

# ETHIOPIA

## THE THIRD VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2025



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

© All Rights Reserved.

# VNR

## Report on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

June 2025  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

# Table of Content

<b>01</b>	<b>Opening Statement</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Highlights and Key Messages</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Inclusive, Participatory, and Evidence-Based Review Process	6
2.2	SDG Mainstreaming and Progress through the 5Ps Framework	6
2.3	Ensuring No One is Left Behind and Key Enablers for Implementation	9
2.4	Transformative Initiatives and Best Practices	9
2.5	Emerging Challenges and Opportunities	11
<b>03</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>Methodology and Process of The Review</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>05</b>	<b>Policy and Enabling Environment</b>	<b>23</b>

# Table of Content

<b>06</b>	<b>Progress on Goals and Targets</b>	
6.1	People – Advancing Human Development and Leaving No One Behind	36
6.2	Planet – Green Transition and Building Resilience	76
6.3	Prosperity - Building an Inclusive and Competitive Economy	94
6.4	Peace – Democratic Transition, Governance and Social Cohesion	120
6.5	Partnerships – Resourcing Sustainable Development Through Reform And Cooperation	127
<b>07</b>	<b>Means of Implementation</b>	135
<b>08</b>	<b>New and Emerging Challenges: Confronting a Shifting Risk Landscape</b>	141
<b>09</b>	<b>Conclusion and Next Steps</b>	146
9.1	Conclusion	147
9.2	Next Steps	148
	<b>Annex</b>	151
	<b>References</b>	162



# List of Figures

<b>Figure 01:</b>	Overall Progress in the Implemen- tation of the SDGs .....	<b>07</b>
<b>Figure 02:</b>	Alignment between the TYDP and SDGs .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Figure 03:</b>	Alignment between the HGER and SDGs .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Figure 04:</b>	Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line .....	<b>37</b>
<b>Figure 05:</b>	Proportion of Population with Access to Drinking Water and Electricity .....	<b>38</b>
<b>Figure 06:</b>	Expansion of Social Protection Programs Through the PSNP .....	<b>38</b>
<b>Figure 07:</b>	Rural PSNP-5 Beneficiaries, by Gender .....	<b>39</b>
<b>Figure 08:</b>	Progress in Land Tenure Rights .....	<b>42</b>
<b>Figure 09:</b>	Share of Domestic Expenditure on Poverty-Oriented and Essential Services as a Proportion of Total Government Expenditure .....	<b>43</b>
<b>Figure 10:</b>	Poverty focused ODA as a Share of GNI .....	<b>44</b>
<b>Figure 11:</b>	Trends in Cultivated Land and Food Crop Production in Ethiopia .....	<b>45</b>
<b>Figure 12:</b>	Milk Production .....	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 13:</b>	Per Capita Milk Consumption .....	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 14:</b>	Egg Production .....	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 15:</b>	Chicken Meat Output .....	<b>47</b>

# List of Figures

<b>Figure 16:</b>	Honey Production .....	<b>48</b>
<b>Figure 17:</b>	Fish Production .....	<b>48</b>
<b>Figure 18:</b>	Nutrition Key Performance Indicators .....	<b>50</b>
<b>Figure 19:</b>	Trends in Maternal, Under-Five, and Neonatal Mortality Rates .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Figure 20:</b>	Number of CBHI Members .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Figure 21:</b>	Trends in Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease Indicators .....	<b>56</b>
<b>Figure 22:</b>	Pre-Primary Gross Enrollment and Number of Schools (KG) .....	<b>58</b>
<b>Figure 23:</b>	Grade 6, 8, and 12 Completion Rate .....	<b>59</b>
<b>Figure 24:</b>	Gender Parity Index .....	<b>62</b>
<b>Figure 25:</b>	Percentage of Access to Electricity in Secondary Schools by Region .....	<b>63</b>
<b>Figure 26:</b>	Access to Basic Services .....	<b>63</b>
<b>Figure 27:</b>	Pre-Primary (KG) Schools .....	<b>64</b>
<b>Figure 28:</b>	Global Gender Gap Index .....	<b>71</b>
<b>Figure 29:</b>	Second-Level Rural Land Certifications .....	<b>74</b>
<b>Figure 30:</b>	Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Work .....	<b>74</b>
<b>Figure 31:</b>	Mobile Phone Ownership, By Sex .....	<b>75</b>
<b>Figure 32:</b>	Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water .....	<b>77</b>
<b>Figure 33:</b>	Rural and Urban Safely Managed Drinking Water Services Coverage .....	<b>77</b>

# List of Figures

<b>Figure 34:</b>	Proportion of Population Practicing Open Defecation .....	<b>77</b>
<b>Figure 35:</b>	Food Waste Per Capital .....	<b>81</b>
<b>Figure 36:</b>	Investment Needs Estimates Per LT-LEDs Scenario .....	<b>84</b>
<b>Figure 37:</b>	Domestic and International Investments .....	<b>84</b>
<b>Figure 38:</b>	Number of Seedlings Planted .....	<b>86</b>
<b>Figure 39:</b>	Area of Water Bodies Covered .....	<b>88</b>
<b>Figure 40:</b>	Fish Production .....	<b>89</b>
<b>Figure 41:</b>	Forest Area as a Share of Total Land Area .....	<b>92</b>
<b>Figure 42:</b>	Proportion of the Population with Access to Electricity .....	<b>95</b>
<b>Figure 43:</b>	Installed Renewable Energy Capacity and Electric Power Production .....	<b>97</b>
<b>Figure 44:</b>	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP and Real GDP Per Capital .....	<b>100</b>
<b>Figure 45:</b>	Per Capita GDP .....	<b>100</b>
<b>Figure 46:</b>	National and Urban Unemployment Rate .....	<b>102</b>
<b>Figure 47:</b>	Number of Digital Financial Services Access Points .....	<b>103</b>

# List of Figures

<b>Figure 48:</b>	Number and Density of Credit Accounts .....	<b>104</b>
<b>Figure 49:</b>	All Weather Roads Constructed .....	<b>105</b>
<b>Figure 50:</b>	Proportion of Total Area Found With in 2 Km of an All-Season .....	<b>105</b>
<b>Figure 51:</b>	Proportion of Population Covered by a Mobile Network (3G Network Coverage) .....	<b>106</b>
<b>Figure 52:</b>	Percentage Share of Industry Value Added in Total GDP .....	<b>110</b>
<b>Figure 53:</b>	Subsidies and Other Transfers as a Share of Total Budget .....	<b>111</b>
<b>Figure 54:</b>	Number of Refugees .....	<b>113</b>
<b>Figure 55:</b>	Labor Share of GDP .....	<b>113</b>
<b>Figure 56:</b>	Share of Urban Slum Areas .....	<b>115</b>
<b>Figure 57:</b>	Road Coverage .....	<b>117</b>
<b>Figure 58:</b>	Share of Mass Transportation Service in Urban Areas .....	<b>117</b>
<b>Figure 59:</b>	Standard Solid Waste Service Coverage .....	<b>117</b>
<b>Figure 60:</b>	Proportion of the Population Satisfied with Their Last Experience of Public Service .....	<b>124</b>
<b>Figure 61:</b>	Total ODA Disbursement .....	<b>131</b>
<b>Figure 62:</b>	FDI Flow and Growth Rate .....	<b>132</b>
<b>Figure 63:</b>	SDGs Acceleration Allocation to Regions .....	<b>138</b>



# List of Case Box

<b>Case Box 01:</b>	Buusaa Gonofaa – A Community-Based Approach to DRM in Oromia, Ethiopia .....	<b>41</b>
<b>Case Box 02:</b>	Yelemat Turufat – Transforming Rural Livelihoods Through Nutrition-Driven Agriculture .....	<b>47</b>
<b>Case Box 03:</b>	CBHI – Advancing Universal Health Coverage from the Ground Up .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Case Box 04:</b>	Digitizing Immunization – Closing the Last-Mile Gaps with Biometric Health IDs .....	<b>55</b>
<b>Case Box 05:</b>	Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF) as a Driver of Inclusive Education .....	<b>60</b>
<b>Case Box 06:</b>	Building Futures Together – Community Mobilization for Education Equity .....	<b>64</b>
<b>Case Box 07:</b>	Berhan Blind Boarding Secondary School and Alpha Special School for the Deaf – Inclusive Education in Practice .....	<b>66</b>
<b>Case Box 08:</b>	Preparing Youth for the Digital Economy – The Digital Ethiopia 2025 Strategy .....	<b>70</b>
<b>Case Box 09:</b>	“For Her Tomorrow” – Lenegewa and Ethiopia’s Expanding Model of Women’s Rehabilitation and Empowerment .....	<b>72</b>
<b>Case Box 10:</b>	Building People’s Power for the SDGs – From Local Taxes to Socially Driven Development .....	<b>79</b>

# List of Case Box

<b>Case Box 11:</b>	Green Legacy Initiative (GLI) – Ethiopia’s Strategic Investment in Climate Action and Global Equity	86
<b>Case Box 12:</b>	National Wheat Initiative – Achieving Self-Sufficiency and Opening New Export Markets	90
<b>Case Box 13:</b>	Off-Grid Energy Expansion	96
<b>Case Box 14:</b>	The Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0	101
<b>Case Box 15:</b>	MESOB Digitization Initiative – Leveraging Digital Innovation for Centralized and Efficient Public Service Delivery	108
<b>Case Box 16:</b>	Five Million Coders Initiative in Ethiopia – Building a Workforce for the Digital Age	109
<b>Case Box 17:</b>	Corridor Development Initiatives	118
<b>Case Box 18:</b>	Ethiopia’s National Dialogue Commission – A Historic Architecture for People-Led Peacebuilding	122
<b>Case Box 19:</b>	Identity, Access, Inclusion – Transforming Public Service Through Digital Innovation	126
<b>Case Box 20:</b>	People Power for the SDGs – Financing Development Through Government–People Partnerships	130

# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAA	Accra Action Agenda	ICT	Information & Communication Technology
AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	IDP / IDPs	Internally Displaced Person(s)
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
AI	Artificial Intelligence	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy	INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
BRICS	Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa	KG	Kindergarten (pre-primary level)
CBHI	Community-Based Health Insurance	LAPSSET	Lamu Port–South Sudan–Ethiopia Transport Corridor
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	LNOB	Leave No One Behind
CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy	LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy
CSO / CSOs	Civil-Society Organization(s)	M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization & Re-integration	MDIP	Medium-Term Development & Investment Plan
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
DHIS2	District Health Information Software 2	MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
DPMES	Digital Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation System	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
DPG	Development Partners Group	NDRMC	National Disaster-Risk Management Commission
DRM	Disaster-Risk Management	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
DRR	Disaster-Risk Reduction	ODA	Official Development Assistance
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster-Risk Management Commission	OSC	Organization of Southern Co-operation
E-ISFS	Ethiopia Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy	OWNP	One WASH National Program
EMR	Electronic Medical Record	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre	PSNP	Productive Safety-Net Program
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn & Child Health
ESS	Ethiopian Statistics Service	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ESDP	Education Sector Development Program	SIP	School Improvement Program
ESDP	Ethiopian Statistical Development Program	SME / SMEs	Small & Medium-sized Enterprise(s)
ETB	Ethiopian Birr	SSTC	South-South & Triangular Co-operation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	TB	Tuberculosis
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	TYDP	Ten-Year Development Plan
GEQUIP	General Education Quality Improvement Package	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
GLI	Green Legacy Initiative	UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety-Net Program
GNI	Gross National Income	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation	VNR	Voluntary National Review
HGER	Home-Grown Economic Reform (1.0 & 2.0)	WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	WDRP	Woreda Disaster-Risk Profiling

# OPENING STATEMENT





# pening Statement



Ethiopia's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) marks the country's third national review of progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reaffirming its enduring commitment to the 2030 Agenda. The review is the outcome of an inclusive, participatory, and evidence-based process involving stakeholders across government, civil society, the private sector, academia, and development partners. It reflects the resilience of our systems and the determination of the Ethiopian people to advance sustainable and inclusive development, despite complex and compounding challenges.

SDG implementation in Ethiopia is guided by a nationally owned, reform-driven development framework anchored in the Ten-Year Development Plan (2020/21–2029/30), the Medium-Term Development and Investment Plans, and the Integrated National Performance Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks. These instruments facilitate alignment between national priorities and global commitments, promote cross-sectoral coordination, and ensure that public resources are deployed to maximize transformative impact on livelihoods and well-being.

Since the last VNR in 2022, Ethiopia has reached a critical juncture. The cessation of hostilities in the north, the launch of a national recovery and reconciliation program, and the adoption of a Transitional Justice Policy underscores the country's renewed commitment to peace, social cohesion, and inclusive development. The Pretoria Peace Agreement has enabled the reintegration of displaced populations and the restoration of essential services. These gains are supported by the second phase of the Homegrown Economic Reform agenda, which prioritizes macroeconomic stabilization, productivity enhancement, public sector efficiency, and increased private sector participation—key enablers for a competitive and resilient economy.

Significant progress has been achieved across multiple dimensions of sustainable development. Ethiopia has met, or is on track to meet, two-thirds of the SDG indicators, even when assessed in the context of the multi-layered challenges faced over the past half decade. Between 2015/16 and 2023/24, continued investment in human capital has expanded access to basic services and strengthened efforts to reduce poverty in all its dimensions. For instance, Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) now covers over 53 million individuals, while the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) supports 9.7 million people, ensuring more inclusive development outcomes. Access to electricity and clean water has increased substantially, and agricultural output has nearly doubled over the period. Even in the face of global shocks that triggered recessions in many countries, Ethiopia sustained strong economic performance, recording an average growth rate of 7.6 percent. To ensure that economic growth remains sustainable, Ethiopia continues to show leadership in climate action and in fulfilling its commitments under the Paris Agreement. The Green Legacy Initiative, which has planted over 40 billion seedlings since 2019, has contributed to raising forest cover to 23.5 percent, positioning the country as a frontrunner in nature-based climate solutions.

Central to this progress is Ethiopia's commitment to leaving no one behind. Sustained investments in pro-poor sectors and social protection systems have improved outcomes in health, education, and livelihoods, particularly in underserved regions. Advancing gender equality has also remained a national priority, with targeted policies and programs aimed at empowering women and girls across all spheres of development. This progress has been driven by a whole-of-society approach, with citizens playing a central role as agents of change. Community-led solutions have addressed service delivery gaps, fostered innovation, and reinforced national ownership of the SDGs.

However, challenges remain. Youth unemployment, price shocks—both endogenous and exogenous—fiscal constraints, and regional disparities continue to strain service delivery. Vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and pastoralist communities, remain disproportionately affected. Ethiopia also continues to face climate-related shocks, global price volatility, and declining official development assistance. More than one in three indicators either require accelerated effort, or are off track and require targeted interventions, underscoring the urgency for coordinated and sustained action.

To address these challenges, Ethiopia is accelerating transformative reforms that are adaptive, inclusive, and mission oriented. The Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy is being operationalized to align resources with high-impact priorities. Localization efforts, including regional mainstreaming and the introduction of Voluntary Local Reviews, aim to ensure that development reaches all communities and tailored and targeted interventions are implemented at sub-national level to accelerate progress. Peacebuilding will remain a central pillar, through full implementation of the Pretoria Peace Agreement and the Transitional Justice Policy. Youth employment, digital innovation, gender equality, and climate resilience will remain at the core of our forward-looking agenda.

Nonetheless, it is important to note, no country can achieve the SDGs in isolation. Ethiopia recognizes that the SDGs constitute a global pact requiring shared responsibility and mutual accountability. We call on the international community to match Ethiopia's ambition with scaled and predictable development financing, equitable trade and investment frameworks, enhanced access to climate finance, and meaningful reform of the multilateral system to reflect the realities of countries in transition.

This VNR reflects the outcomes of a national dialogue shaped by the voices of citizens, institutions, and development partners. Their contributions exemplify the whole-of-society approach at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. Appreciation is extended to all contributors, including regional governments, civil society, academia, and UN partners, for their support and engagement. Special thanks are due to UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office for their technical and financial contributions to the preparation of this review. I would like to express my profound gratitude to the members of the Technical and Steering Committees for their leadership in guiding the report-preparation process. I also wish to extend my sincere appreciation to consultant Mr. Dawit Ayele Haylemariam and coordinator Mr. Habtamu Takele Yalew for their invaluable contributions to this report.

As the second half of the Decade of Action begins, Ethiopia remains firmly committed to building an inclusive, green, peaceful, and self-reliant future. With visionary leadership, capable institutions, and collective resolve, Ethiopia is well-positioned to achieve the SDGs and ensure that no one is left behind.



**Fitsum Assefa Adela (Ph.D.)**

Minister, Ministry of Planning and Development

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia







# HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY MESSAGES



## 2.1 Inclusive, Participatory, and Evidence-Based Review Process



Ethiopia's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) was conducted through a comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based process, grounded in national ownership and aligned with paragraph 74 of the 2030 Agenda. Led by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD), the review employed a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, incorporating lessons from the 2017 and 2022 VNRs.

A high-level Steering Committee, co-chaired by the MoPD and the UN Resident Coordinator, alongside a Technical Committee, provided strategic oversight, coordinated implementation, and ensured integration of sectoral inputs. Federal and regional government institutions contributed data and insights through designated SDG focal points, with cross-government coordination facilitated by established planning and M&E structures.

A broad range of stakeholders—including government, civil society, academia, professional associations, youth and women's organizations, development partners, and private sector actors—were consulted. The use of disaggregated data and a mixed-methods approach enabled robust assessments of equity and inclusion. Cross-cutting themes such as gender, climate, and governance were mainstreamed throughout the review. Although Ethiopia has not yet undertaken formal Voluntary Local Reviews, perspectives from sub-national actors were actively incorporated into the process. The review process also drew on Ethiopia's national reporting under other global and regional frameworks, reinforcing policy

coherence and integration. Notably, the 2025 VNR introduced a milestone-based assessment approach to enhance progress tracking toward the SDGs, thereby increasing the analytical rigor and practical value of the report for decision-making.

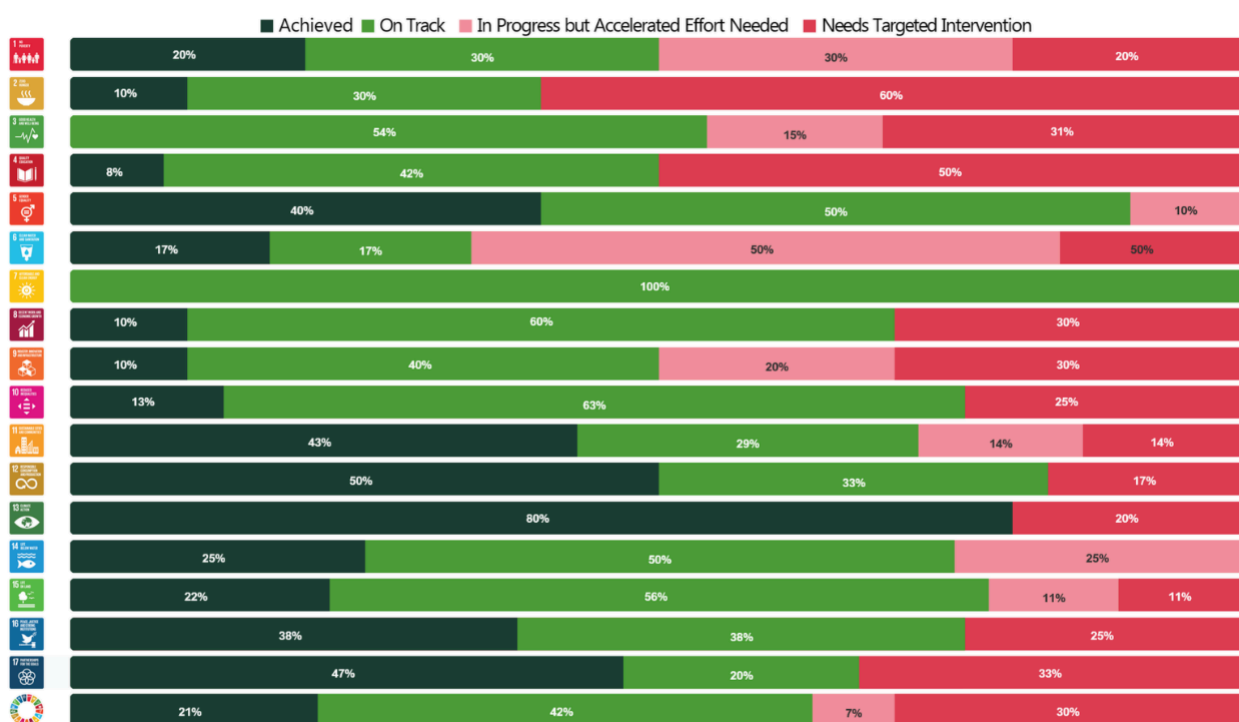
## 2.2 SDG Mainstreaming and Progress through the 5Ps Framework



Ethiopia has fully mainstreamed the SDGs into its national development architecture, aligning them with the Ten-Year Development Plan (2020/21–2029/30), Medium-Term Development and Investment Plans, and the Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy. SDG targets are embedded in planning, budgeting, and monitoring frameworks, ensuring coherence across sectors. This integration supports coordinated policy implementation, resource allocation, and results-based tracking.

Progress is presented through the lens of the five interrelated pillars—People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships—highlighting achievements, innovations, and emerging challenges within each domain. The review is further supported by case studies that showcase transformative initiatives, demonstrating how strong leadership and a whole-of-society approach translate national priorities into tangible results.

As of 2023/24, nearly two-thirds of the SDG indicators have either been achieved (21 percent) or are on track (42 percent). However, 7 percent, despite progress, require accelerated action, and 30 percent are off track and in need of targeted interventions (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Overall Progress in the implementation of the SDG Goals**

## People – Advancing Human Development and Leaving No One Behind-

Ethiopia has made measurable strides in human development through a coordinated national approach spanning health, education, social protection, gender equality, and local innovation. Among 69 tracked indicators, 13 percent are achieved, 42 percent are on track, 9 percent require acceleration, and 36 percent need targeted interventions.

Ethiopia has made substantial strides in tackling poverty in all its dimensions, guided by a multisectoral approach that prioritizes inclusivity, resilience, and human capital development. Notable progress includes a threefold expansion in electricity access between 2015/16 and 2021/22, alongside increased coverage of safe water and sanitation services—critical enablers of well-being and economic opportunity. The PSNP now safeguards the livelihoods of 9.7 million vulnerable people, demonstrating Ethiopia’s commitment to social protection. Notably, 8.2

percent of women are currently enrolled, and 4.5 percent have previously participated. The program places a particular emphasis on female-headed households, where 10.7 percent of women are beneficiaries, compared to 7.3 percent in male-headed households, reflecting their greater vulnerability to food insecurity and economic shocks. Health coverage has also expanded significantly, with the CBHI scheme reaching over 53 million people, accelerating progress toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

In 2024, the revised Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy further bolstered institutional resilience, especially among climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected communities. Targeted nutrition interventions and homegrown school feeding programs have reduced maternal and child undernutrition while enhancing education outcomes. Legal reforms and investments in girls’ education and women’s leadership have propelled gender equality, though structural inequalities remain. Persistent disparities in

conflict-affected and pastoralist regions underscore the urgent need for adaptive, equity-focused policies that ensure no one and no place is left behind.

### **Planet – Accelerating the Green Transition and Building Resilience-**

Ethiopia continues to lead the region in climate action, with 37 percent of its 30 assessed indicators achieved, 33 percent on track, 17 percent requiring accelerated effort, 13 percent need targeted intervention. Guided by the CRGE strategy and the LT-LEDS, the country has made measurable progress. The Green Legacy Initiative has planted over 40 billion trees since 2019, contributing to an 8.1 percent increase in national forest cover. Renewable energy sources now provide more than 95 percent of electricity generation, and the 2023 ban on fossil fuel vehicle imports reinforces Ethiopia's commitment to a green transition.

Investments in climate-smart agriculture, watershed rehabilitation, and early warning systems have strengthened resilience, especially in drought- and flood-prone areas. However, limited access to adaptation finance and external climate resources remains a key constraint. Fulfilling international climate finance commitments under the Paris Agreement is critical to sustaining momentum and enabling climate-resilient development across all regions.

### **Prosperity – Building a Competitive and Inclusive Economy -**

Ethiopia is advancing economic transformation through market-oriented reforms and strategic public investments. Of 40 tracked economic indicators, 15 percent are fully achieved, 55 percent are on track, 8 percent require acceleration, and 23 percent need targeted policy attention. Despite multiple external and domestic shocks, average annual GDP growth reached 7.6 percent between 2016 and 2024. The Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda has enhanced macroeconomic stability and competitiveness, underpinned by more than 85 policies and regulatory reforms. The National Wheat Initiative has achieved self-sufficiency and

opened new export opportunities within the region. Electricity access has tripled over the review period, and access to clean water has reached nearly two thirds of the population. Urban infrastructure development, particularly through the Corridor Development Program, is improving service delivery and livability in cities. However, persistent urban youth unemployment remains a structural challenge that requires more inclusive labor market policies and private sector job creation.

### **Peace – Strengthening Governance and Ensuring Stability -**

Ethiopia is making measured progress on democratic renewal under SDG 16. Of the eight tracked indicators, 38 percent are achieved, 38 percent are on track, with major progress in strengthening policy and governance frameworks, while 25 percent remain off track. Since 2018, reform efforts have centered on building accountable institutions, promoting civic participation, and strengthening human rights protections. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, accredited with 'A' status under the Paris Principles, plays a key oversight role in this transition.

Decentralization and ongoing civil service reforms are enhancing local governance and institutional responsiveness. The establishment of the National Dialogue Commission and the launch of the Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (RRRP) provide structured pathways for inclusive post-conflict recovery. The Pretoria Agreement marked a significant milestone in peacebuilding and reconciliation. Nonetheless, the long-term impacts of displacement, trauma, and economic disruption underscore the need for sustained investment in transitional justice, psychosocial support, dialogue and reconciliation.

### **Partnerships – Driving Collective Action for the SDGs-**

Effective partnerships remain at the core of Ethiopia's sustainable development progress. Among SDG 17 indicators, 47 percent have been achieved, 20 percent are on track, and 33 percent require targeted intervention. The

Ethiopia Integrated National Financing Framework (E-ISFS) has aligned national financing strategies with development priorities, while tax and revenue reforms have strengthened domestic resource mobilization.

Ethiopia's international engagement has deepened through platforms such as BRICS, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and the African Union and its specialized agencies, enhancing its voice in global and regional development dialogues. However, a decline in volume and predictability of ODA continues to pose risks to critical areas such as climate resilience and basic service delivery. Strengthening global partnerships that are grounded in mutual accountability, stable financing, and long-term commitment is vital to sustain momentum toward the 2030 Agenda

### **Ethiopia's Adaptive and Resilient Approach to Navigating the Challenges**

Ethiopia's steady progress amid complex and compounding challenges—including climate shocks, domestic and global economic instability, conflict, pandemic-induced health and supply chain disruptions, and declining ODA—demonstrates the resilience of its institutions and the depth of national commitment. Fiscal and structural reforms launched since 2018 have contributed to modernizing public administration, strengthening macroeconomic fundamentals, expanding access to essential services, and laying the foundation for inclusive and sustainable development.

## **2.3 Ensuring No One is Left Behind and Key Enablers for Implementation**



Ethiopia's development agenda is anchored in a strong commitment to the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) principle. Sustained investment in pro-poor sectors and adaptive social

protection has improved health, education, and livelihoods, especially for vulnerable and underserved populations. The CBHI scheme now covers over 53 million people, expanding healthcare access and reducing out-of-pocket costs. Social protection and localized disaster risk reduction systems have also scaled up, supporting IDPs, female-headed households, and food-insecure communities.

Gender equality is advancing through legal reforms, land rights, and protection services. Over 63 percent of second-level land certificates are held by women individually or jointly with men. Expanded services for survivors of gender-based violence reinforce a rights-based approach. Data-driven targeting and decentralized delivery are ensuring outreach to people with disabilities and conflict-affected groups.

Inclusive development is supported by stronger financing systems. The INFF is aligning budgets with SDG priorities. Domestic tax revenue more than doubled between 2015/16 and 2023/24, allowing Ethiopia to self-finance over 90 percent of poverty-targeted spending. Over 60 percent of the national budget is directed to pro-poor sectors.

Innovative financing is gaining momentum. PPPs in infrastructure and basic services are expanding, while remittances reached USD 5.4 billion in 2023/24. The launch of Ethiopia's first securities exchange opens new channels for SDG-linked capital. At the global level, Ethiopia's role in AfCFTA, BRICS, and South-South Cooperation is deepening regional integration and development partnerships.

## **2.4 Transformative Initiatives and Best Practices**



Ethiopia's SDG implementation has been driven by a suite of nationally designed, community-



rooted, and nationally owned innovations that demonstrate scale, impact, and alignment with the 2030 Agenda. These flagship programs have helped the country address structural challenges while showcasing local ownership and adaptive delivery models.

### **1. Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI): Advancing UHC from the Ground Up:**

Ethiopia's CBHI scheme represents a landmark in expanding access to affordable healthcare, especially among informal and rural populations historically excluded from health systems. As of 2024, it covers nearly 53 million people, or 46 percent of the population, across more than 1050+ woredas. The program has mobilized over ETB 9.25 billion in domestic contributions and drastically reduced out-of-pocket health expenditures. By embedding community ownership, social solidarity, and financial pooling, CBHI has improved access to outpatient and maternal health services, contributing directly to reductions in maternal and child mortality. It also provides a scalable pathway toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC), linking public health institutions with community governance and digital health innovations such as DHIS2.

### **2. National Wheat Self-Sufficiency Drive and Yelemat Turufat: Securing Food and Nutrition Sovereignty:**

Ethiopia's National Wheat Initiative is a transformative response to food insecurity and external dependency. Through the expansion of irrigated cluster farming across 300+ woredas, Ethiopia has transitioned from a net wheat importer to achieving full wheat import substitution by 2022, with potential to export surplus production. The initiative has enhanced farmer incomes, built resilient supply chains, and stabilized domestic prices. Complementing this, Yelemat Turufat - a flagship nutrition-sensitive agriculture program - focuses on boosting rural household nutrition through the expansion of dairy, poultry, and honey production. It targets over 12 million people, aiming to increase access

to animal-source foods, reduce child stunting, and enhance income for women-led households. Together, these two programs demonstrate how coordinated agricultural and nutrition policies can deliver food sovereignty and social equity.

### **3. Homegrown School Feeding: Linking Human Development and Local Economies:**

The Homegrown School Feeding Program links nutrition, agriculture, and education by sourcing food locally, improving school enrollment, and creating stable markets for smallholder farmers. As of 2024, the program serves over 800,000 students, with plans for universal coverage.

A value-for-money assessment revealed that beneficiaries of school feeding programs in Ethiopia gain an additional 34 percent in years of schooling—equivalent to 2.3 more years of education—compared to non-beneficiaries. These educational gains translate into improved lifetime earnings and better job prospects. In health terms, a cohort of 1,000 children benefiting from the school feeding program would experience five additional years lived in good health, including reductions in anemia. For every USD 1 invested, the return is estimated at USD 4 in combined education, health, and economic benefits.

### **4. Corridor Development Initiatives: Building Sustainable and Inclusive Cities**

Ethiopia's urbanization strategy is being operationalized through the Corridor Development Program, which integrates transport, housing, green spaces, and economic infrastructure into coordinated urban upgrades. The Addis Ababa City Corridor Project, covering 132 km, has revitalized cities with roads, pedestrian lanes, parks, digital infrastructure, and public plazas. The program emphasizes inclusive urban development by ensuring compensation for displaced residents, constructing in-situ public housing, and embedding smart city features. Over 50 secondary cities are adopting similar models, promoting balanced

development and reducing rural-urban inequalities.

In parallel, Ethiopia's urban housing strategy implemented under the Integrated Housing Development Program has delivered over 587,000 low-cost housing units, primarily to civil servants, low-income families, and informal settlement dwellers.

