries. Nevertheless, electricity access is still low, consumption is increasing for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes and there is heavy reliance on biomass for domestic household use (mainly cooking) which brings with it the risk of accelerating deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and negative health effects (such as respiratory illnesses). Enabling an energy transition that relies increasingly on more flexible, green, and cost-effective options (e.g., as solar and wind power, geothermal energy) and taps the power of dispersed generation and distribution systems such as mini grids hold the key to managing critical aspects of the climate emergency and embedding environmental sustainability in Ethiopia's development trajectory.

- In its totality, significant economic output may be lost annually due to climate change as increasing natural disasters, loss of water resources, forests and biodiversity, and population displacement, especially from ecologically fragile lowlands, take their toll. Impacts on social cohesion and peace cannot be ignored either as population pressures combined with nature's reduced carrying capacity intensify competition for increasingly scarce resources.

4.19 The 'reform transition' and its wider implications. Even as Ethiopia deals with the structural issues described above, it is also undergoing wide-ranging reforms that are designed to substantially update and improve its economic and governance model. On the economic front, as described in section 4, Ethiopia has reached the limits of what has been called a 'developmental state', heavily reliant on public borrowing and investment, and is moving steadily towards a more mixed, open, and market-driven approach that relies on the private sector to drive growth, exports, and job creation. The HGER program and the TYDP, which provide the framework for action, have already seen the opening-up of hitherto closed markets (e.g., telecoms and aspects of the financial sector), creation of the Ethiopian Securities Exchange, formation of a T-bill market to better manage monetary policy, reform of the investment code, and efforts to streamline, improve the efficiency of, and partially privatize a large portfolio of state-owned enterprises (SOEs).

- **Ethiopia has simultaneously triggered reforming its political system in the direction of a more plural, peaceful, and democratic arrangement.** This has been evident in the opening-up of previously highly restricted space for civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media, the holding of peaceful and credible general elections in 2021, the heightened profile, capacity, and autonomy of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the establishment of a National Dialogue Commission (NDC) to build consensus on thorniest issues preoccupying Ethiopia's political space today.
- **Inadequate human and institutional capacities continue to limit Ethiopia's progress towards SDGs.** Implementation capacity gaps have become a challenge in different government institutions that are involved in the implementation, coordination, and service delivery of development plans, including SDGs. Capacity challenges occur in the design of a results-based performance management system,



database management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system for up-to-date information on implementation status.

4.20 Looking at the long game and big picture, almost any one of these structural factors and transitions could prove challenging for Ethiopia to tackle head-on even while aiming to work towards the SDGs. But to manage a combination of such connected structural factors – and amid a renewal of economic and political systems – would be a task of exceptional complexity, placing great stress on institutions and social cohesion, and without certainty about the achievement of desired outcomes. Undoubtedly, Ethiopia is committed to navigating through to 2030 and beyond and is already engaged in a generational national undertaking that holds great promise for positive transformational change. Nevertheless, it is recognized that structural factors of this magnitude and systemic nature, cannot be expected to proceed on a predictable, stable, and linear trajectory without throwing up anticipated and completely unexpected challenges with elements of progress and occasionally regression, that will test both the government and society. But reform and change are not a choice for the public at large and the state, it is a must pursuit to ensure quality economic growth and bring improved living standards.

4.21 The reform itself can cause destabilization of the *status quo* and there have been moments when the stresses generated by deep-seated reforms and change led to challenges and risks. That has been the case in Ethiopia over the past two years, especially with the outbreak of conflict in Northern Ethiopia and the emergence of notable pockets of insecurity elsewhere in the country. Despite considerable efforts to mitigate downside effects, including determining policy measures to protect social expenditures and safety nets as well as pursue early recovery and reconstruction, this phenomenon has come at a significant cost to lives, livelihoods, property, infrastructure, services, and social cohesion - and set back the pace of Ethiopia's development transformation towards the SDGs. Similarly, the rising inflation pressure, although compounded by other external and internal challenges, was related to the policy measures and reforms pursued within the HGER program. The effects of conflict and other shocks have, unfortunately, been substantially worsened by exogenous shocks, namely the COVID-19 pandemic, the adverse global economic effects of the crisis in Ukraine, and natural disasters.

4.22 Seeing the challenges that hamper the progress of the SDGs is beyond Ethiopia, and it is a global phenomenon that deserves resolute global partnerships. Taken together, there is an important implication that emerges from the overall Ethiopian experience of addressing the SDGs. And that is the heightened level of risks to development that is likely to permeate the context for action, now and into the foreseeable future, coming from both endogenous and exogenous sources. While development has always been and remains an intrinsically risky undertaking, there is a now a dramatic shift in the frequency, severity, levels of contagion and effects of risks that represents a tectonic shift in the development landscape.

4.23 This calls for a more disciplined and systematic approach to risk mitigation and management, both at the international and national levels if the road to 2030 is to



avoid major detours and perhaps even systemic setbacks. Practical measures to build up fiscal and administrative ‘buffers’ to crises need to be adopted - and soon - whether through the creation of strategic grain reserves at the country level, pooling of resources across countries to jointly procure essential inputs, and/or combat common threats such as locust invasions, the building of vaccine capacity in low-income countries, progress towards debt reduction, improved domestic fiscal mobilization, including reform of subsidy and taxation regimes, or strengthening of surveillance and analysis capacities and anticipatory actions.

4.24 Finally, two other globally relevant policy considerations emerge from the Ethiopian experience on conflict, climate-induced risks, and reform transitions. First, it will be vital throughout the response to crises, whether conflict related or climate-induced challenges, to ensure that the focus on humanitarian assistance, vital as it is, does not eclipse attention to deeper and structural development issues. This would simply turn challenging conditions into protracted or permanent crises and temporary needs into long-term dependence. Second, countries faced with structural political and economic transitions need a patient and supportive international multilateral institutions and community to cooperate with them and restrengthen partnership framework during what is likely to be a turbulent reform and change process over many years.



CHAPTER 5

ETHIOPIA’S AGENDA 2030 PROGRESS AND REVIEW

This section presents the progress review of SDGs in the last six years. The progress trend is shown in colored arrows, i.e., ‘green arrow’ refers to progress, ‘red arrow’ for regression and ‘gray arrow’ for stagnation.

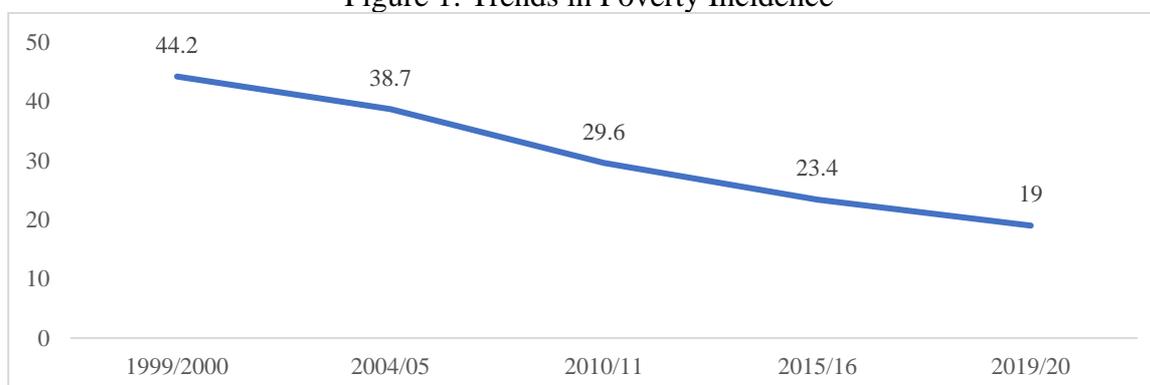
SDG PILLAR ONE – PEOPLE: PROGRESS AND REVIEW

5.1 GOAL 1 – NO POVERTY. Ethiopia has achieved significant strides in the poverty, hunger, health, education, and gender dimensions through implementing a wide range of pro-poor interventions. Poverty decreased by more than half between 1995/96 (44.2%) and 2019/20 (19%, projection based on the 2015/16 household consumption and expenditure survey), dropping by 19% per year. Poverty declined in both rural and urban areas, but poverty declined faster in urban than rural areas. The proportion of the population covered by social protection systems such as the Productivity Safety Net Program (PSNP) increased from 5.7% in 2014/15 to 7.8% in 2020/21. Around 7.9 million beneficiaries (3.768 male and 4.132 female) benefited from the program, with 1.1 million beneficiaries receiving direct support in the form of transfers in 2020/21.

Table 3: Progress Summary – SDG 1

Indicator	Reference	Progress	Trend
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	2015/16 23.4	19 2019/20	↓
Proportion of population covered by PSNP	2014/15 5.7	7.8 2020/21	↑
Proportion of government spending on essential services:			
➤ Water	2015/16 7.5	4.2 2020/21	↓
➤ Health	2015/16 7.8	10.5 2020/21	↑
➤ Education	2015/16 24.2	23.5 2020/21	↓

Figure 1: Trends in Poverty Incidence



Source: Ministry of Planning and Development



5.2 The government has been implementing pro-poor policies, strategies, and plans aimed at reducing poverty and improving the welfare of the population. The government has prioritized poverty-oriented sectors, including agriculture, education, health, water, roads, and natural resources management. Government spending on pro-poor sectors accounted for about two-thirds of the total budget between 2015/16 and 2020/21. The proportion of government spending on essential services (education, health, and water) also increased from 39% in 2015/16 to 41% in 2019/20 but declined to 38.2% in 2020/21.

Figure 2: Government Spending on Basic Services (% Total Government Spending)



Source: Ministry of Finance

5.3 The country experienced a significant drop both in the share and absolute number of poor populations. Since 2005, the government, in collaboration with development partners, has been implementing social protection instruments such as the PSNP, and emergency relief aid to protect the most vulnerable segment of the population both in rural and urban areas. The PSNP targets drought prone and food insecure areas and has two components: direct support (unconditional) and public work (conditional on providing labor). The government has also introduced Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) since 2015/16 to support the poor and vulnerable urban households through provision of cash transfers, financial and technical support to access livelihood opportunities, and building institutional capacity. In 2020/21, around 625,135 urban residents benefited from the UPSNP.

5.4 Overall, Ethiopia has managed to reduce the proportion of the poor population in the past two or so decades. However, both domestic and global shocks significantly impact the poor and vulnerable households which could reverse the gains registered so far. Given that the poorest urban and rural households spend a large share of their income on cereals, the shocks tend to be significant as these shocks reduce food supplies and increase food prices. The urban poor are net buyers of cereals and the increase in prices can be expected to exacerbate their already precarious situation. High food prices are expected to persist,



particularly in the localized areas affected by drought, in urban areas (where markets are the main source of food and there is less consumption substitution capacity) and should there be a continuation of economic pressures and internal conflict.

5.5 In addition, the conflict in northern Ethiopia has constrained the reach and effectiveness of PSNP. Since June 2021, PSNP has not been implemented in the Tigray Regional State. In the Afar and Amhara Regional States, the conflict and linked displacement and destruction have hampered the smooth implementation of the rural PSNP (RPSNP) in several areas. This means previous PSNP beneficiaries and food insecure households will be adversely affected, indicating that poverty will likely increase in the conflict-affected areas. With the current level of effort and global environment, achieving the goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2030 seems a daunting task. A coordinated effort is required to reconfigure development cooperation including shock financing and scaling up safety nets to protect the vulnerable groups.

5.6 GOAL 2 - ZERO HUNGER. Ethiopia has also made progress in reducing the prevalence of stunting and wasting, with acute malnutrition in under five children declining from 10% in 2015/16 to 7% in 2019/20 (Figure 3). Both stunting and wasting declined in rural and urban areas. But chronic malnutrition remained high, with 37% of children under 5 years stunted in 2019/20. On the other hand, the volume of crop production has increased from 299.9 million quintals in 2015/16 to 388.3 million quintals in 2020/21, growing by 5.3% per year.² The average productivity of major crops for smallholders increased from 21.4 in 2015/16 to 26.3 in 2020/21, growing by 4% per year (Figure 4).

Table 4: Progress Summary – SDG 2

Indicator	Reference	Progress	Trend
Prevalence of stunting (child under 5 years)	2015/16 38	37 2019/20	↓
Prevalence of wasting (child under 5 years)	2015/16 10	7 2019/20	↓
Prevalence of underweight (child under 5 years)	2015/16 24	21 2019/20	↓
Volume of agriculture production per hectare (tons) (smallholders, meher season)	2015/16 21.4	26.3 2020/21	↑

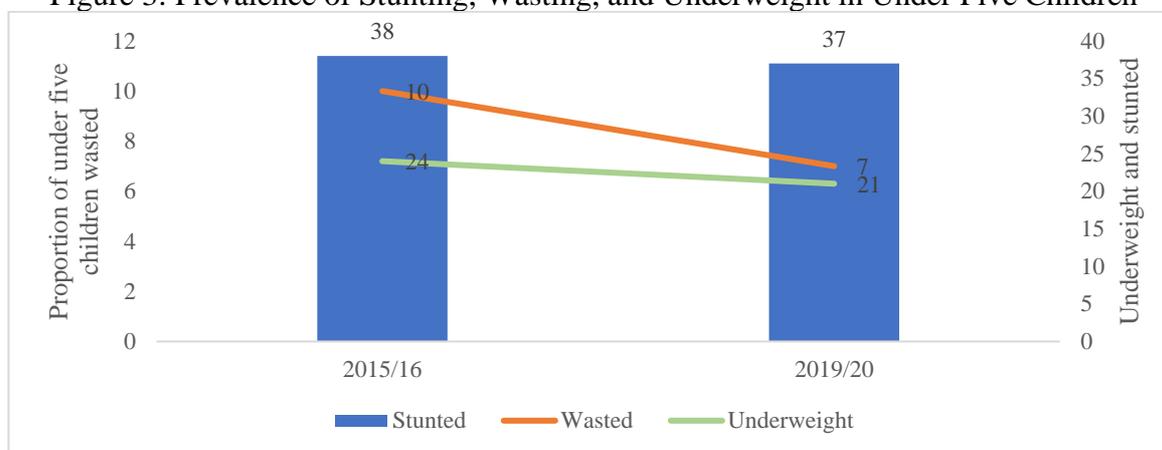
5.7 The government has been implementing programs to improve agricultural productivity and reduce food insecurity. These include PSNP, Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) and Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP). Crop yield index increased by 6.8 percentage points. Although progress has been made in reducing food insecurity and improving agricultural production and productivity, the progress has been slow and food insecurity has remained a challenge. The number of food insecure population is increasing over the years due to multiple factors, including drought, COVID-19, displacement, locust infestation, rising food prices, rising cost of inputs and inadequate supply of improved seeds which could reverse or stagnate some of the gains in reducing

² Volume of crop production includes production from *Meher* and *Belg* seasons as well as commercial farms and smallholder irrigation.



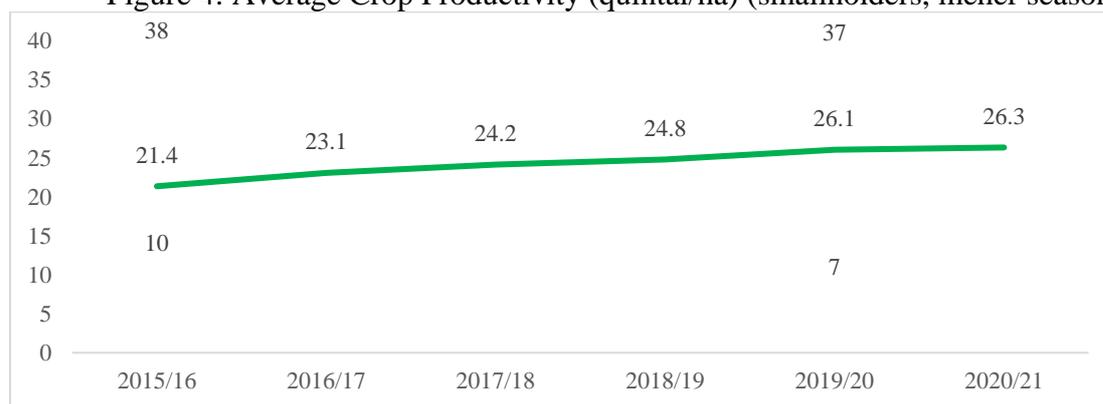
food insecurity. This calls for increased investments and elevated efforts in boosting agricultural productivity through lowland and highland irrigation agriculture and strengthening social protection programs. The government, with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) and other partners, has been implementing the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) project since 2018. The TAAT initiative aims at revolutionizing wheat production and achieving food self-sufficiency in the country through improved, climate-smart, high-grain yielding, better grain quality, water use efficient, and heat-tolerant wheat varieties able to grow on the arid Ethiopian lowlands.

Figure 3: Prevalence of Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight in Under Five Children



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Services and Ethiopian Public Health Institute

Figure 4: Average Crop Productivity (quintal/ha) (smallholders, meher season)



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service

5.8 GOAL 3 - HEALTH AND WELLBEING. The health policy of Ethiopia aims to provide a comprehensive package of health services and improve equity and quality health services. The policy has been implemented through successive National Health Sector Development Plans (HSDPs I-IV)) since 1997. Following the conclusion of HSDP-IV in 2015, two health sector transformation plans (HSTP-I & II) have been developed and HSTP-II (2020/21 - 2024/25) is being implemented. The Ethiopian National Healthcare Quality Strategy



(NHQS) aims to align key stakeholders across prioritized interventions that help drive large-scale improvement in quality-of-care delivery. The Ethiopian health sector has a strong community health program through the health extension program (HEP) which delivers cost effective basic services to all Ethiopians, mainly women and children. Other initiatives have been developed and implemented to enhance the financial risk protection in accessing essential health services. These include high-impact interventions free of charge through an exemption program; subsidization of more than 80% of the cost of care in public health facilities; implementation of community-based health insurance (CBHI) schemes; and full subsidization of the very poor through fee waivers for both health services and CBHI premiums. The healthcare financing strategy has been revised to achieve the goal of universal health coverage in the country.

5.9 The share of government budget allocated to the health sector increased from 7.8% in 2015/16 to 10.5% in 2020/21, below the 15% target of the Abuja Declaration. Households covered under the CBHI program increased in the last six years. Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, CBHI beneficiary households increased by 9.2% and reached 9.5 million in 2021/22. In 2020/21, development partners disbursed around US\$87.2 million to the sector to support SDGs implementation in the sector.

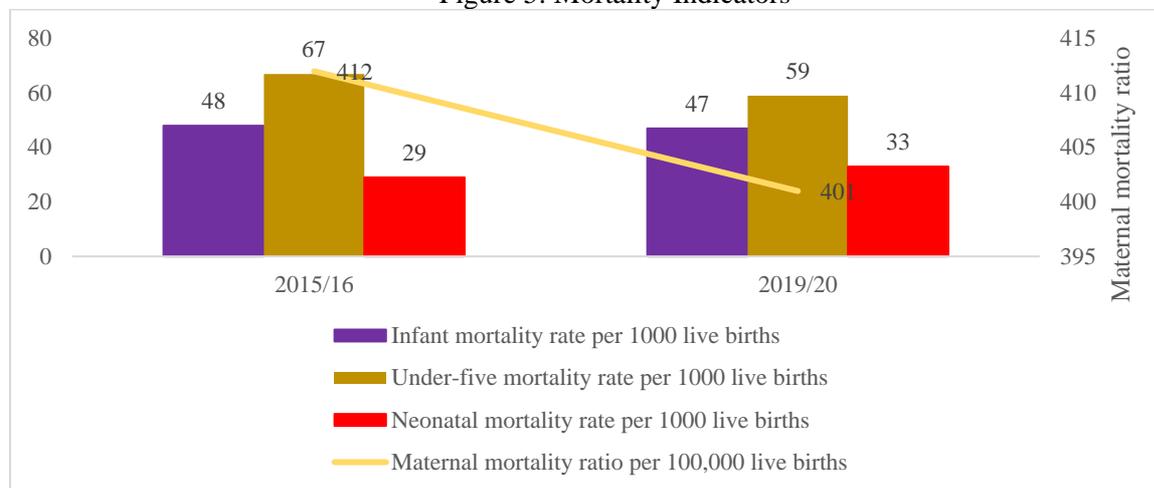
5.10 Ethiopia has made progress in reducing mortality rates of both maternal and children, especially those under-five years of age. Under-five mortality rate decreased from 67 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015/16 to 59 in 2019/20 while maternal mortality rate marginally declined to 401 in 2019/20 (Figure 5). With this pace, the under-five mortality rate will remain well above the 2030 target of 25 which requires accelerated efforts in implementing interventions that aim to reduce under-five mortality. The number of children dying within 28 days of birth slightly increased from 29 to 30 deaths and it will remain above the 2030 target of 12 if the current continues going forward. Similarly, death rate from road traffic accidents declined from 61.4 to 33 deaths per 10,000 vehicles.

Table 5: Progress Summary – SDG 3

Indicator	Reference	Progress	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2015/16 412	401 2019/20	↓
Under-five mortality rate (per 100 live births)	2015/16 67	59 2019/20	↓
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2015/16 48	47 2019/20	↓
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	2015/16 29	33 2019/20	↑
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2015/16 28	50 2019/20	↑
Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	2015/16 32	28 2020/21	↓
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 10,000 vehicles)	2015/16 61	33 2020/21	↓



Figure 5: Mortality Indicators



Source: Ministry of Health

Table 6: Other Health Indicators

Indicators	2015/16	2020/21
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	192	132
Availability of essential medicines (percent at health facilities)	49	83
Health worker density (ratio of health workers to population)	1:1319	1:865

Source: Ministry of Health

5.11 Overall, health outcomes improved but the progress has been sluggish or even worsened in some indicators. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, internal conflict, drought, desert locusts, and price hikes might have reversed the gains registered so far. There has been extensive damage to health facilities across Northern Ethiopia, from health posts to hospitals, substantially impairing service delivery and putting lives at risk. While there are no estimates yet of excess morbidity and mortality caused by the combined impact of crises, the reduction and or absence of vital services – immunization, maternal and child health (MCH), disease surveillance and management, COVID-19 vaccination, and treatment – can be expected to have had serious effects.

5.12 GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION. Since the introduction of the Education and Training Policy in 1994, the government has introduced consecutive Education Sector Development Programs (ESDP-I to ESDP-VI) and other interventions including the General Education Quality Improvement Package (GEQUIP) and the School Improvement Program (SIP). The government has given prime importance to the education sector as reflected by allocating, on average, 25% of total budget between 2015/16 and 2020/21. The government has steadily increased its share of primary education through the construction of new schools, availing facilities to schools and carrying out inspections. The government has introduced consecutive Education Sector Development Programs (ESDP-I to ESDP-VI) and interventions such as GEQUIP and SIP. Education management is decentralized; duties and responsibilities are shared between federal, regional, and district governments.



At the federal level, the Ministry of Education (MoE) is responsible for policy and leadership, with regional and district governments implementing policies and initiatives.

5.13 In the last two or so decades, Ethiopia has made impressive development gains in the education sector. In 2020/21, gross enrolment rates have improved in the country, reached at 95% (99.7% boys, 90.6% girls) and 42.1% (43.8% boys, 40.3% girls) in the primary and secondary education, respectively. While the net enrolment rate in primary education (1-8)³ was 86.4% (90.2% boys, 82.6% girls) in 2020/21, the figure for secondary education was 29.5% (29.7% boys, 29.3% girls), up from the 2015/16 level of 23.5%. Grade 8 completion rate has increased while Grade 6 completion rate declined in 2020/21 compared with the 2018/19 level.⁴ On the other hand, dropout rate increased for primary education.

5.14 The recent assessment indicated that the magnitude of children out of school has increased substantially due to the interplay of domestic and exogenous factors such as Covid-19, prolonged conflict, drought outbreaks and other factors. The number of children at risk of dropping out was also high both in primary and secondary education, which increases the situation of children out of school. This requires sustained and concerted efforts by the government and education stakeholders.

Table 7: Progress Summary – SDG 4

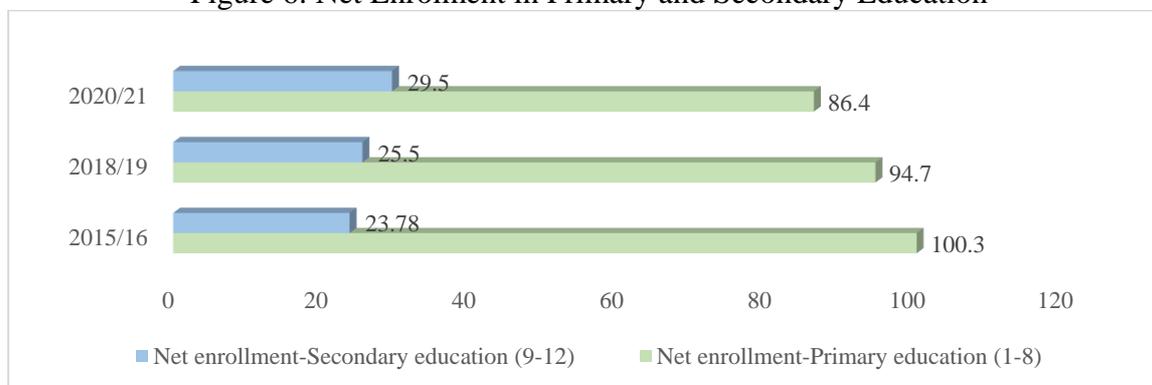
Indicator	Reference		Progress		Trend
Net Enrolment Rate:					
Pre-primary	2015/16	48.1	21.2	2020/21	↓
Primary	2015/16	100.3	86.3	2020/21	↓
Secondary	2015/16	23.8	29.5	2020/21	↑
Completion Rate:					
Grade 6 (Female)	2018/19	79	63.8	2020/21	↓
Grade 6 (Male)	2018/19	86	67.5	2020/21	↓
Grade 8 (Female)	2015/16	53.3	67.8	2020/21	↑
Grade 8 (Male)	2015/16	55.3	71.7	2020/21	↑
Dropout rate (1-8):					
Female	2015/216	11.9	13.7	2020/21	↑
Male	2015/16	11.4	15.2	2020/21	↑

³ Previously, the primary education system consisted of two cycles: Primary 1st cycle (Grades 1-4), and Primary 2nd cycle (Grades 5-8). Under the new education roadmap, the primary education system has been changed such that primary education consists of Grades 1-6 while Middle level education includes Grades 7 and 8.

⁴ Grade 6 completion rate is a new indicator following the new education roadmap.



Figure 6: Net Enrolment in Primary and Secondary Education



Source: Ministry of Education

5.15 The gross enrolment rate in persons with disabilities is low both at primary and secondary education levels. Of the 35,638 primary schools, only 18.6 and 37.2% of schools have water and sanitation facilities accessible to children with disabilities, respectively, in 2020/21. Similarly, around 41.2 and 49.5% of the 3428 secondary schools have water and sanitation facilities accessible to children with special needs, respectively. This suggests the need for special considerations and support for persons with disabilities both in school enrolment and accessible facilities.

Table 8: Gross Enrollment Rate in Primary and Secondary education for Persons with Disabilities

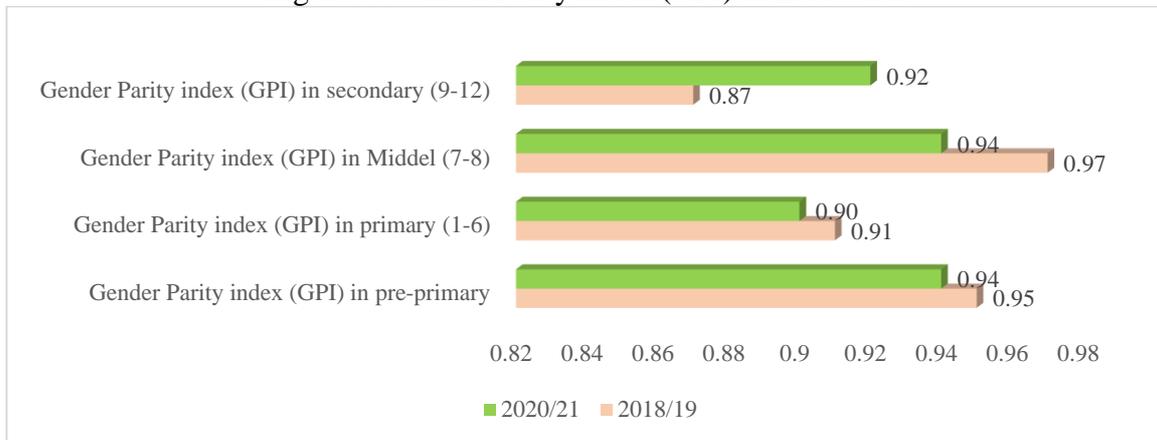
	2015/16	2020/21	Trend
Primary (1-8)			
Female	7	7.1	↑
Male	9	8.9	↓
Total	8	8	→
Secondary (9-12)			
Female	1.3	2.1	↑
Male	1.7	2.8	↑
Total	1.5	2.5	↑

Source: Ministry of Education

5.16 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) largely remained unchanged in pre-primary and primary education levels. Except for secondary education, the GPI dropped in pre-primary, primary and middle education levels. GPI for secondary education increased to 0.92 in 2020/21, from the 2018/19 level of 0.87.



Figure 7: Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Education



Source: Ministry of Education

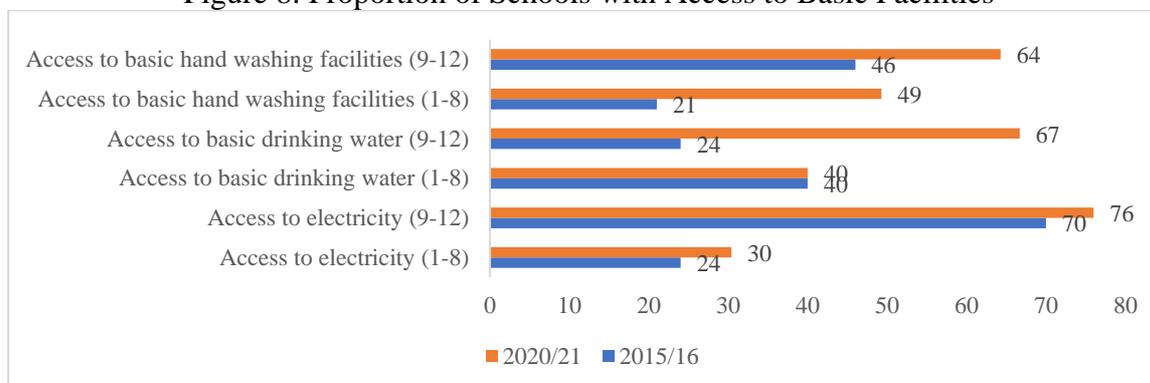
5.17 Refugee Education. Ethiopia has a long history of hosting refugees in accordance with the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as well as the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Refugee Problems in Africa. The government has enacted the revised Refugee Proclamation No.1110/2019 that provides refugees and asylum-seekers access to Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and primary education in the same circumstances as nationals. Depending on the resources and education policy of the country, the proclamation allows refugees and asylum-seekers to have access to secondary education, higher education, technical and vocation education and training, and adult and nonformal education. The government integrates refugee education in the Education Sector Development Plan IV (ESDP VI, 2020/21-2024/25) and the continued use of the national curriculum in all camps-based schools.

5.18 In the 2020/21 academic year, a total of 160,908 (Male 92,655 and Female 68,253) refugee students were enrolled in the different levels of education in Ethiopia. Of the total enrollment, 47,611 (Male 24,454 and Female 23,157) were enrolled in ECCE; 3,740 (Male 47,125 and Female 36,612) were enrolled in Primary (1-6); 16,919 (Male 11,431 and Female 5,488) were enrolled in Middle level (7-8) and 12,638 (Male 9,642 and Female 2,996) were enrolled secondary level (9-12).

5.19 Despite impressive progress in terms of access to education through construction of new schools, access to basic facilities is essential to ensure quality education services. In 2020/21, access to electricity was higher (76%) in secondary schools than primary schools (30%). Access to basic education facilities has remained low in primary schools as many of these schools are in rural areas where basic facilities are limited.



Figure 8: Proportion of Schools with Access to Basic Facilities



Source: Ministry of Education

5.20 Although Ethiopia has made commendable progress in access to education, this expansion in school enrollment has strained the capacity of the education system in achieving quality education for all. In addition, enrolment in integrated functional adult education declined from 6.9 million in 2015/16 to 2.1 million in 2020/21.⁵ The lack of printed materials and insufficient support has resulted in many students failing to acquire basic literacy skills that would allow them to learn other subjects and advance beyond primary school, as reflected by a low secondary enrollment rate.

5.21 The COVID-19 pandemic has caused school closures which increased the number of out-of-school children. Reports indicated that more than 28 million children were out of school for a semester due to school closures. Despite the effort by the government to maintain continuity in the education system using technologies (e.g. radio and television transmission, social media, etc.), this had hardly resulted in the required learning outcome because of different socioeconomic backgrounds and inaccessibility of such platforms.⁶ Guided by the COVID-19 protocols, the government allowed schools to reopen based on shifting mechanisms to limit the number of students in a classroom to a maximum of 25 students per classroom. The government distributed protective equipment (such as face masks, sanitizers, etc.) to schools. In addition, a total of 78,000 classrooms were constructed with support from the community, development partners, and other stakeholders. School closures are likely to exacerbate the existing inequalities in access to quality education and increasing the disparity between children in urban and rural areas. This calls for accelerated efforts and elevated investments to achieve the SDGs.

5.22 The conflict in the northern part of Ethiopia is an additional burden to the education system which led to destruction of schools and facilities. Around 1,215 and 3,920 schools have been fully and partially damaged, respectively.⁷ The conflict made 1.95

⁵ Progress in integrated adult education can also be used as a proxy for the proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics.

⁶ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government decided free promotion without having to complete an examination with the exception of grades 8 and 12 in 2020/21.

⁷ This doesn't include damaged or destroyed schools in the Tigray Regional State.