### 5. People Power for the SDGs: Financing Development Through Government–People Partnerships:

Ethiopia's model of citizen-driven development financing is a unique demonstration of national ownership. Campaigns such as Gebeta Le Hager, Buusaa Gonofaa, and the Green Legacy Initiative have collectively mobilized billions of ETB and engaged millions of citizens in development efforts ranging from climate action and food security to education and infrastructure. For example, Buusaa Gonofaa in Oromia raised ETB 4.2 billion and over 11,600 tons of food reserves to combat hunger and disaster risks. These people-centered initiatives bridge the gap between national ambition and local action, embodying Ethiopia's conviction that sustainable development is both a public good and a collective responsibility.

**ODA, geopolitical tensions, and weakened multilateral cooperation** are compounding challenges. Meanwhile, **regional instability and new risks such as cyber threats** underscore the need for stronger early warning systems, institutional resilience, and peacebuilding.

To address these challenges and seize opportunities, Ethiopia is prioritizing adaptive governance, integrated financing, and localization of the SDG implementation. Fully operationalizing the integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy, promoting SDG localization through regional planning and Voluntary Local Reviews, and advancing peacebuilding via the Pretoria Peace Agreement and Transitional Justice Policy play key roles in the years ahead. Continued investments in youth employment, digital skills, and green industrialization are also key to harnessing the demographic dividend. Expanding early warning systems, nature-based solutions, and implementation of updated NDCs are key to scale climate action. At the global level, enhanced advocacy is required for fairer financing, comprehensive debt relief, and inclusive multilateralism. With strengthened data systems, civic participation, and strategic investments, Ethiopia remains committed to safeguarding gains and accelerating progress toward the 2030 Agenda.

## 2.5 Emerging Challenges and Opportunities



Ethiopia continues to face both persistent and emerging risks that could undermine its development trajectory and progress toward the SDGs. **Macroeconomic pressures**—including high inflation, constrained fiscal space, and limited job creation—are straining service delivery and affecting household well-being, especially for youth and women. **Climate shocks such as droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall** increasingly disrupt food systems, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Although Ethiopia has adopted ambitious climate policies, access to **adaptation finance remains inadequate**. Globally, declining



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



# INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) represents the country's third national assessment of progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), following prior submissions in 2017 and 2022. Each review underscores Ethiopia's evolving commitment to the UN 2030 Agenda and the AU's Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want – and its continued efforts to embed these frameworks into national policy, planning, and financing mechanisms.

This review serves as a strategic mid-course assessment of Ethiopia's progress toward the SDGs, reaffirming the country's strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda amid complex and compounding challenges. Grounded in the Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP), Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0 (HGER 2.0), and the Medium-Term Development and Investment Plan (MDIP), this VNR demonstrates how the SDGs have been fully integrated into national policies, institutional systems, and reform pathways—laying a solid foundation for sustainable development.

Looking forward, the 2025 VNR moves beyond tracking progress; it sets the direction for the decisive stretch to 2030. Structured around the five SDG pillars—People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships—and covering 158 indicators, the review outlines the transformative actions, integrated reforms, and strategic partnerships required to accelerate implementation, close remaining gaps, and scale up impact. It underscores Ethiopia's ambition to build an inclusive, green, and self-reliant future where no one person and no place is left behind.

### **Key Recommendations from the 2022 VNR Report**

---

The 2022 VNR identified four strategic imperatives: (1) building an integrated, inclusive, and resilient domestic economy; (2) revitalizing partnerships and global solidarity; (3) advocating for reform of the global development financing architecture;

and (4) scaling up recovery from COVID-19 and other overlapping shocks, while maintaining progress toward the SDGs. It also proposed actionable next steps, including restoring peace and stability; enhancing productivity—particularly in agriculture and agro-processing; strengthening stakeholder engagement; investing in digital technologies and innovation ecosystems; expanding social protection systems; and improving data and monitoring capabilities.

### **Major Steps Taken and Progress made Since the 2022 Report**

---

Since the 2022 report, Ethiopia has taken major and decisive steps to implement key priorities. At the center of its strategy is the accelerated execution of the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda (HGER), now in its second phase. The HGER addresses macroeconomic imbalances, structural bottlenecks, sectoral inefficiencies, and intersectoral coordination gaps. It is unlocking productivity in agriculture, industry, tourism, sustainable mining, and the digital economy, expanding fiscal space, and laying the groundwork for private sector-led growth. Complementary legal, economic, and institutional reforms have enhanced public sector efficiency, improved fiscal transparency, and strengthened intersectoral coordination. Together, these efforts are enabling faster SDG implementation and recovery of momentum lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic, internal conflict, global economic uncertainty and climate-related shocks.

Significant strides have also been made in building a productive and competitive economy. Ethiopia has pursued macroeconomic reforms to correct structural distortions and establish the foundation for sustainable, private sector-driven growth. Targeted interventions have been introduced to contain inflation, address foreign exchange imbalances, and reinforce fiscal discipline. The economy has now been fully liberalized, with all sectors open to both domestic and foreign

investment. This reflects a clear shift toward market openness and capital mobility.

To strengthen the enabling environment for private sector participation and leadership, the government has completed over 85 legal, regulatory, procedural, and digital reforms. These measures have streamlined business processes, improved transparency, and increased administrative efficiency. Building on these foundations, sector-specific interventions have delivered tangible results. For example, the irrigated wheat initiative has advanced national self-sufficiency, reduced import dependence, and improved rural livelihoods. Agro-processing and import substitution efforts have expanded in alignment with national food security and industrial transformation goals. Support for agricultural commercialization clusters, contract farming, and integration with Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (IAIPs) has been scaled up. These efforts have strengthened value chains, enhanced market access, and facilitated the deployment of mechanization and extension services.

In industry, the “Made in Ethiopia” initiative has supported post-COVID-19 recovery by resolving critical bottlenecks and enhancing competitiveness across priority manufacturing segments. Further, the Special Economic Zones Proclamation is expected to create a conducive environment for manufacturing by offering streamlined regulatory frameworks, enhanced infrastructure, and targeted incentives that attract private investment, boost industrial productivity, and foster export-led growth.

Progress in digital technology and innovation is also evident. Through the Mesob Digitalization initiative, public service delivery is being modernized, administrative systems are becoming increasingly automated, and citizen access to digital platforms is expanding. These developments are improving efficiency, transparency, and innovation across sectors. The country is also adopting emerging technologies such as AI, guided by a national AI policy that promotes inclusive and forward-looking digital

transformation. To prepare youth for a digital economy, the “5 million Ethiopian Coders” initiative has been launched, with 475,000 individuals already trained and graduated. Reflecting this momentum, digital financial services—including mobile and internet banking, digital credit, ATMs, agency banking, and POS devices—are increasingly reaching underserved populations, advancing financial inclusion, and disbursing over 27 billion ETB in digital credit to date.

On the social front, Ethiopia has made commendable progress in expanding social protection and advancing inclusive human capital development. The Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) scheme now covers 78 percent of eligible households, with a 91 percent policy renewal rate. This demonstrates both broad uptake and sustained trust. Similarly, the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) now serves 9.7 million beneficiaries across rural and urban areas. This marks a major milestone in protecting the most vulnerable. The institutionalization of the Homegrown School Feeding Program has further supported educational attainment, health, and nutrition outcomes. It has also helped reduce socioeconomic inequalities. These achievements align with the 2022 commitment to Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and to advance inclusive development.

Environmental and climate goals have also advanced meaningfully. The Green Legacy Initiative has mobilized communities to plant more than 40 billion trees since 2019. This has contributed to land restoration, ecosystem recovery, and the development of ecotourism potential. The launch of the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) has further reinforced the country’s climate policy framework. It aligns economic development with environmental sustainability. Over 95 percent of Ethiopia’s electricity is generated from renewable sources, placing the country at the forefront of regional green energy leadership. Ethiopia also became the first country globally to ban imports of non-electric automobiles. This marked a clear

transition to e-mobility. The government has taken additional steps to green urban mass transport by shifting to electric-powered bus and light rail systems.

Progress has also been made on one of the 2022 VNR's central pillars, peace and security. The 2022 signing of the Pretoria Peace Agreement ended active hostilities in northern Ethiopia. This has opened the path to reconciliation and recovery. The operationalization of the National Dialogue Commission is laying the foundation for inclusive national dialogue. In parallel, the government has launched a transitional justice process, expanded human rights monitoring and accountability, and restored essential public services and governance in conflict-affected areas. These efforts reinforce Ethiopia's commitment to sustainable peace, justice, and institutional resilience.

Finally, the 2022 call for financing reform and renewed partnerships has begun to bear fruit. The Ethiopia Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy (E-ISFS) have been operationalized to align public and private finance with SDG targets. Fiscal reforms have strengthened domestic resource mobilization. At the same time, enhanced diaspora engagement, South–South and Triangular cooperation, and BRICS membership reflect Ethiopia's growing international presence and deepening commitment to global partnerships. Public–Private Partnership (PPP) frameworks are expanding to support infrastructure development and service delivery. In parallel, a government–People Partnership model has been leveraged to strengthen alignment and collaboration between public institutions and communities, and to mobilize people's power in support of community-owned and community-funded initiatives.

### **Key Challenges and Constraints Hindering Progress**

---

Despite notable progress on several fronts, Ethiopia's advancement toward the SDGs has not been without challenges. Some critical goals have experienced stagnation or regression, largely due to the compounded impacts of the COVID-19

pandemic, conflict, and climate-related shocks, as well as global supply chain, trade, and investment disruptions. These factors have weakened production systems, strained social protection mechanisms, and hindered progress toward equity and inclusiveness. Inadequate financing and limited partnerships, particularly from international stakeholders, continue to constrain the scale, depth, and sustainability of national efforts, slowing the pace of SDG achievement.

The restoration of livelihoods and basic service delivery in conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable areas has not advanced as effectively or rapidly as anticipated. Efforts to achieve universal access to quality education across all levels require renewed focus, particularly to reach underserved and marginalized communities in remote areas. Ensuring that all children reach their full cognitive and physical development potential, and eliminating all forms of malnutrition, demands more targeted and sustained interventions.

Although economic opportunities are expanding, the pace of job creation remains insufficient to meet the demands of Ethiopia's rapidly growing and predominantly youthful population. If left unaddressed, this shortfall risks undermining the inclusive development agenda. Scalable employment strategies, skills development programs, and youth-oriented policies are urgently needed.

Significant disparities also persist in access to basic services across regions, driven by varying vulnerability conditions. Closing these gaps is essential to uphold the LNOB principle and to ensure that progress is equitably distributed across geographies, genders, and social groups.

These challenges underscore the need for adaptive policy responses, improved institutional coordination, strengthened international cooperation and solidarity, and substantial targeted investment to safeguard development gains and accelerate SDG delivery in the years ahead.



## Structure of the 2025 VNR Report

---

Structured around the 5Ps (People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships), the report offers both a synthesis of progress from 2015/16 to 2023/24 and a forward-looking roadmap to 2030. It reaffirms that Ethiopia's development strategy is not only SDG-aligned but also adaptive, inclusive, and results-oriented.

The rest of the VNR report is organized into the following core sections:

**The Methodology section** outlines the data sources used, including official statistics, administrative data, and stakeholder consultations, as well as the analytical tools applied. It highlights data collection and analysis methods and participatory mechanisms such as regional consultations, the SDG Technical and Steering Committees, and the National SDG Stakeholder Forums.

**The Policy and Enabling Environment** section details how the SDGs have been integrated into national planning, budgeting, and public financial management systems. It also examines key enabling factors, including bold reforms and policy shifts that have been implemented to accelerate SDG progress and are expected to remain major drivers in the years ahead.


**The Progress on Goals and Targets** section, structured around the 5Ps, presents a data-driven thematic review of all 17 SDGs. It is supplemented by case studies that showcase transformative national innovations, best practices, and lessons learned, aimed at accelerating domestic implementation and supporting international

learning. The report also offers an in-depth analysis of five selected SDGs, providing detailed evidence and insight into specific achievements and the remaining gaps.

**The Means of Implementation** section outlines Ethiopia's strategies for domestic and external resource mobilization and partnerships. It covers tax reform, PPPs, the INFF, climate finance mechanisms, and the role of digital transformation in driving progress.

**The New and Emerging Challenges** section identifies key risks and vulnerabilities. These include debt sustainability, demographic pressures, climate shocks, regional instability, digital and cyber security threats, and the evolving global financing and trade environment. These challenges are presented not only as obstacles but also as imperatives for policy adaptation, institutional strengthening, systemic resilience, and enhanced international cooperation and solidarity. The section also highlights shifting geopolitical and regional security dynamics and their potential implications for Ethiopia's long-term stability and prosperity.

**The conclusion and Next Steps Section** outlines key actionable priorities to accelerate SDG implementation. These include deepening peace and justice initiatives, scaling climate-smart food systems transformation and industrialization, expanding financing partnerships, strengthening digital governance and data systems, enhancing service delivery and social protection mechanisms, and fostering whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement. These measures are essential to keep Ethiopia firmly on track toward achieving the SDGs and realizing its vision of an inclusive, green, and self-reliant future.



# METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS OF THE REVIEW

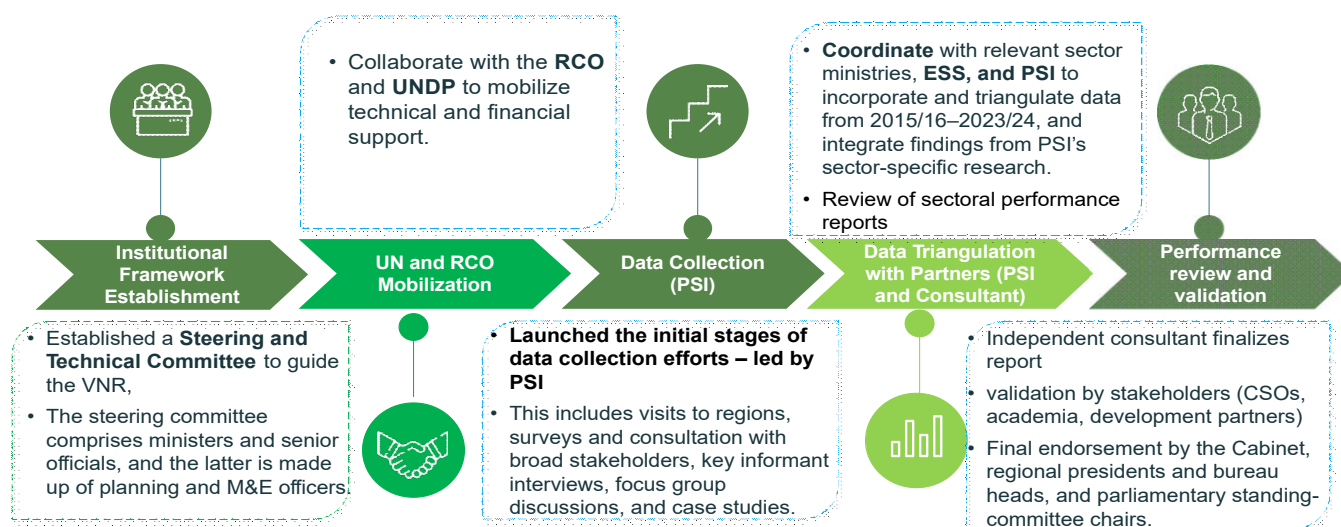
The preparation of Ethiopia's 2025 VNR followed a comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based methodology, aligned with the principles of paragraph 74 of the 2030 Agenda—which calls for nationally owned, voluntary, and country-led follow-up and review of the SDGs at all levels—and UNDESA's Voluntary Commo Reporting Guidelines. This VNR builds on Ethiopia's experience with the 2017 and 2022 reviews and reaffirms the country's continued commitment to inclusive and integrated SDG implementation and reporting. The methodology was designed not only to document progress but also to analyze achievements, identify bottlenecks and enabling conditions, and draw lessons to accelerate implementation. It placed strong emphasis on whole-of-government and whole-of-society participation, policy coherence, and institutional ownership.

The review was coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD), utilizing established institutional structures and dedicated SDG coordination committees. Two key coordination bodies created to oversee and coordinate the implementation of SDG were activated: the Steering Committee (SC), co-chaired by MoPD and the UN Resident Coordinator, and the Technical Committee (TC), composed of planning and M&E officers from

sector ministries. The Steering Committee provided strategic oversight, policy guidance, and high-level coordination across government and development partners. Its membership included ministers, heads of UN agencies, and representatives from civil society, academia, and the private sector. The Technical Committee supported day-to-day coordination, guided the drafting process, and ensured alignment with sectoral planning, monitoring, and financing processes. Together, these bodies ensured a structured, multi-sectoral approach to the review.

The methodology combined a rigorous document and data review, analytical assessments, and broad-based stakeholder consultations. A comprehensive desk review was conducted, drawing on sources including Ethiopia's 2017 and 2022 VNRs, the TYDP, the MDIP, the HGER, sectoral policies and strategies, annual reports from the National Bank of Ethiopia, and national survey data from the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS).

Additional references included international databases such as the World Development Indicators, ILO reports, COVID-19 impact assessments, and evaluations from development partners including the World Bank, IMF, and the UN Country Team.



These were complemented by findings from a background study conducted by the Ethiopian Policy Studies Institute (PSI), which synthesized performance across all SDG goals and targets for the period 2015/16 to 2023/24.

Mixed-methods approach was employed to ensure a comprehensive and nuanced assessment of Ethiopia's SDG progress, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Quantitative analysis prioritized survey data primarily sourced from the Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and Socio-Economic Surveys, supplemented by administrative records from sector ministries and agencies. Wherever possible, data were disaggregated by sex, age, and geography to enable an equity-sensitive evaluation of progress. In instances where recent data, particularly for 2022/23 and 2023/24—were unavailable, conservative extrapolation and forecasting techniques were applied to preserve consistency and comparability in trend analysis.

Complementing this, qualitative data were gathered through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, stakeholder consultations, and written submissions from government, civil society, private sector, and development partners. To assess the scale, pace, and depth of SDG progress, the review employed analytical tools such as indicator dashboards, structured results frameworks, and progress rating systems. This integrated approach ensured that both statistical trends and stakeholder perspectives were captured, offering a holistic and policy-relevant assessment of Ethiopia's journey toward the 2030 Agenda.

The review also drew on Ethiopia's reporting under other international and regional frameworks, including the Universal Periodic Review on human rights, the Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, the Beijing Declaration for advancing women's rights and gender equality, the African Union Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Implementation Plan, and

commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This ensured consistency across Ethiopia's international reporting obligations and helped highlight synergies between the SDGs and other global commitments.

From its onset, the VNR process was anchored in a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. The MoPD defined the methodology, scope, and expected outputs, ensuring inclusive participation and multi-stakeholder dialogue. Government institutions, including sectoral ministries and all regional administrations, were formally invited to contribute data and input. All regional governments provided written submissions in response to a detailed survey led by PSI. At the federal level, SDG focal persons in federal ministries coordinated the data collection and validation process.

A national stakeholder database was used to ensure broad participation, and additional contributors were identified through the UN Country Team's partnership network. Civil society umbrella organizations, professional associations, academic institutions, and private sector representatives were invited to provide both written and oral inputs. These consultations ensured that the voices of youth, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other marginalized groups were incorporated into the review.

Cross-cutting elements such as **gender equality, climate resilience, and governance** were mainstreamed throughout the VNR process and analysis. Specific indicators and narratives were **disaggregated by sex, age, and geography** where possible. The report assessed how national policies and programs address the needs of marginalized groups and contribute to equity and inclusive governance.

Subnational engagement was ensured through regional consultations involving a broad spectrum of officials and experts from the regional bureaus of finance and economic development, bureaus of planning, and other relevant regional bureaus; representatives from universities,

community leaders, and grassroots organizations; and other members of Ethiopian society. While Ethiopia had not previously conducted formal Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), this cycle marks a significant milestone: the Addis Ababa City Administration has completed its first VLR, setting a precedent for subnational SDG reporting. The Dire Dawa City Administration is also expected to follow suit in the near term. Furthermore, during the preparation of the 2025 VNR, clear direction was provided for all regional states to initiate their own localized reviews and to develop actionable plans to achieve the SDGs by 2030. These efforts were further supported by technical contributions from UN agencies and development partners—including UNICEF, UNDP, UNRCO, WFP and FAO—who provided subject matter expertise and feedback from field-level implementation. In preparing for 2025 VNR, the report has introduced an important methodological innovation: a milestone-based progress assessment approach, moving beyond the conventional method of linear projections toward the 2030 SDG targets.

Traditionally, SDG progress reviews assess whether national performance trends are broadly aligned to meet the 2030 goals, assuming a steady, uninterrupted trajectory. However, this approach often oversimplifies the dynamics of change and can obscure areas where progress may have accelerated or stalled relative to key intermediate checkpoints. Also, the scale of multiple shocks over the past five years needs to be considered in evaluating progress. Recognizing this limitation, Ethiopia’s 2025 VNR applies a scale-based evaluation framework that measures performance against the expected milestone for the current review year (Ethiopian Fiscal Year 2023/24), situated between the 2015/16 baseline and the 2030 targets.

This milestone-based approach enables a sharper, more actionable assessment by breaking the path to 2030 into concrete, time-bound progress points. It allows the government, stakeholders, and development partners to better understand not just how far Ethiopia is from its ultimate goals,

but whether it is on pace at this critical juncture to meet them.

The VNR assesses Ethiopia’s SDG progress using four performance bands:



This approach ensures that progress is assessed relative to intermediate targets, strengthens policy accountability, and improves the targeting of accelerated or transformative actions for the remaining half of the Decade of Action.

A clear example of this approach is Ethiopia’s progress on maternal mortality (SDG 3.1). In the base year 2015/16, the maternal mortality ratio was 412 deaths per 100,000 live births. The 2030 target is to reduce this to below 70 per 100,000. Based on planned reduction trajectories, thus, the milestone set for 2023/24 was 229 per 100,000. As of the end of EFY 2023/24, Ethiopia achieved a maternal mortality ratio of 195 per 100,000 — well ahead of the interim milestone and placing the country firmly in the “On Track” category.



**By using this milestone-based evaluation, the 2025 VNR provides a nuanced picture of SDG progress, capturing where Ethiopia is excelling, where it is broadly on track, and where accelerated or corrective measures are urgently needed.** This approach strengthens the country's ability to prioritize resources, design targeted interventions, and deepen stakeholder accountability, ultimately enhancing the likelihood of achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Despite these extensive efforts, the review process encountered certain limitations. Not all targeted institutions were able to submit complete inputs, and disaggregated data for several key SDG indicators remained limited, constraining full assessment of the LNOB principle. Nonetheless, the integration of findings from document reviews, triangulated and validated administrative data, stakeholder consultations, and the PSI background study provided a robust foundation for the VNR. A validation workshop involving a diverse group of stakeholders helped to review and finalize the report prior to submission – ensuring consensus and collective ownership.

The final draft report was reviewed and formally endorsed through a high-level consultative meeting that included the Deputy Prime Minister, federal line ministers, regional presidents, mayors of city administrations, and chairs of parliamentary standing committees. This inclusive validation process ensured political ownership at the highest levels and reaffirmed a unified national commitment to accelerating SDG implementation across all tiers of government.

In summary, the 2025 VNR process reflects Ethiopia's ongoing commitment to institutionalize transparent, participatory, and evidence-based monitoring of the SDGs. It integrates national, subnational, regional, and global perspectives, and aims not only to assess progress but also to strengthen systems, enhance accountability, and build momentum for delivery in the final years leading to 2030.







# **POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**





Ethiopia's commitment to the 2030 Agenda can easily be traced from the provisions of the Constitution, the Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP), and a suite of far-reaching reforms aimed at building a resilient, inclusive, and self-reliant future. Since 2015/16, the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) explicitly integrated the SDGs into its strategic pillars, with corresponding goals, targets, and indicators incorporated into its results matrix. Following the political transition in 2018, Ethiopia embarked on a transformative restructuring of its institutional, policy, and governance systems to deepen SDG domestication and implementation. These efforts are reflected in the TYDP, which was developed through a multi-stakeholder process and fully mainstreams the SDGs into national development priorities. The national approach is further characterized by the adoption of results-based planning, digital monitoring platforms, and inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society coordination mechanisms that embody the principles of transparency, participation, and accountability.

This section outlines Ethiopia's enabling environment across five interlinked domains: national policy integration; governance and coherence; coordination and M&E; data and institutional capacity; and cross-cutting integration.

### **A. Integration into National Systems**

Ethiopia's commitment to the 2030 Agenda is firmly embedded within its national development architecture, anchored by the TYDP 2021–2030, titled *The Pathway to Prosperity*. Developed through a consultative, evidence-based process, the TYDP is fully aligned with the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2063, reflecting both global ambition and national priorities. The plan articulates Ethiopia's transformation agenda anchored on ten strategic pillars: quality growth and shared prosperity, economic productivity and competitiveness; technological capability and digital economy, sustainable development financing, private sector-led economic growth, resilient green economy, institutional transformation,

women participation and social inclusiveness, justice and efficient public services, and sustainable peace and regional economic cooperation. These pillars are mapped against all 17 SDGs in a dedicated alignment matrix embedded within the TYDP. This matrix identifies the specific SDGs addressed by each policy priority and target, establishing a clear logic chain that links national objectives with global goals.

To operationalize this long-term vision, Ethiopia implements rolling three-year Medium-Term Development and Investment Plans (MDIPs). These plans serve as the interface between strategic direction and execution, detailing costed public investment priorities, performance targets, and implementation timelines. Each MDIP is explicitly aligned with both the TYDP and relevant SDG targets, ensuring policy coherence and continuity across annual budgets. MDIPs are further integrated into Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs), guiding fiscal allocations and supporting a unified planning-to-budgeting cycle that is SDG-conscious and results-oriented.

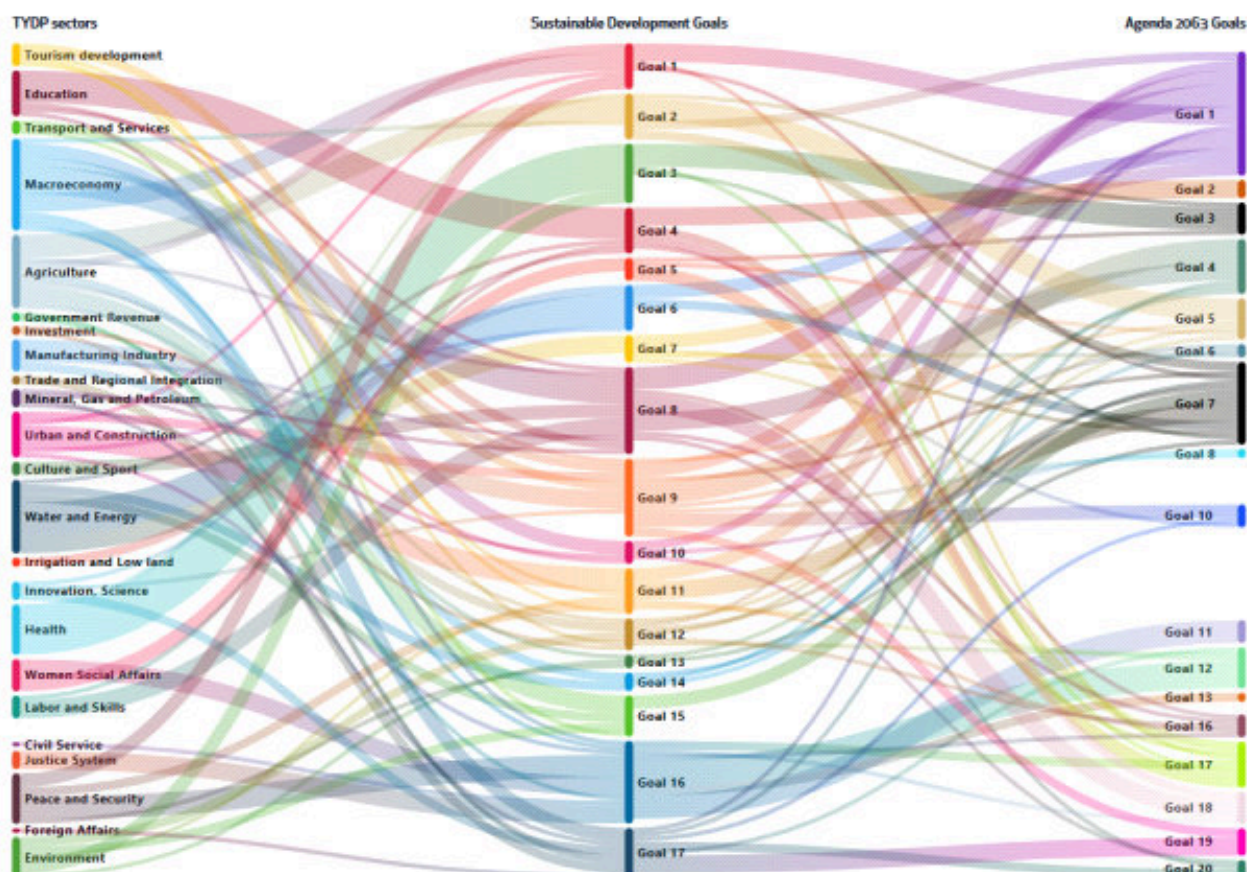
The integration of SDGs into the national financing architecture has also been institutionalized. Over 60percent of Ethiopia's federal budget is allocated to pro-poor sectors—health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, and social protection—directly supporting core SDG outcomes. The country's Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) plays a strategic role in aligning financial flows with SDG implementation. Informed by a comprehensive Development Finance Assessment (DFA), the INFF outlines a pathway to close SDG financing gaps through mobilizing domestic resources, concessional finance, climate funding, and private capital via blended finance and public-private partnerships.

MoPD's SDG tracking framework, available through its official website, provides an integrated platform for assessing alignment across TYDP, SDGs, and Agenda 2063 (Figure 2). The platform features a scorecard for each SDG, tracking indicator availability and displaying data by global, proxy, and additional metrics. It also offers evaluation

tools to support performance monitoring across goals.

The Data Explorer presents all available SDG indicators disaggregated by dimensions such as age, gender, and geography. The platform further includes a collection of SDG-related policies at the global, regional, and national levels, reflecting Ethiopia's efforts to align its policy framework with broader development agendas.

In parallel, Ethiopia is deepening SDG localization across its federal structure. Regional and municipal governments are mandated to cascade the TYDP and prepare localized development plans incorporating context-specific SDG indicators. A distinctive feature of Ethiopia's fiscal federalism is the targeted allocation of capital budget transfers to regional governments for SDG acceleration.



**Figure 2. Alignment between the TYDP and SDG goals**

To maintain strategic alignment and ensure developmental impact, all national investment projects must undergo review and approval by the MoPD before inclusion in the public financing framework. This appraisal process ensures conformity with both the TYDP and SDG priorities, embedding results-based planning from the outset of the project life cycle. It establishes a clear accountability framework, ensuring that major investments advance Ethiopia's integrated development vision.

These earmarked transfers are distinct from unconditional block grants and are designated to fund subnational initiatives aligned with the 2030 Agenda. This approach ensures that SDG ownership and implementation extend to the local level, particularly in emerging and underdeveloped regions.

The MoPD supports this effort through tailored technical assistance and regionally adapted indicator frameworks and standardized regional economic accounting systems to track progress at

the subnational levels – ensuring harmonization and alignment with the national monitoring system. Local plans increasingly emphasize SDG-linked priorities such as school feeding programs, maternal health, youth livelihoods, and green infrastructure. The emergence of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in pilot cities and regions in the coming years is expected to further strengthen subnational accountability and promote peer learning.

economic reforms. Central to this transition is the HGER program—Ethiopia’s most comprehensive initiative to recalibrate its economic trajectory while advancing the SDGs. More than a macroeconomic recovery plan, the HGER serves as a strategic platform for fostering inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development. Its second phase, HGER 2.0, is closely aligned with the SDG framework (Figure 3).



**Figure 3. Alignment between the HGER and SDG goal**

Collectively, the TYDP, MDIPs, and MTEFs constitute a vertically and horizontally integrated planning ecosystem in which the SDGs are not peripheral add-ons but central to Ethiopia’s development architecture. From upstream investment appraisal to downstream monitoring, the institutional framework ensures that national prosperity objectives and global sustainability commitments are mutually reinforcing.

## B. Reform, institutional strengthening and Policy Coherence

Ethiopia’s development governance is undergoing a transformative shift, driven by an ambitious institutional renewal agenda and structural eco-

The HGER addresses systemic constraints that have long impeded Ethiopia’s progress toward the 2030 Agenda—including persistent external imbalances, underperforming sectors, low productivity, and limited institutional capacity. By tackling these foundational challenges, the program unlocks new sources of growth, expands fiscal space, and enhances development leverage. A key contribution to SDG advancement lies in macroeconomic stabilization, viewed as a prerequisite for sustainable progress. Efforts to control inflation, improve domestic revenue mobilization, and restore debt sustainability directly strengthen the state’s capacity to finance public services and infrastructure—core enablers of SDGs 1 through 9. These measures also reinforce

Ethiopia's ability to sustain SDG initiatives amid economic and climate-related shocks.

Beyond macroeconomic objectives, the HGER prioritizes private sector-led growth, marking a decisive shift from historically state-centric development models. The reform agenda streamlines regulations, liberalizes key sectors, and enhances investment transparency—advancing progress toward SDG 8 and SDG 9. These measures are designed to attract domestic and foreign capital, generate employment, and integrate Ethiopia more fully into regional and global value chains. In doing so, HGER broadens the financing base for SDG delivery and accelerates inclusive economic transformation.

At the sectoral level, the HGER implements productivity-enhancing and efficient service delivery focused reforms across agriculture, manufacturing, mining, digital services, and tourism—ensuring a diversified, innovation-led, and environmentally sustainable growth strategy. These interventions support progress on SDGs related to food security, economic opportunity, responsible consumption and production, and climate action. By promoting backward and forward linkages, the program facilitates structural transformation that is both spatially and demographically inclusive—particularly vital in Ethiopia's federal system, where regional disparities remain significant.

A transformative aspect of the HGER is its focus on institutional modernization and civil service reform. The program seeks to establish a professional, merit-based, and digitally enabled public sector capable of managing complexity and delivering results. This objective aligns with SDG 16, enhancing national capacity for evidence-based policymaking, inter-sectoral coordination, and local-level implementation. Reforms to public financial management, procurement, and service delivery are critical for embedding a results-oriented governance approach throughout the policy cycle—from planning through implementation and reporting.

Concurrently, Ethiopia is advancing foundational legal and regulatory reforms to strengthen

democratic governance and institutional accountability. A key initiative is the implementation of the Federal Administrative Procedure Proclamation No. 1183/2020, led by the Ministry of Justice. This legislation mandates transparent and standardized procedures across federal agencies, including public consultation requirements, reasoned decision-making, and avenues for judicial review. By curbing arbitrary decision-making and enhancing citizens' rights to administrative redress, the Proclamation reinforces the rule of law and strengthens institutional legitimacy. It contributes directly to SDG 16 by embedding the principles of openness, fairness, and accountability in public administration, while fostering trust in government and deepening Ethiopia's democratic culture.

The broader institutional ecosystem is also evolving to support policy coherence across sectors, ministries and governance levels. Under the leadership of the MoPD, national coordination is facilitated through inter-ministerial platforms, and technical committees. These mechanisms help ensure policy coherence and synergy, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Ethiopia's sustainable development agenda.

In sum, Ethiopia's governance and institutional reform trajectory—anchored in HGER and reinforced by legal, regulatory, and administrative innovations—signals a systemic shift toward an accountable, inclusive development-oriented, and SDG-aligned state. By embedding sustainability and equity at the core of its governance model, Ethiopia is laying the groundwork for transformative change that connects structural reform to inclusive development outcomes.

### **C. Coordination and Institutional Architecture**

Ethiopia's implementation of the 2030 Agenda is supported by a clearly defined and evolving institutional coordination system that cuts across national, regional, and sectoral levels. At the center of this architecture is the MoPD, which serves as the national custodian for both the SDGs and the TYDP. The MoPD leads coordination through the

National SDG Steering Committee and an accompanying Technical Committee, both of which comprise representatives from federal ministries, regional states, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. These platforms provide strategic oversight and ensure both vertical and horizontal alignment within Ethiopia's federal governance system.

The country has adopted a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to SDG implementation. Line ministries are responsible for integrating SDG targets into sectoral strategies, while regional governments cascade national priorities, including the TYDP and SDG-aligned Medium-Term Plans (MDIPs)—into localized policies and programs. To ensure coherence, all national policies and strategies undergo review and validation by the MoPD for relevance and alignment with both the TYDP and the SDGs. Once validated, these policies proceed to the Macroeconomic Committee, followed by deliberation and formal adoption by the Council of Ministers. Following council approval, Parliament also reviews and provides oversight on all public investment plans, national budgets, and implementation progress through its standing committees, further reinforcing accountability.

The MoPD facilitates inter-sectoral coordination, provides technical assistance, and convenes periodic progress reviews to maintain alignment across administrative levels. This coordination mechanism is embedded within Ethiopia's federal planning and budgeting framework, enabling decentralized execution of nationally defined priorities while ensuring vertical and horizontal policy coherence.

Sectoral coordination is further reinforced through Joint Review and Implementation Support (JRIS) platforms within flagship programs such as the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and the One WASH National Program (OWNP). These platforms allow government and development partners to jointly assess performance, align financing with results, and agree on corrective actions. The MoPD and the Ministry of Finance also collaborate to screen major public investments

for feasibility and alignment with SDG and national priorities before inclusion in the financing framework.

Subnational coordination continues to evolve in line with Ethiopia's federal structure. Regional states and city administrations play a growing role in SDG localization and implementation. The MoPD has issued technical guidelines and indicator frameworks to support regional integration, with a strong emphasis on pro-poor and equity-focused service delivery. In 2023, the Addis Ababa City Administration hosted a national workshop introducing the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) framework to cities across Ethiopia—a significant milestone toward formalized subnational SDG reporting. As part of the current review cycle, the Addis Ababa City Administration is preparing its first VLR, while the Dire Dawa City Administration is preparing to conduct its VLR process. These localized reviews provide more granular, community-level insights and evidence, enriching the national VNR with closer-to-the-ground perspectives.

Ethiopia's institutional architecture is also designed to integrate global and continental agendas. The MoPD leads monitoring and reporting for both the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2063, ensuring coherence between domestic policies and broader international frameworks. This dual-tracking role is embedded within the TYDP, aligning national planning with inclusive and sustainable development at all levels.

Through this integrated and adaptive coordination structure—grounded in national systems, supported by joint review mechanisms, informed by a robust M&E framework, and extended to local and regional levels—Ethiopia is laying the institutional foundation for long-term, inclusive transformation.

#### **D. Monitoring, Data Systems, and Statistical Capacity**

Ethiopia has made significant progress in establishing an integrated, digital, and evidence-based M&E system that underpins the implement-



ation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. This evolving ecosystem supports data-informed policymaking, transparent progress tracking, and timely course correction across both national and subnational development processes. The MoPD leads this effort in collaboration with the Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS), line ministries, and regional governments.

At the core of this infrastructure is the Digital Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation System (DPMES) a homegrown platform that links financial and physical performance reporting across sectors and administrative levels. Developed and managed by MoPD, DPMES enables federal ministries to submit quarterly, and annual implementation reports aligned with the TYDP and MDIPs. These inputs feed into national reviews and inform resource allocation and policy prioritization, thereby strengthening the connection between planning and outcomes.

To enhance alignment with global frameworks, Ethiopia has launched the SDG and Agenda 2063 Tracking Tool, developed in partnership with UNDP. This digital dashboard consolidates data on more than 230 global SDG indicators, selected Agenda 2063 targets, and national indicators. The tool allows users to view baseline values, annual targets, and current performance using a traffic light system (red/yellow/green) to signal progress. It includes scorecards, disaggregation filters, and exportable reporting features. Crucially, it enables policymakers to assess how individual indicators align with TYDP priorities, fostering integration between domestic planning and international commitments.

Further innovation, the Goal Tracker, is being developed by MoPD in collaboration with the Development Partners Group (DPG) to promote open access to development data and strengthen public accountability. This platform offers interactive dashboards, downloadable datasets, regional scorecards, and a data explorer that allows users to analyze specific goals, targets, and indicators. It also highlights data gaps and offers insights into the relationship between policy ac-

tions and performance. Designed for use by both policymakers and the public, the Goal Tracker advances transparency, data utilization, and results-driven governance.

The ESS plays a central role in Ethiopia's M&E architecture, serving as the lead agency for statistical production and coordination. As of 2024, Ethiopia tracks over 130 SDG indicators, with continued improvements in data disaggregation by sex, age, region, disability status, and income. However, notable data gaps remain—particularly in conflict-affected areas and in domains such as the environment, governance, and justice. To address these challenges, the government is finalizing an updated National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which prioritizes data interoperability, quality assurance, geospatial integration, and institutional capacity-building.

The system also recognizes the need for differentiated reporting frequencies. Administrative data from sectors such as health and education are reported quarterly, while structural and outcome-level indicators are updated annually or during strategic review cycles, including VNRs, Agenda 2063 Progress Reports, and Midterm Reviews of national plans.

A key enabler of this system is Ethiopia's M&E framework for the Rural Transformation Roadmap. This framework serves as a critical tool for tracking progress, assessing impact, and guiding evidence-based decisions throughout the rural transformation agenda. Anchored in a results-based approach, it captures the multidimensional aspects of rural change—economic diversification, agricultural modernization, social development, and rural-urban linkages—while aligning with both the TYDP and SDGs. The framework features Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across output, outcome, and impact levels, covering thematic pillars such as livelihoods, infrastructure, agro-industrialization, finance, climate resilience, and governance. With baseline data established for 2023/24, it integrates both quantitative and qualitative indicators, regular data collection, and participatory evaluation meth-



ods. Disaggregated data by gender, age, and region ensure inclusive measurement, while a newly established institution will coordinate efforts across ministries, regional governments, and development partners. Feedback loops, mid-term reviews, and independent evaluations are embedded to foster adaptive learning, transparency, and accountability.

Capacity-building is a key pillar of Ethiopia's strategy to strengthen its data systems. The MoPD and ESS, in collaboration with development partners and academic institutions, have launched training initiatives targeting federal and regional officials. These programs focus on results-based management, data analytics, and the use of digital tools, aiming to close skill gaps and institutionalize evidence-based decision-making across government levels.

Overall, Ethiopia's M&E and statistical systems are transitioning from a fragmented, survey-reliant model to a digitally enabled, real-time performance tracking architecture. Through platforms such as DPMES, the SDG and Agenda 2063 Tracking Tool, and the Goal Tracker, Ethiopia is building a data infrastructure capable of supporting accountable, adaptive, and results-oriented development—ensuring that SDG progress is not only measurable but actionable.

### **E. Cross-Cutting Integration & Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)**

Ethiopia's implementation of the 2030 Agenda is rooted in the recognition that sustainable development cannot be achieved through fragmented or siloed approaches. Instead, the government has prioritized the systematic integration of key cross-cutting priorities—including gender equality, climate resilience, peacebuilding, digital transformation, and the inclusion of disadvantaged populations—across its policy, institutional, and programmatic frameworks. These issues are

treated not as standalone sectors but as structural enablers of equitable and inclusive development that cut across all 17 SDGs. Central to this approach is the principle of LNOB, which guides Ethiopia's efforts to foster inclusive growth, conflict-sensitive recovery, and institutional reform.

Gender equality remains a strategic pillar of Ethiopia's development agenda, embedded in both the Constitution, the TYDP, and sectoral policies and strategies. The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA), in collaboration with sectoral ministries and civil society organizations, leads gender mainstreaming across national and regional initiatives to reduce inequalities. Notable achievements include the scale-up of school-based feeding and hygiene programs for girls, the promotion of women-led cooperatives in agriculture and trade, and the piloting of gender-responsive budgeting. Ethiopia's commitment to SDG 5 is further reflected in its revised National Gender Policy and sector-specific strategies focusing on maternal health, women's economic empowerment, and protection from gender-based violence. Nonetheless, structural barriers—such as harmful traditional practices, geographic disparities, and underrepresentation of women in leadership—remain particularly acute in fragile and pastoralist regions.

Environmental sustainability and climate resilience are also prioritized across national development efforts. Ethiopia's LT-LEDS and updated NDC lay out a pathway to net-zero emissions by 2050 through investments in renewable energy, sustainable land use, and climate-smart agriculture. These strategies are designed to be both inclusive and adaptive, with climate finance mechanisms integrated into the INFF and growing attention to localized climate risk planning, particularly in drought-prone and conflict-affected regions where LNOB is most critical.

The principle of LNOB is also embedded in Ethiopia's new national policy on disaster risk

management, which aims to ensure that disaster-affected communities—particularly those in fragile and humanitarian settings—receive nationally-led and timely emergency assistance while being supported to build back better and transition toward more resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

Peacebuilding and inclusive governance are foundational to Ethiopia's LNOB agenda, particularly within the framework of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Ethiopia's commitment to SDG 16 is reflected in recent institutional innovations such as the National Dialogue Commission (NDC) and the development of a Transitional Justice Policy—both aimed at promoting reconciliation, national healing, civic trust, and inclusive governance while addressing longstanding political matters that continue to hamper state and nation-building efforts. In conflict-affected areas, government efforts prioritize service restoration, psychosocial support, and the repatriation and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), while also strengthening local governance systems and coordinating with humanitarian and development actors to enable transition from relief to recovery and self-reliance. The Government has also supported the use of customary dispute settlement norms and mechanisms including active participation of community leaders and elders to resolve conflicts and support peacebuilding efforts in different parts of the country. These actions reflect a recognition that sustaining peace and inclusive peacebuilding is prerequisite to development and vice versa and a deeper conviction that ensuring that no group is left behind in national recovery and resilience building processes.

In full recognition to a whole-of –society approach, Stakeholder participation is institutionalized as a core dimension of Ethiopia's SDG governance. CSOs, academia, the private sector, and professional associations are actively engaged

through structured mechanisms such as the Development Partners Group (DPG) sector working groups, the CSO SDG Working Group, and national consultative forums. These platforms have supported inclusive dialogue and input throughout the SDG implementation cycle. Regional consultations in preparation for the 2025 VNR have ensured that the perspectives of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and communities in emerging regions are reflected in national planning—reinforcing the LNOB principle and deepening equity and representation.

Digital transformation is being harnessed as a catalytic enabler of inclusive and efficient development. The Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy and associated reforms in digital ID, e-government and e-payment services, and public administration aim to modernize service delivery, strengthen data-driven governance, and expand digital access—particularly in rural and underserved areas. The new Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy and the 5 million Ethio Coders initiative – aimed at equipping the youth with the skills and knowledge to actively participate in the digital ecosystem and fuel the digital economy - also helps to harness emerging digital and AI innovations for enhancing productivity and efficiency.

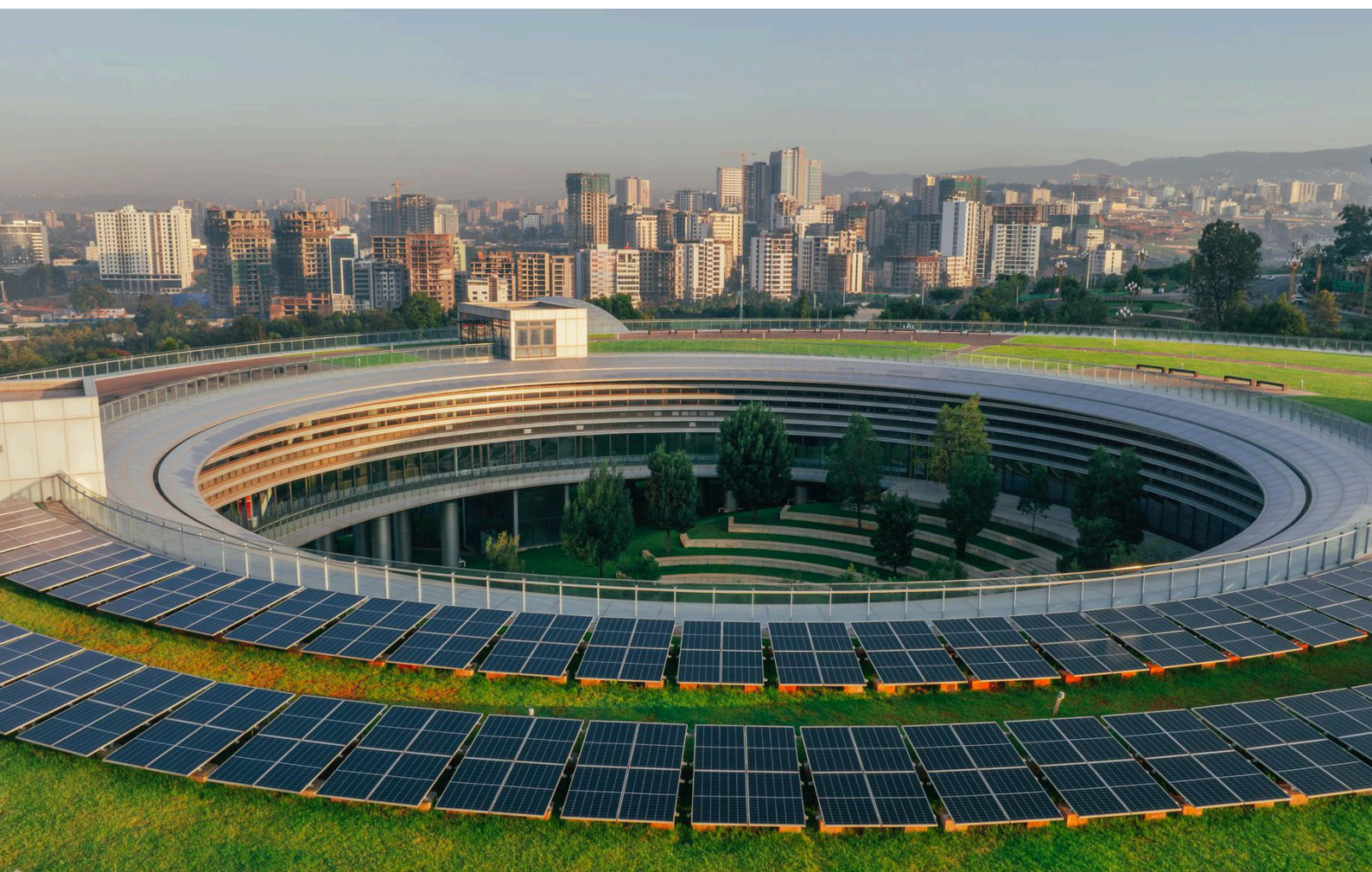
To mitigate the social impact of economic reforms, Ethiopia has prioritized the protection of vulnerable populations during fiscal consolidation. The government continues to allocate significant resources—exceeding ETB 212 billion in 2023/24—to social protection, targeted subsidies, school feeding programs, and gender-focused initiatives. This reflects a strong commitment to cushioning the poor during periods of adjustment and sustaining progress toward inclusive development.

Innovative delivery mechanisms have further strengthened social protection. Cash transfers are increasingly delivered through mobile payment systems linked to digital ID platforms, such as

Telebirr, ensuring timely, secure, and traceable support. Concurrently, the expansion of digital social registries—integrated with the national ID system—has improved targeting and oversight, ensuring that assistance reaches those most at risk of being left behind.

Altogether, Ethiopia’s cross-cutting integration approach reflects a deliberate shift toward a more holistic, inclusive, and resilient development model. By embedding the LNOB principle across gender, climate, peace, digital, and social protection domains, Ethiopia is working to ensure that

all segments of society—particularly the most marginalized—are empowered as active participants in and beneficiaries of its national transformation. These efforts are integral to the credibility, coherence, and long-term impact of SDG implementation in a diverse, federated, and climate-vulnerable context.










# PROGRESS ON GOALS AND TARGETS



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



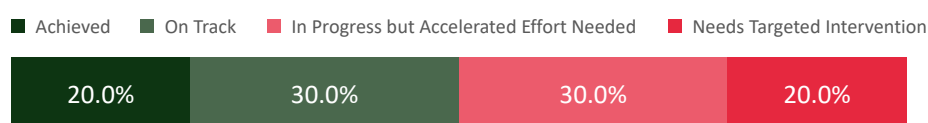
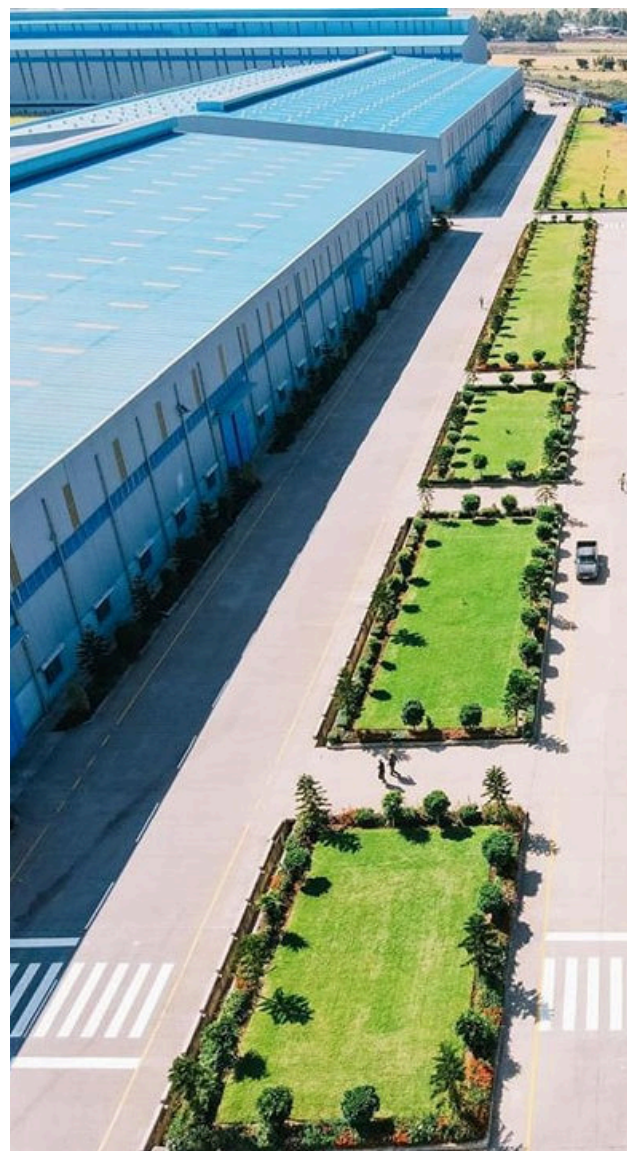
This section presents Ethiopia's progress on the goals and targets of the SDGs, structured around the five 5Ps - People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships. This framework allows for a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the country's development trajectory in the frameworks of the SDG, highlighting the interconnected nature of the goals and capturing cross-sectoral impacts. The analysis of progress on the goals across the 5Ps also incorporates case studies of key national flagship initiatives which demonstrate Ethiopia's firm commitment to the SDGs and provide practical examples of how localization is being translated into tangible results on the ground.



# 6.1 People – Advancing Human Development and Leaving No One Behind

At the core of the SDGs are the people, emphasizing the importance of social inclusion, equality, dignity, and human rights for all. It reinforces the determination to eliminate poverty and hunger in all their forms, while enabling every individual to realize their full potential in dignity, equality, and a healthy environment. By placing people at the center, the SDGs aim to leave no one behind, uplifting the most vulnerable populations and empowering individuals to contribute meaningfully to society.

Building on this people-centered approach, the first five SDGs are specifically designed to address the most essential human needs and rights. The first two goals addressed the most basic aspects of sustenance, eradicating poverty and ending hunger. Goals three and four focus on human capital development - securing access to health and well-being, and quality education for all. Goal 5, in turn, addresses the key social issue of empowering girls and women around the world.



Building on earlier progress, Ethiopia has maintained momentum in poverty reduction through a broad-based and integrated approach, despite multiple challenges that have emerged since 2020/21. Recent data for 10 indicators highlight this continued effort: 20 percent have been fully achieved, including the nationwide

adoption of disaster risk reduction strategies by local governments, an indicator of strong institutional capacity. Another 30 percent are currently on track, driven by steady improvements in access to electricity and secure tenure rights to land.

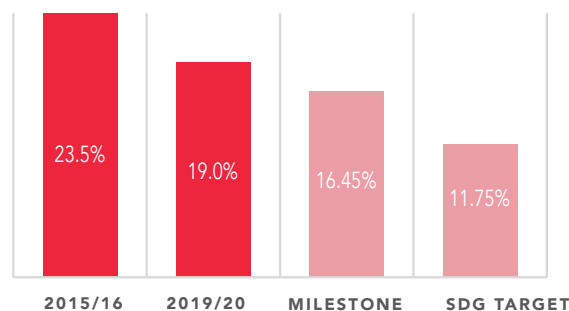
These advances have been driven by expanded access to basic services and transformative rural and pro-poor urban development initiatives, supported by a shift toward sustainable domestic financing for poverty-related investments. However, the remaining 20 percent of the indicators still require accelerated efforts and targeted interventions to address multidimensional poverty. Key priorities include increased spending on essential services that improve well-being, scaling up total ODA focused on poverty reduction, and further expanding pro-poor investments in social services. To remain aligned with the 2030 poverty eradication targets, focused policy measures, enhanced cross-sectoral coordination, and increased investment in vulnerable regions will be essential.

### Addressing poverty in all its Dimensions

Although recent shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate-induced droughts, and internal conflict, have strained livelihoods, particularly among vulnerable rural and low-income populations, Ethiopia has intensified recovery efforts to mitigate their adverse effects. However, poverty impacts are not uniform across the population. Women often bear a disproportionate burden due to unequal wages and limited access to economic opportunities. Children remain especially vulnerable, frequently lacking essential services needed for a decent quality of life. People with disabilities face even greater challenges, experiencing persistent multidimensional poverty driven by exclusion and inadequate support systems. These disparities underscore the need for inclusive interventions tailored to the specific needs of the most affected groups.

To achieve the SDG target of halving poverty by 2030, Ethiopia aims to reduce the national poverty headcount to 16.5 percent by 2023/24, in line with the trajectory needed to

reach 11.75 percent by 2030. TYDP sets an even more ambitious benchmark of reducing poverty to 7 percent by 2030, signaling the country's strong commitment to inclusive development. While recent household surveys are yet to yield updated poverty headcount figures, ongoing economic reforms and recovery measures suggest continued progress toward this goal. This positive outlook is supported by stronger macroeconomic performance, the gradual easing of major shocks such as COVID-19, and early momentum from HGER 2.0. Collectively, these factors are expected to foster economic resilience, expand livelihood opportunities, and sustain Ethiopia's trajectory toward meeting its national and global poverty reduction targets.

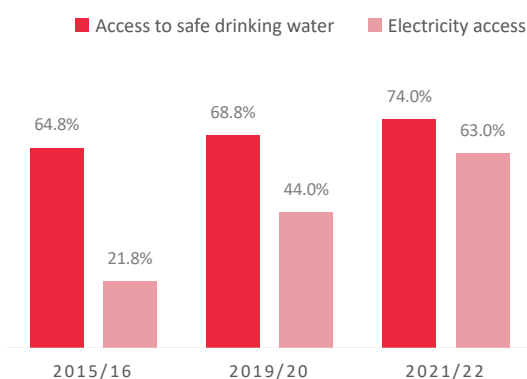


**Figure 4. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line \***



*\*Source: MoPD and analysis. Note: The 2023/24 milestone reflects expected progress, not actual survey data.*

Beyond headline figures, Ethiopia's effort to reduce poverty has been grounded in the principle of addressing poverty in all its dimensions. A key area of progress has been the expansion of access to essential social services, which plays a critical role in safeguarding household welfare and preventing deeper poverty during crises. Between 2015/16 and 2021/22, access to safe drinking water increased from 64.8 percent in 2015/16 to 68.8 percent in 2019/20, and further to 74 percent in 2021/22, while electricity access rose from 21.8 percent in 2015/16 to 44 percent in 2020/21 reaching 63 percent in 2021/22 (Figure 5). These improvements have enhanced living standards, reduced health risks, and freed up time for productive and educational activities, particularly for women and children.



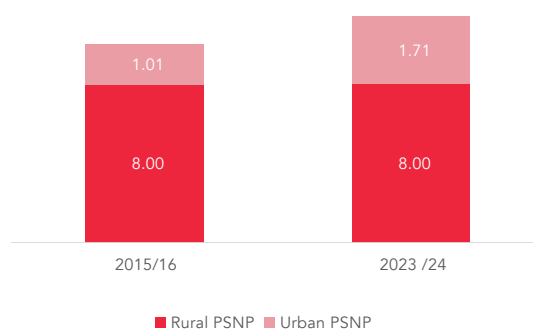
**Figure 5. Proportion of Population with Access to drinking water and electricity\***

Furthermore, proactive policy actions have been introduced to expand Ethiopia's homegrown social protection systems, including the development of sound frameworks at national and regional levels that align with pro-poor and gender-transformative strategies. Together, these efforts reflect an integrated approach to reducing poverty and building long-term resilience.

These cumulative gains, ranging from improved access to basic services to increased public investment and policy action, have not only strengthened social protection but also reinforced the structural foundations needed to shield households from future shocks. By improving essential

infrastructure and expanding coverage, Ethiopia has created more resilient conditions that help prevent people from slipping back into poverty. This broader development approach has had a visible impact on multidimensional poverty, which captures overlapping deprivations in areas such as health, education, and living standards.

To ensure that poverty reduction efforts are both inclusive and resilient, Ethiopia has advanced reforms that integrate household-level economic empowerment with broader institutional risk preparedness. Between 2015/16 and 2023/24, the country made significant progress toward SDG 1 by establishing the foundations of a resilient and sustainable national social safety net system. The rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), launched in 2005 and now the largest safety net program in Africa, expanded to 489 woredas and supports approximately 8 million people in 2024 (Figure 6).



**Figure 6. Expansion of Social Protection programs through the PSNP (In Millions) \*\***

Designed to address chronic food insecurity and foster long-term resilience, the PSNP has evolved beyond food transfers to include public works, direct support, and livelihoods services. It also includes gender-responsive measures that specifically support women, while also addressing the needs of children, unemployed individuals, and older persons through targeted programs. Pregnant women and newborns benefit from integrated health and social protection services, and persons with disabilities are increasingly included in mainstream support systems. Additionally, work injury benefits cover compensation and

medical costs, and various poverty-targeted programs aim to improve living conditions for the most vulnerable. Its institutional backbone—comprising integrated administrative systems, digital targeting, and shock-responsive financing—has enabled timely assistance during crises, particularly in 2022 when over 2.7 million shock-affected individuals received support.

Building on its legacy of adaptive delivery, Rural PSNP Phase 5 continues to demonstrate strong gender and regional inclusivity. Recent data shows slightly more female (4,146,799) than male (3,850,417) beneficiaries, reflecting the program's commitment to equity. For example, Amhara region has over 993,000 female beneficiaries compared to 890,000 male, and 877,645 women and 749,487 men are supported in the Somali region (Figure 7).