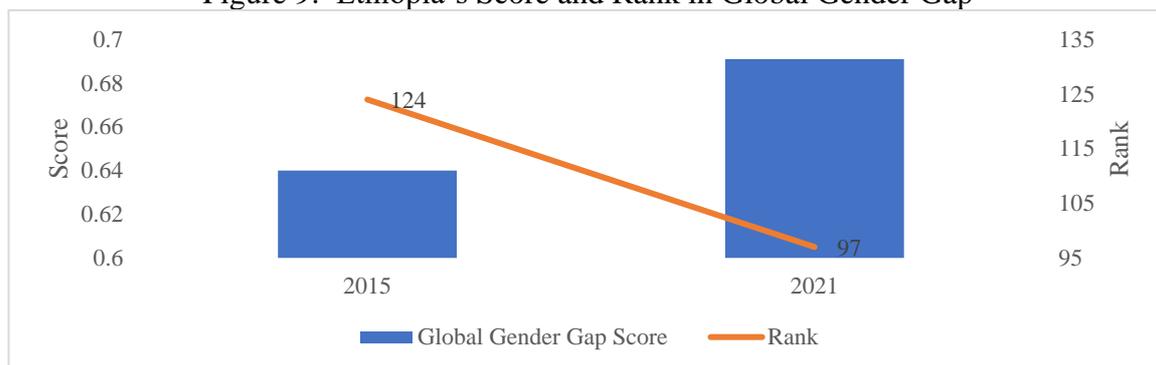


million students out of school due to internal displacement and destruction of schools and facilities. Regional Governments have taken the responsibility of repairing and resuming partially damaged schools while the Ministry of Education is in charge of rebuilding schools that have been destroyed. Overall, while tremendous progress has been made in access to education, Ethiopia’s education system has faced multiple and reinforcing challenges, including quality. Unless accelerated efforts are made and support are provided, it will be difficult to achieve education for all and SDGs targets.

5.23 GOAL 5 – GENDER. Article 25 of the constitution guarantees gender equality and effective protection to all without any discrimination. Article 35 also details the rights of women in all economic, social, and political activities. The National Policy on Women was adopted in 1993 and National Plan Action for Gender Equality has been developed to ensure gender equality in the country. In addition, the inclusion of affirmative action provisions in the labour Proclamation No.1156/2019, Civil Servants’ Proclamation No. 515/2007, and the Higher Education Proclamation No. 351/2003 and related directives as important measures. The revised family law also grants spouses equal rights in the management of the family and recognizes the equal rights of a married woman to possession and administration of personal property. It allows for joint ownership and administration of land and property in marriage. These measures help to operationalize the political, economic, and social rights of women in government institutions and to ensure that public policies and interventions are gender-sensitive.

5.24 Ethiopia’s rank in the global gender gap improved from 124th in 2015 to 97th in 2021. The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) assesses the gap between men and women using four components, namely economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment.

Figure 9: Ethiopia’s Score and Rank in Global Gender Gap



Source: World Economic Forum (2021)



Table 9: Progress Summary – SDG 5

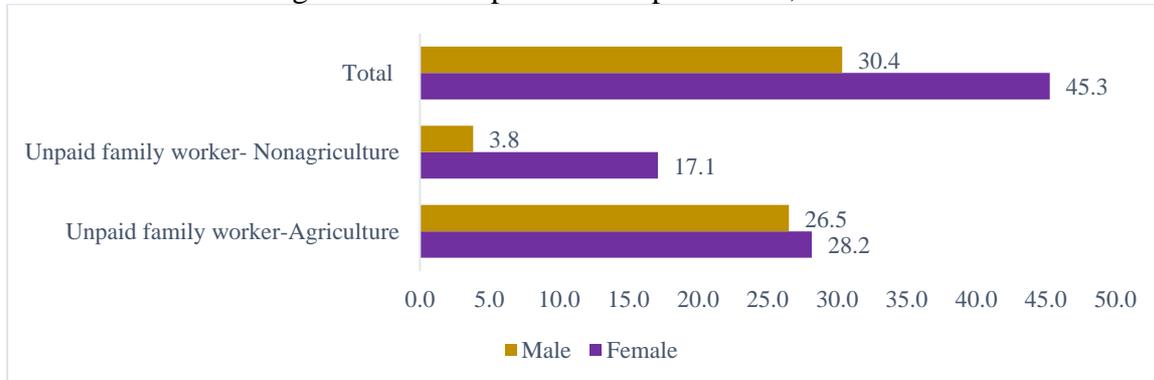
Indicator	Reference		Progress		Trend
Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament	2015/16	38.7	42	2020/21	↑
Percentage of Women Participation in the Labour Force	2012/13	74.6	56.8	2020/21	↓
Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	2005/6	74	65	2015/16	↓
Ethiopia's rank in Gender Gap Index	2015	124	97	2021	↑
The proportion of currently married women using modern contraceptive method	2015/16	35	41	2019/20	↑

5.25 Ethiopia has made improvements in women empowerment and gender equality, supported by political commitment. Gender-related indicators have shown increased women's representation in various key positions. In the executive branch of the government, before April 2018, the marginalization of women in leadership positions was very apparent where representation ranged between 9% and 13% at the ministerial level. In April 2018, Ethiopia achieved gender parity (50/50 representation) in ministerial executive positions. However, as of October 2021, women hold 36% (8 out of 22) of ministerial positions at the federal level, and 33% of cabinet positions, a regression from the 50% parity in 2018. Since 2018, Ethiopia also has a woman as Head of State, President of the Supreme Court, and Chairperson of the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE). Following the 2021 general election, the number of women parliamentarians holding seats in the parliament reached 42%, up from 38.7% during the previous parliament.

- The proportion of currently married women who have used modern contraceptive method increased from 35% in 2015/16 to 41% in 2020/21.
- The government has made efforts to empower women, especially in the use and accessibility of key economic resources. In 2020/21, around 1.1 million rural women were provided with land ownership title-deeds as part of the government's second level land certification program. Share of women who received credit for income-generating activities (IGA) also reached 35% in 2020/21.
- In 2020/21, about 28.2% and 17.1% of female aged 10 years and above were employed in unpaid work in agriculture and non-agriculture activities, respectively. There are efforts by the government to reduce women's time spent in unpaid activities, including daycare in government institutions and the introduction of time and labour-saving technologies.
- A small share (35.9%) of female workers were in paid employment compared with 64.1% of male workers in 2020/21. In addition, labour force participation rate of women declined from 74.6% in 2012/13 to 56.7% in 2020/21, indicating diminished economic opportunities due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Figure 10: Participation in Unpaid Work, 2020/21



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service

- Ethiopia has made significant progress in reducing girls’ vulnerability to child marriage and Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C). Among women aged 15-19, the proportion of women married by age 15 has declined from 12.7% in 2005/6 to 8% in 2011/12.
- FGM/C has declined from 74% of women in 2005 to 65 percent in 2016. If progress in the past 15 years continues, the prevalence of FGM could fall to beneath 30% by 2030.⁸ If an accelerated reduction at twice the rate of progress over the past 15 years happens, the proportion of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who are expected to undergo FGM would decline to below 20% by 2030. In both scenarios, ending FGM by 2030 calls for elevated efforts and investments in multiple fronts.
- Although Ethiopia has made progress in this goal, the country needs to accelerate by 6 and 8 times to achieve the SDG target of elimination both child marriage and FGM by 2030, respectively. Ethiopia has developed and rolling out the first ever evidence based and costed plan namely ‘National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM/C: 2020-2024. The roadmap follows the socio-ecological framework which put girls at the center and target families and communities and service providers to bring change for girls through creating a protective and empowering environment. To ensure that commitments are translated to concrete actions and inform advocacy efforts, expenditure tracking and assessment of the implementation to date is underway.
- The 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey shows that more than 1 out of 4 (26%) women age 15-49 experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. More specifically, 23% of women experienced physical violence since age 15 and 10% of women ever experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives. 4% of women experienced physical violence during pregnancy. A major

⁸ United Nations Children’s Fund (2020). *A Profile of Female Genital Mutilation in Ethiopia*, UNICEF, New York.



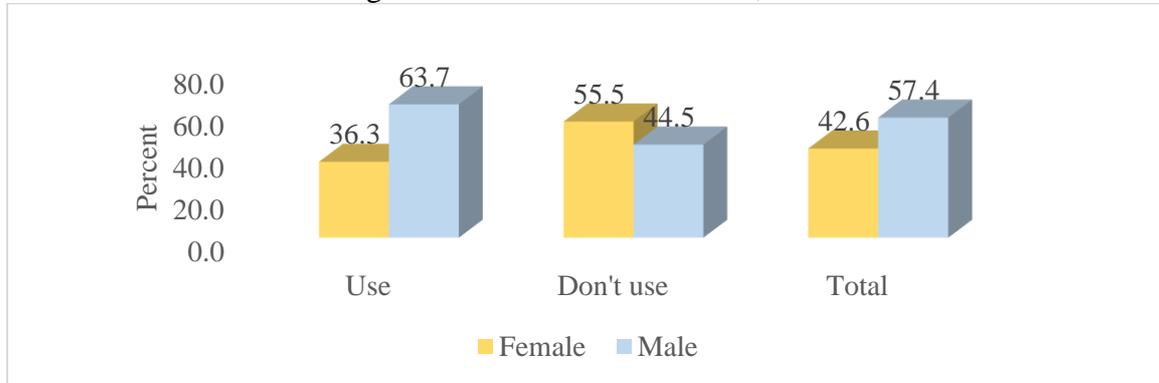
barrier to ending violence against women (VAW) are attitudes supportive of wife abuse that are held by Ethiopian men and women alike. Most notable is that 63% of women and 28% of men aged 15-49 held the belief that a husband is justified in beating his wife in certain circumstances. Bu such attitude has shown a declining trend between 2000 and 2016.

- In recent years, the government has taken steps to develop an enabling policy framework that supports multi-sectoral and coordination of elimination of violence against women and girls (EVAWG) by putting in place strategies and plans. These include a strategy on prevention and response to Violence Against Women and Children (2021-2026), Sector Development Plan for Women and Children (2016-2020), TYDP, and the second National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP II). The TYDP of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs has set clear indicators to monitor the Violence Against Women by type and Harmful Traditional Practices. Moreover, NHRAP II also addresses Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) as a priority and provides measures to eliminate VAWG and harmful practices. Other measures undertaken by the government include the revision of the manual on Investigation and Prosecution of VAWG, development of Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for One Stop Centers and Shelters providing services for survivors of violence, and expansion of One-stop centres and shelters in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations and other regional states. There are also other initiatives including National Free Legal Aid Strategy and Policy on prevention and response to Gender Based Violence to ensure better coordination of the various stakeholders and to improve the availability and quality of legal assistance to women and children.
- In 2020/21, about 36.3% of females aged 10 years and above used a mobile phone compared with 63.7% of males). At national level, 67% of individuals aged 10 years and above reported using mobile phone.
- Mobile usage might have implications on children's education benefits. At the same time, it could expose them to different forms of violence through online safety issues. As of 2021, about 25% of Ethiopian children aged 12–17 are internet users via smartphones. The urban-rural digital divide is apparent; on average, 45% of 12–17-year-olds in urban areas are internet users, compared to 21% in rural areas. About 10% of internet using children in Ethiopia are victims of Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA). These children are targeted via social media mainly Facebook and Telegram and almost no one reported any instances of OCSEA to the Police or HELPLINE.⁹

⁹ ECPAT, INTERPOL, and UNICEF. (2022). Disrupting Harm in Ethiopia: Evidence on online child sexual exploitation and abuse. Global Partnership to End Violence against Children.



Figure 11: Use of Mobile Phone, 2021



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service



SDG PILLAR TWO – PROSPERITY: PROGRESS AND REVIEW

5.26 GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION. The provision of adequate water supply and sanitation services has far reached impacts on other sectors such as agriculture, industry, health, nutrition, and education. Article 90 (1) of the constitution also states that policies shall promote all Ethiopians' access to public health, education, clean water, food, housing, and social security. Given the centrality of water resources for socio-economic development, Ethiopia prioritized the water sector in its development agenda. Although Ethiopia has both surface and groundwater resources, access to improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene is low. Addressing water service delivery in the context of the increasing frequency of climate-induced droughts is essential to ensure the sustainability and stability of services. Ethiopia has been exerting efforts to address water demands through investment and management of its water resources. Between 2015/16 and 2020/21, the government allocated, on average, 6.3% of the total budget to water and other natural resources.

Table10: Progress Summary – SDG 6

Indicator	Reference	Progress	Trend
Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water ¹⁰	2015/16 64.8	68.8 2019/20	↑
The proportion of households with improved sanitation services ¹¹	2015/16 6.3	19.5 2019/20	↑
Schools with functional water access:			
Primary (1-8)	2016/17 33	31 2020/21	↓
Secondary (9-12)	2016/17 59	56 2020/21	↓
Schools with functional handwash facilities:			
Primary (1-8)	2016/17 19	45.5 2020/21	↑
Secondary (9-12)	2016/17 32	61 2020/21	↑

Source: Ministry of Education

5.27 Ethiopia has made progress in improving access to water supply and sanitation (WSS) in the last decade. The proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water increased in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of households with access to an improved source of drinking water increased from 64.8% in 2015/16 to 68.8% in 2019/20, including 87% of urban households and 61% of rural households. Urban and rural households rely on different sources of drinking water, with 70% of urban households depend on water piped into the household's dwelling and yard, or plot and water piped into a public tap/standpipe in 2019/20. About 44% of rural households obtain their drinking water mainly from public taps/standpipes and protected springs. However, Ethiopia's

¹⁰ It also includes safely managed drinking water. This is a proxy indicator for the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

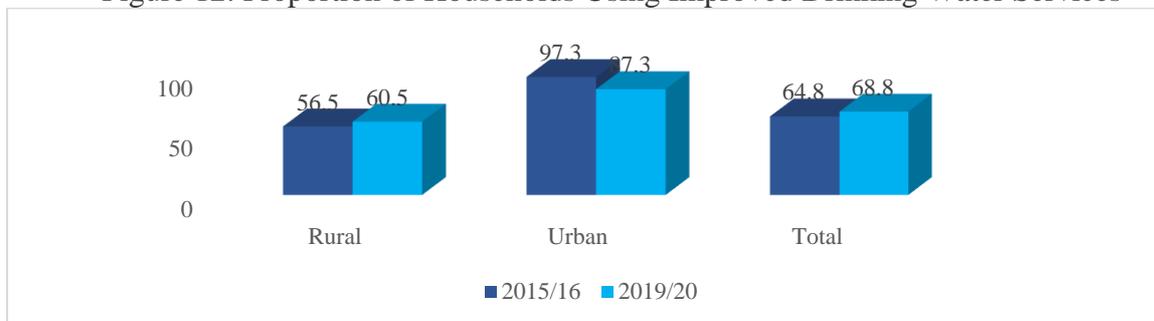
¹¹ Improved sanitation facilities refer to facilities that are not shared with other households. It also includes safely managed sanitation facilities.



potable water supply per capita stood at 19.36 liters per person per day in 2020/21. Average liters per person per day for refugees is worse off at 14 liters per person per day against the UNHCR camp standard of 20 liters per person per day. Water rationing is being practiced in the country, including in cities and towns. The majority of water supply infrastructure in the camps is quite old and is not able to meet the demand due to growing number of refugees who are sharing the same water sources with host communities.

5.28 In 2019/20, about 28% of rural households spend 30 minutes or longer, round trip, to fetch drinking water, a significant improvement from the 2015/16 level of 53%. Fetching drinking water is a chore of great cost to household members depending on the time spent to obtain it. About 28% of rural households travel 30 minutes or longer, round trip, to fetch drinking water.

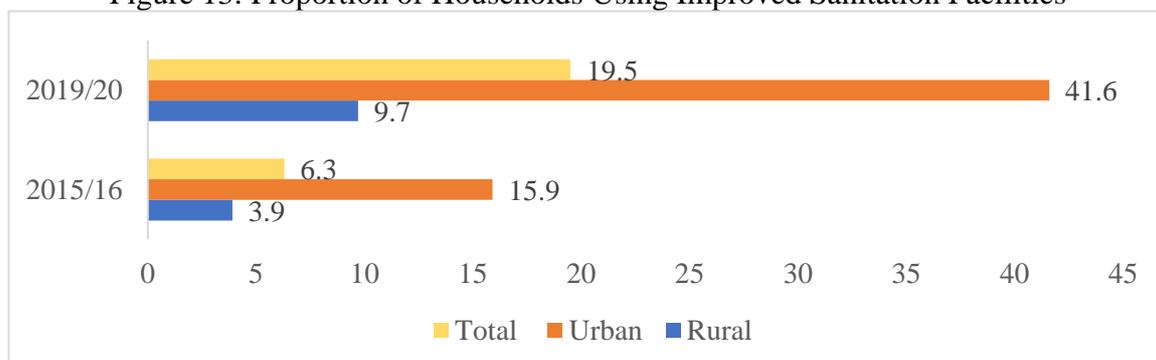
Figure 12: Proportion of Households Using Improved Drinking Water Services



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Services and Ethiopian Public Health Institute

5.29 In Ethiopia, improving access to adequate sanitation facilities has remained a priority. The proportion of households with improved sanitation services rose from 6.3% in 2015/16 to 19.5% in 2019/20. Overall, access to improved sanitation facilities is low in both rural and urban areas, at 41.6% in urban areas and 9.7% in rural areas in 2019/20. About 27% of households have no toilet facility (34.8 and 9.7% in rural and urban areas, respectively). Latrine coverage for refugee camps is at 40%. Absence of latrines in the camps has resulted in widespread open defecation, exposing both refugees and host communities to preventable diseases.