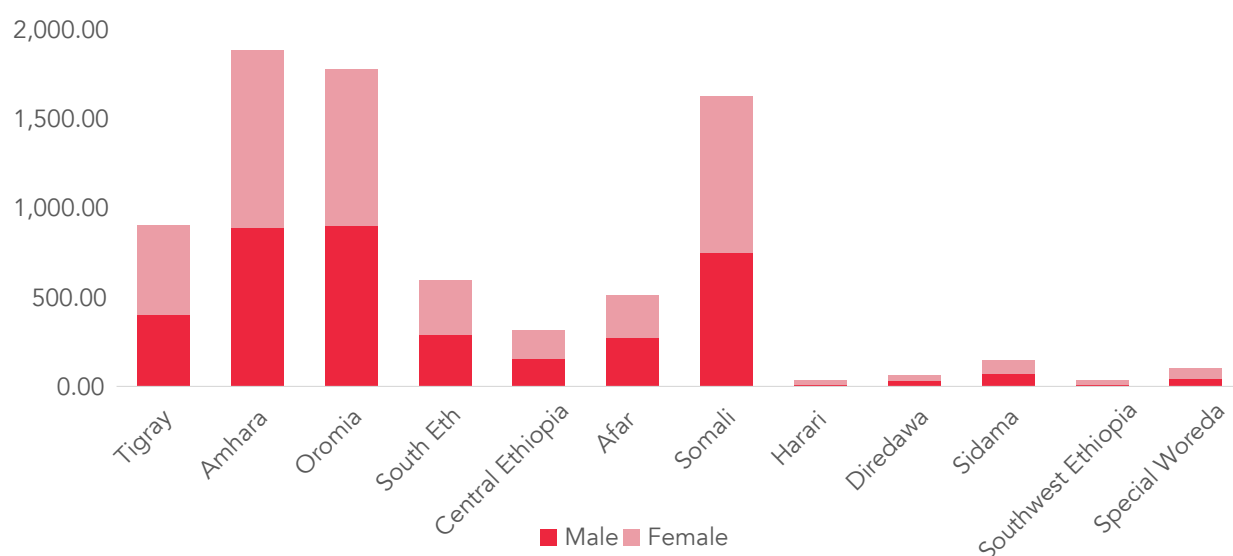
The largest rural caseloads are in Amhara (1.88 million), followed by Oromia (1.78 million), and Somali (1.63 million). Smaller regions like Harari, Dire Dawa, and Southwest Ethiopia also benefit, while Special Woredas account for over 106,000 participants. This demographic distribution highlights the Rural PSNP's commitment to inclusive and equitable support, reaching vulnerable

women and men across Ethiopia with public works, direct support, and livelihood services.

In parallel, the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP), initiated in 2016, marked a strategic effort to include the urban poor within Ethiopia's broader social protection architecture. Initially launched in 88 cities, the program has since expanded to over 1.71 million vulnerable individuals (Figure 6). Together, these two programs serve not only as critical instruments for poverty alleviation but also as the core of Ethiopia's long-term vision for a sustainable safety net system.

By embedding unified administrative systems, improving program delivery, and aligning with national financing frameworks, Ethiopia is progressively institutionalizing an integrated, shock-responsive, and pro-poor social protection system consistent with the broader SDG agenda.

Ethiopia has made substantial strides in adopting and operationalizing a national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030). The revised National DRM Policy and Strategy reflects a shift toward a proactive, multi-hazard approach that integrates risk reduction into national devel-



**Figure 7. Rural PSNP-5 beneficiaries, by gender (in thousands)\***

\* Source: Ministry of Finance



opment planning and governance systems. Led by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), this strategy emphasizes early warning, risk-informed planning, and institutional coordination. Key advancements include the establishment of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), enhanced early warning and risk assessment systems such as the Woreda Disaster Risk Profiling (WDRP), and improved data-sharing platforms involving national meteorological and public health institutions. These efforts have contributed to improved preparedness and response capacities, enabling the country to reduce mortality and economic losses from disasters, despite a growing number of shock events.

At the subnational level, the implementation of DRR strategies by local governments remains uneven but is showing promising developments. Furthermore, the country has completed a legal framework to ensure accountability and threshold-based Disaster mainstreaming, Disaster declaration and response system at various levels of government. Regional states have also taken concrete steps by formulating localized DRR strategies that are aligned with the national framework. However, the government recognizes these gaps and is actively working to strengthen local DRM systems through decentralized planning, capacity-building, and integration of DRR into woreda and regional development plans. Continued investment in local-level disaster governance is critical to ensuring coherence between national policies and local implementation and to building resilience across all parts of the country. The following case box highlights one of the key innovation in sub-national level DRR effort, **Buusaa Gonofaa**, a community-run disaster-risk fund in Oromia turns local cash and grain contributions into rapid relief for households hit by shocks.



## Case Box 1: Buusaa Gonofaa - A Community-Based Approach to Disaster Risk Management in Oromia, Ethiopia

In the drought-prone lowlands and conflict-affected highlands of Oromia, Ethiopia's largest and most populous region, communities have faced recurring crises, from crop failure and livestock loss to large-scale displacement. Against this backdrop, an innovative homegrown solution rooted in the community's centuries' old mutual aid traditions has emerged: Buusaa Gonofaa, a community-driven resilience system that is reshaping how food insecurity, disaster risk, and humanitarian response are addressed, by the people, for the people.

Launched as a grassroots initiative, Buusaa Gonofaa blends traditional mutual aid values with structured disaster preparedness and recovery mechanisms. At its core, the program mobilizes local communities to contribute grain and cash into collective food reserves and resilience funds. The program offers flexible options for broad-based participation, including labor for those unable to contribute materially. In just two and a half years, it galvanized 27 million community members, an unprecedented scale of mobilization rarely seen in community-based programs.

With contributions from individuals and partners, the program amassed 11,682.7 tons of reserve grain which are strategically stored in newly constructed warehouses. It also mobilized ETB 4.2 billion in financial resources. Strategic investments in income-generating assets, such as rental buildings, have been added to ensure long-term program sustainability.

But Buusaa Gonofaa goes beyond resource mobilization and storage. It shifts the paradigm from dependence on external humanitarian aid to community-driven recovery, reconstruction, productivity, and resilience building. Through the allocation of over 26,000 hectares of land, agricultural inputs, and livelihoods support, the program has facilitated the graduation of more than 2.4 million people from food aid dependency. It also plays a vital role in supporting the return and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and in delivering broader humanitarian support, providing over ETB 26 billion in aid to affected populations in Oromia and other regions.

### Key Achievements:

- 27 million people mobilized across Oromia for food and financial contributions.
- 12877.97 tons of grain and ETB 4.2 billion cash mobilized as local reserves.
- 2.4 million people graduated from direct aid dependency.
- 26,025 hectares of land allocated for sustainable agriculture.
- Resettlement and livelihood support provided to displaced populations.

### Key Lessons:

- Local ownership enhances community resilience and sustainability.
- Integrating disaster response with development planning is essential for long-term resilience.
- Scalability depends on local adaptation, institutional support, and sustained investment.

Buusaa Gonofaa exemplifies how culturally grounded, community-driven initiatives can align with global development goals while delivering tangible and scalable results.

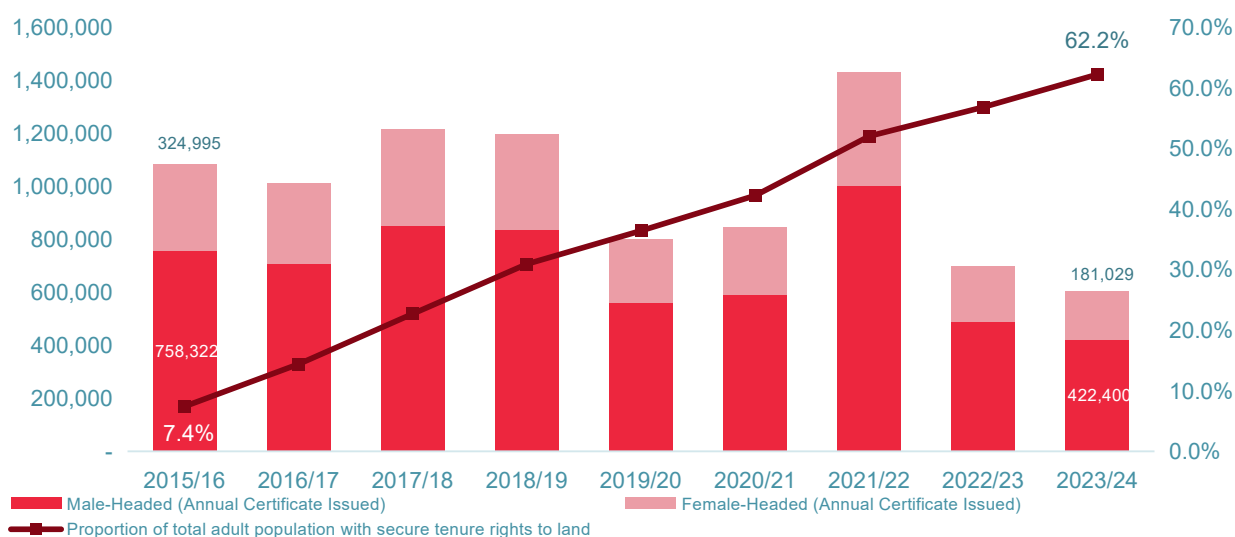


## SECURE TENURE RIGHTS TO LAND

Ethiopia has made significant progress in strengthening land tenure security—a vital foundation for rural poverty reduction. As of 2023/24, over 8.9 million second-level land certificates have been issued, increasing the share of adults with legally recognized land rights from 7.4 percent in 2015/16 to 62.2 percent (Figure 8). This major gain in legal recognition enhances asset security and enables investment in agriculture. Land certification has led to reduced disputes and greater adoption of sustainable land management, boosting productivity and resilience. Notably, 30 percent of certified parcels are held by female-headed households, while joint ownership is ensured by listing both spouses in male-headed households—advancing SDG 5 on gender equality.

Enhanced land rights have not only bolstered household asset security but have also encouraged long-term agricultural investments and improved access to credit facilities. These factors collectively contribute to poverty reduction efforts.

Ethiopia has also adopted a national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy (2023–2030), aligned with the Sendai Framework. By 2023/24, 100 percent of local governments had implemented local DRR strategies. These frameworks help protect households from climate- and conflict-related shocks, safeguard critical assets and services, and prevent reversals in poverty reduction. In addition, Ethiopia has adopted a Roadmap for a Multi-Hazard, Impact-Based Early Warning Early Action System (2023–2030), accompanied by a costed implementation plan. This initiative forms part of the country's commitment to the UN Secretary-General's "Early Warning for All" (EW4All) initiative and aims to enhance national capacity in climate information services and preparedness. Since the launch of the roadmap in 2023, Ethiopia has made significant progress in mapping areas and populations exposed to climate-related hazards. The country has also introduced mechanisms to generate near- and real-time risk data, thereby strengthening its ability to anticipate crises and implement timely early actions.



**Figure 8. Progress in Land Tenure rights\***

Further reinforcing its resilience agenda, Ethiopia joined the African Risk Capacity (ARC) treaty in 2023. This step enhances the country's ability to better prepare for, plan, and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters. Through ARC, Ethiopia is improving its capacity to support farmers affected by crop failures caused by the adverse impacts of climate change.

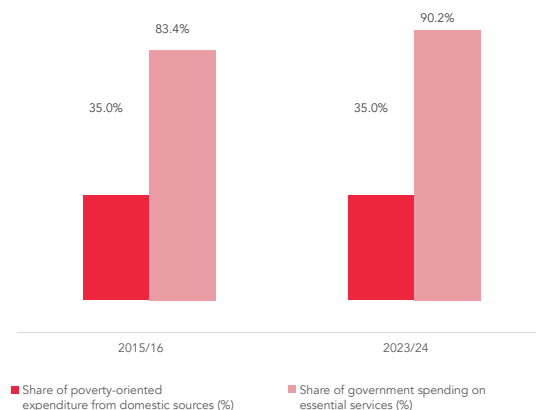
This policy and program initiatives serves as a critical enabler for expanding inclusive and shock-responsive social protection in Ethiopia. It introduces a comprehensive, forward-looking framework that mobilizes a blend of financial instruments—including contingency budget allocations, sovereign risk insurance, climate finance, and contingent credit facilities—to ensure timely and predictable responses to disasters. By prioritizing ex-ante financing over reactive expenditures and integrating disaster risk management within broader public financial and social protection systems, the strategy enhances the government's capacity to shield vulnerable populations from falling deeper into poverty during crises. This integrated approach strengthens Ethiopia's resilience to climate-induced and conflict-related shocks while reinforcing institutional linkages between social protection, risk financing, and sustainable development planning.

Together, land reform and disaster resilience measures are reinforcing one another, laying a more secure foundation for sustained poverty reduction and inclusive rural development.

### Strengthening national Ownership Through Domestic Resource Mobilization

As Ethiopia deepens its commitment to homegrown development approaches, the country continues to demonstrate fiscal ownership of its national priorities. Despite mounting global uncertainties, the government has increased its share of domestic financing for poverty-oriented programs to over 90 percent in 2023/24, up from 83.4 percent in 2015/16. Spending on essential services, health, education, and social protection increased slightly from 34 percent of total gov-

ernment expenditure in 2021/22 to 35 percent in 2023/24, reflecting a renewed focus on human development. However, when compared to 2015/16, it has remained stagnant, suggesting the need for greater and sustained investment (Figure 9).

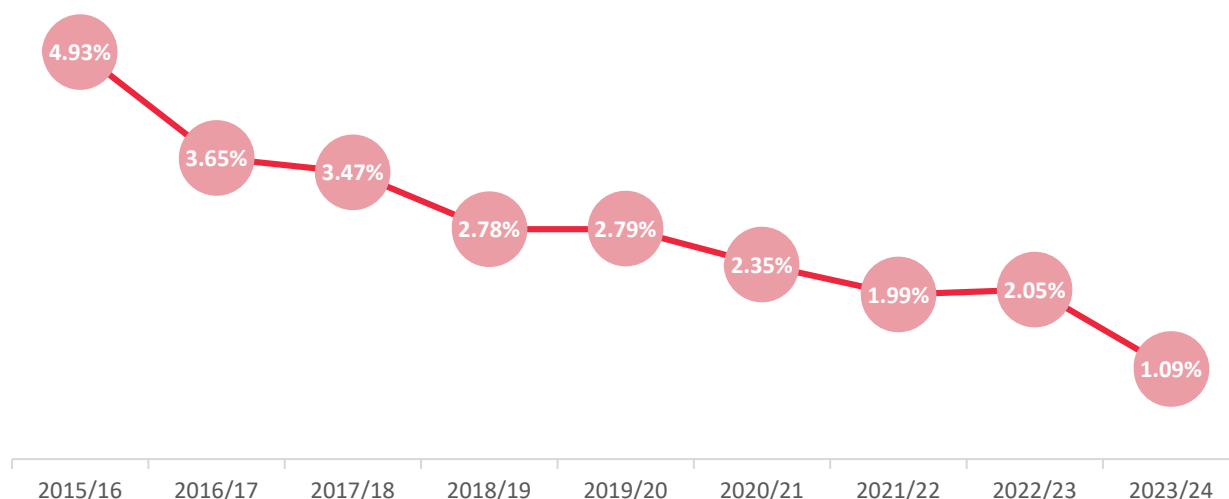


**Figure 9. Share of domestic expenditure on poverty-oriented and essential services as a Proportion of Total Government Expenditure\***

However, this commitment has unfolded in the context of declining and unpredictable international support. ODA for poverty reduction dropped sharply, from 4.93 percent of GNI in 2015/16 to just 1.09 percent in 2023/24 (Figure 10). External contributions dwindled to 9.8 percent (2023/24), despite longstanding global pledges to support least developed and conflict-affected countries. This weakening of predictable, long-term donor financing represents a significant risk to the global partnership ethos embedded in the 2030 Agenda.

While Ethiopia's people and government firmly believe that development must be homegrown, the ambition of the SDGs, and the principle of mutual accountability, cannot be achieved in isolation. As the Decade of Action enters its final stretch, revitalizing global partnership and solidarity and honoring international financing commitments are essential. This is not just a moral imperative; it is a practical necessity for countries like Ethiopia that are leading from the front but require reliable partnerships to sustain inclusive

\* Source: Ministry of Finance



**Figure 10. Poverty focused ODA as a share of GNI\***

growth, build resilience, and close the SDG financing gap.

Overall, through sustained pro-poor investments and ongoing transformative and locally grounded initiatives, Ethiopia has demonstrated meaningful progress under SDG 1, despite the absence of updated data on the national poverty headcount. Tangible gains in access to basic services, land tenure security, the expansion of social safety nets, and disaster resilience reflect a government-wide commitment to inclusive and people-centered development. Ethiopia's sustained economic growth, coupled with rising productivity across key sectors, signals that the country is on

a promising trajectory toward poverty reduction and broader SDG achievement.

To sustain this momentum and meet the 2030 targets, continued investment in robust data systems, domestic resource mobilization, and the reduction of urban-rural disparities will be critical. Trends in government spending on pro-poor sectors suggest a need for renewed policy focus to ensure that social investments remain aligned with equity and poverty reduction goals. Looking ahead, the planned expansion of multidimensional poverty data and the strengthening of social protection systems are expected to further deepen the impact and enhance the resilience of Ethiopia's poverty reduction efforts.



## 44 Ministry of Planning and Development

**Note:** The social sector includes agriculture, education, health, water supply and sanitation, other social infrastructure and services, population policies/programs and reproductive health, government and civil society, emergency assistance and reconstruction, energy generation and supply, banking and finance and industry.

**Source:** Ministry of Planning and Development, National Bank of Ethiopia, and Ministry of Finance



Ethiopia has sustained an integrated, multisectoral, and multidimensional approach to improving food security and nutrition outcomes, demonstrating measurable progress across multiple SDG 2 indicators. Since 2020/21, targeted investments in agriculture, nutrition, and health systems, particularly under the TYDP and various flagship programs, have helped maintain or improve key food security and nutrition outcomes despite overlapping shocks.

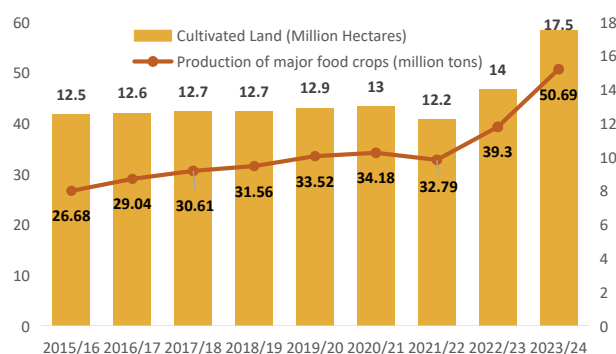
Among the ten SDG 2 indicators with recent data, 40 percent of the indicators show significant progress, while the remainder require targeted interventions. While 10 percent of indicators, such as plant genetic resource conservation have been fully achieved, 30 percent, including the management of food price anomalies, are currently on track. These results reflect Ethiopia's continued commitment to an integrated, multisectoral, and multidimensional approach to improving food security and nutrition outcomes.

However, 60 percent remains off track, necessitating targeted interventions. Persistent undernourishment, along with high levels of stunting and wasting among children, signal areas requiring sustained attention. These trends underscore the need to reinforce policy focus, scale up nutrition-sensitive investments, and strengthen resilience and sustainable food systems transformation to ensure continued progress toward food security and sustainable agriculture.

### Integrated Food Systems Transformation: Advancing Agricultural Productivity, Nutrition-Sensitive Policies, and Food Security

Ethiopia has made significant strides in boosting food production, enhancing nutrition awareness, and building agricultural resilience. Between

2015/16 and 2023/24, the area under cultivation expanded from 12.5 million hectares to over 17 million hectares, while total food crop output nearly doubled from 26.68 million tons to 50.6 million tons (Figure 11). Similarly, over the same period, productivity increased from 2.13 to 2.90 tons per hectare. This growth was driven by improved access to agricultural inputs, strengthened extension systems, game changing food systems transformation initiatives, and deliberate policy reforms that raised productivity, lowered food price inflation, and enhanced availability, access, and affordability of food across the country.



**Figure 11. Trends in Cultivated Land and Food Crop Production in Ethiopia\***

A major policy milestone during this period was the approval of the Agricultural and Rural Development Policy (ARDP). Anchored in the TYDP, the ARDP provides a comprehensive roadmap for scaling agricultural transformation. It consolidates ten reform pillars: secure land tenure, sustainable natural resource management, expanded irrigation, access to climate-smart inputs, mechanization and digital agriculture, agricultural research and innovation, value-chain integration, rural financial inclusion, risk mitigation, and coordinated

\*Source: Cultivated land (Ministry of Agriculture), Production of major food crops (Ethiopian Statistical Survey)



governance. Early implementation has prioritized the fast-tracking of a rural land-use proclamation, the rollout of a credit-guarantee window for input finance, and the alignment of Climate Investment Funds to accelerate climate-smart agriculture.

Ethiopia's irrigated wheat production has surged dramatically, with irrigated farms covering approximately 2.9 million hectares and yielding around 107.7 million quintals in the 2023/24 season—contributing to a total national output of about 231 million quintals. This expansion in irrigation infrastructure and modern agricultural techniques has been pivotal in boosting food security, reducing import reliance, and supporting sustainable agriculture.

In addition, Ethiopia's Agricultural Commercialization Cluster Program, under implementation for nearly a decade now, restructures fragmented smallholder plots into contiguous production blocks that share mechanization services, bundled input delivery, and guaranteed offtake markets. By 2024, over 10 million hectares organized into 31 crop clusters across 300 woredas had been cultivated under this model, with leading zones recording yields exceeding 6 tons per hectare. The program synchronizes input distribution, extension support, and logistics while promoting joint water-use planning and soil-health interventions to accelerate the uptake of climate-smart practices.

Momentum has also been strengthened through updated food and nutrition policies. The Food and Nutrition Strategy (2021), the revised National Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy, and the Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Strategy embed nutrition objectives across key sectors: health, agriculture, education, and social protection. Flagship initiatives such as Yelemat Turufat (Case Box 2) and the Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Roadmap emphasize dietary diversity, nutrition education, and inclusive value chains, while expanded health-

service coverage and community-based platforms support last-mile delivery.

Despite overlapping shocks in recent years, structural reforms are beginning to deliver results. The prevalence of undernourishment, which had risen from 14 percent in 2015/16 to 23 percent in 2019/20 due to multiple shocks, declined to 22.2 percent in 2022/23.





## Case Box 2: Yelemat Turufat – Transforming Rural Livelihoods Through Nutrition-Driven Agriculture

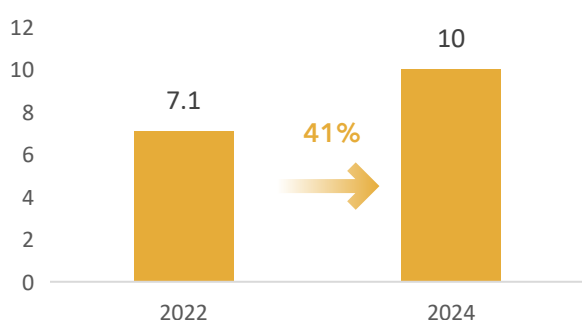
Despite Ethiopia's vast agricultural potential, home to over 70 million cattle and diverse ecosystems suitable for dairy, poultry, honey, and fisheries, per capita consumption of animal-source foods has remained alarmingly low. Annual milk intake stood at just 66 liters per person in 2022, far below the WHO's recommended 200 liters, with similarly low consumption levels for eggs, meat, and fish. Recognizing that food security must go beyond caloric intake to address nutrition and livelihoods, Ethiopia launched Yelemat Turufat (Bounty of the Basket) in November 2022 as a national flagship initiative.

Designed as a four-year program, Yelemat Turufat employs a village-based food systems transformation model to boost household nutrition and rural income through targeted, high-impact interventions. By leveraging local comparative advantages, the program has identified and supported over 30,000 specialized villages across all regions and city administrations. Each village is categorized based on its production potential, dairy, poultry, honey, or fisheries, and receives tailored support. Beyond food production, Yelemat Turufat is reshaping rural economies by integrating nutrition, value chain development, and gender-responsive livelihoods.

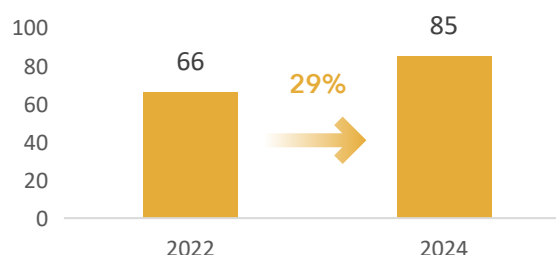
As of 2023/24, the initiative has delivered tangible results:

### Key Achievements:

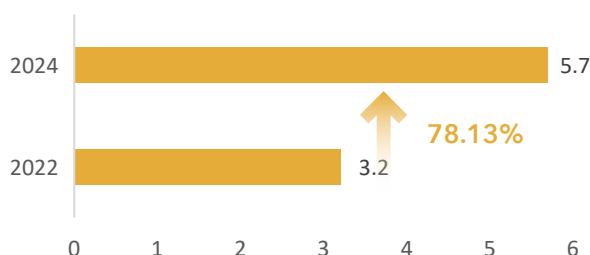
**Figure 12. Milk Production (in billion liters)\***



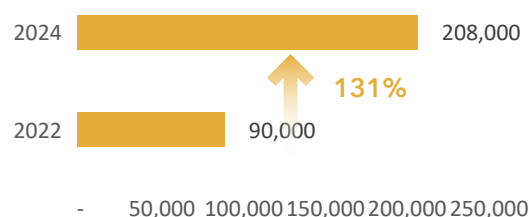
**Figure 13. Per Capital Milk Consumption (in liters)\***

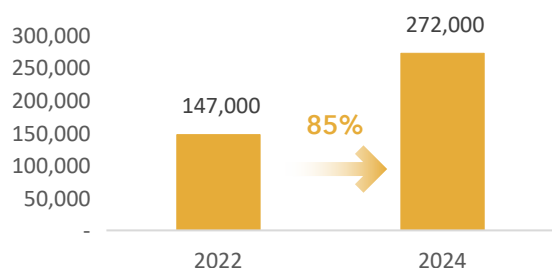
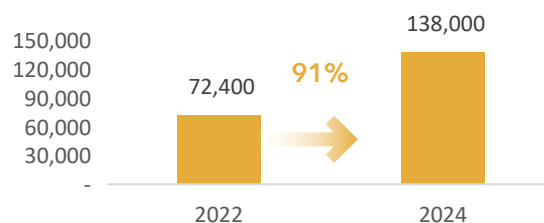


**Figure 14. Egg production (in billion)\***



**Figure 15. Chicken Meat Output (in tons)\***



**Figure 16. Honey Production (in tons)\*****Figure 17. Fish production (in tons)\***

The success of Yelemat Turufat demonstrates that localized, nutrition-sensitive agricultural programming can simultaneously tackle food insecurity, rural poverty, and undernutrition. To scale its impact, Ethiopia is prioritizing policy reforms such as VAT exemptions on feed, improved land tenure security, and enhanced infrastructure for storage, transport, and veterinary care.

As a model aligned with SDG 1 and SDG 2, Yelemat Turufat offers a blueprint for how food system transformation can begin at the village level, empowering communities to nourish themselves, diversify incomes, and build resilience from the ground up.

### Key Lessons:

- Tailoring interventions to regional agricultural strengths drives scalable, sustainable gains
- Village led nutrition programs empower communities to improve food insecurity and rural resilience
- Linking food production with dietary diversity boosts both livelihoods and health outcomes



## Addressing Persistent Nutrition Challenges and Structural Barriers to Inclusive Food Security

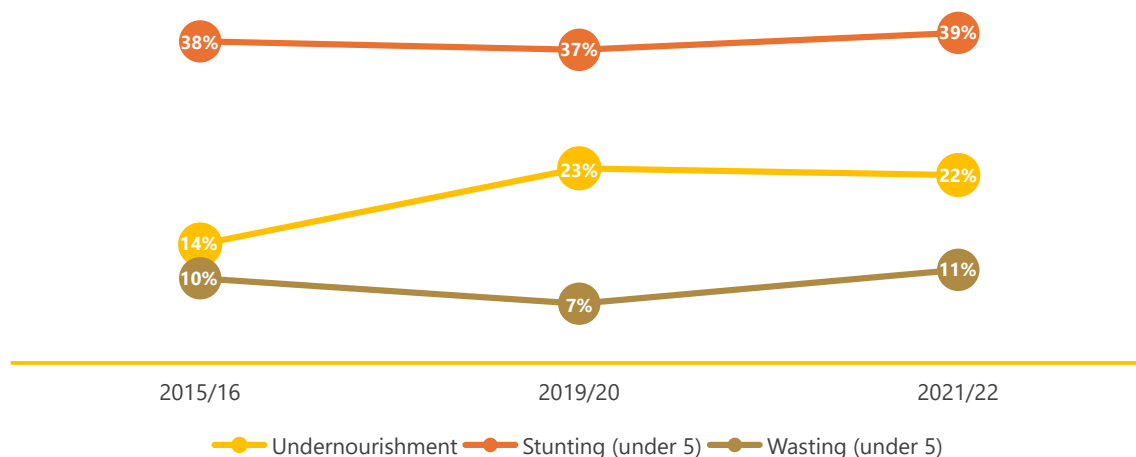
Ethiopia's nutrition landscape is marked by a stubbornly high burden of child stunting and other forms of malnutrition that have proven more resistant to change than gains in agricultural production or food availability. Stunting has increased compared to the baseline, severely limiting children's physical growth and cognitive potential, while wasting has also shown a recent uptick, highlighting the need for continued attention to acute forms of malnutrition. Recognizing that food-supply gains alone will not break this cycle, the Government has elevated nutrition to a national development imperative: it has accelerated the Seqota Declaration to reach 700 high-burden woredas by 2025 and is scaling a Homegrown School Feeding program that now delivers daily, locally sourced meals to more than 800 thousand learners. These flagship initiatives—coupled with nutrition-budget tagging and soon-to-be-launched Rural Transformation Strategy—aim to translate economic growth into rapid, equity-focused reductions in stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies during the remaining years of the Decade of Action.

Accelerating efforts to reduce malnutrition, Seqota Declaration 2.0. Relaunched during the Expansion Phase in July 2021, Ethiopia's flagship nutrition initiative initially targeted 240 high-burden woredas and, now aims to scale up to approximately 700 woredas by the end of 2025. Anchored in the goal of ending stunting among children under two by 2030, the program delivers an integrated package of interventions. These include climate-smart community food gardens, locally produced fortified complementary foods, behavior-change communication, and an outcomes-based financing mechanism that rewards woredas for verified reductions in child stunting. These efforts are reinforced by nutrition-budget tagging within the National Budget Framework, allowing

for multi-sectoral resource allocations to be tracked against nutrition outcomes during budget execution.

Complementing early childhood efforts, Ethiopia's National School Feeding Policy (2021) is scaling a home-grown model that links public schools with local smallholder farmers. The program provides daily, locally sourced meals in multiple regions through modalities that include home-grown feeding, in-kind provisions, and emergency support. While detailed national coverage figures vary across sources, the program has demonstrated tangible results in improving school attendance, cognitive outcomes, and dietary diversity. Demand for pulses, cereals, and horticultural crops grown by Agricultural Commercialization Cluster farmers has also increased. Strategic plans led by the Government and supported by development partners envision further scaling of the program, including upgrading school infrastructure and improving monitoring systems to ensure food quality and nutritional balance.

Despite expanded efforts, national nutrition indicators show uneven progress. Between 2015/16 and 2021/22, child stunting rates rose slightly from 38 percent to 39 percent, underscoring the persistent challenge of chronic malnutrition. Wasting declined from 10 percent in 2015/16 to 7 percent in 2019/20 but subsequently increased to 11 percent in 2021/22. Conversely, anemia among non-pregnant women aged 15–49 fell from 24 percent in 2015/16 to 13 percent in 2022/23. The scale-up of Seqota Declaration 2.0 and the expansion of the Homegrown School Feeding program are expected to help reverse these trends by improving maternal nutrition, diversifying household diets, and ensuring consistent access to nutrient-dense meals for school-age children. However, sustained effort remains essential, particularly in women's nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and early childhood care.