Figure 13: Proportion of Households Using Improved Sanitation Facilities



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service and Ethiopian Public Health Institute



- 5.30** Despite progress made so far, access to drinking water and sanitation, and hygiene services are far from universal. Recurrent droughts, conflict, floods, and rising temperatures make it more difficult to manage water resources effectively and to ensure continuity in WSS service delivery. The government has followed an integrated implementation of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities that brings together the four sector ministries with a horizontal implementation structure that extends from federal to community-level. One WASH National Program (OWNP) is a multisectoral flagship program for improving the delivery of WASH services through a harmonized funding instrument with pooled financing from the government and development partners. The OWP provides the framework for harmonizing the government and development partners approaches to planning, financing, implementation, and reporting.
- 5.31** The program is unique in terms promoting one plan, one budget (One WASH account) and one report which avoids duplication of effort and enhances efficiency. The consolidated WASH account for OWP indicates an encouraging partnership between the government and development partners in line with the Paris declaration. The program was launched in 2013 with Phase I (2013–2015) and Phase II (2016– 2020). The program has four components: Rural and Pastoral WASH; Urban WASH; Institutional WASH; and Program Management and Capacity Building.
- 5.32** OWP has shown major stride in the level of capacity building, policy, and service delivery. The program led to improved access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services to both rural and urban households. At national level, the proportion of households who practiced open defecation declined from 32.3% in 2015/16 to 27.1% in 2019/20. Schools and health centers also benefited from improved WASH facilities through new and rehabilitated facilities. In 2020/21, about 31% and 56% of primary and secondary schools have had access to functional water supply, respectively. Over the same period, 45.5% and 61% of primary and secondary schools have access to functional handwash facilities. Functional handwash facilities increased in 2020/21 as schools are required to avail such facilities to protect the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 5.33** **GOAL 7 - AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY.** Ethiopia is making a conscious effort in diversifying energy sources through Solar auctions, Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Ethiopia (SREP), and National Biogas Program (NBP). Ethiopia revised its energy policy in 2018 to develop and utilize the country's energy resources in line with the country's overall development strategy and allows participation of the private sector. The National Electrification Plan 2.0 (NEP 2.0) aims at universal electrification by 2025 through a mix of on- and off-grid energy solutions.



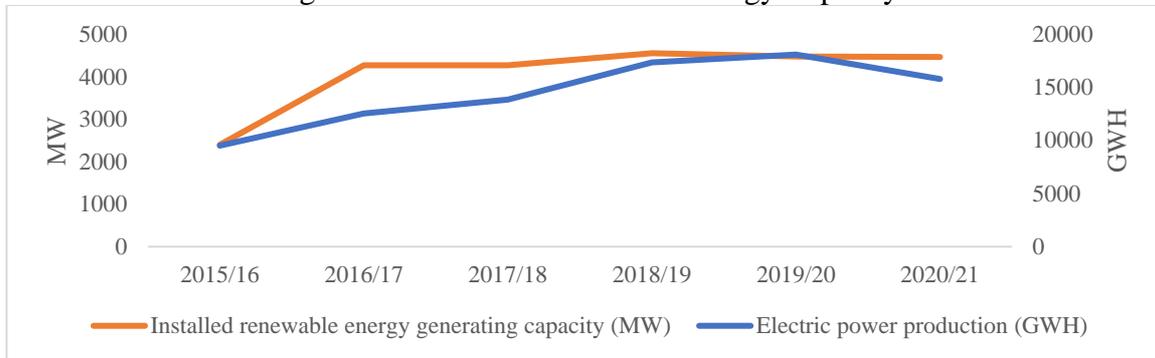
Table 11: Progress Summary- SDG 7

Indicator	Reference		Progress		
	Year	Value	Value	Year	Trend
Proportion of population with access to electricity	2015/16	21.8	44	2019/20	↑
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (MW)	2015/16	2400	4465.1	2020/21	↑
Electric power production (GWH)	2015/16	9515	15791	2020/21	↑
Energy intensity (primary energy and GDP)	2015/16	9.21	7.53	2020/21	↓

Source: Ministry of Water and Energy, and IEA, *et al.* (2022) on energy intensity¹²

5.34 Ethiopia’s installed renewable energy capacity increased from 2400MW in 2015/16 to 4465.1MW in 2020/21, increased by 16.8% per year. Local electricity generation increased by 13.6% between 2015/16 and 2020/21. Total generation of electricity stood at 15,791 GWH in 2020/21. Ethiopia is one of the few countries in the world which generates almost all its modern electricity from renewable resources (92% from hydropower, 7% from wind power and 1% from geothermal). Energy intensity, measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, improved at 6.5% per year in 2015/16-2019/20.

Figure 14: Installed Renewable Energy Capacity

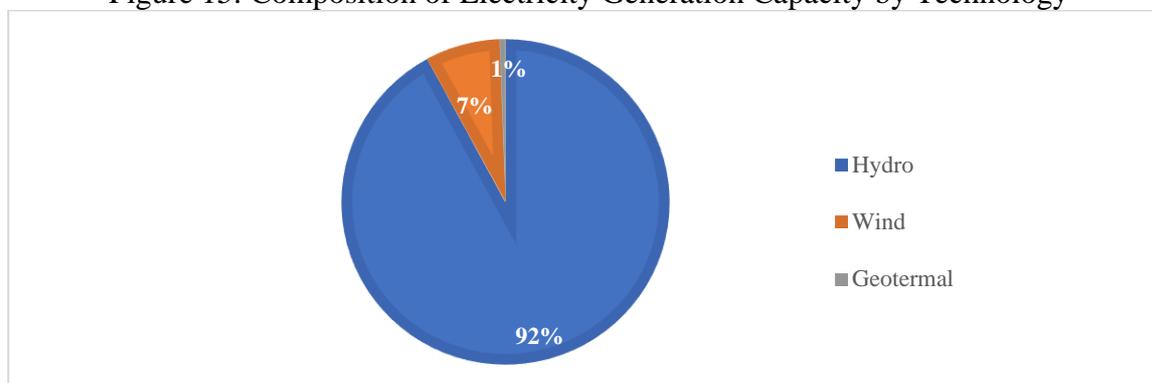


Source: Ministry of Water and Energy

¹² IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO. (2022). Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report. World Bank, Washington DC.



Figure 15: Composition of Electricity Generation Capacity by Technology



Source: Ministry of Water and Energy

5.35 Despite increased energy generation capacity, Ethiopia still has the second largest energy access deficit in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the third in the world. At the end of 2019/20, only 44% of Ethiopia's population had access to electricity, with 33% from on-grid and 11% from off-grid. Total number of customers connected to electricity increased from 2.5 million in 2015/16 to 7 million in 2020/21. A large proportion of Ethiopia's population depends on traditional biomass energy sources as less than 7% of the total population have access to clean cooking stoves in 2018. The vast majority of rural (90.3%) and urban (54.4%) households still depend on firewood for cooking. About 16.7% of urban households used charcoal for cooking in 2016.

5.36 Ethiopia made a commitment at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) to provide market-based sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly clean/renewable energy solutions for 3 million people. Currently, more than 23,000 refugees have access to alternative cooking fuels while additional 141,000 refugees and 35,000 host community members are expected to benefit from on-going projects.¹³ More than 9,000 refugees have market based clean electricity access from solar-mini grids operated by cooperatives. However, COVID-19 and lack of finance delayed the implementation of projects.

5.37 In 2019/20, the government developed an updated National Electrification Program (NEP 2.0), aiming to provide the universal access to electricity by 2025. The government aims to attract private investors to participate in energy generation facilities through Independent Power Producer (IPP) framework to relieve public financing in the sector and to increase energy mix from other renewables other than hydropower. In 2018/19, Ethiopia enacted a proclamation (Proclamation No.1076/2018) to regulate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements to attract private investment.

5.38 Ethiopia faces dual challenges of limited access to modern energy and heavy reliance on traditional biomass energy sources. Ethiopia's energy sector faces critical

¹³ Refugee and Returnee Services (RRS) and UNCHR (2021). Ethiopia GRF Pledge Progress Report.



challenges to meeting steadily increasing energy demand. As part of energy diversification strategy, Ethiopia plans to develop and promote the solar industry and is currently focusing on developing the same to meet the increasing energy demand from off-grid sources. The government encourages investments in this sector and allows duty free import of solar products.

5.39 Other challenges include high power transmission and distribution loss (around 18.6% in 2019/20), old age of the existing transmission and distribution equipment which contributed to the power loss, damages of transmission lines and distribution stations caused by internal conflict and high investment outlays.

5.40 GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. Ethiopia has shown economic progress over the past six years, with the average annual growth rate of real GDP stood at 7.9% between 2015/16 and 2020/21, which is above the SDG target of 7% real GDP growth rate per year. GDP per capita also increased from US\$815 in 2015/16 to US\$1092 in 2020/21. Clearly, the overlapping shocks that began with the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by internal conflict and instability, drought, locust infestation and floods have slowed down the pace of economic growth and income per capita.

Table 13: Progress Summary – SDG 8

Indicator	Reference	Progress	Trend
GDP growth rate (real)	2015/16 8.0	6.3 2020/21	↓
Growth rate of GDP per capita (nominal)	2015/16 5.4	1.1 2020/21	↓
Unemployment rate	2012/13 4.5	8.0 2020/21	↑
Female	2012/13 6.5	11.7 2020/21	↑
Male	2012/13 2.7	5.0 2020/21	↑
Proportion of youth not in employment	2012/13 6.8	11.8 2020/21	↑
Female	2012/13 9.1	16.3 2020/21	↑
Male	2012/13 4.6	7.4 2020/21	↑
Share of informal employment	2012/13 18.2	46.3 2020/21	↑
Female	2012/13 23.1	53.7 2020/21	↑
Male	2012/13 14.7	41 2020/21	↑

5.41 Although the country has registered economic growth in the past decade, this has not been adequate to create enough jobs for the growing labour force. Overall unemployment rate increased to 8% in 2020/21, up from its level of 4.5% in 2012/13. Unemployment rate is predominantly an urban phenomenon, stood at 17.9% with 25.4% female and 11.2% male unemployment rate in 2020/21.

5.42 The unemployment rate is high for persons with disability, especially those in urban areas. Persons with disabilities (PWD) are also disproportionately represented in the overall



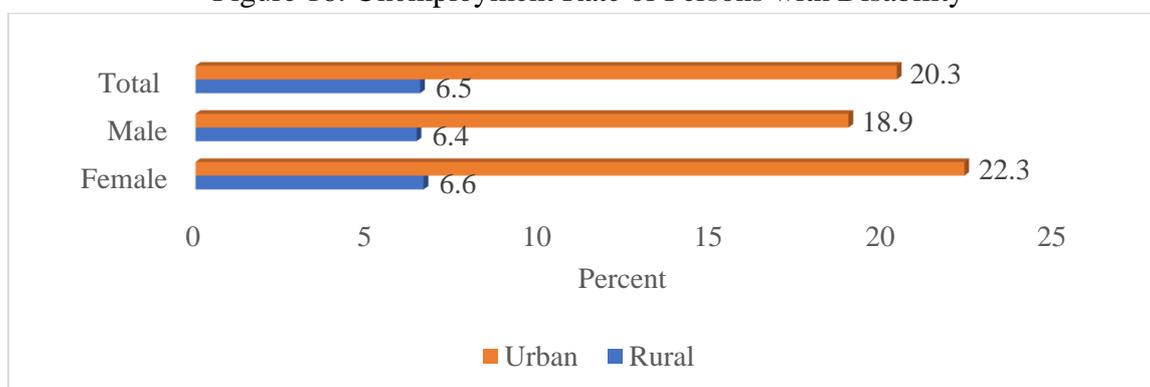
employment landscape, accounting for less than 1% of total employed population (aged 10 years and above) in 2020/21. High unemployment and low representation in the overall employment of PWD suggest that unless enhanced efforts and support are provided, there is a risk that this group of the society will be left behind.

Table 14: Unemployment Rate by Gender and Location

	2012/13			2020/21		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Female	2.9	23	6.5	7.6	25.4	11.7
Male	1.1	10.5	2.7	3.4	11.2	5.0
Total	2.0	16.5	4.5	5.2	17.9	8.0

Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service

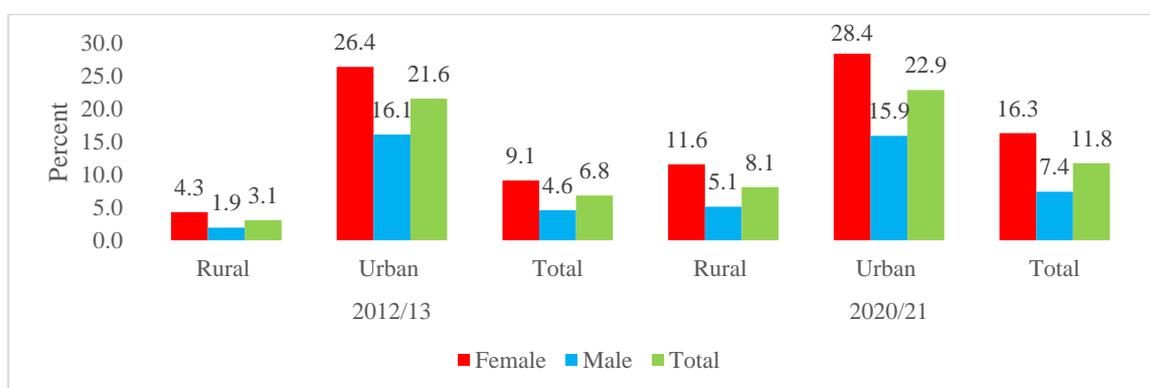
Figure 16: Unemployment Rate of Persons with Disability



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service

5.43 According to the Ethiopian Youth Policy, youth comprise persons aged between 15 and 29 years. Youth unemployment rate is high, at 11.8%. Youth unemployment rate is higher in urban (22.9%) than rural areas (8.1%). In urban areas, youth female unemployment is disproportionately high, at 28.4%, compared with youth males (11.6%).

Figure 17: Share of Youth Not in Employment

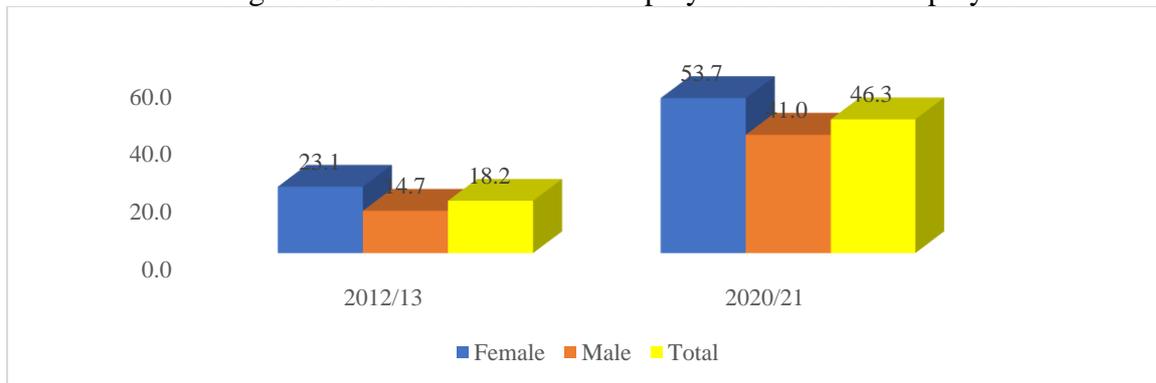


Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service



5.44 The share of informal employment in total employment rose from 18.2% in 2012/13 to 46.3% in 2020/21, indicating diminished formal employment opportunities in the country. In the face of rising unemployment, the role of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is crucial in creating employment opportunities. However, the number of SMEs contracted by 11.8% between 2015/16 and 2019/20. SMEs face a number of challenges, including access to finance, lack of business development services, low product quality, inadequate technical support, and other infrastructure constraints.

Figure 18: Share of Informal Employment in Total Employment



Source: Ethiopian Statistics Service

5.45 Financial inclusion is one of the core elements in Ethiopia’s path towards accelerated economic growth, greater prosperity, and social development. The financial sector has expanded considerably, with 18 commercial banks (1 government and 17 private commercial banks) and 39 microfinance institutions in 2020/21. The number of commercial branches per 100,000 adults increased from 6 in 2015/16 to 11 in 2020/21, grew by 17.3% per year. Despite this improvement, financial inclusion has remained low. In 2016, the government adopted a financial inclusion strategy to improve financial inclusion in the country through modernizing payment infrastructures and ensuring interoperability.

5.46 Ethiopia adopted a revised refugee law (Proclamation No.1110/2019), which allows refugees and asylum-seekers to engage in wage earning employment in the same circumstance as the most favourable treatment accorded to foreign nationals subject to relevant laws. It also allows refugees and asylum-seekers to engage in agriculture, industry, small and micro enterprise, handicrafts and commerce. The revised law is in accordance with the Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework (CRRR) and the Declaration on Durable Solutions of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

5.47 GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE. Infrastructure has been considered as a one of the key enablers for advancing socioeconomic development in the country. Ethiopia has been investing in infrastructure, with spending on roads accounted for 11.8% of government budget between 2015/16 and 2020/21. The country has made commendable progress in developing and upgrading roads, rail network, transport, and



other infrastructure. Between 2015/16 and 2020/21, the length of the all-weather-road network grew by 6.5% per year and increased to 145,213km in 2020/21. Government's investment in road infrastructure helped to increase the share of rural population located within five km of an all-weather road from 64.2% in 2015/16 to 74.5% in 2020/21.