**Figure 18. Key Indicators Performance In Nutrition\***

Ethiopia has made sustained effort to reduce undernourishment, lifted smallholder incomes, and strengthened agricultural resilience, yet climate shocks, limited mechanization, and capacity gaps continue to strain the food-and-nutrition system. Ongoing investment in integrated agri-food systems, climate-smart technologies, and robust data platforms is crucial to secure these gains and reach SDG 2.

To tackle the remaining challenges, the Government will soon launch a multi-year Rural Transformation Strategy. Using a place-based, people-centered model, it will integrate agricultural modernization, rural infrastructure, off-farm jobs, market access, and social services to create viable rural spaces and speed progress toward Zero Hunger.



Source: *Prevalence of undernourishment*, (World Development Indicator), *Proportion of children stunted* (Demographic Health Survey 2016 Ethiopian statistical service and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 World Bank/ Ethiopian Statistical Service), *Proportion of children wasted* (Demographic Health Survey 2016 Ethiopian Statistical Survey and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 World bank/Ethiopian Statistical Survey)



■ On Track ■ In Progress but Accelerated Effort Needed ■ Needs Targeted Intervention



Since 2020/21, Ethiopia has made tangible progress in strengthening health systems and improving population health outcomes. This advancement reflects a strategic combination of investments in human resources, health infrastructure, service accessibility, and community-based initiatives. Despite challenges such as COVID-19, regional conflicts, and logistical constraints, the resilience of the national health system has enabled recovery and progress across key indicators. Notably, Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (RMNCH) services have expanded in both coverage and quality, contributing to reductions in preventable mortality and improved service uptake.

In response to the disruptions caused by the pandemic and conflict, Ethiopia has prioritized health infrastructure, workforce development, and community engagement. Of the 13 health-related indicators with recent data, 54 percent are on track, contributing to significant reductions in the maternal mortality ratio and increase in births attended by skilled health personnel. However, 15 percent of indicators including tuberculosis incidence and the percentage of currently married women using a contraceptive method require intensified efforts. Additionally, 31 percent are off track, particularly in areas such as malaria incidence and the neonatal mortality rate. These results underscore both the progress achieved and the need for sustained inclusive strategies to accelerate momentum toward health-related targets.

### Health System Resilience, Equitable Access to Services, and Financial Protection

The expansion of reproductive and midwifery services to lower-tier health facilities, including rural health posts and health centers, has significantly improved accessibility for hard-to-reach communities. This has been reinforced by Ethiopia's growing community-based delivery infrastructure, which integrates the nationwide Health Extension Program and the scale-up of Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHCs), alongside tailored innovations in rural logistics and digitalization of services. These localized service models have deepened outreach in remote settings, ensuring the timely delivery of essential supplies and enabling consistent access to skilled health services at the community level.

By 2023/24, 74 percent of births were attended by skilled health personnel, compared to 28 percent in 2015/16, indicating accelerated gains in recent years. A key enabler of this improvement has been the replacement of general health officers with more qualified general practitioners and reproductive health specialists, particularly in primary health settings. This shift, coupled with improved health access in remote and underserved areas, has contributed to significant reductions in maternal mortality (Figure 19). Maternal mortality declined from 412 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015/16 to 401 in 2019/20, and further to 195 in 2022/23. Similarly, under-five mortality dropped from 67 per 1,000 live births in 2015/16 to 52 in 2019/20, and then to 47 in 2022/23. Neonatal mortality has also de-



clined steadily, from 29 per 1,000 live births in 2015/16 to 27 in 2022/23 driven by the expansion of antenatal and postnatal care, improved training of birth attendants, and increased facility-based deliveries (Figure 19). While these gains reflect sustained improvements in the quality and coverage of RMNCH services, the modest pace of neonatal mortality reduction signals that intensified efforts will be required to meet the 2030 targets. These trends nevertheless affirm the growing quality and equity of care at the primary level, underpinned by an increase in health worker density (notably midwives and nurses) from 1.16 to 1.7 per 1,000 population between 2020/21 and 2023/24.

Indicator	2015/16	2019/20	2022/23	Change
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births	412	401	195	 53%
Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	67	52	47	 30%
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	29	30	27	 7%

**Figure 19. Trends in Maternal, Under-Five, and Neonatal Mortality Rates\***

Ethiopia continues to make steady progress in expanding access to family planning; with the proportion of women whose needs were met by modern contraceptives rising from 35.3 percent in 2015/16 to 45.6 percent in 2022/23. In the current fiscal year (2023/24), national coverage for family planning services stands at 74 percent. Several regions are leading the way Oromia has achieved full coverage, while Sidama and Southwest Ethiopia follow closely at 96 percent and 82 percent, respectively. Central and Southern Ethiopia also demonstrate strong performance. In contrast, some regions remain significantly underserved, with Somali and Gambella trailing at 9 percent and 27 percent, respectively. Addressing these regional disparities remains a priority to ensure equitable access and advance the country's reproductive health goals.

Financial accessibility has also been a pillar of Ethiopia's health progress, with risk-pooling mechanisms implemented in line with the country's universal health coverage vision to protect the most vulnerable from out-of-pocket expenses. The case box below profiles Ethiopia's grassroots insurance pool that now shields more than 53 million people from catastrophic medical costs.

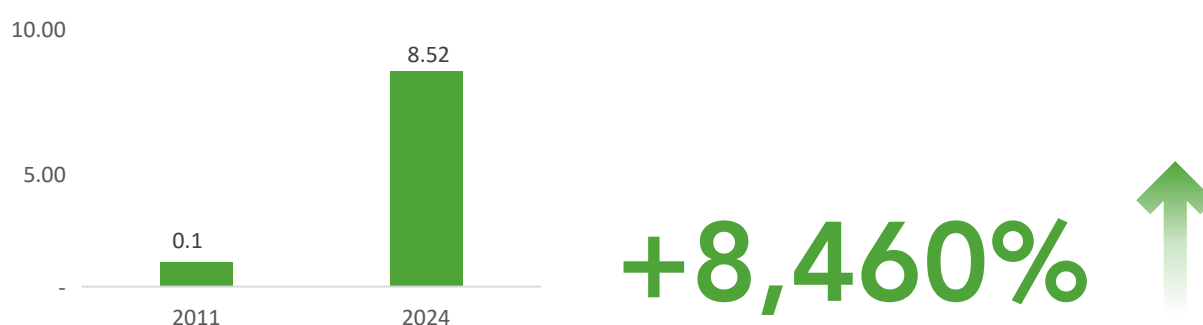




### Case Box 3: Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) – Advancing Universal Health Coverage from the Ground Up

In Ethiopia's rural areas, where informal employment and low incomes limit access to healthcare, a transformative initiative is bridging the gap between health needs and financial protection. Launched as a flagship health financing reform, CBHI is reshaping how millions access essential health services, putting solidarity, affordability, and inclusivity at the core of service delivery.

Voluntary in nature and managed at the woreda (district) level, CBHI pools community contributions to protect households from out-of-pocket spending at the point of care. Since its inception, it has grown from a modest pilot into a nationwide platform covering nearly 53 million people, or approximately 46.4 percent of Ethiopia's population, as of 2023. Enrollments have surged by over 8,000 percent between 2011 and 2024 (Figure 20), and member contributions rose from just ETB 42 million in early years to over ETB 9.25 billion by September 2024. Today, CBHI operates across 1,050+ woredas, deeply embedded in Ethiopia's health system architecture.



**Figure 20.** Number of CBHI Members (in Millions)\*



But CBHI's impact goes beyond numbers. For millions of rural families, the program has removed the fear of catastrophic health costs, enabling timely access to care, including maternal and child services, non-communicable disease treatment, and preventive health care. Households once excluded from the formal insurance market are now protected by a locally owned, government-supported scheme, aligned directly with Ethiopia's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) roadmap and several SDG 3 targets.

### Key Achievements:

- 53 million people covered, including the informal sector and rural populations.
- ETB 9.25 billion mobilized in health contributions by 2024.
- Sharp decline in out-of-pocket health spending among CBHI member households.
- Increased access to maternal, child, and outpatient services in underserved areas.

### Key Lessons:

- Health equity begins with financial protection, especially for vulnerable populations.
- Decentralized, community-led models can effectively scale in low-resource settings.
- Trust, service quality, and transparent governance are essential for strong uptake.

CBHI's evolution reflects Ethiopia's commitment to building a resilient, inclusive health system. As integration with broader health reforms accelerates, including digital health records, payment reform, and national pooling, the path toward universal health coverage is not just a policy aspiration, but a growing reality.

Sanitation access in Ethiopia has seen notable improvements, rising from just 6.7 percent in 2015/16 to 26 percent by 2021/22. Yet, stark regional differences persist. Urban areas generally fare better, with a higher proportion of households accessing improved sanitation, though shared use remains common. In Addis Ababa, 86 percent of households utilize improved toilets, compared to 66 percent in Dire Dawa and 56 percent in Harari, while in Afar, over half of households (57 percent) still engage in open defecation.

### Digital Transformation and Tackling Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Ethiopia has made strategic advances in the digital transformation of its health sector, guided by

the National Digital Health Blueprint (2021–2030). A centerpiece of this effort is the District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2)-based national health management information system, one of the largest of its kind globally. It collects data from over 30,000 health facilities and supports planning, budgeting, and service delivery. In parallel, more than 70 health facilities have deployed Electronic Medical Records (EMRs), with 10 now operating fully paperless, enhancing clinical efficiency and continuity of care. These digital innovations are reducing service fragmentation and enabling data-driven delivery across all tiers of the health system, including in critical areas such as the immunization sector.

## Case Box 4: Digitizing Immunization – Closing the Last Mile Gaps with Biometric Health IDs

In Ethiopia's rural clinics and remote kebeles (villages), where health records are often paper-based and fragmented, tracking a child's immunization schedule can be the difference between life and death. To close persistent gaps in vaccine coverage and strengthen early childhood health, Ethiopia has turned to digital innovation. In partnership with Gavi, Mastercard, John Snow Inc. (JSI), NEC Corporation, and Simprints, the Ministry of Health launched a pioneering initiative: a biometric-based digital health identification system tailored to infants and young children.

This innovative approach uses contactless biometric smart cards and tokenized fingerprint data to uniquely identify children under five, many of whom lack formal IDs. At the point of care, each child is securely linked to their Electronic Health Records (EHRs), ensuring accurate vaccination tracking, better follow-up, and continuity of care across health visits.

Piloted in areas like Shashemene and rural Oromia, the system is designed for low-connectivity, high-need settings, making it a powerful tool for inclusion and health equity. Health workers can now verify immunization status instantly, reducing errors and ensuring no child is missed, especially in mobile or displaced populations.

### Key Achievements:

- 20 percent increase in vaccination coverage in pilot areas.
- 15–25 percent reduction in dropouts between DTP1 and DTP3 vaccine doses.
- Real-time digital tracking improves outreach, follow-up, and EPI program planning.

### Key Lessons:

- Digital health solutions can thrive in remote, low-resource environments when designed for context.
- Data accuracy and biometric tracking enable targeted interventions and better health outcomes, reducing missed vaccinations and advancing under-five survival goals.

Aligned with SDG 3.b.1 (vaccine coverage) and SDG 3.2.1 (under-five mortality reduction), Ethiopia's biometric immunization initiative offers a glimpse into the future of equitable healthcare: one where every child, no matter how remote their village, is counted, tracked, and protected from preventable diseases.





On the communicable and non-communicable disease front, Ethiopia has made important strides in reducing new infections and controlling disease prevalence (Figure 21). Notably, the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population declined significantly, from 0.17 in 2015/16 to 0.1 in 2022/23. This substantial reduction reflects increased investments in awareness campaigns, testing, and antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, and suggests that the indicator is nearing achievement.

2015/16 to 132 in 2020/21, increased to 146 in 2023/24, a concerning trend attributed to pandemic-related disruptions in detection and treatment services. (Figure 21) This underscores the need for renewed attention to TB control programs and health system resilience.

Overall, Ethiopia's post-2020/21 health gains reflect a resilient and increasingly equitable system. Key enablers include the decentralization of maternal and child health services, expansion of skilled personnel, financial risk protection

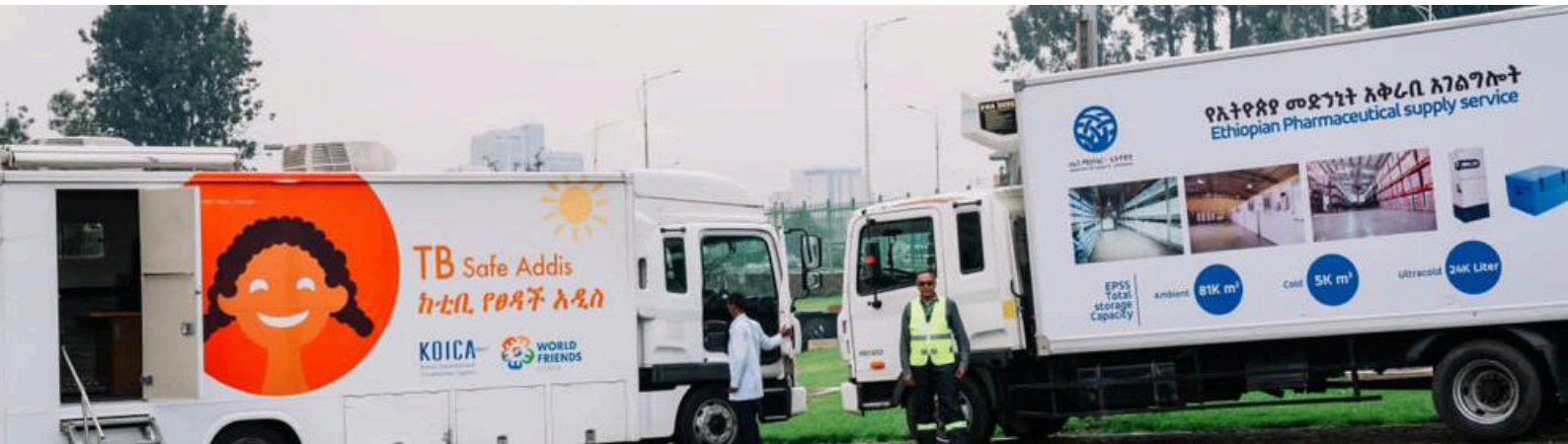
	2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change Towards goal
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	N/A	↑ 41%
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	192	140	119	126	146	↑ 24%
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	32	28	23.4	29.4	74.9	↓ -134%

**Figure 21. Trends in Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease Indicators\***

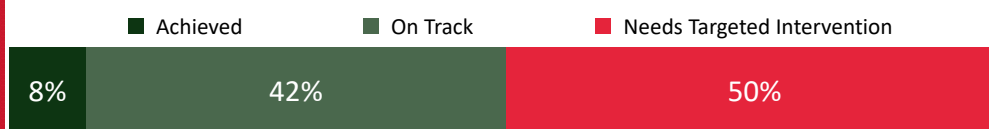
Malaria prevention efforts, such as the distribution of insecticide-treated nets and community-based environmental management, have helped contain incidence despite seasonal fluctuations, with cases declining from 32 per 1,000 population in 2015/16 to 28 in 2020/21, before rising to 74.9 in 2023/24.

Similarly, tuberculosis incidence, which had declined from 192 per 100,000 population in

through CBHI, digital innovation, paving the way for a full-fledged digital health system, and targeted community outreach. Nonetheless, persistent regional disparities and rising Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) burdens require sustained investment and integrated programming. Building on these gains with enhanced multisectoral collaboration and localized innovations will be essential to achieving SDG 3 by 2030.



\*Source: Ministry of Health



Ethiopia’s education sector has undergone substantial transformation over the past three decades, guided by a series of Education Sector Development Programs (ESDP-I to ESDP-VI) and key reform initiatives. The sixth Education Sector Development Program (ESDP VI, 2020/21–2024/25), aligned with the Ten-Year Development Plan, prioritizes system strengthening, equity, quality, and digital transformation, with a strong emphasis on decentralization and accountability at local levels. Efforts to improve education quality are further supported by the General Education Quality Improvement Package (GEQUIP) and the School Improvement Program (SIP). The Ethiopian Education Development Roadmap (2018–2030), fully implemented in 2022/23, introduced a 6-2-4 general education structure and two years of pre-primary education.

Complementing these reforms, the national education budget increased by 11 percent from ETB 180.2 billion in 2022/23 to ETB 200.4 billion in 2023/24. This expansion has enabled broader access, stronger gender parity, and improved learning conditions through sustained government and community efforts.

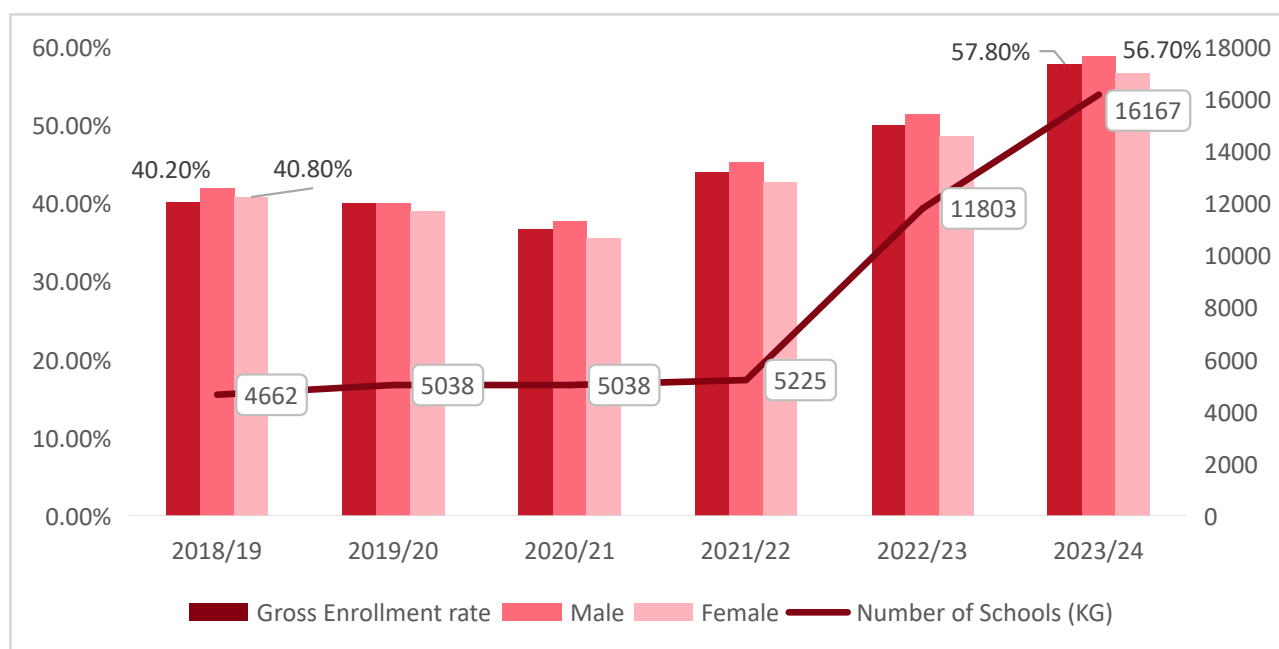
Out of the 26 education-related indicators with up-to-date data, 8 percent have been fully achieved, and 42 percent are progressing well. These gains reflect improvements such as the high level of enrollment in primary level education and sustained gender parity across all levels. Notable advances in teaching capacity evidenced by more than doubling the number of ECCE-qualified pre-primary teachers and initiatives like the Home-grown School Feeding program and digital learning platforms have further enhanced learning outcomes and equity.

At the same time, 50 per cent of the indicators signal a need for targeted interventions, particularly in areas such as the declining qualified teacher-to-pupil ratio and education completion rates across all levels. These findings highlight both the momentum generated by recent policy actions and the need for focused investment in underperforming areas to ensure inclusive and sustained progress.

### Expanding Access and Enrollment

A key area of progress in Ethiopia’s education sector is the steady increase in school enrollment across all levels particularly after 2020/21. Pre-primary education has witnessed notable fluctuations, with the gross enrollment rate at 50 percent in 2015/16, declining to 36.7 percent in 2020/21, before rebounding significantly to reach a record 57.8 percent in 2023/24. This significant improvement is largely attributed to the rapid expansion of kindergarten services over the past five years, the number of KG schools has more than tripled, and an additional 19,155 schools have introduced O-Class programs, substantially increasing access to early childhood education.

At the primary education level, Ethiopia achieved an impressive gross enrollment rate of 96.9 percent in 2023/24, reflecting the government’s strong commitment to universal education. This progress was supported by the construction of over 3,500 new primary and middle schools, significantly improving access across the country. In terms of learning outcomes, completion rates present a more nuanced picture. In 2023, the national net enrollment rate for Grades 1–8 stood at 88.4 percent, with boys at 90.9 percent and girls at 85.9 percent.



**Figure 22. Pre-primary Gross Enrollment and Number of Schools (KG)\***

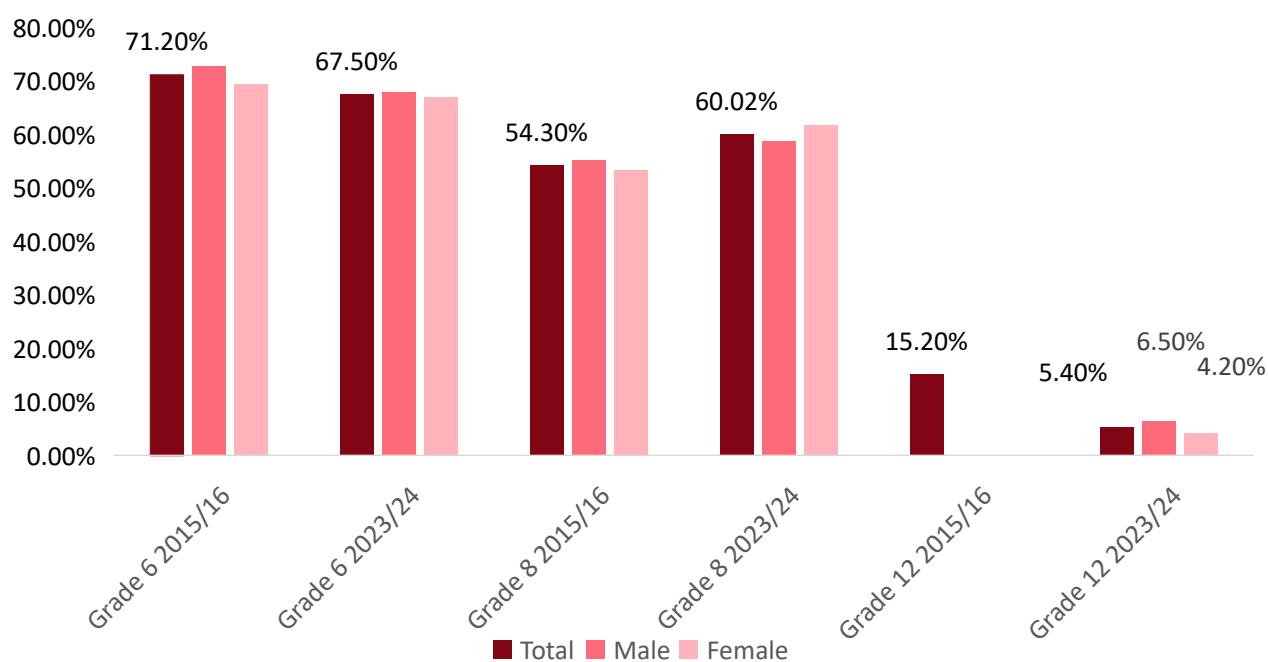
Several regions achieved or exceeded full enrollment, including Harari (111.8 percent), Addis Ababa (110.7 percent), Dire Dawa (100 percent), and Oromia (100.5 percent). However, regions such as Afar (50 percent) and Somali (61.8 percent) continue to lag. Gender disparities also vary across regions. In Somali, boys outpace girls by 15.2 percentage points, while in Sidama, girls lead boys by 14.7 percentage points, highlighting region-specific inequities.

While near-universal access has been achieved in primary education in some regions, enrollment declines sharply at the secondary level. In 2023/24, the national net enrollment rate for Grades 9–12 dropped to 27.3 percent, with males at 26.2 percent and females at 28.5 percent. Addis Ababa (85.1 percent) and Gambella (42.5 percent) reported the highest enrollment rates, while Afar (10.4 percent) and Southwest Ethiopia (18.2 percent) remain significantly behind. Notably, girls now outperform boys at the national level in secondary enrollment, reversing the gender gap observed in primary education. Re-

gions such as Amhara (44.4 percent female) and Benishangul-Gumuz (28.5 percent female) demonstrate particularly strong female participation.

Total completion rate for Grade 6 declined slightly from 71.2 percent in 2015/16 to 67.5 percent in 2023/24, with male and female rates reaching 68 percent and 67 percent respectively in 2023/24. Meanwhile, Grade 8 completion rates demonstrated modest improvement, rising from 54.3 percent to 60.02 percent over the same period, with male completion increasing from 55 percent to 59 percent and female completion from 53 percent to 62 percent. However, at the secondary level, growth has been more limited. The number of high schools has remained relatively stagnant over the past five years, pointing to the need for increased investment to accommodate rising demand and ensure seamless progression for students through the education system. Complementing these efforts, the Addis Ababa School Feeding Program has played a critical role in reducing participation barriers by addressing food insecurity, leading to improved enrollment, concentration, and learning outcomes among vulnerable students (Case Box 5).





**Figure 23. Grade 6, 8, and 12 completion rate (2015/16 vs 2023/24)\***





## Case Box 5: Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF) as a Driver of Inclusive Education

In a classroom in urban Addis Ababa or a drought-affected rural village, a warm, reliable school meal can mean the difference between learning and dropping out. For many vulnerable children in Ethiopia, school feeding has become more than just nourishment; it is a gateway to sustained education, improved well-being, and a sense of stability in uncertain times.

Launched in 2019 by the Addis Ababa City Administration, Ethiopia's urban school feeding program began with approximately 375,000 students in public primary schools. Today, it reaches over 840,000 learners—including 522,000 in Addis Ababa and 331,000 in the surrounding Sheger City. What makes this determined effort remarkable is its full domestic financed initiative that exemplifies national ownership and long-term policy commitment.

Meanwhile, in Ethiopia's rural and crisis-affected regions, the WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, supports large-scale School Feeding Programs. Operating in areas such as Afar, Somali, Oromia, and Tigray, WFP's HGSF model sources food locally, boosting both nutrition and rural economies. These programs ensure that children affected by drought, conflict, or displacement continue to learn, eat, and thrive.

The results are compelling. In Addis Ababa alone, the School Feeding Program contributed to a 12 percent decrease in dropout rates and a 15 percent increase in enrollment, especially among low-income and underserved communities. Across rural areas, school meals have reduced absenteeism, improved classroom concentration, and helped children recover from crises with dignity and hope.

A recent value-for-money assessment revealed that beneficiaries of school feeding programs in Ethiopia gain an additional 34 percent in years of schooling—equivalent to 2.3 more years of education—compared to non-beneficiaries. These educational gains translate into improved lifetime earnings and better job prospects. In health terms, a cohort of 1,000 children benefiting from the SFP would experience five additional years lived in good health, including reductions in anemia. For every \$1 invested, the return is estimated at \$4 in combined education, health, and economic benefits.

Moreover, the program directly improves equity. For the poorest households, the value of school meals represents up to 5 percent of their annual food expenditure—serving as a powerful social transfer. On the supply side, Ethiopia's Ministry of Education estimates that local food procurement for school meals channels approximately USD 50 million per year into the hands of Ethiopian smallholder farmers.

### Key Achievements:

- 840,000+ students reached across schools in Addis Ababa and Sheger cities.
- Significant gains in enrollment and retention, particularly for girls and disadvantaged children
- 2.3 additional years of schooling per child; 5 more years lived in good health per 1,000 beneficiaries.
- USD 4 in return for every USD 1 invested.

### Key Lessons:

- School meals are foundational to equitable education, especially in fragile and food-insecure contexts.
- Government ownership and community involvement are critical to program sustainability.
- Linking nutrition with local food systems enhances both education and livelihoods.
- Data systems need strengthening, especially on adolescent health and agricultural productivity, to better quantify impact.

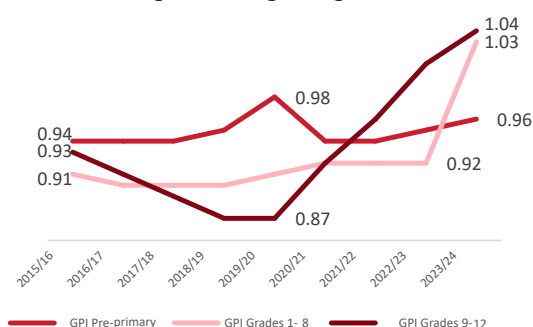
By addressing hunger in the classroom, Ethiopia's school feeding programs are helping to realize the full promise of SDG 4—ensuring that no child is too hungry to learn and that schools are spaces of nourishment, protection, and opportunity. The program exemplifies how integrated, domestically led solutions can deliver high-impact results across multiple development goals.



A modest recovery is also evident in adult and non-formal education. Enrollment in adult education programs increased to 2.2 million in 2021/22, then doubled to 4.1 million in 2022/23 before slightly declining to 3.9 million in 2023/24. This rebound suggests a renewed focus on revitalizing adult learning, potentially driven by improved policies, expanded access, and targeted outreach initiatives aimed at re-engaging adult learners.

## Advancing Inclusion, Learning Environments, and Teaching Capacity

Ethiopia has also made strong progress in narrowing the gender gap in education. Gender Parity Index (GPI) trends indicate a positive trajectory across all education levels. In pre-primary education, GPI improved from 0.94 in 2015/16 to 0.96 in 2023/24, showing steady progress toward parity. For grades 1–8 and 9–12, GPI also rose to 1.03 and 1.04 respectively, reflecting incremental gains in inclusivity. The most significant improvement occurred in secondary education (grades 9–12), where the GPI increased from a low of 0.87 in 2018/19 to 1.04 in 2022/23 and remained above parity at 1.03 in 2023/24. This upward shift signals both improved access for girls and successful interventions to keep female students in school through the higher grades.