5.48 The volume of passengers transported by vehicles increased from 401 million in 2015/16 to 570 million in 2020/21, by 9.2% per year while those who travelled by air decreased from 7.6 million to 4.5 million. The COVID-19 pandemic seems to have adversely affected the volume of passengers transported by air in 2020/21. Despite the pandemic, the volume of freight transported by air rose from 266 thousand tons to 757 thousand tons, increased by 23.3% between 2015/16 and 2020/21. The government has also invested in the rail sector as part of building a resilient economy. Fully electrified by renewable energy sources, the Addis Ababa light railway and the Addis Ababa–Djibouti railway facilitate bulk transport, ease urban traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions and pollution. The Addis Ababa–Djibouti railway not only connects the country with Djibouti Port but also industrial parks, dry ports and other second-tier cities such as Bishoftu and Dire Dawa along its major stations. The volume of freight transported by rail increased from 1.2 million tons in 2019/20 to 1.7 million tons in 2020/21.

5.49 Ethiopia has followed a strong push to industrialization to transform the economy and ensure that manufacturing industry serves as the engine of growth, productivity, technology transfers and employment generation. The TYDP also identifies the manufacturing sector as one of the priority sectors in the coming decade. The development of industrial parks has been used as the main instrument to expedite the process of industrialization in the country. A number of industrial parks has been constructed and become operational including Mekelle, Combolcha, Debreberhan, Addis Ababa (Bole-Lemi industrial park, Kilinto and Information Communication Technology Park), Eastern Industrial Park (private), George Shoe Industrial Park (private), Dire Dawa, Bure Agro-processing, Yirgalme Agro-processing, Jimma, Bahrdar and Hawassa industrial parks.

5.50 Both domestic and foreign investors use the industrial parks. Despite this effort, the manufacturing value added as a share of GDP stood at 6.8% in 2020/21, increased by 0.6 percentage point from the 2015/16 level. The share of medium and large-scale manufacturing industry in GDP has also remained low. The employment share of the manufacturing declined to 2.9% in 2020/21 which could be related to the COVID-19 pandemic and other domestic disruptions. The low performance of the industry sector can be related to several factors, including limited supply of inputs domestically, foreign exchange constraint to source inputs abroad, inadequate infrastructure (e.g., power), political instability, finance and others.

5.51 Access to Internet. Access to information and communication technology (ICT) is a key enabler of economic and social transformation. Mobile phone services have expanded and the proportion of mobile customers in total reached 52.7% in 2020/21. The proportion of individuals using the internet was 24% in 2015/16 and rose to 25% in 2020/21. The



government has launched a digital strategy aims to leverage digital opportunities for advancing the socioeconomic transformation of the country.

Table 15: Progress summary- SDG 9

Indicators	2015/16	2020/21	Trend
Proportion of rural population located within 5km of an all-season road	64.2	74.5	↑
Number of passengers transported by EAL (mn)	7.6	4.5	↓
Number of passengers transported by vehicles (mn)	401	570	↑
Freight transported by air cargo (in thousand tons)	266	757	↑
Share of manufacturing value added in GDP	6.2	6.8	↑
Share of medium and large-scale manufacturing value added in GDP	4.3	4.8	↑
Share of small-scale industries in total industry value added	30.9	29.3	↓
Share of manufacturing employment in total employment	4.5	2.9	↓

5.52 Ethiopia has been one of the beneficiaries of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) since AGOA was first enacted in 2000. Ethiopia’s removal from this beneficiary status in early 2022 has implications for the manufacturing industry, especially those operating in the industrial parks. The Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC) identifies three potential impacts. These are export earnings, employment, and industrial growth. Between 2017/18 and 2020/21, Ethiopian industrial parks exported \$391.32 million worth of goods to the US duty-free under AGOA. The US accounted for around 80% of the garment and apparel industry exports in 2020/21, up from the 2017/18 level of 72%. The skewed Ethiopia’s garment export market destination trajectory to the US is essentially the result of AGOA privileges.

5.53 Ethiopia’s AGOA eligibility removal may lead to competitive disadvantage and export loss, especially in the garment and apparel industry. In addition, jobs are at risk as firms would be forced downscale or close their businesses. Finally, if the cost advantage is lost for mass garment producing firms for an extended period, this would make the task of attracting and retaining foreign direct investment in specific sectors challenging which would hamper industrial growth. Remedial interventions include upgrading of the garment and apparel industry, diversifications of both export products and destinations, develop local value chains and exploring other duty-free and quota-free market opportunities. The European Union and other countries also provide duty-free and quota-free market opportunities for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) such as Ethiopia. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) can also be another market opportunity going forward.

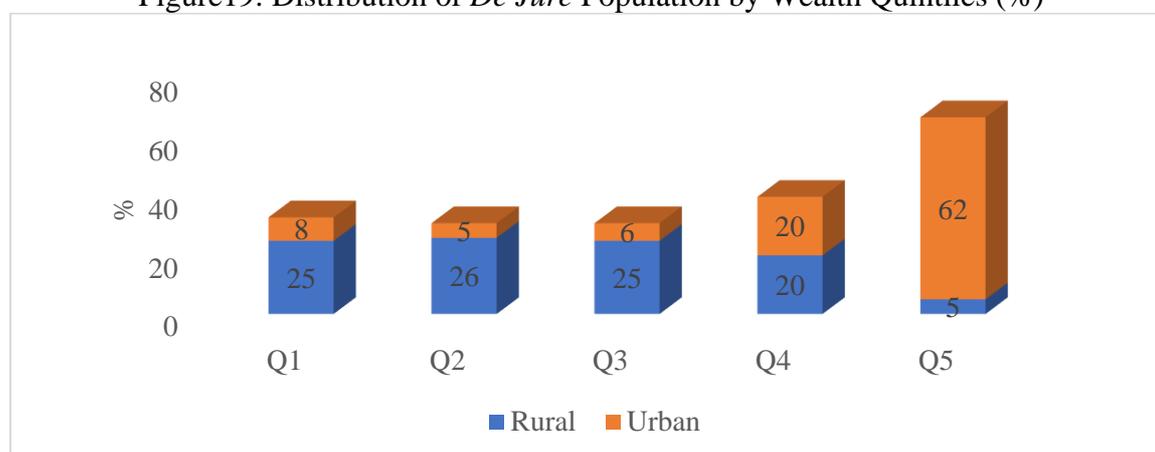
5.54 GOAL 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES. The Constitution of the country provides the legal basis for ensuring equality in political (Article 88), economic (Article 89), and social (Article 90) dimensions. Ethiopia has been investing in pro-poor sectors, with a focus on economic, social and economic infrastructure to reduce both economic and social inequality. Two Pillars of the TYDP focus on addressing inequality in its multiple



forms to ensure justice in economic, social and political fronts. These pillars are quality economic growth and shared prosperity (Pillar 1) and gender and social inclusion (Pillar 8).

5.55 In addition to SDG 10, the issue of inequality is also evident in other SDGs. SDG 4 (Education) and SDG 5 (Gender) aim to address inequality. Ethiopia's high economic growth has resulted in reducing inequality in the past decade. About half of the rural population (50.2%) falls into the lowest two wealth quintiles while 61.7% of urban households are in the top wealth quintile (Q), indicating that the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. The Gini coefficient for wealth is higher for urban households (0.26) compared to rural households (0.22).

Figure19: Distribution of *De Jure* Population by Wealth Quintiles (%)



Source: Ethiopian Public Health Institute

5.56 Although inequality, measured by Gini coefficient, is low in Ethiopia, it has increased in recent years. Household expenditure among the bottom 40% of the population grew by 13.7% which is less than the national average growth rate of 18.2% between 2015/16 and 2018/19. This shows that the household expenditure of the top 60% of the population grows faster than that of poor households, indicating an upward trending in inequality in recent years. It should be noted that the shocks the country has faced both domestically and internationally including the conflict in the north, COVID-19 and now the Russia-Ukraine war are expected to exacerbate inequality.

5.57 Ethiopia pays high attention to migration management and is addressing vulnerabilities and inequalities among migrants. The government is promoting safe, regular and orderly migration through measures such as developing a national migration policy, establishing coordination structures to facilitate whole-of-government migration management, and protecting returnees and strengthening their livelihoods.

5.58 GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES. Ethiopia has prioritized urban development and management to address key urban challenges including inadequate



infrastructure, housing, and employment opportunities. Sustainable urban development has been identified as one of the priority areas in the Ethiopia's TYDP. The plan identifies key interventions, including urban land development, housing development, integrated urban infrastructure provision, urban green infrastructure development and beautification improvement program, and small and medium towns and rural-urban linkages.

5.59 The proportion of urban population increased from 19.4% in 2015/16 to 22.1% in 2021/22, grew by 5.5% per year. This rapid urbanization rate puts pressure on urban infrastructure, leading to proliferation of slums and informal settlements.

5.60 Ethiopia has responded to the rising demand for housing and other infrastructure through integrated housing development and infrastructure program. The program involves construction of subsidized housing scheme under the 10/90, 20/80 and 40/60 programs by the government that targets different groups of households. The 10/90 and 20/80 schemes are mainly designed for low income and civil servants while the 40/60 scheme is designed for middle income class. In addition, the government supports cooperatives, real-estates and individuals in the construction of houses.

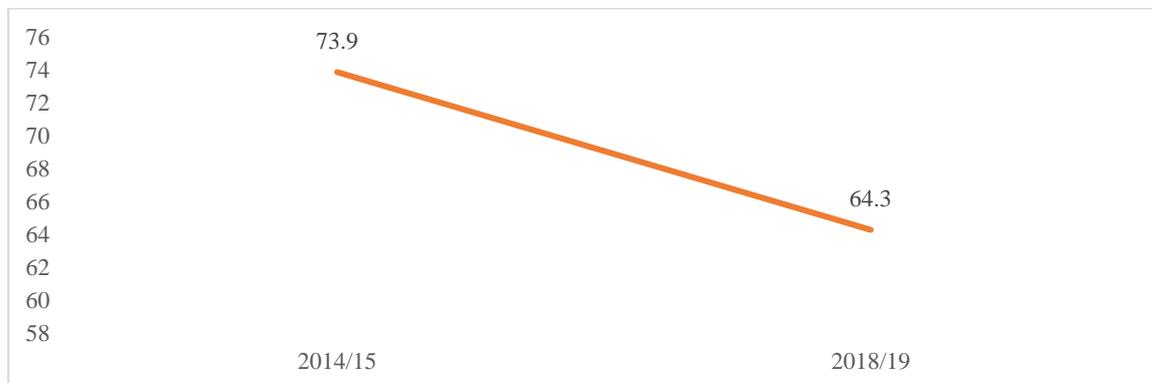
5.61 In the last three years, the government constructed a total of 421,061 low-cost houses. In addition, a total of 166,907 houses have been constructed by real estate developers (19,436), cooperatives (110,471) and individuals (37,000). These efforts help to alleviate housing shortages but there is huge unmet housing demand. The integrated housing development and infrastructure has contributed to the overall urban housing stock and provide local economic opportunities. The program helped improve domestic construction sector through capacity building. However, the program failed to satisfy the rising demand for housing due to rapid population growth, the rising cost of labor and construction materials, funding constraints and limited government implementation capacity. The cost of housing has increased, making it less affordable to low-income people. In addition, the progress in housing under different schemes has been sluggish over the last couple of years.

5.62 The proportion of urban population living in slums declined from 73.9% in 2014/15 to 64.3% in 2018/19. Similarly, coverage of solid waste collection and disposal improved from 30 in 2019/20 to 40% in 2020/21.

5.63 The share of mass transport service in the total public transport usage of cities reached 34% in 2020/21. Moreover, transportation waiting time in Addis Ababa (in minutes) reduced from 22.5 minutes in 2017/18 to 13.8 minutes in 2020/21.

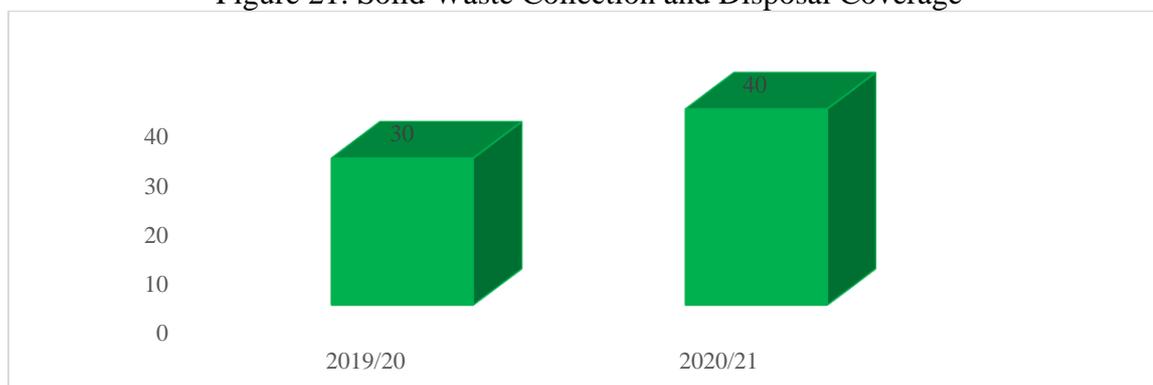


Figure 20: Share of Urban Population Living in Slums



Source: World Development Indicators

Figure 21: Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Coverage



Source: Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure

5.64 The internal conflict in the country has had negative impacts on the ecosystem restoration efforts of the country. Armed conflict has devastating effects, not only in terms of casualties, but also on the environment, examples include unsustainable use of natural resources due to limited access, chemicals in the atmosphere, destruction of areas due to shelling and more. In addition, PSNP has an environmental restoration component, but this program has not been effectively implemented in the conflict affected areas in Afar, Amhara and Tigray.

5.65 With rapid urbanization, the urban population is projected to reach to 32.9 million by 2030 and 42.3 million by 2037.¹⁴ This calls for proactive interventions and allocating investments in key socioeconomic infrastructures that are compatible with sustainable and resilient cities. It is also important to encourage and incentivize the development of secondary and tertiary cities through developing public services and capitalizing on the economic resources of the different regions.

¹⁴ Based on the population projection of the Ethiopian Statistics Service (medium variant).



SDG PILLAR 3 – PLANET: PROGRESS AND REVIEW

5.66 GOAL 12 - SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION. Ethiopia has adopted and implemented policies, strategies and plans aimed at ensuring sustainable economic and social development. The Environmental Policy, CRGE strategy, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), NDC and Public Procurement and disposal. The government also used fiscal policy instruments to encourage sustainable consumption and production, including high tariff rates for second-hand cars and reduced tariff rates for new cars. Similarly, the manufacturing and agricultural activities are geared towards sustainability. The achievement of SDG12 depends on the recognition of the circular economy. Given the crucial roles of agriculture and manufacturing in the Ethiopia's structural transformation drive, the sustainability of such transformation depends on the success in basing the economic development on a circular economy to ensure that the environment is not further degraded by the extraction of natural resources and the manufacturing processes. Ethiopia has invested in efficiency of the sector by ensuring that by-products and waste materials are reduced and reused.

5.67 Ethiopia's economy and the wellbeing of its people are closely linked to agriculture and the use of natural resources such as water, land, forests, biodiversity and fisheries. The success of the TYDP partly depends on how natural resources are managed, which requires integrated cross-sectoral solutions that promote sustainable economic, environmental and social development. Ethiopia's CRGE strategy and sectoral climate resilient strategies that seeks a low-carbon resource efficient and inclusive socio-economic transformation in the country. Ethiopia launched a strategy for greening the manufacturing sector, *Green Manufacturing Startegy-2019-Growing Industry Sustainably*, that encourages resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP).

5.68 There are also other supportive proclamations and regulations, including Pollution Prevention and Control (Proclamation No. 300/2002), Solid Waste Management (proclamation 513/2007), Environmental Impact Assessment (Proclamation No. 299/2002) and Prevention of Industrial Pollution Regulation 159/2008 that provides for environmental prevention and control along with the industrial standards (norms). However, information is scanty to assess the progress in the implementation of the strategy and related proclamations.

5.69 The government, together with development partners, has designed and implemented flagship and multi-sectoral programs to support sustainable production and consumption.

- **Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP):** The Sustainable land management program (SLMP) aims to support investments to reduce land degradation and increase land productivity of smallholders' farms. It has three major building blocks: integrated watershed and landscape management, rural land certification and administration and capacity strengthening. These components are fully consistent with government's priorities such as those related to climate, forest, water, energy, and land tenure. SLMP has been designed to support spatial-focused



interventions to promote environmentally sustainable growth. The program brought communal land and individual farmland under more sustainable and climate-smart or climate-resilient land management practices. In addition, agroforestry activities and area closures to limit free grazing led to a 5.2% increase in vegetation cover and moisture retention. The program improved livelihood activities through improved livestock production, poultry and beekeeping.

- **Agricultural Growth Program (AGP):** The overall objectives of AGP are to increase agricultural productivity, commercialization of smallholder farmers and dietary diversity and consumption at household level. The program targets smallholder male and female farmers, who crop an average area of somewhat less than 1 hectare (ranging between 0.25 and 2.3 hectares). These are achieved through agricultural public support services, agricultural Research, small scale irrigation development, and agriculture marketing and value chains. The program resulted in increased crop yield index (by 16.5%), livestock productivity (cow milk, honey yield and egg yield improved by 39, 78 and 39%, respectively) and crop commercialization.¹⁵ In addition, household dietary diversity improved, with the share of households who attained minimum acceptable diet increased by 29%. Overall, the AGP led to sustainable agriculture production and consumption.

5.70 Ethiopia experiences significant post-harvest losses that occur between production and consumption. A recent study on selected food crops estimates significant postharvest losses in Ethiopia due to a combination of factors, including lack of awareness, poor farm handling practices, inadequate technology, among others. The food security implication of the post-harvest loss is significant that could potentially reduce the number of severely and moderately food insecure population through proper postharvest management practices.¹⁶

5.71 In 2018/19, the national Post-harvest Management Strategy in Grains was launched to reduce food losses through the adaptation/adoption and implementation of appropriate postharvest management systems along the agricultural value chains. To support the implementation of the strategy, the government allowed duty-free importation post-harvest handling technologies and raw materials such as galvanized sheet metal for fabricating metal silos.

5.72 GOAL 13 - CLIMATE ACTION. Ethiopia is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and other disaster risks including drought, floods, epidemic, earthquake and conflicts. If the country is not in a position to tackle these risks in an integrated manner, it might set back the social, economic and political achievements the country has registered

¹⁵ Weldesilassie, A., Kuma, T., Bekele, M., Getahun, T., Yimam, S., Wondeson, A. & Asmare, F. (2019). AGP II Impact evaluation Report: Midterm Quantitative Evaluation Report, Policy Studies Institute, Addis Ababa.

¹⁶ Teferra, T.F. (2022). The cost of postharvest losses in Ethiopia: economic and food security implications, *Heliyon* 8 (2022) e09077; available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844022003656>



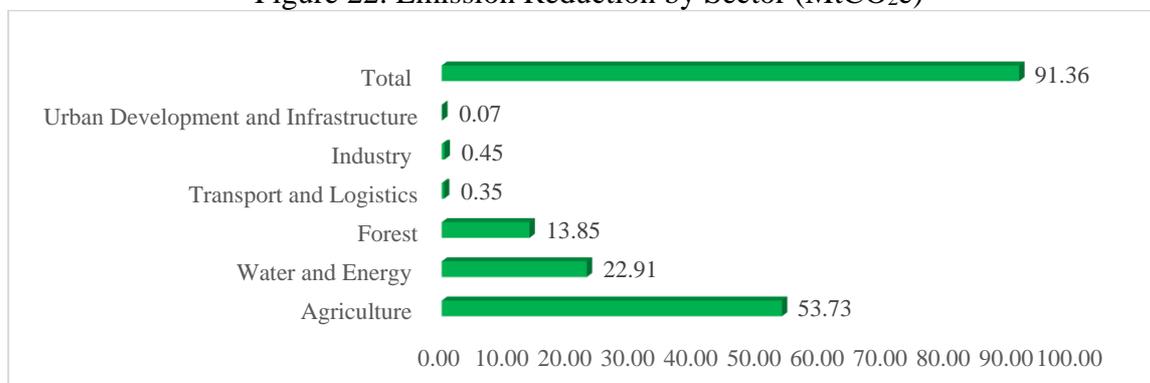
so far. The government has implemented different policies and strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change and improve the resilience of the economy and society.

5.73 Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy and strategy of 2013 provides a holistic approach to a coordinated disaster risk management system in the context of sustainable development. The Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) is mandated to lead and coordinate the implementation of the DRM policy and strategy. The DRM policy and strategy has been mainstreamed into the TYDP in line with the Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction. DRM has remained a priority for the country and Pillar 6 of the TYDP focuses on building a resilient economy and society going forward.

5.74 Ethiopia has been implementing a broad range of sector-specific green initiatives to support the sustainable development agenda generally and reduce the negative impacts of climate change since 2011. The implementation of the CRGE strategy focused on four initiatives for fast-track investment in hydropower development, rural cooking technologies, the livestock value chain, and forestry development. These initiatives offer the prospect of immediate economic growth and large carbon abatement potential. An estimated 91.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (MtCO₂) emission has been reduced in 2019/20, with agriculture and water and energy contributed to 58.8% and 25.1% of the total emission reduction, respectively. With support from development partners, Ethiopia has also designed large scale initiatives (such as PSNP, AGP and SLMP) to safeguard its development gains from climate change threats by building adaptive capacity amongst communities.

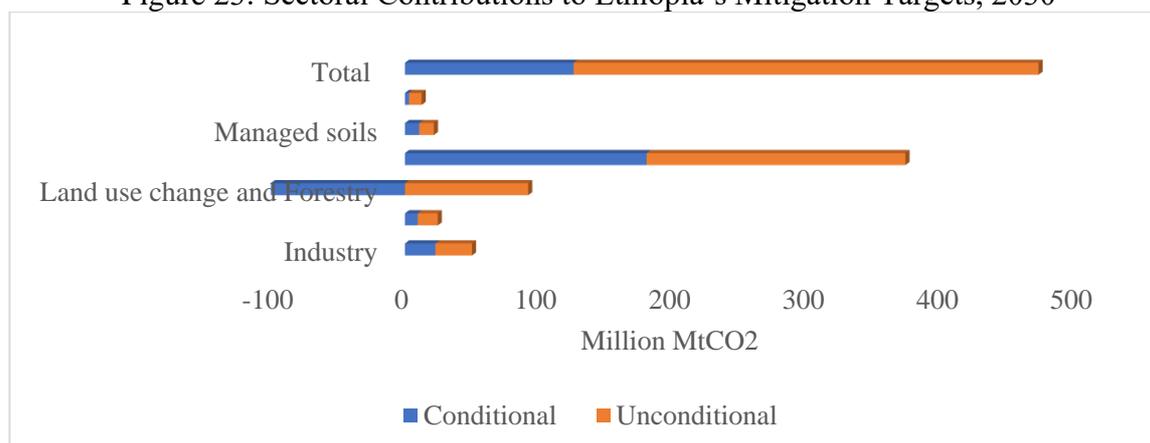
5.75 The updated NDC estimates that total CO₂ emission is projected to increase from 247 million tons in 2010 to 403 million tons in 2030 under the business as usual (BAU) scenario. The unconditional pathway will result in a reduction of emission levels by 56MtCO₂ compared with the BAU in 2030 while the conditional pathway reduces emission to 125 million metric tons (MtCO₂) (FDRE, 2021). Livestock and land use change and forestry will account for a large share of total GHG emissions in 2030. Given the focus of the development agenda toward the manufacturing, the emission from industry is expected to increase which will be more than offset by the emission reduction in other sectors.

5.76 Ethiopia's updated NDC identifies around 40 adaption interventions in agriculture (8), forestry (5), energy (1), water (3), transport (2), health (6), urban (5), land use and natural resource (NRM) management (2), climate services and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (8).

Figure 22: Emission Reduction by Sector (MtCO_{2e})

Source: Ethiopian Environmental Authority

Figure 23: Sectoral Contributions to Ethiopia's Mitigation Targets, 2030



Source: FDRE (2021)

5.77 In terms of financing green investments, the Government has established a national financing mechanism, the CRGE Facility, to support the implementation of the priorities set out the CRGE strategy. The Facility is designed to attract, aggregate, blend and deploy resources across the economy. The Facility also mobilized US\$9.98 million from the Adaptation Fund to implement climate smart integrated climate smart agriculture focusing on agriculture, water and natural resources. It also received US\$50 million from the Green Climate Fund to implement solar-powered water pumping and small-scale irrigation, the rehabilitation and management of degraded lands around the water sources, and creating an enabling environment by raising awareness and improving local capacity. These are additional resources that complement green projects by other development partners.

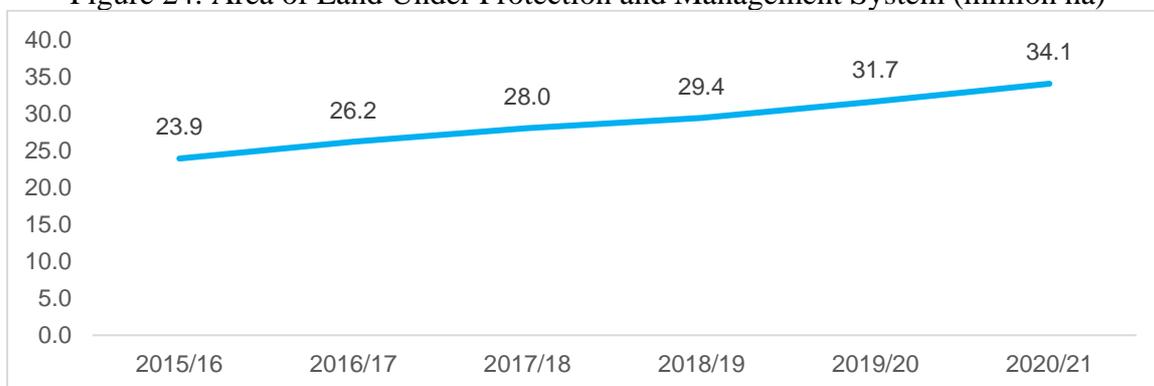
5.78 GOAL 14 - LIFE BELOW WATER. Although Ethiopia is a landlocked and has no any territorial link with oceans and seas, it has water bodies such as lakes and rivers which makes the SDG 14 relevant for the country. Ethiopia's water bodies are classified into four systems: lakes, reservoirs, rivers and small water bodies. Ethiopia has 12 river basins, 11



freshwater and nine saline lakes, 4 crater lakes and over 12 major swamps and wetlands, with a total surface area of 7,500 square km. Most of the lakes are in the Rift Valley. Note that the number of reservoirs has increased due to new dams such as the GERD.

5.79 The share of water bodies (including lakes, wetlands, dams, eco-hydrology, rivers, littoral zones aquifers) covered under water protection rules and management systems increased from 23.9 million ha in 2015/19 to 34.1 million in 2020/21. Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (or area enclosed and protected for rehabilitation) increased from 13.1 million ha in 2015/16 to 21 million ha in 2020/21.

Figure 24: Area of Land Under Protection and Management System (million ha)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture

5.80 The country has also diverse aquatic life, ranging from microscopic flora and fauna, to the giant African Hippopotamus, inhabits the lakes and rivers. The government, with support from FAO, developed a National Aquaculture Development Strategy to guide sustainable development of a market-responsive aquaculture industry in Ethiopia through clearly defined a regulatory framework. The Strategy also outlines a plan of actions for investment by the public and private sectors.

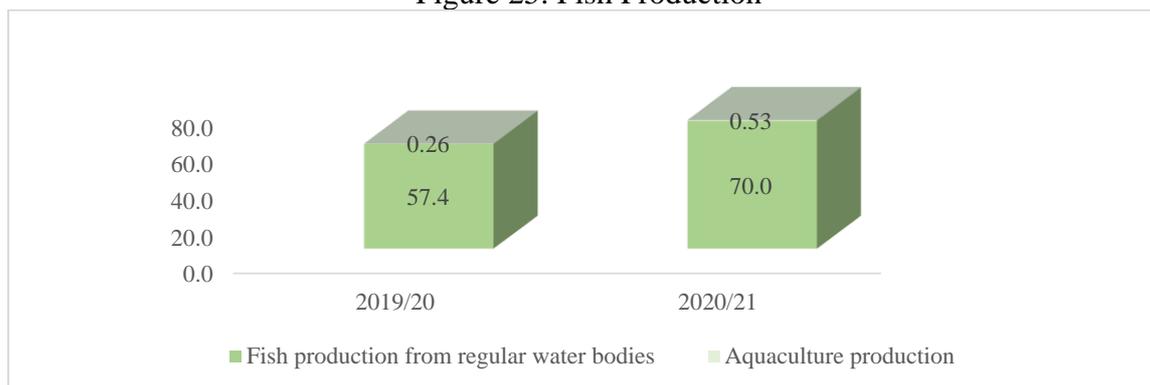
5.81 Ethiopia has diverse agro-ecological zones offering a favourable potential for developing fish culture. Sizeable fishery resources originate from these waters. The total annual fish production from rivers, small and large reservoirs increased from 57.66 thousand tons in 2015/16 to 70.53 thousand tons in 2020/21, grew by 9.9% between 2015/16 and 2020/21. Aquaculture fish farming is limited, accounting for 0.75% of total fish production. But the share of fish in the national GDP has remained low, at 0.10%. The TYDP intends to increase regular water fish production from 59 thousand in 2020/21 tons to 247 thousand tons in 2029/30 and that obtained from aquaculture to 13 thousand tons.

However, the potential of Ethiopia’s fisheries sector is limited by low productivity and a lack of support services, including training for value chains development. With a financial support from the Russian Federation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) together with other institutions developed a project to promote



institutional capacity building through the establishment or upgrading of a Fisheries and Aquaculture Business Development Centre (FABDC). The project is expected to directly benefit the estimated 3,500 registered fishers on Lake Tana and to enhance services to small-scale enterprises in fish-processing and marketing.

Figure 25: Fish Production



Source: Ministry of Agriculture

5.82 GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND. With a diverse ecological system, Ethiopia has made sustainable management of the terrain and biodiversity ecosystem a priority and committed to environmental conservation of biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems.

5.83 Ethiopia adopted a National Policy on Biodiversity Conservation and Research Strategy to protect plant species to ensure that plant, animal and microbial genetic resources and essential ecosystems are conserved, developed, managed and sustainably utilized. The policy requires integration of biodiversity conservation and development programs into the national and regional development plans. Furthermore, the policy underscores promoting regional and international cooperation in biodiversity conservation, development and sustainable use.

5.84 Ethiopia has also adopted a national strategy on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) seeks to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through forest restoration, afforestation, and reforestation activities. The strategy focuses on reducing deforestation, forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stock by promoting conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems, strengthening governance and development of local capacities and putting in place enabling environment for sustainable forest management.

Table 16: Progress Summary - Climate Action

Indicators	2015/16	2020/21	Trend
Proportion of forest area in total land area	15.5	19.5	↑
Share of protected area in total land area	11	17	↑



5.85 Addressing environmental issues has featured prominently in the highest leadership level around the *Green Legacy Program (GLP)* aimed at forest-landscape transformation and better livelihoods through preventing flooding, food insecurity, environment-related conflicts, and other adverse effects of climate change and disaster risks. A national public mobilization has been launched around GLP in 2019/20 that aims to plant 20 billion trees in four years. Around 18 billion trees were planted since the launch of the GLP. Forest coverage has increased from 15.5% in 2018/19 to 19.5% in 2020/21 through massive mobilization of citizens in natural resources conservation. Ethiopia continues to reclaim degraded lands through enclosure and tree planting. The share of protected area increased from 11% in 2015/16 to 17% of total land area in 2020/21. Ethiopia has been invested in natural resources conservation that rehabilitated around 2.8 million ha of land in 2020/21. About 2.6 million ha of land have been re-forested in 2020/21 and this is expected to reach to 9 million ha in 2029/30. The share of forest area under sustainable forest management stood at 2 million ha in 2020/21.

5.86 Ethiopia has taken bold leadership in climate action. In 2019/20, the Green Legacy Program (GLP) was launched under the leadership of the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia. The GLP envisions planting 20 billion trees across the country over four years. Around 4 billion seedlings were planted in 2019/20, including the record-breaking 353 million seedlings in a day. In the 2020/21 edition of the GLP, around 6.7 billion trees were planted. However, the conflict and drought could lead to destruction of trees and lower survival rates.

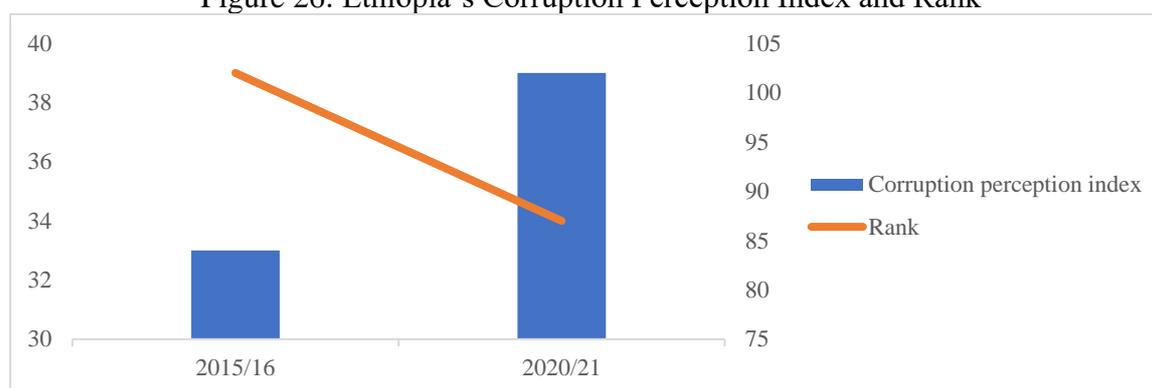


SDG PILLAR 4 – PEACE: PROGRESS AND REVIEW

GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS. As articulated in the Supreme Law of the Land, durable peace, liberty, democracy, and good governance are fundamental principles for achieving sustainable development. Ethiopia enshrines the principles of justice, liberty, and equality in its Constitution. SDG 16 is a foundation for the achievement of other SDGs that aims to ensure good governance, peace and security, access to justice, foster transparency and accountability and build strong institutions. As discussed in section 4, following a political transition in 2018, Ethiopia has introduced a wide-ranging and deep-rooted reforms to implement these principles and ensure that citizens have access to fundamental rights and promote accountability and transparency.

5.87 The government has also made efforts to combat corruption and unequal distribution of resources, which contributed to political instability and unrest in the country. Ethiopia's rank in Corruption Perception Index (CPI) improved from 102nd in 2015/16 to 87th in 2020/21.