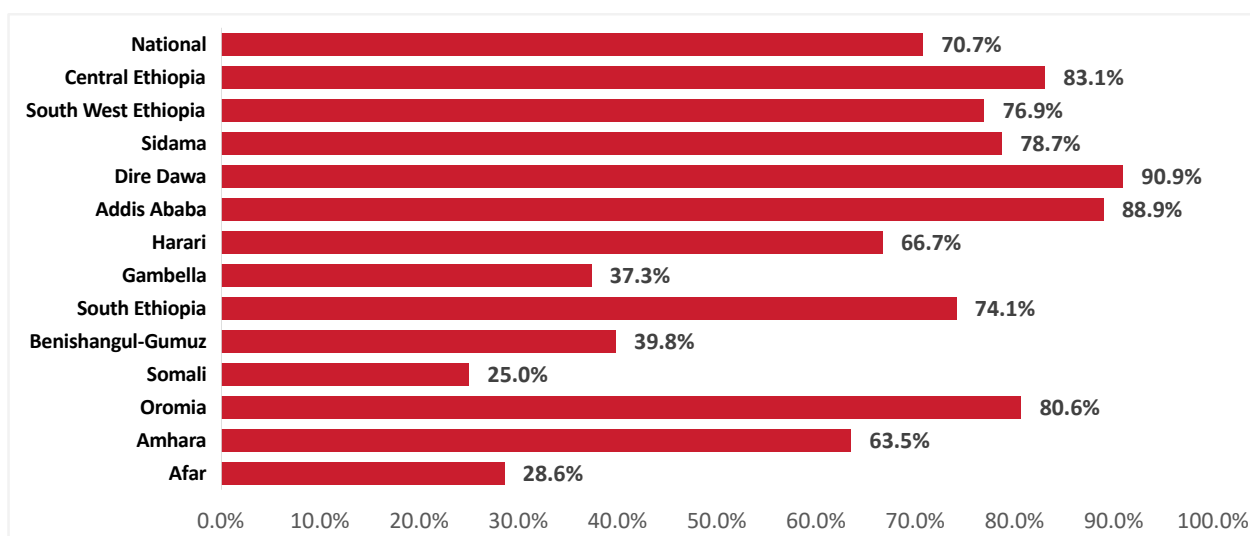
**Figure 24. Gender Parity index\***

Ethiopia continues to invest in improving the quality of education, with notable efforts in expanding infrastructure and modernizing the teaching–learning environment. However, access to electricity in secondary schools has remained stag-

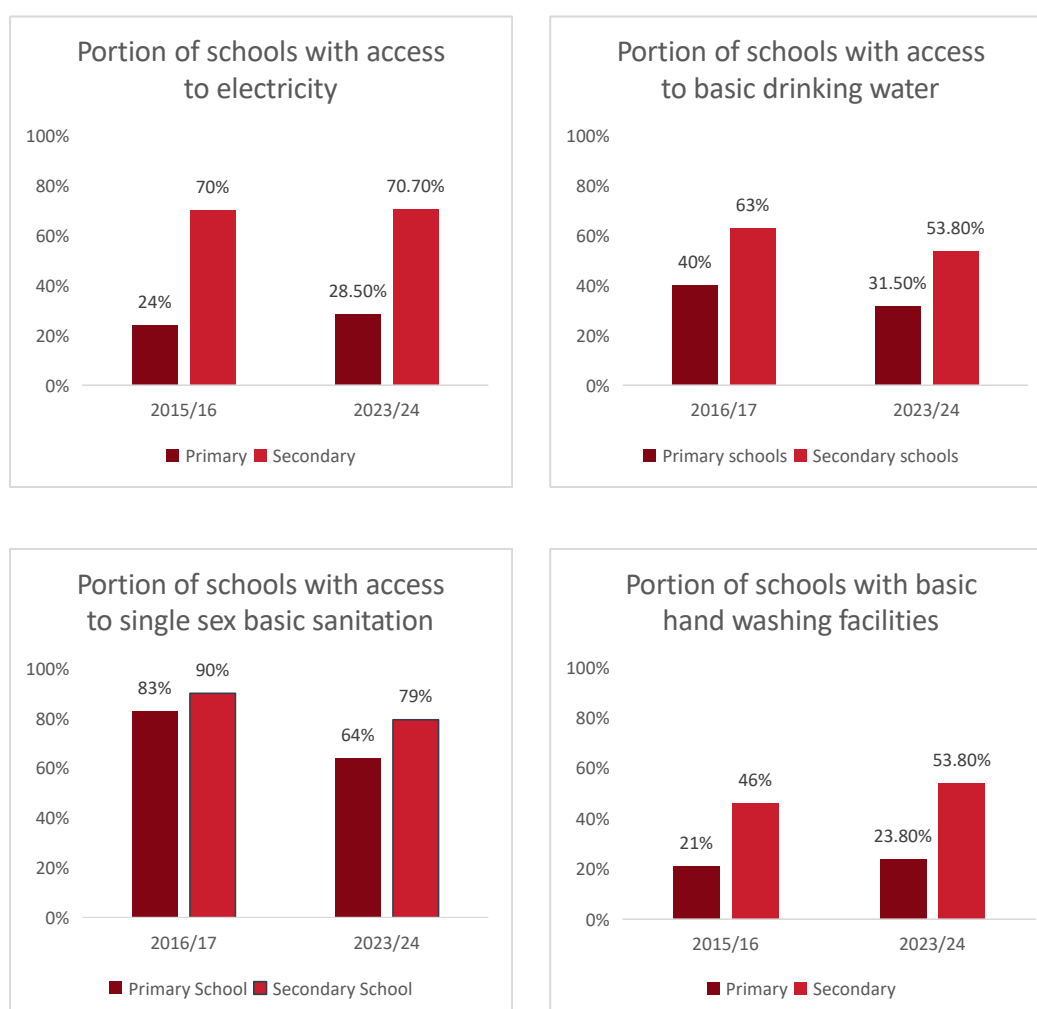
nant at around 70 per cent since 2015/16, with a slight decline from 75 per cent in 2021/22 to 70 per cent in 2023/24. This underscores the need for renewed efforts to ensure reliable energy access across all schools, particularly to support digital instruction

Other Basic services show contrasting trends across different facilities. Access to basic drinking water has declined in secondary schools (from 63 per cent in 2016/17 to 53.8 per cent in 2023/24), while primary schools access level also showed decline (from 40 per cent to 31.5 per cent) in the same period. Single sex sanitation facilities also show a decline for both levels with stark regional disparities, from 88 per cent in Addis Ababa to just 13 per cent in Afar. Handwashing facilities show modest gains, with primary schools improving from 21 per cent to 23.8 per cent and secondary schools reaching 53.8 per cent during the same period. These patterns reveal both progress and persistent challenges, particularly in maintaining basic services access for primary schools and reducing geographical inequalities in sanitation infrastructure.

Targeted initiatives have been launched to address critical gaps across different levels of the education system. The early childhood education (Yenege Tesfa) and First lady’s initiative for high school are two such efforts, one focused on early childhood development in urban and peri-urban settings, and the other on expanding secondary education access in underserved regions. Together, they exemplify how strategic, multisectoral interventions are advancing Ethiopia’s progress toward achieving SDG 4 (Case Box 6).



**Figure 25. Percentage of Access to Electricity in Secondary Schools by Region (2023/24)\***



**Figure 26. Access to Basic Services\***



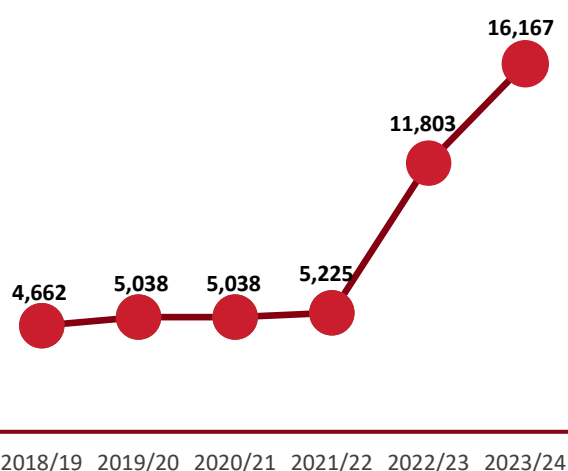
## Case Box 6: Building Futures Together: Community Mobilization for Education Equity

Education in Ethiopia is not merely a fundamental right; it serves as a pivotal element in the nation's journey toward sustainable development. Recognizing this, the Ethiopian government has initiated comprehensive reforms to enhance educational infrastructure and accessibility across the country.

In July 2023, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed launched the "Education for Generations" campaign to raise the quality of education across more than 50,000 schools. The initiative focuses on creating a supportive learning environment by investing in school infrastructure and mobilizing resources at the national level.

So far, the campaign has raised over 85.5 billion ETB. According to the Ministry of Education, this has supported the construction of more than 7,450 new schools, the renovation of over 22,000 existing ones, and the expansion of more than 10,187 pre-primary schools ranging from pre-primary to high school levels across the country. These efforts are part of a broader push to improve school infrastructure, with a strong focus on community involvement.

A significant focus has also been placed on Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs. ECD programs have also been expanded in Addis Ababa and other regions, recognizing that holistic early learning lays the foundation for lifelong success. This program benefits not just children and families but society. The number of kindergarten (KG) schools has seen a substantial increase, rising from 4,662 in 2018/19 to 16,167 in 2023/24. This expansion reflects a concerted effort to provide foundational learning opportunities for young children.



**Figure 27. Pre-Primary (KG) schools in Number\***

Complementing this growth is the nationwide implementation of the one-year, play-based "O-Class" program, introduced in 2011/12 following the government's pledge to make pre-primary education universally accessible. Integrated within public primary schools, O-Class targets six-year-olds, particularly in urban-poor and rural areas, emphasizing interactive literacy, numeracy, creativity, and environmental activities. The program has been instrumental in enhancing school readiness and primary-grade performance among participants.

Over the past five years, Ethiopia's dual approach of establishing standalone kindergartens and embedding O-Class sections within existing primary schools has markedly broadened pre-primary education access. Currently, 19,155 primary schools offer O-Classes, bringing the total number of schools providing pre-primary education to 35,322 nationwide.

At the subnational level, different innovative approaches were applied to achieve this success. In Addis Ababa, the "Ethiopia's Children: The Future Hope" Early Childhood Development (ECD) Initiative is reaching over 330,000 low-income families, offering integrated services across nine areas from parent coaching to school readiness and play-based learning. Backed by Big Win Philanthropy and the Bernard van Leer Foundation, it is among Africa's most ambitious urban early-learning programs.

At the regional level, in Oromia, the Abdi Boru (“Hope of Tomorrow”) Initiative is setting up 20 flagship Children’s Care & Learning Centers and 900 satellite KG classrooms. Community land and labor contributions, paired with a philanthropic grant, have already created 15,000 new KG seats and fast-tracked training for 3,000 Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) teachers—pushing regional KG net-enrollment to about 55 percent.

Similarly, the Sidama Regional Government launched a foundational learning campaign in 2022, mobilizing resources to build 90 standard KG schools. Public employees donated one month’s salary, while private actors funded one school per kebele. As of 2024/25, 203,587 students are enrolled, including 99,300 girls and 707 children with disabilities. Early assessments show better school-readiness among KG graduates, affirming the value of pre-primary education.

At the other end of the spectrum, the First Lady’s High School Education Initiative, led by First Lady Zinash Tayachew, has built 27 modern high schools across underserved regions, surpassing its original target. The initiative includes schools for students with disabilities—Ethiopia’s first for learners with Down syndrome and another for blind students—addressing equity gaps in access to secondary education.

### Key Achievements

- 330,000+ Early Childhood Development beneficiaries in Addis Ababa.
- 203,587 pre-primary students enrolled in Sidama, including 707 with disabilities.
- 15,000 new KG seats and 3,000 trained ECCE teachers through Oromia’s Abdi Boru program.
- KG schools nationwide increased from 4,662 to 16,167 between 2018/19 and 2023/24.
- 27 new high schools constructed in underserved regions, with inclusive facilities that help reduce dropout rates and support girls’ education.

### Key Lessons

- Early investment drives lifelong success.
- Local ownership fuels scale and sustainability.
- Inclusive design ensures no child is left behind.

These efforts together reinforce Ethiopia’s commitment to SDG 4 (Quality Education), demonstrating how national vision and grassroots action can create learning pathways for every child—from playgrounds to graduation.



Inclusive education beyond disability to all learners facing special needs or learning difficulties has also been a key priority. Between 2015 and 2023/24, the number of students with special educational needs (SENs) in pre-primary, primary, and secondary schools grew sharply from 7,899, 224,186, and 18,969 to 42,672, 345,003 and 47,193, respectively. Although the figure has been improved from year to year, enrollment rates remain far below national targets where the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) is only 3.7 percent at pre-primary, 11.6 percent at primary and middle levels, and 3.5 percent at secondary.

To accelerate progress, Ethiopia is scaling inclusive infrastructure, strengthening disaggregated data systems, improving early intervention, and deepening partnerships with civil society and the pri-

vate sector. For instance, Berhan Blind Boarding and Alpha Special School for the Deaf showcases inclusive schooling that pairs assistive tech and specialized teachers with mainstream curricula (case box 7). These efforts are integrated into national programs like the Education Sector Development Program and the General Education Quality Improvement Program, aiming to reduce dropouts, improve learning outcomes, and expand digital learning tools. However, persistent barriers — including limited resources, under-trained teachers, stigma, and the compounded impacts of conflict and climate shocks — continue to challenge the realization of SDG 4. Addressing these gaps is essential to ensure that no learner is left behind in Ethiopia’s pursuit of inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all.

### Case Box 7: Berhan Blind Boarding Secondary School and Alpha Special School for the Deaf

While SDG 4 champions the integration of students with disabilities into mainstream education, Ethiopia’s experience shows that, where systemic gaps exist, specialized boarding schools can serve as critical accelerators to uphold the “leave no one behind” principle. These schools provide tailored services, specialized staff, and dedicated infrastructure to meet the unique needs of learners with visual and hearing impairments, offering important lessons for broader education system reforms.

Inclusive education remains a national priority, but many mainstream schools still lack the accessible infrastructure, adapted materials, or trained personnel needed to fully support learners with special needs. As a result, specialized schools have emerged as essential hubs to ensure that students with disabilities are not excluded from educational opportunities.

#### Key Achievements:

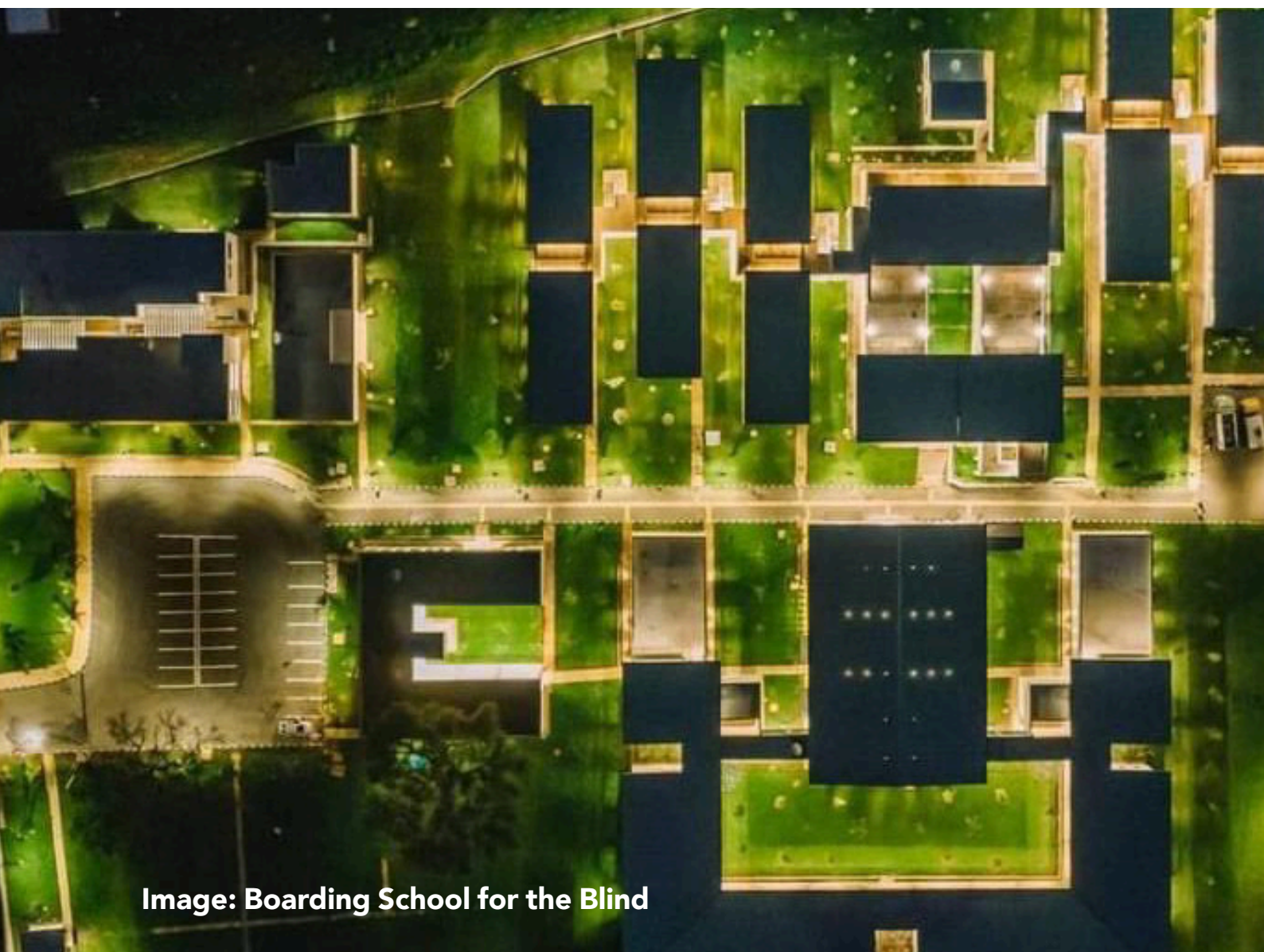
- Berhan Blind Boarding Secondary School, launched in 2024, has rapidly scaled up services, now hosting 278 blind students (50 percent girls) across Grades 9–12 in a purpose-built, green campus with medical care, ICT facilities, gymnasium, and dormitories. It is staffed by highly qualified educators, mostly holding master’s degrees, and supported by specialized administrative teams, ensuring a comprehensive, well-rounded learning environment.
- Alpha Special School for the Deaf, established in 1958 with just 35 students and no standardized sign language, has grown remarkably to serve 138 deaf learners (including 11 with additional challenges such as autism) from kindergarten to grade 8. The school employs 36 teachers and 26 administrative staff, reflecting sustained efforts to expand educational access and improve quality. Notably, the Education Bureau has recently authorized Alpha to extend services to secondary students, underscoring national recognition of its impact.



## Key Lessons:

- These cases highlight that specialized schools can play a pivotal role in filling urgent access gaps while national systems work toward full mainstream inclusivity.
- Investing in specialized infrastructure, building a pipeline of qualified teachers, and standardizing tools like sign language are critical success factors.
- Continuous government support and policy attention — such as Alpha’s recent secondary school expansion approval — demonstrate how adaptive governance can strengthen education for people with disabilities.

Scaling the lessons from Berhan and Alpha to other regions, while advancing broader reforms to make mainstream schools more inclusive, will be vital to achieving SDG 4 targets. Strengthening partnerships, securing sustainable financing, and embedding inclusive education standards across all education levels will help ensure that no child is left behind in Ethiopia’s education journey.



**Image: Boarding School for the Blind**

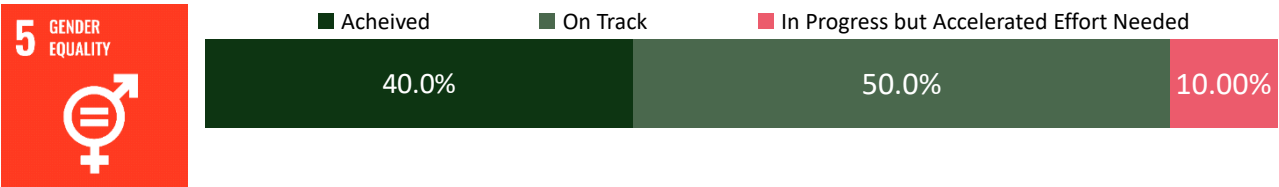


**Imprving teachers qualification and reducing student teacher ratio:**

Improved teacher qualifications have been instrumental in enhancing education quality in Ethiopia, particularly at the early learning stage. The number of pre-primary teachers holding ECCE diplomas more than doubled, from 22,634 in 2015/16 to 48,668 in 2023/24, contributing to stronger foundational learning. At the primary level, the pupil-teacher ratio improved from 45.6 to 35.5, supporting more personalized instruction. Secondary education also saw progress, with the teacher-student ratio improving from 27.7 in 2021/22 to 22.6 in 2023/24.

These gains reflect sustained efforts to build a more qualified and effective teaching workforce across all levels.

Ethiopia is making steady progress toward achieving SDG 4, driven by integrated multi-sectoral policies, increased public investment, and innovative, community-led initiatives. The past decade has seen significant gains in access, equity, and education quality across all levels. To sustain this momentum and ensure that no child is left behind, continued focus on inclusion, quality learning, and resilience; particularly in underserved and conflict-affected areas will be critical to deliver transformative education for all.



Ethiopia has made significant strides in advancing gender equality and moving toward the achievement of SDG 5 through strengthened legal and institutional frameworks, expanded gender-responsive budgeting, and a national commitment to equal access to opportunities for women. Tangible progress is evident in 10 indicators with current data, with 90 percent either achieved (40 percent) or progressing well (50 percent), underscoring sustained policy efforts and institutional commitment. Notable gains include increased representation of women in national leadership, a rising share in managerial positions, and improved access to economic resources and services.

A key challenge remains in addressing female genital mutilation (FGM), where despite a declining prevalence, the 2023/24 milestone has not been met, emphasizing the need for accelerated and sustained interventions to eliminate the practice and fully realize national and global commitments to gender equality and women’s rights.

**Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Gender Equality**

Ethiopia has demonstrated a strong commitment to establishing the legal and institutional foundations necessary to promote gender equality and protect women’s rights. This commitment is enshrined in the Constitution, which affirms the rights to equality and non-discrimination. Article 35 specifically reflects the country’s determination to uphold gender equality and realize the rights of women. Ethiopia is also a party to key international and regional instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

A notable milestone is the Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 1324/2024, which ensures equal land rights for women and men, promotes joint land certification for spouses, and enables affirmative action to improve land access for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Complementing this, urban housing laws prioritize

female-headed households and survivors of gender-based violence in public housing programs. In the labor sector, the Labor Proclamation No. 1156/2019 prohibits gender-based discrimination, guarantees maternity protections, and promotes equal opportunities in employment and training.

In 2023, Ethiopia finalized a new national policy on gender equality and women's empowerment, intended to replace the 1993 National Policy on Ethiopian Women. This updated policy has been submitted to the Council of Ministers for review prior to parliamentary adoption. The government's ten-year development plan further prioritizes gender equality and social inclusion, setting clear targets to eliminate gender-based violence and harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and early marriage, while promoting women's equal participation in leadership and access to economic opportunities.

Further strengthening the legal framework, Proclamation No. 1162/2019, which governs the registration of political parties and electoral conduct, mandates gender parity in party leadership elections. The Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation No. 909/2015 criminalizes trafficking and mandates victim support, particularly for women and girls. The Protection of Witnesses and Whistleblowers Proclamation No. 699/2010 provides safeguards for victims of crimes, including survivors of gender-based violence. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission Establishment Proclamation, amended by No. 1224/2020, mandates gender-sensitive human rights monitoring through a dedicated Commissioner for Women and Children. Finally, the Finance Proclamation No. 970/2016 institutionalizes gender-responsive budgeting across government institutions, ensuring gender considerations are systematically embedded in planning and budgeting processes (Case Box 8).



## Case Box 8: Budgeting for Equity – Gender-Responsive Budget Tagging in Ethiopia

For Ethiopia, gender equality is not only a constitutional mandate but also a fiscal responsibility embedded in law and practice. Proclamation No. 970/2016 legally mandates all government sectors to integrate gender perspectives into the preparation of budget programs to enhance the participation and benefit of women. This has established a strong foundation for Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Building on this mandate, Ethiopia has steadily advanced its GRB agenda since 2012 and has taken a significant step with the launch of the Gender-Responsive Budget Tagging (GRBT) Initiative. Led by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) and UN Women, GRBT introduces an innovative system to track, monitor, and report gender-related allocations by embedding gender analysis into the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS).

This reform builds on earlier achievements, notably the 2012 GRB Guideline and Toolkit, which introduced practical templates and checklists for gender mainstreaming in budget planning. GRBT strengthens this work by applying the OECD Gender Equality Policy Marker to categorize expenditures as non-targeted (0%), significant (40%), or principal (100%) in relation to gender equality. The pilot phase targeted four high-impact ministries—Agriculture, Water and Energy, Education, and Women and Social Affairs—which successfully tagged all 2025/26 program budgets. This has set a precedent for national scale-up and institutionalization.

### Key Achievements:

- GRBT integrated into IFMIS, enabling real-time tracking of gender-responsive expenditures.
- 100 percent of budget activities tagged by the four pilot ministries using international standards.
- Quantitative reports produced, laying the foundation for institutional transparency and accountability on gender.

### Key Lessons:

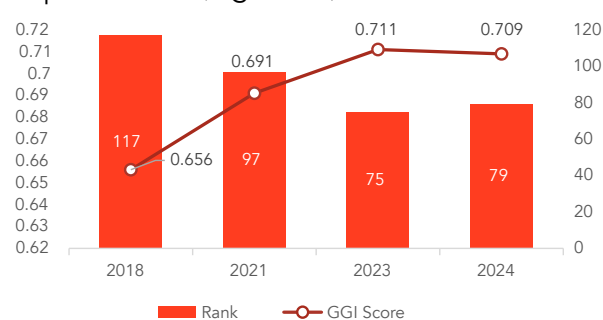
- Collaboration is critical: The initiative thrived due to strong coordination between the Ministry of Finance, pilot ministries, and MoWSA.
- Leadership drives success: Senior leadership buy-in was essential in securing momentum and institutional commitment.
- Capacity matters: Ongoing technical support and training were key to enabling staff to understand, apply, and institutionalize GRBT tools.

As Ethiopia prepares to roll out GRBT across all federal institutions, this case illustrates how budget reform can be a powerful lever for advancing SDG 5 and ensuring that national resources are equitably allocated to empower all citizens, especially women and girls.

Ethiopia’s commitment to gender equality has also been reinforced at the international level. In 2024, the country underwent its 8th periodic review under the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), demonstrating accountability to global human rights standards. Additionally, Ethiopia completed its 4th cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2025, with gender equality and women’s empowerment prominently reflected in both the national report and stakeholder submissions. These efforts underscore a broader national vision that recognizes gender-responsive public finance as a strategic lever for inclusive development and the achievement of an equal society.

### Gender Parity and Political Representation

Reflecting broader national efforts to advance gender equality, Ethiopia has seen measurable improvements in global assessments of gender equality. According to the Global Gender Gap Index, which measures gender disparities across four key dimensions — Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment — Ethiopia ranked 79th in 2024 with a score of 0.709. While this reflects a slight decline from its 2023 ranking of 75th with a score of 0.711, it still marks a strong improvement from 2018 (117th, 0.656) and 2021 (97th, 0.691), particularly due to progress in Educational Attainment and Political Empowerment (Figure 28).



**Figure 28. GLOBAL Gender Gap Index\***

These improvements in the global index are reflected in the country’s increasing inclusion of women in leadership and decision-making roles. The proportion of women in the national parliament has shown a general increase, rising from

38.7 percent in 2015/16 to 42 percent in 2020/21, and remaining relatively high at 41.3 percent in 2023/24. Likewise, the share of women holding ministerial positions rose sharply from a low baseline, where representation ranged between 9 percent and 13 percent before April 2018, to 40.91 percent in 2023, reflecting a strong political will to advance gender equality at the highest levels of government. Progress has also been observed in women’s participation in managerial roles, which grew from 26.5 percent in 2020/21 to 30.7 percent in 2023/24, signaling a gradual but positive shift toward more inclusive leadership.

### Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Practices, and Economic Empowerment

Alongside advancements in political representation, Ethiopia has taken important strides in addressing GBV and harmful practices through strengthened legal protections and national strategies aimed at safeguarding the rights and dignity of women and girls. For example, the Government has established and significantly expanded Child and Women Protection Units within police stations, which are responsible for handling cases of violence against women and girls. The 2004 Criminal Code has included gender-sensitive provisions to ensure an enhanced protection for women in case their fundamental rights and freedoms are infringed. In fact, the code has criminalized harmful traditional practices and prescribed severe penalties for the perpetrators of such acts. To enhance survivor support, approximately 78 One-Stop Centers have been established across all regional states and city administrations. These centers offer integrated services, including medical and psychological treatment, legal assistance, and temporary shelter, playing a critical role in strengthening the response to GBV.

In addition to these efforts, Proclamation No. 1234/2021 mandates courts to expedite proceedings and provide legal support in cases involving women and children as victims. Furthermore, gender-sensitive criminal procedures, including



investigation and evidence gathering, have been rolled out nationwide to ensure the criminal justice system effectively and efficiently serves the needs of women.

The GoE, in collaboration with CSOs, also operates safe houses and rehabilitation centers that facilitate easier reporting of GBV cases to justice institutions. These facilities, along with national hotline services, offer critical support for survivors. A national five-year strategy (2021/22–2026) on the prevention and response to Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) has also been developed. This strategy aims to ensure that women and children can enjoy their rights without fear of violence by strengthening reporting mechanisms and support services.

Additionally, the National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM (2020–2024) was designed to eliminate these harmful practices across all regions. As a result of sustained interventions, the proportion of girls and women who have undergone FGM declined from 65 percent in 2015/16 to 48.5 percent in 2022/23. While 81.0 percent of women surveyed reported having heard of FGM, the highest prevalence rates remain in the Somali Region (83.5 percent) and the Afar Region (70.2 percent), where the prac-

tice continues to be deeply rooted. Despite this progress, accelerated and targeted efforts are required to achieve the elimination of FGM by 2030 and address persistent regional disparities.

Data from the Global Gender Gap Report (2023) shows a reduction in the lifetime prevalence of gender-based violence, from 28 percent in 2021 to 20 percent in 2023. According to the 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, 15 percent of women had experienced physical violence since the age of 15, and 7 percent had experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. By 2024, a national study conducted by Oxfam International, the Network of Ethiopian Women's Association (NEWA), and MoWSA found that these figures had declined, with 9.3 percent of women reporting experiences of physical violence and 6 percent reporting one or more forms of sexual violence in the past 12 months. When sexual and gender-based violence occurs, survivors deserve comprehensive, dignity-centered care. The For Her Tomorrow (Lenegewa) initiative answers this need by operating an integrated center that provides safe shelter, trauma-informed counselling, and livelihood-building skills training—empowering marginalized women to rebuild their lives (Case Box 9).

### **Case Box 9: “For Her Tomorrow” – Lenegewa and Ethiopia’s Expanding Model of Women’s Rehabilitation and Empowerment**

Across Ethiopia, efforts to provide holistic rehabilitation services for marginalized women are gaining momentum. As more regions invest in shelters, psychosocial care, and economic reintegration, the Lenegewa Women’s Rehabilitation and Skill Development Center, launched by the Addis Ababa City Mayor’s Office in February 2024, stands out as a flagship model—showcasing how integrated care can transform the lives of vulnerable women.

Named Lenegewa, meaning “for her tomorrow”, the center offers a dignified and comprehensive pathway to recovery and self-reliance. It targets women facing extreme marginalization, including returnee migrants, survivors of commercial sex work, women living on the streets, and those experiencing economic hardship. Housed within 13 purpose-built facilities, the center brings together medical care, trauma counseling, vocational training, shelter, and post-training support, all under one roof.

Participants journey through two structured phases. The first phase focuses on rehabilitation, including psychological support, psychiatric care, and basic health services. Once stabilized, women enter the vocational training phase, where they gain practical skills in tailoring, catering, hairdressing, caregiving,

and electrical maintenance, among others. Training culminates in formal Certificate of Competency (CoC) exams, preparing participants for job placement or self-employment.

Since opening, 682 women have completed training and transitioned into jobs through two program cycles. To support lasting success, Lenegewa also provides ongoing technical assistance and counseling as women re-enter the workforce and begin to rebuild their lives.

As Ethiopia scales similar models nationwide, Lenegewa offers a replicable blueprint for rights-based, women-centered recovery, fully aligned with national goals under SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work).