Figure 26: Ethiopia's Corruption Perception Index and Rank



Source: Transparency International

5.88 The government has also established Immigration and Citizenship Service (ICS) in 2021 which provides compulsory registration and certification of vital events such as birth, death, marriage, divorce, adoption, recognition, and legitimation in the country. The registration of vital events and national identity card Proclamation No. 1049/2017 also covers registration services to asylum seekers, refugees and non-nationals residing in Ethiopia, among others. Registration of vital events has increased. In Ethiopia, registration of newborn children increased from 12% in 2017/18 to 18.8% in 2020/21.

5.89 Technology-driven reforms have also been undertaken to address governance issues and improve the ease of doing business and. An online trade registration and license service has been launched to make investment registration and licensing service more efficient, effective, and accessible. Moreover, the number of businesses subject to quality verification certificate and the number of business licensing categories have been reduced which helped reduce unnecessary time. In addition, the government also introduced the Electronic Single



Windows system to improve the delivery of services rendered by about government institutions. This system provides tax and tax-free rights, licensing, and other assurance services. Provision of online services increased from 10% in 2015/16 to 30% in 2018/19. Citizen satisfaction in public service delivery improved from 59% in 2019/20 to 63 per cent 2020/21.

5.90 Since 2018, Ethiopia has undergone a transformative political transition and multinational state-building process, including peace restoration with neighboring Eritrea, inviting exiled opposition party leaders to return, releasing jailed journalists, and reaching out to the Ethiopian Diaspora. Ethiopia continues to play a central role in peace keeping in the Horn of Africa. The country contributes troops to the United Nations and the African Union peacekeeping missions in Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia.

5.91 The recurring internal conflicts caused civilian casualties and damaged economic and social infrastructures and distracted from the economic imperatives that underpin the political transition. It also led to increased displacement, insecurity, and access constraints for humanitarian organizations. Increased internal conflict also leads to increased political instability. There had been observation of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) associated with the conflict in Northern Ethiopia, as per a joint investigation and report by Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and United Nation High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR). The government has committed itself to addressing concerns and issues flagged in the report, including on SGBV, through the establishment of inter-ministerial task force and prosecutorial teams set up to ensure effective follow-up. The work is still in-progress at time this report is prepared.

5.92 In 2021, Ethiopia, with the lead of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs began the process of developing a National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. Ethiopia seeks to accelerate the implementation of the four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security agenda; prevention of conflicts through incorporating women's perspectives; participation of women in peace processes and all public decision-making processes; protection of women during and after conflict ; and relief and recovery that engages women and addresses their needs and invests in economic and social security which contribute to the simultaneous achievement of both SDG 16 and SDG 5.



SDG PILLAR 5 – PARTNERSHIPS: PROGRESS AND REVIEW

5.93 GOAL - 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS. Ethiopia recognizes the centrality of strengthening the means of implementation to achieve its development aspirations and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Towards this end, Ethiopia acknowledges and continues to strengthen domestic and global partnerships to catalyze SDGs implementation. Ethiopia is committed to play its role in forging inclusive partnership both domestically and globally. SDG 17 requires a revitalized and enhanced partnership that brings together governments, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations system and other actors to mobilize all available resources to effectively implement all SDGs.

5.94 Domestic Resource Mobilization. In Ethiopia, total government revenue as a share of GDP has declined from 15.6% in 2015/16 to 11% in 2020/21. Ethiopia's tax-to-GDP ratio also decreased from 12.1% to 9%, which is low compared to the sub-Saharan average of over 15% of GDP. In the face of declining tax revenues, the share of government budget funded by domestic taxes also declined in 2020/21. Ethiopia's low revenue performance could be exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as other structural challenges, including narrow tax base, inefficiency in tax collection and administration, informality, and weak tax compliance. Ethiopia has been implementing tax reforms aimed at reforming the taxation system and tax collection through modernizing the tax administration system, adopting an information technology (IT) system to keep a central database of taxpayers and associated information, introducing new taxes, revising tax-related investment incentives, and mandatory use of electronic sales registry machines, among others.

5.95 Mobilizing External Resources. Official development assistance (ODA) inflow to Ethiopia declined from US\$3602 million in 2015/16 to 3004.2 million in 2020/21. However, the decline in ODA is more than offset by increased inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittances, each grew by 16.7 and 21.7%, respectively. The volume of remittances as a proportion of GDP declined from 5.9% in 2015/16 to 4.6% in 2020/21. Efforts have been made to attract FDI through various interventions, including fiscal incentives (e.g., tax incentives), development of industrial parks, improving the efficiency of service delivery, and liberalization measures. Ethiopia has embarked on liberalization of some restricted sectors, including telecommunication and logistics, marking an important shift away from the largely state-led development model.



Table 17: Progress Summary - Partnerships

Indicators	2015/16	2020/21	Trend
Total government revenues as proportion of GDP	15.6	11	↓
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	68	65	↓
Tax revenue as a share of GDP	12.1	9	↓
Total ne official development assistance (Billion US\$)	3.6	3.0	↓
Total Foreign Direct Investment (Billion US\$)	3.27	3.97	↑
Proportion of remittances of total GDP (Billion US\$)	4.42	5.16	↑
Debt service as a share of exports of goods and services	19	21.3	↑

Source: Ministry of Finance; MoPD; National Bank of Ethiopia

5.96 External Debt Service. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services rose from 19.1% in 2015/16 to 21.3% in 2020/21. Debit service as a share of merchandize exports also increased which calls for strengthening export earnings to ensure debt sustainability. To this end, Ethiopia has prepared a debt management strategy to effectively manage Ethiopia’s public debt stock through diversified and sustainable debt portfolio.

Figure 27: Debt Service as Share of Exports



Source: Ministry of Finance

5.97 Official Development Assistance to Ethiopia have been constrained due to conflict uncertainties in the country and an already high debt accumulation during the onset of COVID-19 pandemic. Grants have significantly dropped in 2022, compared to higher flows in pre-pandemic years. Ethiopia has, however, benefited from the Debt Service Suspension Initiative of the G20, but progress has not been made on implementation of the Common Framework. The overall level of debt and debt servicing, therefore, continue to represent a source of risk although they have yet to become binding constraints on growth.



CHAPTER 6

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND BEST EXPERIENCES

- 6.1** Ethiopia continues to implement, monitor, and report the SDGs of the 2030 agenda through one plan, one budget and one report. To this end, the government aligns the SDGs in its national development plans including the national budget system.
- 6.2** Following the conclusion of the GTP-II implementation, the government conducted two assessments, the SDGs needs assessment and baseline assessment to estimate what it entails to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and determine where the country stands in some indicators. The needs and baseline assessments informed financial and statistical data needs to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of SDGs with full participation and ownership of all stakeholders.
- 6.3** The SDGs needs assessment facilitates policy dialogue and advocacy on financing and implementing SDGs by bringing together the private sector, civil society and development partners. The needs assessment exercise identified key interventions and associated estimated costs to achieving the SDGs. It also outlined financing strategies and possible sources of finance which served as the basis for the national planning and budgeting processes. The SDGs needs assessment has identified 110 key interventions necessary to meet the SDG targets with the total cost of US\$ 608 billion (from 2016-2030). The estimated cost took into account the need to roll out of additional intervention areas at scale, as well as the possibility of scaling up of existing interventions to meet the SDG targets.
- 6.4** Of the total funding requirement, about two-third is expected to come from public sources, while the remaining to be covered by private sources. The cost estimation exercise assessed four main sources of finance taking into account the extent to which the sources are applicable and relevant to each intervention area. It is also estimated that capital expenditure account for 54% of total funding requirements, while 46% is for operational expenditures.

Table 18: Financing Requirements for SDGs Implementation

No	Sources	Estimate amount (billion US\$)	Share
1	Government	300	50
2	External aid	114	20
3	Domestic households	85	14
4	Domestic private sector investment	94	15
5	Foreign private sector investment	16	3
Total		608	100

Source: Ministry of Planning and Development



- 6.5** In light of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, a roadmap has been developed to provide a framework for strategic mobilization and deployment of ‘new and additional’ resources for the achievement of SDGs. The government has also undertaken tax reforms to mobilize domestic resources.
- 6.6** Government is implementing the public-private partnerships (PPP) to mobilize the private sector in the delivery of strategic infrastructural projects. The use of the PPP financing modality is expected to raise private sector participation and ease fiscal pressure.
- 6.7** The government considers irrigation development a priority, with a focus on strategic crops for import substitution and exports. This involves irrigated wheat production in the lowlands and wheat intensification in the highlands. Movable property security right proclamation (No.1147/2019) enacted to enhance the provision of agriculture-specific financial and insurance services. Irrigation agriculture is expected to increase agricultural productivity and competitiveness, reduce the vulnerability of the economy to drought, generate foreign currency, reduce poverty, create employment, ensure food security, provide stable supply of inputs for agro-processing industries. It also helps cushion global food prices shocks such as that caused by the Ukraine-Russia war.
- 6.8** The government recognizes that peace and security is a foundation for sustainable development. Efforts have been made to ensure peace and security, political stability, and good governance through establishing independent institutions and legal reforms. The government has established an independent National Dialogue Commission to facilitate an inclusive dialogue and reconciliation process that would build consensus on key issues, ensure peace and security and lay a firm foundation for nation building.
- 6.9** The Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) has developed a national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to guide the implementation of development plans. The national M&E system is guided and supported by a National Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline to strengthen transparency and accountability in data generation and reporting. MoPD has also designed a digital monitoring and reporting system (DMRS) aimed at modernizing the monitoring and reporting system of the government. Despite these efforts, support is required in data generation, monitoring, and reporting across government institutions.
- 6.10** The government has developed a digital strategy for Ethiopia inclusive prosperity (Digital Ethiopia 2025) to address the digital divide challenges and promote digital financial services in the country. The government also decided to open the telecom sector to accelerate the digital transformation in the country.
- 6.11 Best Experiences.** The following are Ethiopia’s good practices, success stories, and lessons learned during the implementation of national development plans and the SDGs:
- **Green Legacy Program (GLP):** Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed launched GLP in 2019, a tree-planting initiative aimed at curbing the effects of land degradation, deforestation, and climate change, as well as promoting eco-tourism and ensuring



food security through mass mobilization across the country. The GLP is aligned with the priorities of the national development plan and strategy, Paris Agreement, and planet pillar of the 2030 Agenda, among others.

- **National Wheat Program (NWP):** The NWP is a national wheat production program implemented entirely across the country, with the objective of boosting domestic wheat production to ensure food reliance and supply with increased participation of small-holder farmers through the cluster farming scheme and expanded irrigation. The program has aimed at substituting wheat import with domestic production in the short-term and targeted wheat export in a short- to medium-term period.
- **Mobilizing Public for Development:** Ethiopia's Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) has been financed from domestic sources through contributions and bond sales to citizens both living in the country and abroad. This is an example of how mega development projects can be financed through active roles and participation of the public if creatively mobilized and utilized. There are also other innovative means of mobilizing domestic resources and finance to support investment in green urban and eco-tourism infrastructure. The Sheger Project aimed at beautifying and greening urban public spaces, and Gebeta Le Hager (Dine for Ethiopia) aimed at supporting the development of tourism destinations.
- **Resilient Ethiopian Airlines:** The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the global economy in general and the aviation industry. Ethiopian Airlines has kept its business thriving with business diversification strategies and agile management, continuing operations by switching its focus to cargo, hotel, and Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) businesses. The diversification strategy has enabled the company to thrive and stay financially stable during the pandemic.



CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

Conclusion and takeaways. Ethiopia has made promising progress in the fight against poverty and other goals through synergistic interventions in agriculture as well as integrated investments in economic and social infrastructures. However, there are goals where the progress has been sluggish which require accelerated efforts and synchronized investments to achieve the target by 2030.

7.1 Notwithstanding the progress made, Ethiopia has faced concurrent shocks, including conflict and instability, COVID-19 pandemic, rising prices of food and non-food commodities due to domestic and external factors which have had ripple effects on the economy and dragged the country's growth prospects. The northern conflict has significantly damaged productive capacity and social services in the affected regions and rendered macroeconomic management more difficult, while the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war is adversely impacting the domestic economy, by disrupting global trade in energy and grain and leading to higher prices. These trends may stagnate or reverse the gains achieved in SDGs so far.

7.2 The following are key takeaways going forward:

- The need for building an integrated, inclusive, and resilient domestic economy.
- The need for revitalizing partnerships with development partners.
- Re-engineer the global financing architecture which calls for reform of global financing preconditions and requirements.
- Finally, scale-up joint efforts to build back better and faster from the COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

7.3 Next steps. Ethiopia will continue to mobilize and allocate both domestic and external resources needed for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs, especially in those areas lagging behind. The following are priority areas to be undertaken in building back faster and better:

- Given that peace and security is central for the achievement of SDGs, addressing the peace and security challenges will continue to be a priority for the government through an inclusive dialogue process and addressing good governance challenges. Initiatives have already been started such as the establishment of an independent National Dialogue Commission which is expected to lay a strong foundation for reconciliation and nation building. Both technical and financial support is required to build the capacity of this institution.



- Enhancing productivity and competitiveness, especially the agricultural sector will be the top priority through strengthening agricultural commercialization cluster, investment in irrigated agriculture production and intensification, promote contract farming, provision of agriculture-focused financial services and strengthen linkages with integrated agro-processing industrial parks. Equally important is investing and supporting the agro-processing industry as part of the import substitution drive and ensure food security through local production of strategic crops.
- There is a need to revitalize the global partnership. Since SDGs are implemented at national level and the outcomes of SDGs implementation have global significance, the efforts of the government shall be supported by other partners to achieve the SDGs. The government will continue to engage a broad array of stakeholders, including private sector, CSOs, academia, and development partners to strengthen and forge partnership for the achievement of common agenda. The PPP instrument will be strengthened to effectively mobilize the private sector in financing development plans and SDGs. The government will develop an engagement strategy and action plan with stakeholders.
- The government will continue to support the use of digital technology for accelerated implementation of SDGs in the coming years. Digital technology helps improve efficiency and service delivery in both public and private sectors, thereby ensuring good governance. Support will be provided to promote the wider adoption of digital technology and of establishment of innovation centers through research and development programs.
- The government will continue to strengthen the national statistical system through investment in data generation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capabilities. The government considers availability of disaggregated quality data is key in tracking the progress of SDGs which calls for strengthening capacities of data producers including the Ethiopian Statistics System through technical support.
- Ethiopia's increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and various natural and anthropogenic disaster risks requires enhanced investment in natural resources conservation. This will be implemented through the *Green Legacy Program (GLP)* to combat land degradation, deforestation, climate change, ensure food security and promote eco-tourism in the country through local inputs and mass mobilization in urban and rural areas.
- Overall, Ethiopia will develop an action plan to address the identified challenges and effectively implement the next steps in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and raising awareness in the country.



ANNEX



Statistical Annex 1

Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere							
SDGS 1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	23.5				19		
SDGS 1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection systems (proportion of population covered under Rural PSNP) %	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	
SDGs 1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation ¹⁷	2.0	4.3	6.5	14.4	16.5	16.1	
SDGs 1.4.2	Number of household heads issued second level of land certification (millions)	0.3	0.9	1.4	3.0	3.4	3.7	
SDGs 1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on health	7.8	7.8	9.0	9.3	10.4	10.5	
SDGs 1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education	24.2	26.1	25.0	24.9	25.2	23.5	
SDG 1.a.2	Proportion of government spending on pro-poor sectors	66	62	60	59	61	58	
SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
	Agricultural sector value addition growth rate (%)	2.3	6.7	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.5	
	Share of Agriculture in GDP	37.4	36.2	34.8	33.3	32.7	32.5	
SDGs 2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)- Number of beneficiaries covered by direct cash transfer Support (million) in rural areas	1.36	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.19	1.20	
SDGs 2.2.1	Proportion of children stunted	38	--	--	--	37	--	
SDGs 2.2.2	Proportion of children wasted	10	--	--	--	7	--	
SDGs 2.2.3	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anemia	24	--	--	--	24	--	
SDGs 2.4.1	Meher season cultivated land By smallholders in million hectares	12.49	12.57	12.68	12.73	12.86	12.98	

¹⁷ The proportion has been calculated by taking the number of households with second level land certification divide by total households in rural community from the ESS data.



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
[SDGs 2.4.1] proxy	Production of major food crops million quintal ¹⁸	299.9	322.1	339.3	350.4	400.9	388.3	
[SDGs 2.4.1] proxy	Production of major food crops in mhere season by smallholders (in million quintals)	266.83	290.39	306.13	315.6	335.2	341.8	
[SDGs 2.4.1] proxy	Average major food crops productivity (quintal/ha) of meher season by smallholders.	21.37	23.09	24.15	24.8	26.05	26.34	
[SDGs 2.5.1] proxy	Share of genetically improved breeds to total livestock (%)	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	
SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
SDGs 3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio	412	--	--	--	401	--	
[SDGs 3.1.1] proxy	Antenatal care coverage (4 times)	76	77	72	70	69	70	
[SDGs 3.1.1] proxy	Early Postnatal care coverage	89	82	77	78	83	85	
SDGs 3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	28	--	--	--	50		
SDGs 3.7.1	Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method)	--	35	--	--	41	--	
[SDGs 3.7.1] proxy	Contraceptive prevalence rate	36	--	--	--	41	--	
SDGs 3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)	80	--	--	--	12.5	--	
SDGs 3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	67	--	--	--	59	--	

¹⁸¹⁸ The data point for the major food crop production includes production under all season (meher, belg and irrigation) by small holders, commercial farming.