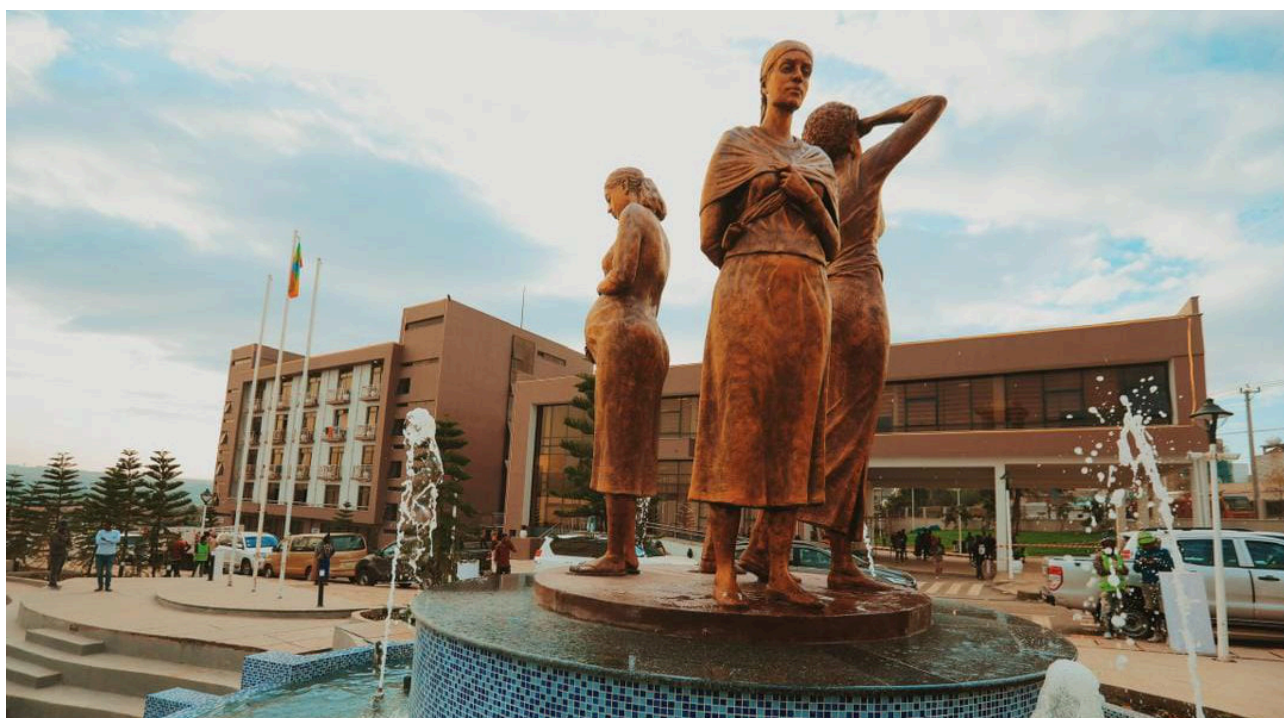
## Key Achievements

- 682 women trained and linked to jobs across two program cohorts.
- Training aligned with national CoC standards for employment readiness.
- Integrated rehabilitation and skills training within a single facility.

## Key Lessons

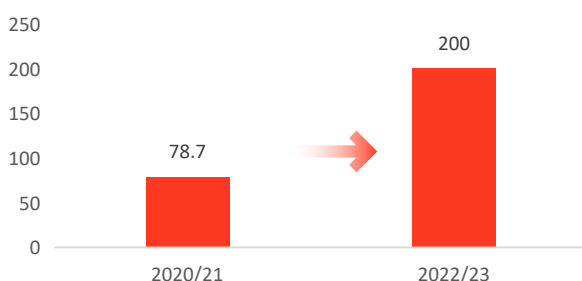
- Phased and holistic approaches better support women's long-term recovery and economic reintegration.
- Continued follow-up and counseling post-graduation strengthens job retention and life outcomes.
- City-led models can inspire national replication by demonstrating scalable, high-impact design.

By investing in women's dignity and agency, Lenegewa is not just a shelter, it is a launchpad for futures reclaimed. As cities across Ethiopia adopt similar approaches, the center stands as a reminder that inclusive recovery is both a moral obligation and a development imperative.



In parallel with broader development efforts, Ethiopia has made tangible progress in advancing women's economic empowerment through strengthened land rights. A notable achievement is the issuance of first-level land certification to 2.7 million women-headed households. In male-headed households, women are now co-listed on certificates, ensuring joint ownership. Number of women headed households that owned second-level rural land certifications have also increased significantly, from 78.7 thousand in 2020/21 to 200 thousand in 2022/23 (Figure 29). Additionally, the proportion of women in the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land increased from 58.6 percent in 2022/23 to 62.2 percent in 2023/24. The national study conducted by Oxfam International, NEWA, and MoWSA also shows that 59.6 percent of women own residential housing; among this, joint ownership accounts for the majority of ownership at 75.0 percent. This is followed by sole ownership at 19.8 percent and a combination of joint and sole ownership at 5.3 percent. This upward trajectory reflects growing recognition of women's land ownership as a critical asset for securing livelihoods, enhancing decision-making power, and promoting gender equity in rural communities.

Complementing these gains, the revised Family Code introduces key legal safeguards that further strengthen women's rights within the household and society. These include provisions for equitable division of matrimonial property upon divorce and the establishment of a minimum legal age of marriage, aimed at preventing child marriage and protecting girls' rights.

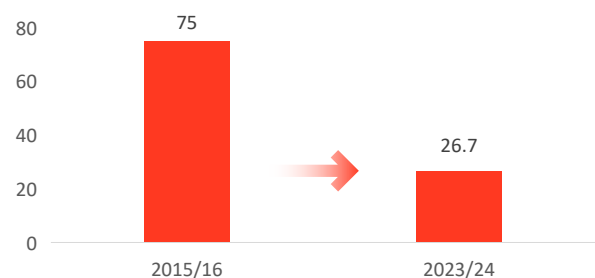


**Figure 29. Annually issued Second-level Rural Land Certifications (in thousands)\***

\*Source: Ministry of Agriculture

\*\*Source: VNR 2022 and Oxfam International, NEWA, and MoWSA

Unpaid domestic and care work in Ethiopia has been highly gendered, with women and girls aged 10 and above spending nearly three times more time on such responsibilities compared to men in 2018. This imbalance is further influenced by age and location, with younger women, particularly those aged 15–49, and those living in rural areas carrying a heavier burden than their older or urban counterparts. Despite this, there are signs of positive change. Between 2015/16 and 2023/24, the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores dropped from 75 percent to 26.7 percent, signaling progress in recognizing, valuing, and redistributing unpaid care and domestic responsibilities (Figure 30). This decline may imply a shift in gender dynamics, potentially reflecting increased participation of women in paid employment and economic activities outside the home, alongside evolving social norms and greater access to opportunities beyond domestic responsibilities.

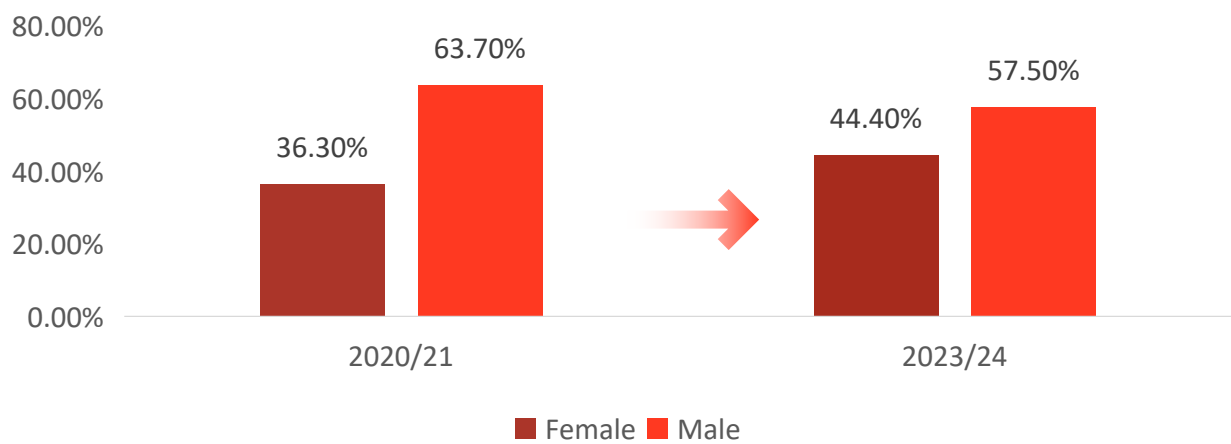


**Figure 30. Proportion of time spent on unpaid work (%)\*\***

Between the periods 2020/21 and 2023/24, mobile phone ownership patterns shifted notably between genders. In 2020/21, ownership was predominantly male, with 63.7 percent of mobile phones owned by men and only 36.3 percent by women. By 2023/24, this gap had narrowed significantly. Female ownership rose to 44.4 percent, reflecting improved access and possibly greater efforts toward digital inclusion for women. (Figure 31) This growth reflects expanding digital inclusion and improved access to communication technologies for women. Continued investment in infrastructure and targeted efforts to close the



gender digital divide will be essential to sustain and build on these gains.



**Figure 31. Mobile Phone Ownership, by sex\***

In conclusion, Ethiopia’s progress in promoting gender equality is evident in the advancements in women’s participation in leadership and economic activities, alongside efforts to combat harmful practices, which signal positive change. However, to fully achieve the ambitious SDG 5 targets by 2030, Ethiopia must continue strengthening the implementation and monitoring of ex-

isting legal frameworks and investing in women's economic empowerment, including access to land, credit, and vocational skills training. Moreover, intensifying efforts to eliminate harmful practices, ensuring equal representation in all sectors, and providing comprehensive support systems for survivors of gender-based violence will accelerate progress.



*\*Source: VNR 2022 and Oxfam International, NEWA, and MoWSA*



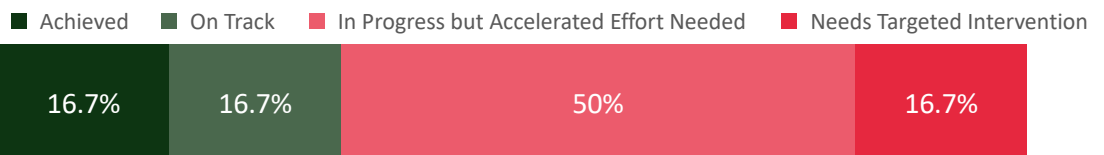
## 6.2 Planet – Green Transition and Building Resilience



This pillar focuses on protecting the planet from degradation through promoting sustainable consumption and production, managing natural resources sustainably, and taking urgent action to combat climate change. The pillar covers SDGs 6, and 12 through 15, addressing major environmental and climate-related priorities including water and sanitation, responsible consumption

and production, climate action, and the preservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

Under SDGs 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Ethiopia has demonstrated commitment to environmental sustainability and climate resilience. Recent years have seen strengthened climate adaptation planning, large scale forest landscape restoration, accelerated clean energy expansion, and comprehensive policy reforms to improve waste and water resource management. These efforts align with national and global goals to protect ecosystems and ensure sustainable resource use



Ethiopia's commitment to advancing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is reflected in steady progress toward SDG 6. Among the 6 indicators with recent data, 16.7 percent have been fully achieved, and another 16.7 percent are on track, marking notable improvements in drinking water management and coordination of development assistance. This progress has been driven by the integration of WASH priorities into the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030), which positions water resource development as a core element of the national infrastructure agenda. The plan focuses on expanding access to potable water and sanitation, developing climate-resilient systems, sustaining infrastructure, and promoting equitable water use—critical for protecting vulnerable communities from recurrent shocks.

National progress has been further supported by flagship initiatives such as the Addis Ababa 'Beautifying Sheger' Riverside Project, which aims to restore urban ecosystems and improve quality of life through enhanced sanitation and environmental management. However, 50 percent of indicators require accelerated efforts, particularly

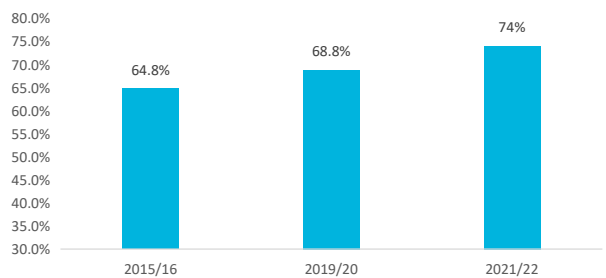
in areas related to safely managed sanitation services. On the other hand, 16.7 percent are off track, including access to hand-washing facilities, which underscore the need for targeted policy measures and increased investment to ensure inclusive and sustainable WASH goals are met by the end of this decade.

### Water Access and Infrastructure

Over the past decade, Ethiopia has prioritized water access as a national development priority. As a result, the proportion of the population with access to safely managed drinking water services has shown an upward trend, increasing from 61.6 percent in 2015/16 to 74 percent by 2021/22 (Figure 32). This growth reflects significant investments in expanding and rehabilitating water supply schemes across the country.

Despite national progress, significant regional disparities in access to water services persist. Access to improved water sources remains substantially higher in urban areas compared to rural ones. Rural potable water supply coverage increased from 56.5 percent in 2019 to 69 percent

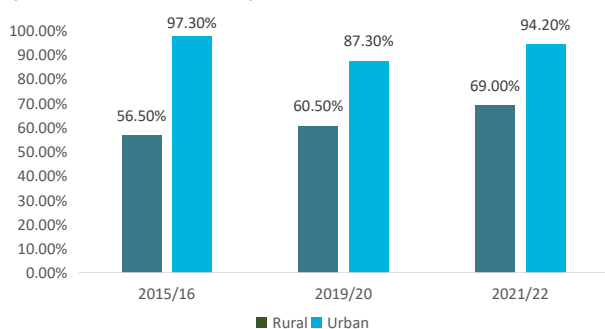
in 2022. However, urban coverage declined from 97.3 percent to 94.2 percent over the same period, indicating that water service expansion has not kept pace with rapid urbanization.



**Figure 32. Proportion of Population using safely Managed Drinking Water\***

Predominantly, urban areas continue to have better access to basic water services. For example, 97 percent of households in Addis Ababa have access to piped water, followed by 79 percent in Dire Dawa and 69 percent in Harari. In contrast, only 27 percent of households in Somali, 46 percent in Afar, and 47 percent in Amhara have access to piped water. Overall, access to basic water services remains significantly lower in these regions, with Somali and Afar reporting just 48 percent and 58 percent coverage, respectively.

These gains signal a sustained improvement in rural water infrastructure development and a narrowing of the rural-urban divide. However, continued investments and targeted efforts are required to ensure equitable access nationwide.



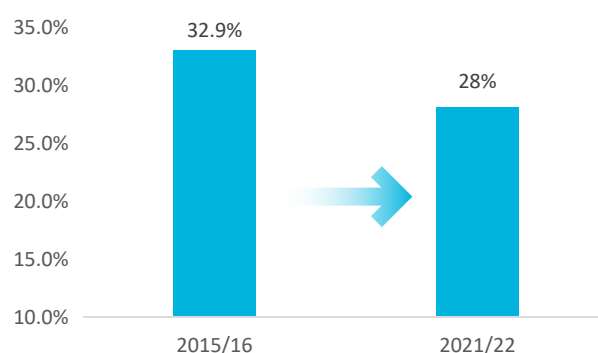
**Figure 33. Rural and Urban safely managed drinking water services Coverage\*\***

Additionally, between 2019 and 2022, access to drinking water improved across both rural and urban areas, contributing to a reduction in the time burden of water collection—a responsibility that continues to fall disproportionately on

women and girls. In rural areas, notable progress was recorded. The proportion of households with on-premises water access increased from just 2 percent in 2019 to 6 percent in 2022. Although the share of households spending more than one hour collecting water rose slightly from 11 percent to 14 percent, those spending between 30 minutes and one hour declined from 23 percent to 21 percent. Encouragingly, the proportion of households needing less than 30 minutes fell from 64 percent to 59 percent, indicating a modest but positive shift in easing the burden of water collection.

### Sanitation Services and Hygiene Practices

Significant progress has also been made in the area of sanitation, particularly in reducing the prevalence of open defecation. The proportion of the population practicing open defecation declined from 32.9 percent in 2015/16 to 28 percent in 2021/22, reflecting progress in expanding access to sanitation facilities (Figure 34)



**Figure 34. Proportion of population practicing open defecation\***

Urban–rural disparities in sanitation facilities and practices remain pronounced. As of 2022, 58 percent of urban residents had access to improved sanitation, compared to just 15 percent in rural areas. Moreover, conditions have deteriorated in recent years. The proportion of households using unimproved sanitation facilities increased from 39 percent in 2019 to 46 percent in 2022, with rural areas recording an eight-percentage point rise. While more than half of urban households use some form of improved sanitation, only 28 per-

\*Source: DHS 2016, Mini DHS 2019 and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 World Bank/WESS

\*\*Source: DHS 2016, Mini DHS 2019, and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 World Bank /ESS

cent had access to basic sanitation facilities in 2022, a modest increase from 22 percent in 2019.

Households in predominantly urban regions generally have better access to improved sanitation, although most still share these facilities with other households. In Addis Ababa, 86 percent of households use improved toilet facilities, followed by 66 percent in Dire Dawa and 56 percent in Harari. In contrast, access remains limited in many other parts of the country. These figures highlight persistent regional disparities in sanitation infrastructure and service delivery.

The growing reliance on unimproved sanitation is largely driven by the limited availability of affordable, improved options, particularly in rural areas where sanitation products and services are scarce and fecal sludge management systems are either absent or inaccessible. Addressing

these challenges requires urgent and coordinated action focused not only on infrastructure development but also on promoting sustainable behavioral change. To speed progress, the Government is championing TSEDU-Ethiopia—a flagship, volunteer-powered “cleanliness and dignity” movement. TSEDU mobilizes communities for regular clean-up drives, nurtures women-led sanitation micro-businesses, and promotes inclusive hygiene norms in schools, marketplaces, and public spaces. By scaling affordable hygiene options and solid-waste solutions nationwide, the initiative seeks to ensure that every woman, man, girl, and boy can access—and confidently use—dignified, safely managed sanitation services (Case Box 10).





## Case Box 10: TSEDU Ethiopia – Toward a Clean and Dignified Ethiopia by 2030

In April 2024, Ethiopia embarked on a transformative journey with the launch of TSEDU Ethiopia – Clean Ethiopia - 2030, a nationwide campaign aimed at eradicating open defecation and urination. Spearheaded by Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the initiative underscores a profound commitment to public health, environmental sanitation, and the overarching goal of fostering a culture of cleanliness and dignity across the nation.

TSEDU, an acronym for "Total Sanitation to End Open Defecation and Urination," is not merely a sanitation campaign; it represents a cultural renaissance. By integrating infrastructure development with behavioral change strategies, the initiative seeks to instill a sense of pride and responsibility among citizens regarding their living environments. The campaign's multifaceted approach includes the construction of sanitation facilities, advocacy, and social behavior change promotions, all tailored to resonate with Ethiopia's diverse communities.

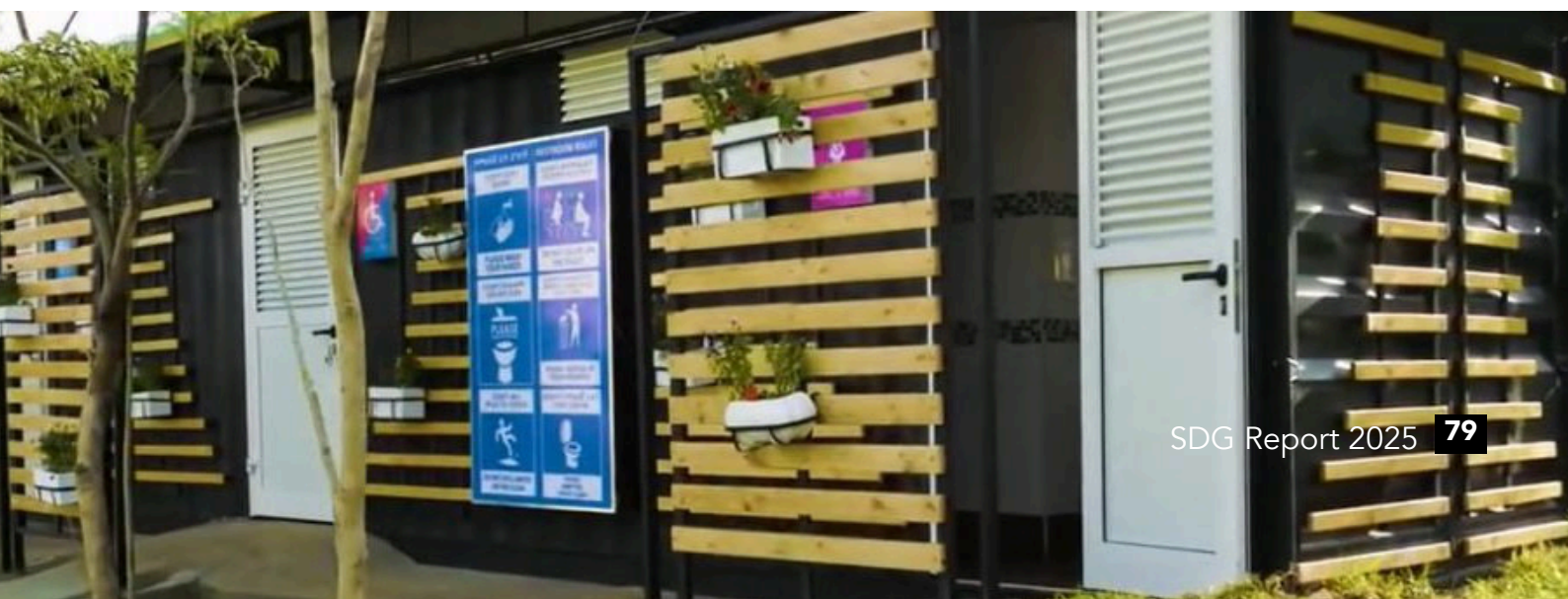
### Key Achievements:

- TSEDU has been piloted in 50 woredas across all Ethiopian regions, with financial allocations based on woreda distribution. Community mobilization and awareness campaigns are actively progressing in these areas.
- As part of the TSEDU Ethiopia campaign, Addis Ababa City Administration has taken promising steps by planning the construction of 100 public toilets across the city.
- Orientation and training have been delivered to regional health bureau directors, program coordinators, and WASH professionals to build shared ownership and ensure effective implementation.
- Sanitation centers have been established in all 50 pilot woredas to expand access to affordable, quality hygiene technologies and services, further enhancing program sustainability through a market-based approach.

### Key Lessons

- Achieving sustainable sanitation solutions necessitates embedding cleanliness into the cultural fabric of communities.
- Empowering local communities to take charge of sanitation efforts and introducing a market-based approach ensures sustainability and relevance.
- The success of TSEDU hinges on the coordinated efforts of government bodies, civil society organizations, and development partners.

As Ethiopia progresses towards its 2030 goal, TSEDU stands as a testament to the nation's dedication to not only improving sanitation infrastructure but also to nurturing a culture where cleanliness is synonymous with dignity and national pride.

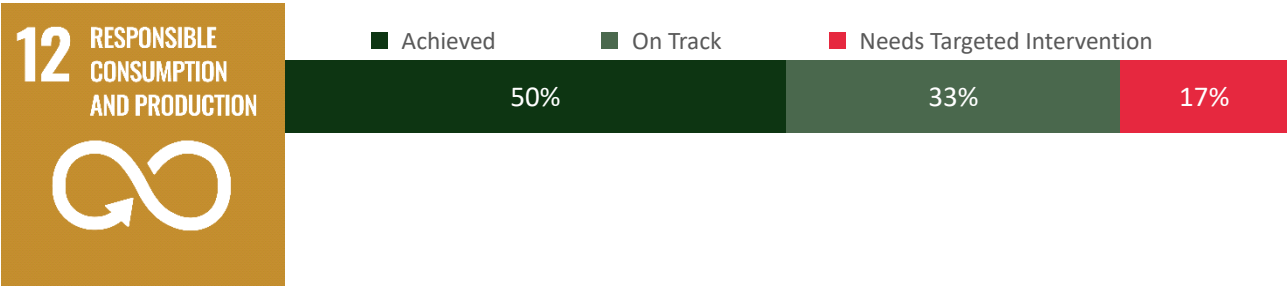




Hygiene practices also show significant room for improvement. As of 2022, only 13 percent of the population had access to basic handwashing facilities with soap and water. This suggests ongoing gaps in both infrastructure and social behavioral change communication that may need further attention. While national awareness campaigns and school-based WASH programs have been scaled up, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, sustained improvements in hygiene practices remain low. Addressing these gaps requires sustained investment in hygiene infrastructure alongside targeted and culturally sensitive behavioral change initiatives that reach both urban and rural communities.

Overall, while Ethiopia has made commendable progress in expanding access to clean water, particularly in rural areas, the country still faces sub-

stantial challenges in sanitation and hygiene. To remain on track toward meeting the 2030 SDG targets, Ethiopia must urgently scale up investments in safely managed and basic sanitation infrastructure and services, with a particular focus on underserved areas. Ethiopia must also strengthen culturally adapted behavioral change initiatives, improve enforcement of sanitation standards and policies, and scale up the TSEDU-Ethiopia campaign. By deepening its commitment to equitable and sustainable WASH outcomes, Ethiopia can accelerate progress toward achieving SDG 16, ensuring a cleaner, healthier, and more dignified future for all by 2030.



Ethiopia has taken important steps toward promoting sustainable consumption and production, in alignment with the objectives of SDG 12. These efforts aim to enhance resource use efficiency, minimize environmental impact, and improve food security through the reduction of waste and pollution.

Among the six SDG 12 indicators with recent data, 50 percent have already met their targets, including the successful adoption of policy instruments promoting sustainable consumption and production. An additional 33 percent, such as domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, are progressing well and remain on track. These outcomes reflect Ethiopia’s concrete progress toward SDG 12, supported by the integration of sustainability principles into national development plans and sectoral strategies—demonstrating a broader

commitment to resource efficiency, reduced ecological impact, and resilient food systems.

However, 17 percent of indicators, particularly those related to fossil fuel subsidies, require targeted intervention to stay aligned with the 2030 targets. This performance highlights Ethiopia’s growing emphasis on sustainable production models and underscores the need to scale up implementation through effective policy enforcement, innovation, and strengthened cross-sector collaboration.

### Post-Harvest Losses and Strategic Response

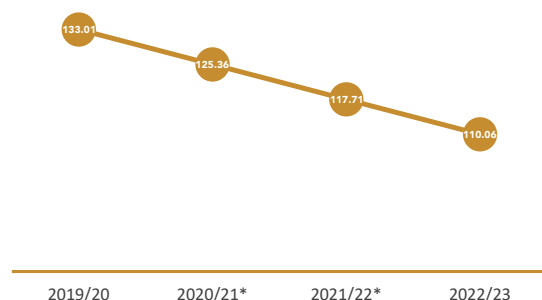
A milestone achievement in this regard is the Post-Harvest Loss Reduction Strategy (2021), which was developed in alignment with Ethiopia’s Ten-Year Development Plan and the SDG 12 framework. The strategy identifies priority com-

modities and value chains, and outlines targeted interventions aimed at improving storage, handling, and transportation. It is designed to enhance food systems' efficiency and reduce losses across the production, processing, and distribution stages.

Post-harvest losses in Ethiopia have posed a notable constraint to the food system. Despite overall increases in agricultural output, a large portion of harvested crops and animal products are lost before reaching consumers. In 2022, annual crop losses alone were valued at approximately USD 6.2 billion, illustrating a significant economic cost. Annually, total post-harvest loss is estimated at around 12 million tons, undermining food availability and placing additional pressure on agricultural systems.

Food losses affect various commodity groups, with 20–30 percent in grain crops, 30–50 percent in horticultural crops such as fruits and vegetables, and around 40 percent in animal products, including meat and milk. Particularly, the annual value of losses from major food and cash crops exceeds USD 1.2 billion annually.

In response, TYDP set specific targets to drastically reduce food losses, while the country's long-term low-emissions development strategy emphasizes food waste reduction as a key climate-resilience measure. Encouragingly, per capita food waste has declined from 133.01 kg in 2019/20 to 110.06 kg in 2022/23 (Figure 35).



**Figure 35. Food Waste Per Capita (kg)\***

Source: SDGs dashboard

To address post-harvest challenges holistically, the Ministry of Agriculture has recently launched a comprehensive post-harvest management strategy that encompasses grains, fruits, vegetables, livestock, and fish. This is aimed at contributing to national goals of achieving food and nutrition security and transforming the food system to enhance sustainability, efficiency, and resilience.

### Integrated Waste Management and Environmental Protection

The Solid Waste Management Strategy, launched in 2021, significantly expanded subnational urban waste management and pollution control efforts. The number of towns and cities implementing integrated waste management systems grew to 203 in 2021/22. These interventions, supported by the Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program (UIIDP), prioritize waste sorting, reduction at the source, and improvements in landfill operations, contributing to better urban resilience, environmental sustainability, and public health outcomes.

The Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) reported the strengthening of pollution control activities and environmental regulatory enforcement efforts in recent years. These efforts include enhanced monitoring of 139 plastic factories; clearing of invasive species from 244,000 hectares; testing of over 7,000 sound pollution samples and capacity building initiative to test 149 water samples; issuance of 670 environmental licenses and approval of 6,500 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) project consents; supervision of 5,600 manufacturing industries; and oversight of 500 hazardous waste management and disposal sites for compliance with environmental regulations. These actions reflect Ethiopia's strong commitment to environmental governance and the responsible use and management of natural resources. In addition, to the parliament has approved a law that bans the use of single-use plastics – an important step to curb the environmental and health hazards posed by plastic waste, aligning with the citizens' right to live in a clean and healthy environment.

In conclusion, Ethiopia's ongoing efforts in promoting sustainable consumption and production are setting a solid foundation for achieving SDG 12. Through strategic initiatives like the Post-Harvest Loss Reduction Strategy, comprehensive post-harvest management, and enhanced waste and pollution management, the country is addressing critical challenges to food security, resource use efficiency, and environmental sustainability.

To accelerate progress toward achieving SDG 12, Ethiopia must scale up the implementation of

post-harvest technologies and practices, expand market-based solutions for waste management and recycling, strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration and regulatory enforcement, and promote behavioral change and consumer awareness on sustainable consumption and production. With sustained political commitment and strategic investment, Ethiopia is well-positioned to advance toward a more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economy aligned with the targets of SDG 12.







Ethiopia has demonstrated exceptional progress in advancing climate action, with 80 percent of the five indicators with recent data are achieved and 20 percent of the remaining need targeted intervention. This success is largely attributed to the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, which has strengthened early warning systems, enhanced preparedness, and supported community-based risk management.

Ethiopia has also generated revenue from carbon trading, driven by the Green Legacy Program's success in increasing forest cover and supporting large-scale carbon sequestration. However, the potential of climate finance through carbon markets remains underutilized and could be further expanded through stronger institutional mechanisms and market integration. In this respect, the conclusion of Art 6 Carbon Market Rule book during COP 29 will expand opportunities for increased and transparent trade under the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, Ethiopia has recently signed a memorandum of understanding with BRICS countries to strengthen cooperation in carbon trade, capacity building and experience sharing to better position itself in trading carbon within the framework of the UNFCCC. As part of its broader strategy for sustainable development and climate mitigation, Ethiopia's continued momentum toward 2030 will require increased climate finance, enhanced local resilience systems, and deeper cross-sectoral collaboration.