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 3.2.1	Infant mortality rate	48				47		
SDGs 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	29	--	--	--	33	--	
SDGs 3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	--	--	--	--	0.16	0.13	
SDGs 3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 ¹⁹	192	177	164	151	140	132	
[SDGs 3.3.2] proxy	TB detection rate	61	64	65	69	71	71	
[SDGs 3.3.2] proxy	TB Treatment Success rate	92	94	92	94	95	95	
SDGs 3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	32	28	18	15	28	23	
[SDGs 3.3.3] proxy	Death rate due to malaria per 100,000	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.24	0.39	0.25	
SDGs 3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (million)	--	--	--	--	--	48.014	
SDGs 3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (Number of fatalities per 10,000 vehicles)	61.4	50	44	41	34	33	
SDGs 3.b.1	Proportion of the target population with access to 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3)	97.6	97	96	97	100	100	
SDGs 3.b.1 ²⁰ proxy	Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine first-dose (MCV1)	94.3	94	90	91	95	97	
SDGs 3.b.1	Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2)	--	--	--	--	60	72	
SDGs 3.b.1	Proportion of the target population with access to pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3)	91	91.5	87	88	--	87	

¹⁹ Data from WHO tuberculosis report

²⁰ Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2) was not started yet.



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 3.b.3	Availability of essential medicines ²¹ (percent at health facilities)	49	68.7	70	95	77.6	83	
SDGs 3.c.1	Health worker density (health professional-physician, nurse and midwives to population ratio)	1:1310	1:935	1:1090	1:1030	1:998	1:865	
SDGs 3.c.1	Health worker density (health professional –physician to population ratio)	1:19,000	1:17,000	12,4681:	1:12,734	1:9979	1:8,484	
SDGs 4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
SDGs 4.1.1 ²²	Adult And Non-Formal Education (million)	6.9	5.47	4.94	3.27	2.87	2.14	
SDGs 4.1.2	Grade 5 completion rate	71.2	85.2	88	88.6	96	65.7 ²³	
SDGs 4.1.2	Grade 5 completion rate (Male)	72.8	88.7	91.6	92.8	100	67.5	
SDGs 4.1.2	Grade 5 completion rate (Female)	69.4	81.7	84.3	84.3	92	63.8	
SDGs 4.1.2	Grade 8 completion rate	54.3	54.1	57.7	62.1	71	69.8	
SDGs 4.1.2	Grade 8 completion rate (Male)	55.3	56	59.4	64.4	73	71.7	
SDGs 4.1.2	Grade 8 completion rate (Female)	53.3	52.2	55.9	59.7	68	67.8	
SDGs 4.2.2	Pre-primary education gross enrollment rate (%)	50.5	45.8	42.95	40.2	40	36.7	
SDGs 4.2.2	Pre-primary education gross enrollment rate (Male) (%)	51.1	47.1	43.4	41.9	40	37.7	
SDGs 4.2.2	Pre-primary education gross enrollment rate (Female) (%)	49.9,	45.9	42.5,	40.8	39	35.6	
SDGs 4.3.1	Primary education (1-8) GER	108.7	111.4	109.3	104.6	104.9	<u>95</u>	
SDGs 4.3.1	Primary education (1-8) GER (%) Male)	113.7	117	115	109.9	109.9	<u>99.7</u>	
SDGs 4.3.1	Primary education (1-8) GER (%) (Female)	103.5	105.7	103.5	99.2	99.8	<u>90.6</u>	
SDGs 4.3.1	Primary education (1-8) NER (%)	100.3	99.9	100	94.7	95.3	86.4	

²¹ It is replaced by the availability of essential pharmaceuticals at national level.

²² For Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics has been reviewed by the progress made in functional adult education

²³ Completion rate for grade 5 is changed to grade 6 due to the new education curriculum



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 4.3.1	Primary education (1-8) NER (%) (Male)	104.2	104.1	104.6	98.9	99.3	90.2	
SDGs 4.3.1	Primary education (1-8) NER (%) (Female)	96.2	95.5	95.4	90.5	91.3	82.6	
SDGs 4.3.1	Secondary education (9-12) GER	29	30.1	30.7	32	38.9	42.1	
SDGs 4.3.1	Secondary education (9-12) GER (Male)%	30.1	31.5	32.6	34.2	41.5	43.8	
SDGs 4.3.1	Secondary education (9-12) GER (Female)%	27.9	28.7	28.9	29.8	36.2	40.3	
SDGs 4.3.1	Secondary education (9-12) NER (%)	23.78	24.6	16.2	25.5	29	29.5	
SDGs 4.3.1	Secondary education (9-12) NER (Male) %	23.92	24.9	16.3	26	29.8	29.7	
SDGs 4.3.1	Secondary education (9-12) NER (Female) %	23.63	24.4	16.2	25	28.1	29.3	
SDGs 4.3.1	Undergraduate enrolment in all programs (in number) (Total)	722,498	788,033	895,675	873,008	1270947	1141295	
SDGs 4.3.1	Share of female Undergraduate enrolment in all programs (%)	31	33	36	35.7	35.9	34.3	
SDGs 4.3.1	Postgraduate (2nd degree) enrolment in all programs (in number (Total)	51,752	68,976	76,795	31,744	85,314	83,407	
SDGs 4.3.1	Share of female in Postgraduate (2nd degree) enrolment (%)	18	19	24	18	19	15	
SDGs 4.3.1	Total number of PhD degree enrolment	2,747	3,369	4,225	4,355	7,014	5438	
[SDGs 4.4.1] (Proxy)	Proportion of youth and adults in Enrolled in TVET (thousands)	304.1	302.1	291.6	386.8	--	218.6	
SDGs 4.5.1	Gender Parity index (GPI) in Pre-primary (index)	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.94	
SDGs 4.5.1	Gender Parity index (GPI) in Grades 1-8 (index)	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	
SDGs 4.5.1	Gender Parity index (GPI) in Grades 9-12 (index)	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.92	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to electricity (primary)	24	33	24	27	27	30.4	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to electricity (secondary)	70	68	68	73	71	76	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water(primary)	--	40	38	--	--	40	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water (secondary)	24	63	66	84	89	66.7	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with basic hand washing facilities (primary)	21	24	23	23	19.98	49.29	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with basic hand washing facilities (secondary)	46	41	44	38.69	36.93	64.29	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation (primary)	--	83	83	79	72.3	93	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation (secondary)		90	89	96	76.5	91.3	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to pedagogical centers (primary)	61	--	--	--	--	46.7	



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to pedagogical centers (secondary)	53	--	--	--	--	91.9	
SDGs 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to computers (secondary)	75	--	75	78.7	76	79.7	
SDGs 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
SDGs 5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (1= yes there is, 0= no legal framework)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	20	19.5	--	26.5	23	--	
SDGs 5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	--	40	40.3	--	--	--	
SDGs 5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	65	--	--	--	--	--	
SDGs 5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores	75	--	--	19.3	--	--	
SDGs 5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid care work	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	
SDGs 5.5.1	Number of seats held by women in national parliaments	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	42	
SDGs 5.5.2	Proportion of women in top management level positions						50	
SDGs 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	--	--	--	--	--	26.5	
SDGs 5.5.2	Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	
SDGs 5.6.1	Proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use (% of women aged 15-49 years) (proportion of currently married women using modern contraceptive method)	35	--	--	--	41	--	
SDGs 5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (1= yes, 0= no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	45.96	58.08	39.8	43.65	46.15	56.2	



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
SDGs 6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	64.8	--	--	--	68.8	--	
SDGs 6.2.1	Proportion of population with improved sanitation services	6.3	--	--	--	19.5	--	
SDGs 6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management (%)	--		31.3	--	--	41	
SDGs 6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	30	Water cooperation initiatives is prepared
SDGs 6.a.1	ODA flow for water supply and sanitation in million USD	171.25	201.18	195.70	108.87	180.72	119.62	
SDGs 6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	--	--	--	--	--	50	
SDGs 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all							
SDGs 7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	21.8	23.2	24.6	25.5	44		
[SDGs 7.1.1] proxy	Total number of customers connected with electricity (million)	2.5	2.72	2.95	3.147	5.8	7	
SDGs 7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption ²⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	
SDGs 7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP ²⁵	9.21	--	--	--	--	7.53	
SDGs 7.a.1	ODA flow for energy generation and supply in million USD	264.88	185.51	210.83	213.46	302.61	202.29	
SDGs 7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity	2,400	4,269.5	4,269.5	4,554.8	4,478	4,465.1	

²⁴ electricity generation from renewable sources

²⁵ International Energy Agency



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
[SDGs 7.b.1] proxy	Electric power production (in Gigawatt Hour -GWH)	9,515	12,540	13,853	17360.5	18094	15,790.8	
SDGs 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
SDGs 8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per-capita	5.4	7.7	5.3	6.7	3.8	4.0	
[SDGs 8.1.1] proxy	Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	8.0	10.2	7.7	9	6.1	6.3	
SDGs 8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (Compared for 2013 against 2021)	--	--	--	--	--	8.7 ²⁶	
[SDGs 8.2.1] proxy	Per Capita GDP (USD) (Nominal)	815	876	882	983	1,080	1,092	
SDGs 8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment, by sector and sex (ILO harmonized estimates)	--	--	--	--	--	46.3	
[SDG 8.3.1]	Total number of employed persons in million (baseline data is for 2013)	--	--	--	--	--	41.6	
[SDGs 8.4.2] proxy	Average Domestic raw material input share in food and beverage industries	--	--	--	--	--	47	
SDGs 8.5.1	Unemployment rate (national) ²⁷	--	--	--	--	--	8	
SDGs 8.5.1	Urban unemployment rate	16.9	--	19.1	--	18.7	17.9	
SDGs 8.6.1	Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (Proportion of urban youth unemployment rate)	21.6 ²⁸	--	--	--	--	22.9	
SDGs 8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (Hotels and Restaurants value addition share in GDP ²⁹)	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	

²⁶ Growth rate has been compared taking data of for 2013 against 2021

²⁷ 2012/13 labor force survey

²⁸ 2012/13 labor force survey

²⁹ Proxy for Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
[SDGs 8.10.1] proxy	Population per commercial bank branches	27,932	22,164	20,286.5	17,732.2	--	--	
SDGs 8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements (million USD)	0.83	4.65	5.16	6.35	21.84	18.95	
SDGs 8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (1= yes, 0= no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
SDGs 9.1.1	Total all weather road constructed (KM)	113,067	121,196	126,656	126,773	144,027	145,215	
SDGs 9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 5 km of an all-season road	64.2	64.2	68.4	68.4	66.5	74.5	
SDGs 9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	--	--	--	--	35.4	42.2	
SDGs 9.1.2	Supply of passenger seats per flight distance (in billion km)	40.0	45.2	53.1	60.1	60.1	35.5	
SDGs 9.1.2	Number of passengers transported with international by EAL (million)	7.6	8.76	10.6	12.1	10.2	4.50	
SDGs 9.1.2	Freight transported by air cargo (in thousand tons)	266	339	400	114	432	757	
SDGs 9.1.2	Freight transported by truck (millions of tons)	--	--	--	--	14.5	14.2	
SDGs 9.1.2	Freight transported by train (millions of tons)	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.7	
SDGs 9.1.2	Share of general cargo carried by multimodal transport system (%)	35	33	41	45	48	49	
SDGs 9.1.2	Average improved logistics efficiency in numbers	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.36	2.51	
SDGs 9.1.2	Percentage of the civil aviation's safety audit rank						89.89	
SDGs 9.1.2	Number of passengers (in millions) transported by cross-country transport vehicles	401	499	514	554	722	570	
[SDGs 9.1.2]	Manufacturing value added growth rate (%)	18.4	24.7	6.8	7.7	7.5	5.1	
SDGs 9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	6.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	
SDGs 9.2.1	Medium and large-scale manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	
SDGs 9.2.1	Small scale manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	
SDGs 9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	30.9	33.9	32.9	31.5	30.0	29.3	
[SDGs 9.4.1] proxy	The share of mass transport service in the total public transport usage of cities (%)	34.0	36.1	34.0	34.0	34	34	
SDGs 9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure (for energy generation and supply, other social infrastructure and services, and transport and storage)	989.02	502.51	487.36	358.38	610.38	479.55	
SDGs 9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by at least a 2G mobile network (proportion of mobile customers)	--	--	--	--	--	52.7	
SDGs 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries							
SDGs 10.1.2	Proportion of rural population living below 50 per cent (bottom two wealth quantile) (Rural) (%)	--	--	--	--	51	--	
SDGs 10.1.2	Proportion of urban population living below 50 per cent (bottom two wealth quantile) (%)	--	--	--	--	13	--	
SDGs 10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (1= yes there is, 0= there is no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 10.7.2	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (1= yes, 0= no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	--	--	--	--	--	51,089 ³⁰	

³⁰ Migration Data Portal, 2021



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 10.7.4	Proportion (%) of the population who are refugees ³¹	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	
SDGs 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
SDGs 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	--	--	--	64.3 ³²	--	--	
[SDGs 11.2.1]	Transportation waiting time in Addis Ababa (in minutes)	--	--	22.5	--	--	13.8	
[SDG 11.6.1] proxy	Coverage of solid waste collection and disposal services (%)	--	--	--	--	30	40	
SDGs 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
SDGs 12.1.1	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 12.4.1	Compliance with the Basel Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (Tons)	--	--	1300	--	--	13,000	
SDGs 12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	--	90	--	--	240	260	
SDGs 12.7.1	Countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts							

³¹ The data has been estimated based on UNHCR data and Ethiopian population forecast for 2020/21

³² WDI data



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 13.1.2	Countries that reported having a National Disaster and Risk Reduction (NDRR) Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework to a certain extent (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGS 13.2.1	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGS 13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions MtCO ₂ eq per year	79.745	103.508	129.942	157.998	187.7035	218.673	
SDGS 13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGS 13.a.1	Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 (Amount of resource mobilized in million USD)	20.11	67.17	149.6	107.2	65.3	302.23	
SDGS 13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1= Yes, 0 = No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
[SDGs 14.4.1] Proxy	Amount of fish production in thousand metric tons	48.36	44.96	56.19	57.4	57.4	70.53	
[SDGs 14.5.1]	Area of water bodies (lakes, wetlands, dams, eco-hydrology, rivers, littoral zones aquifers covered under water protection rules and management systems in million hectares	23.93	26.197	28.04	29.42	31.66	34.06	
SDGs 14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries (Fishery value addition in GDG)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 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							
SDGs 15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.5	--	--	--	--	19.47	
[SDGs 15.1.2] proxy	Area of Land Under Protection and Management System in million hectares)	23.93	26.197	28.04	29.42	31.66	34.06	
SDGs 15.4.1	Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (Area of community watersheds covered by biodiversity (in thousand hectares)	1,029	1,904	1,904	1,904	3,704	--	
[SDGs 15.4.1] proxy	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (Areas enclosed and protected for rehabilitation (in thousand hectares))	13,073	14,336	15,371	17,034	18,816	20,971	
[SDGs 15.4.1] proxy	Integrated watershed development coverage in millions of hectares (Numbers of planned community watersheds)	69237	75,943	81,208	88,8050	97,240	99,040	
SDGs 15.6.1	Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 15.8.1	Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 15.8.1	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 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							
SDGs 16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	--	--	--	--	--	62.8	



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 16.7.1	Ratio for female members of parliaments	38.7					40	
SDGs 16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	--	--	12	--	--	18.8	
SDGs 16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 16.a.1	Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles, A status (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.							
SDGs 17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	15.6	14.7	13.1	12.8	11.7	11	
SDGs 17.1.1	Proportion of taxes to GDP (%)	12.1	11.5	10.7	10	9.2	9	
SDGs 17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	68	64	66	65	64	65	
SDGs 17.3.1	Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (million USD)	3268.7	4,170.80	3,723.40	3,015.40	2,419.20	3,970.20	
[SDGS 17.3.ET.1]	Share of FDI to total domestic investment (Gross Capital Formation) (%)	11.8	13.3	12.9	8.9	7.3	12.7	
SDGs 17.3.1	Foreign direct investment as a proportion of gross national income	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.2	2.3	3.6	
SDGs 17.3.1	official development assistance flow in million USD	3602.02	3070.28	3400.10	3951.77	4756.27	3004.15	
SDGs 17.3.1	official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.4	2.7	
SDGs 17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.9	4.0	4.6	
SDGs 17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)	19.0	20.8	22.7	26.3	26.1	21.3	
SDGs 17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of merchandize export (%)	38.4	44.7	56.3	75.0	66.9	49.8	



Indicators Reference	Goals and Indicators	Performance						Remark
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
SDGs 17.5.1	Existence of investment promotion (1=Yes, 0= no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.6.1	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants					0.9	1.5	
SDGs 17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (access to internet)					24	25	
SDGs 17.10.1	Ethiopia's weighted tariff-average	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	13.5	
[SDGs 17.11.1] proxy	Merchandize export earning in million USD	2,867.8	2,907.5	2,839.9	2,666.5	2,987.7	3617.4	
[SDGs 17.11.1] proxy	Service export earning in million USD	3,196.4	3,331.1	4,219.5	4,948.9	4,686.4	4,894.6	
SDGs 17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.14.1	Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.16.1	Reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.18.2	Countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.18.3	Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SDGs 17.19.2	Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	