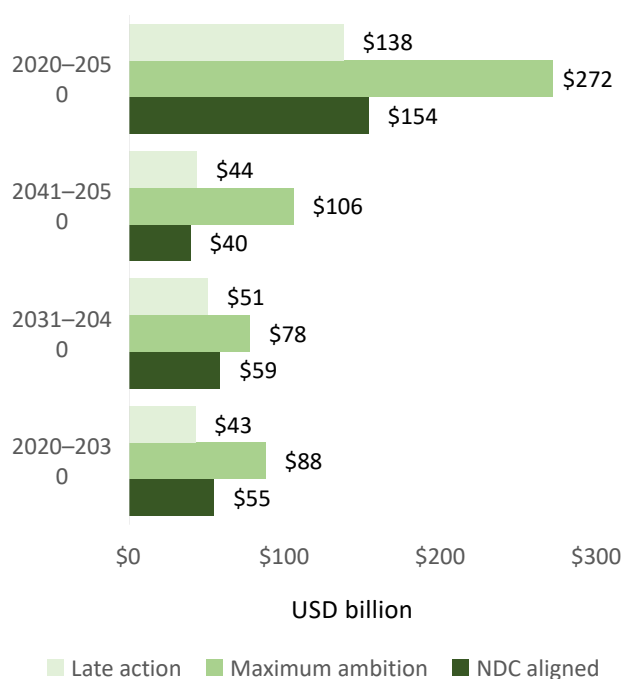
### Policy, Governance, and Institutional Frameworks

Building on the foundation laid by the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and the Ten-Year Development Plan, Ethiopia has adopted several new and forward-looking policy instru-

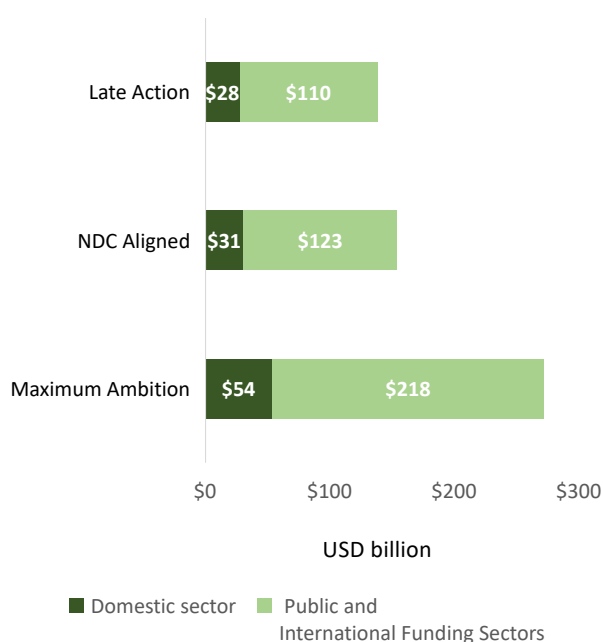
ments that have accelerated national climate ambition. In 2023, the country launched its Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). This forward-looking vision aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 while ensuring economic growth and climate resilience. In addition, climate goals have been mainstreamed into key national frameworks, including agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transport, and urban development. Ethiopia continues to integrate climate change into national planning and reporting systems, as demonstrated by its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the launch of LT-LEDS, and regular submissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), marking sustained progress under SDG Indicator 13.2.1. Notably, 100percent of local governments implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2023/24, and this has strengthened community resilience and localized climate action.

Estimating the total investment required across different implementation scenarios of the LT-LEDS reveals significant differences where the Maximum Ambition pathway entails roughly USD 272 billion between 2020 and 2050, compared to USD 154 billion under an NDC-aligned approach or USD 138 billion for Late Action. These investment totals are accompanied by a breakdown showing that, on average, only about 20 percent can be sourced domestically, with the remaining 80 percent expected from external public or private financing. This financing composition highlights how Ethiopia's transition relies not only on the overall scale of resources but also on the balance of funding sources.





**Figure 36. investment needs estimates per LT-LEDs scenario (net present value)\***



**Figure 37. Domestic and International investments (net present value)\***

These policy efforts have translated into measurable progress towards achieving tangible mitigation results and clean energy transition. Ethiopia now generates more than 95 percent of its electricity from renewable sources, and its regional

power exports have increased steadily. Further, Ethiopia became the first African country to restrict the import of gasoline-powered vehicles, allowing only electric and hybrid cars. By 2024, the Electric Vehicle (EV) fleet had grown to over 100,000 vehicles, and a nationwide EV charging infrastructure is being rolled out, aiming to reach 2,226 stations by 2030.

### Mitigation, Adaptation, and Nature-Based Solutions

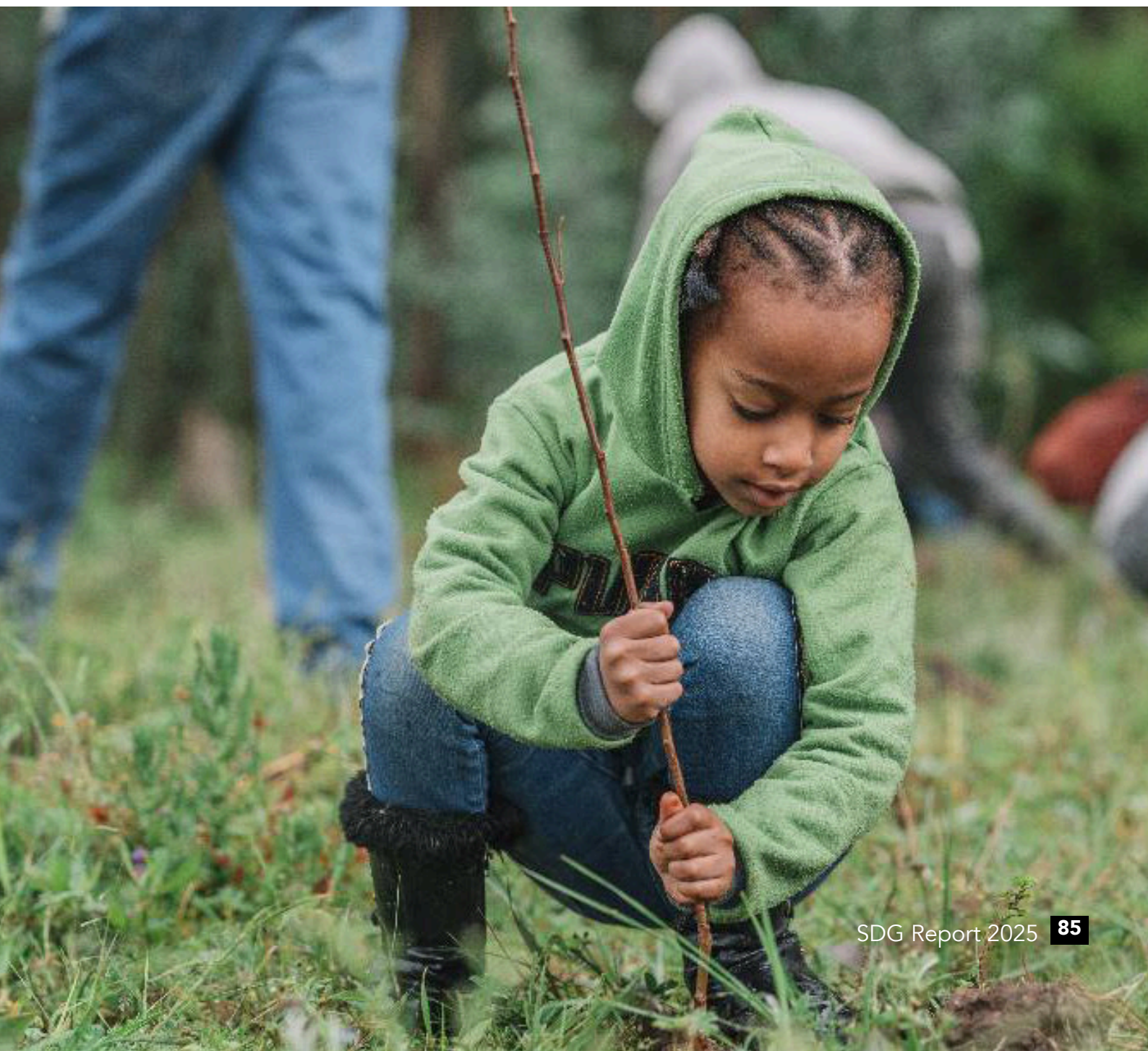
Ethiopia's predominantly rural population relies heavily on rainfed agriculture and pastoralism, making communities highly vulnerable to climate shocks. In recent decades, increasingly frequent and severe droughts and floods, most notably the 2022 drought, the worst in forty years, have driven millions into food insecurity. These events have reduced crop yields, eroded soil fertility, and caused widespread livestock losses, undermining household incomes and deepening poverty. Women, who are primarily responsible for food production and domestic care, are disproportionately affected when agricultural outputs decline or water sources become scarce.

The Long-Term Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LT-LEDs) seeks to address these vulnerabilities by embedding a comprehensive set of adaptation measures across key sectors. Ethiopia's LT-LEDs is one of the first national long-term low-emission development strategies to fully integrate adaptation as a core pillar. In agriculture, it promotes integrated soil fertility management, drought-tolerant and perennial crops, and improved grassland management to enhance productivity during dry spells. In the livestock sector, the strategy emphasizes better feed management and expanded veterinary services to reduce mortality during heat-waves and droughts. In forestry, it prioritizes reforestation and watershed restoration to safeguard water supplies and enhance carbon sequestration. These measures aim to build resilience at the household and community levels, ensuring that agricultural and pastoral systems can better withstand and recover from climate extremes.

Despite clearly defined adaptation priorities, the successful implementation of LT-LEDS depends on significant financial resources. The strategy estimates that approximately USD 47 billion will be required for cross-cutting mitigation and adaptation efforts in agriculture, forestry, water, health, and urban development over the coming decades. However, an annual climate finance gap of around USD 4 billion between 2020 and 2030 threatens to delay progress, with the gap potentially increasing to USD 9 billion if public resources are diverted due to competing priorities or external shocks. This persistent shortfall highlights the urgent need to mobilize domestic

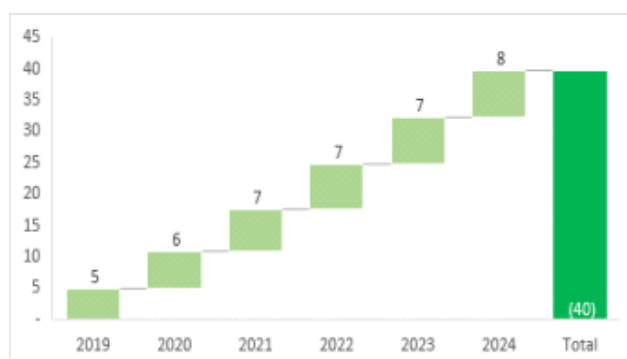
funding, international climate finance, and private capital to close the funding gap and ensure that resilience-building efforts effectively reach the most vulnerable communities.

Beyond policy frameworks and energy reforms, Ethiopia has also invested in large-scale, ground-level action to enhance ecosystem health and resilience (Case Box). A flagship example is a nationwide environmental restoration campaign that has mobilized millions and delivered measurable benefits across climate, livelihoods, and land productivity.



## Case Box 11: Green Legacy Initiative (GLI) – Ethiopia’s Strategic Investment in Climate Action and Global Equity

Ethiopia’s Green Legacy Initiative (GLI), launched in 2019, exemplifies a bold national commitment to climate action through large-scale reforestation and ecosystem restoration. Surpassing its initial goal of planting 20 billion trees, the initiative has mobilized over 20 million citizens, resulting in the planting of more than 40 billion seedlings by 2024. This massive mobilization reflects Ethiopia’s dedication to environmental sustainability and its alignment with global climate objectives. GLI has become a global model for nature-based climate solutions with significant impacts on employment, land recovery, and carbon capture.



**Figure 38. Number of seedlings planted (bn)\***

In December 2024, Ethiopia approved the establishment of the Green Legacy and Degraded Landscape Restoration Special Fund, mandating an annual allocation of 0.5 to 1 percent of the federal budget—amounting to roughly 7.5 to 15 billion birrs in 2023/24—to support reforestation, landscape rehabilitation, and urban greening initiatives. Regional states are required to contrib-

ute based on their financial capacity, while additional financing is expected from development partners, civil society, and the private sector. The fund institutionalizes long-term support for the Green Legacy initiative and aims to enhance livelihoods, promote carbon financing, and improve climate resilience.

### Key Achievements:

- **Forest Cover Expansion:** The country's forest cover increased from 17.2 percent in 2019 to 23.6 percent by 2025, significantly reducing deforestation rates.
- **Carbon Revenue Generation:** Through GLI, Ethiopia has engaged in carbon trading, generating approximately USD 70 million in revenue by 2025.
- **Job Creation:** GLI has created over 767,000 green jobs, particularly benefiting women and youth, through the establishment of 120,000 nursery sites and related activities.
- **Ecosystem Resilience:** With an 85 percent national seedling survival rate, the initiative has enhanced water recharge, reduced soil erosion, and improved microclimates, contributing to increased land productivity.

### Key Lessons:

- GLI represents a significant domestic investment in climate action, estimated at \$40 billion, assuming a 1-dollar investment cost per seedling. This investment underscores Ethiopia's commitment to the Paris Agreement and demonstrates the potential of nature-based solutions in achieving climate mitigation and adaptation goals.
- Ethiopia's experience with GLI highlights the need for increased international support to complement domestic efforts in climate action. As developing countries like Ethiopia make substantial investments in environmental sustainability, global partnerships and financing mechanisms must be strengthened to ensure equitable progress towards shared climate objectives.



- National campaigns harness civic participation to deliver environmental impact.
- Monetizing environmental stewardship can create self-sustaining conservation efforts by providing financial incentives for these responsible practices

A key pillar of Ethiopia's climate action is its investment in nature-based solutions, particularly in restoring degraded landscapes and enhancing ecosystem resilience. Since mid-2023, Ethiopia's Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project (RLLP-II/PROGREEN) has restored approximately 5,700 hectares of degraded land and treated over 15,000 hectares with soil and water conservation measures across targeted watersheds. In addition, Ethiopia is also a founding AFR100 member, formally pledging to restore 15 million hectares by 2030. These have shown strong results in reducing erosion, improving soil fertility, and increasing agricultural productivity, particularly in drought-prone areas. Furthermore, landscape-scale interventions have enhanced carbon sequestration and improved water availability, supporting both climate mitigation and rural resilience.

Ethiopia's recent climate achievements reflect a bold commitment to sustainable development, combining policy leadership with tangible results. Through landmark programs such as the Green Legacy Initiative, scaled-up watershed rehabilitation, and a pioneering electric vehicle strategy, the country has positioned itself as a regional leader in low-emissions development. Despite these achievements, Ethiopia continues to face challenges in meeting SDG 13 by 2030. Climate financing is constrained, with adaptation needs far outstripping available resources. In addition, data gaps on adaptation, early warning systems, and social protections hinder progress tracking, especially for vulnerable populations in rural and drought-affected regions.

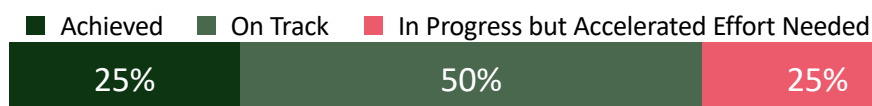
Ethiopia's climate action reflects a comprehensive and strategic approach—anchored in strong policy frameworks, leadership in clean energy transition, and pioneering nature-based solu-

tions. These efforts not only mitigate climate risks but also unlock economic opportunities and support inclusive, sustainable development.

To scale and sustain progress, Ethiopia must expand investment in climate-smart agriculture and water infrastructure, strengthen multi-sectoral coordination, and enhance monitoring and data systems. At the same time, the fulfillment of international climate finance commitments—under the Paris Agreement and dedicated mechanisms such as the Loss and Damage Fund—is critical. As part of the commitment of the Government to ensure sustainable financing for climate change, the Parliament has passed a new law that allows 0.5 up to 1% of the national budget to be allocated for GLI and sustainable land management programs.

Global cooperation and solidarity are essential to ensure countries like Ethiopia can meet their climate goals while protecting vulnerable communities from the accelerating impacts of climate change. With a robust foundation and demonstrated capacity for implementation, Ethiopia is well-positioned to achieve its climate targets under SDG 13 and contribute meaningfully to global climate equity and sustainable development.





Although landlocked, Ethiopia is home to a rich and diverse network of inland freshwater bodies, including lakes, rivers, wetlands, and reservoirs, that are central to its efforts to achieve SDG 14. These freshwater ecosystems contribute to the country's food security, biodiversity, and sustainable livelihoods, particularly for rural communities relying on artisanal fishing and watershed resources.

Ethiopia's performance on SDG 14 demonstrates notable progress, with 25 per cent of the 4 indicators achieved and 50 per cent on track, while the remaining 25 per cent requiring accelerated effort. This advancement reflects a growing focus on the sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems, underpinned by national strategies that integrate biodiversity protection, water resource governance, and climate resilience.

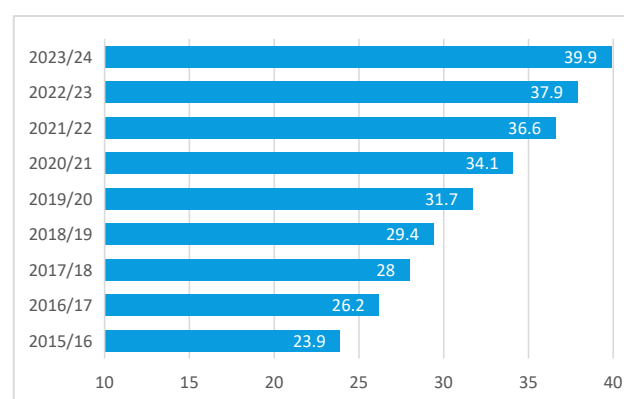
Key drivers of progress include the expansion of integrated watershed management, enhanced monitoring of inland water bodies, and increased efforts in pollution control, habitat restoration, and enforcement of environmental regulations. These measures have promoted more sustainable practices around lakes, rivers, and wetlands. Looking ahead, achieving the remaining targets under SDG 14 will depend on continued investment in data systems, stronger cross-sectoral coordination, and targeted support for vulnerable aquatic ecosystems.

### Conservation and Sustainable Use of Aquatic Resources

In recent years, the government has strengthened its institutional frameworks and ecological

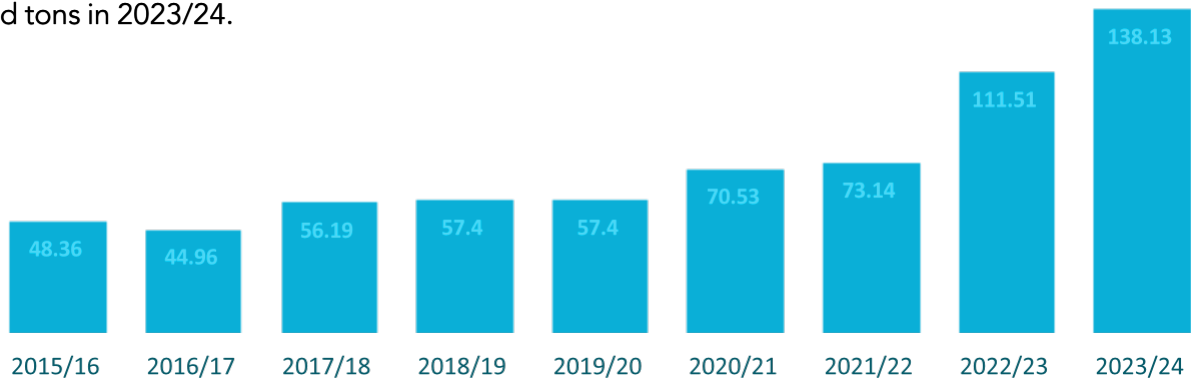
interventions to promote sustainable management of aquatic resources. This shift is evident in the growing integration of fisheries, watershed protection, and aquatic biodiversity into broader development agendas, including the National Blue Economy Strategy (2023–2027) and the TYDP. In pursuance of this objective, the parliament ratified a new law titled Riparian Buffer Zone Delimitation, which sets enforceable standards for the protection of rivers and lakes from human interference—further boosting law enforcement actions. In parallel, urban riverfront development initiatives such as the Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar Riverside Projects have demonstrated how ecological conservation can be harmonized with public space development, tourism promotion, and climate resilience—serving as models for integrated urban environmental management

A key area of progress has been the expansion of protected water ecosystems. The area of lakes, wetlands, and rivers covered under formal protection and management systems increased from 31.66 million hectares in 2019/20 to 39.87 million hectares in 2023/24 (Figure 39). This expansion reflects an enhanced commitment to safeguarding aquatic biodiversity, improving water quality, and promoting climate resilience through sustainable watershed governance.



**Figure 39. Area of Water Bodies Covered (Million Hectares)\***

At the same time, inland fish production has seen substantial growth. As illustrated in (Figure 40) annual fish output more than doubled from 57.4 thousand metric tons in 2019/20 to 138.1 thousand tons in 2023/24.



**Figure 40. Fish Production (Thousand Metric Tons)\***

Ethiopia’s recent growth in fisheries production has been strongly supported by the expansion of aquaculture, including the distribution of 5.71 million fingerlings to local communities. This progress reflects the positive impact of strengthened policy oversight, improved regulatory frameworks, and community-based water resource management. Targeted investments in aquaculture infrastructure and artisanal fishery capacity have also contributed significantly. The 2022 “YeLemat Turufat” initiative provided tailored support to 1,434 fishery villages through the provision of inputs, training in modern aquaculture practices, improved infrastructure, and enhanced market linkages. These efforts are closely aligned with Ethiopia’s national blue economy strategies, which prioritize the sustainable and inclusive development of aquatic resources.

### Integrated Watershed and Basin Wide Management

Ethiopia has also promoted bilateral and basin-wide coordination to sustainability manage shared water resources, including cross-border fishery platforms. Community awareness on sustainable fishing practices has grown, and capacity-building initiatives have enhanced artisanal fishery productivity. Further, institutional reforms have elevated the role of inland aquatic systems in both environmental policy and food systems programming, creating momentum toward more sustainable use of these resources. Case Box 12 spotlights a community-led lake-and-watershed restoration initiative that protects freshwater ecosystems while boosting farm productivity and rural livelihoods.



*\*Source: Ministry of Agriculture*

## Case Box 12: Sustainable Lake and Watershed Management Program

Over the past decade, Ethiopia has accelerated efforts to address watershed degradation and the associated impacts on freshwater ecosystems and livelihoods. Recognizing that sustainable inland water resource management begins upstream, the country has adopted a participatory watershed management approach that mobilizes communities to restore degraded lands and reduce soil and sediment runoff into rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. This integrated strategy supports national goals under the Ten-Year Development Plan and SDG 14 by enhancing ecological health, agricultural productivity, and climate resilience.

At the heart of this initiative lies large-scale community participation in soil and water conservation activities, guided by proven land restoration techniques and a focus on long-term sustainability. The program's impact spans millions of hectares of degraded land, with strong coordination between federal, regional, and local institutions. It represents a critical pillar in Ethiopia's broader shift toward ecosystem-based management of inland aquatic systems.

### Key Achievements:

- Land restoration at scale: Out of 51 million hectares of degraded land, over 34 million hectares have been treated with various land restoration activities, including bench terracing, hillside terracing, eyebrow basins, and gabion check dams.
- Mass community mobilization: On average, more than 17 million community members voluntarily participate in watershed management each year. Their collective labor contribution is valued at approximately USD 134 million annually, reflecting the power of citizen-led action.
- Reduction in soil erosion and sediment runoff: The average annual soil erosion rate in the Ethiopian highlands has dropped from 70 tons/ha/year to 25 tons/ha/year. Similarly, sediment yield (the amount of soil ending up in water bodies) has decreased from 5.2 tons/ha/year in 2009 to 2.79 tons/ha/year in 2022, significantly reducing pressure on lakes and reservoirs.

### Key Lessons:

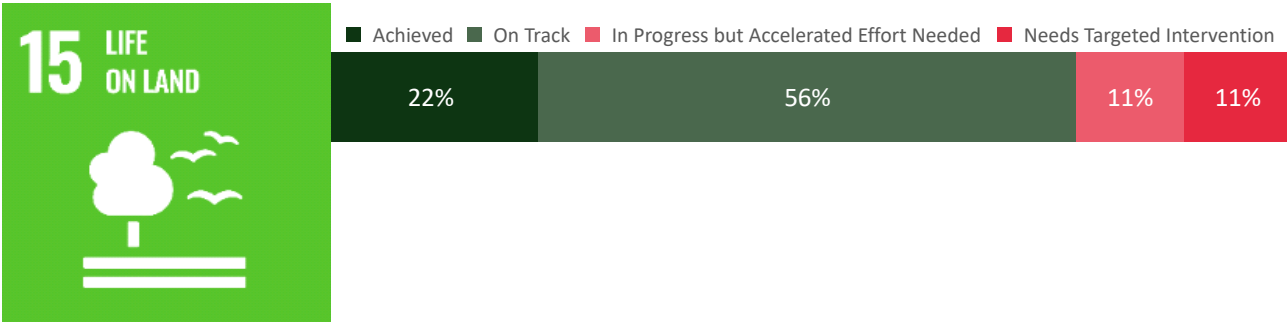
- Community ownership drives success: The voluntary and widespread engagement of local communities has been central to the scale and sustainability of the program. Their labor, combined with local knowledge, has created a strong foundation for continued restoration.
- Integrated watershed approaches are essential: Effective Lake and river conservation cannot occur without addressing upstream drivers of degradation. The integration of land management and water conservation measures has yielded measurable benefits for aquatic ecosystems.
- Simple technologies, big impact: The adoption of low-cost, nature-based solutions such as soil bunds, trenches, and planting pits has proven effective in reducing erosion while supporting agriculture and biodiversity regeneration.
- Institutional alignment supports scale: The success of the program reflects strong multi-level coordination across sectors and government tiers, enabling consistent implementation and long-term planning.



Ethiopia's progress under SDG 14 reflects a strategic shift toward safeguarding inland aquatic ecosystems as part of its broader sustainable development and climate resilience agenda. Significant strides have been made in expanding protected water areas, boosting fish production, and mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches into national policy frameworks. Nonetheless, to fully realize SDG 14 targets by 2030, further emphasis is needed on data systems and monitoring frameworks, investment in aquaculture development, post-harvest value chains, integrated watershed planning, and mobilizing sustained financing and

technical support for inland water ecosystem conservation efforts.

Enhancing institutional coordination and strengthening monitoring frameworks will be key to building on these gains. With sustained political commitment and multi-sectoral collaboration, Ethiopia is well-positioned to further advance the conservation and sustainable use of its inland water ecosystems, contributing its share to the achievement of SDG 14 in a land-locked country context.



Ethiopia's diverse forest ecosystems, including high forests, woodlands, and agroforestry systems, are among the most biodiverse in the world and play a crucial role in supporting livelihoods, environmental sustainability, and green economic growth. Amid rapid urbanization and infrastructure expansion, forests remain essential for mitigating climate risks, conserving biodiversity, and sustaining ecosystem services.

So far, Ethiopia has achieved 22 percent of the measurable SDG 15 indicators, with another 56 percent on track. This performance is driven by large-scale environmental initiatives such as the Green Legacy Program, which has advanced reforestation and landscape restoration nationwide, alongside the integration of biodiversity priorities into national development planning.

Further contributions come from strengthened legal protections for forests, improved land use

planning, and the expansion of community-led natural resource management. However, 11 per cent of targets require accelerated effort with another 11 per cent needing focused intervention. Meeting the rest of SDG 15 will depend on better cross-sector coordination, stronger environmental governance, and more investment in restoring degraded ecosystems, especially in vulnerable areas.

### Biodiversity Laws, Protected Area Expansion, and Site Conservation

Ethiopia has strengthened its legal and institutional frameworks to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management. As a party to international environmental treaties such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Convention on Biological Diversity and through national legislation targeting invasive alien species, the



country has demonstrated its commitment to protecting life on land.

This commitment has resulted in tangible outcomes: the number of protected areas increased nearly ninefold from 1.94 million hectares in 2018/19 to 9.33 million hectares in 2023/24, while protection of important sites for mountain biodiversity nearly doubled, from 13 to 23 million hectares over the same period. Moreover, the area of water bodies under protection rose by 78.32 percent, from 22.36 million hectares in 2015/16 to 39.87 million hectares in 2023/24, highlighting strong institutional action to safeguard lakes, rivers, wetlands, and other aquatic ecosystems that are intricately linked to surrounding forests. Nonetheless, the absence of adequate technical and financial assistance remains a key challenge to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) framework, which aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

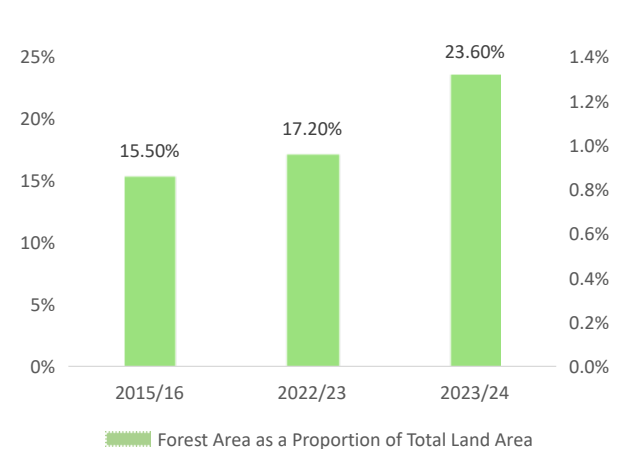
### Forest Restoration, Sustainable Landscape Management, and Financing

In alignment with these legal and conservation efforts, Ethiopia has prioritized forest conservation and restoration in its national development strategies. The Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and the National Forest Sector Development Program (NFSDP 2020–2030) both position forestry as a driver of GDP growth, employment, and ecological resilience. The NFSDP also seeks to attract foreign and public-private investment, expand environmental services, and promote sustainable forest product use, all of which support long-term forest sustainability.

Reflecting the impact of these strategies, Ethiopia’s forest cover has significantly increased over the past decade, from 15.5 percent of total land area in 2015/16 to 17.2 percent in 2022/22 and again increased to 23.6 percent in 2023/24 (Figure 41), demonstrating intensified reforestation efforts and a clear reversal of past deforestation trends. Much of this progress is due to the Green Legacy Initiative, a nationwide campaign that has mobilized millions of citizens to plant billions of seedlings each year. Initially targeting 20

billion seedlings planted by 2023/24, the initiative exceeded its goal, achieving over 40 billion seedlings planted across approximately 7 million hectares. The government aims to plant 50 billion seedlings by 2030, with 7.5 billion targeted for 2024/25 alone. The initiative puts a strong focus on native species, fruit trees, and ornamental trees for urban greening.

These outcomes underscore the power of coordinated policy attention and community engagement in achieving rapid gains in forest regeneration.



**Figure 41. Forest Area as a share of total land area\***

Complementing forest-focused initiatives, the conservation of mountain ecosystems has been another core pillar of Ethiopia’s SDG 15 agenda. The total area protected for mountain biodiversity rehabilitation expanded from 13,073 hectares in 2015/16 to 22,983 hectares in 2023/24, demonstrating substantial government investment in ecological restoration. These areas are critical for preserving endemic species, safeguarding water sources, and enhancing resilience to climate shocks. In addition, progress in integrated watershed development, evident in the expansion of community-managed watershed coverage from 60,460 to 102,929 hectares, has further supported biodiversity, sustainable land use, and the health of both mountain and forest ecosystems.

\*Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Ethiopia's commitment to biodiversity protection is also evident in the stability of key indicators. The Red List Index has remained constant at 0.85 over several years, signaling success in halting further biodiversity loss. However, it also indicates the need for continued efforts to enhance species recovery and ecosystem resilience. Strong national safeguards remain in place, providing a foundation for future action.

In conclusion, Ethiopia's progress on SDG 15 demonstrates both the scale and ambition of its environmental agenda. The country's achievements in reforestation, mountain conservation, and watershed development reflect a high-level

political commitment, integrated policy frameworks, and broad-based citizen engagement to protect life on land. To sustain this momentum toward 2030, Ethiopia will need to deepen ecological monitoring and reporting systems, accelerate the expansion of biodiversity coverage, strengthen participatory forest and land resources governance and community-based conservation, and scale up innovative financing mechanisms for long-term conservation and sustainable land-use initiatives. Through sustained commitment and inclusive approaches, Ethiopia is well-positioned to achieve its goals under SDG 15 and ensure the long-term sustainability and health of its terrestrial ecosystems.





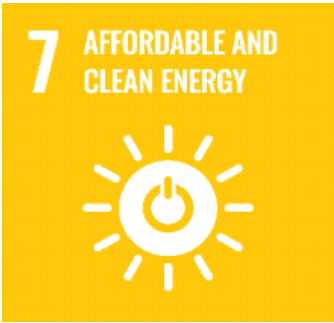
# 6.3 Prosperity - Building an Inclusive and Competitive Economy



Prosperity seeks to ensure that all people can lead prosperous and fulfilling lives, where economic, social, and technological progress flourishes in harmony with nature. This pillar encompasses SDGs 7 through 11, which collectively address affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), decent work and inclusive economic growth (SDG 8), resilient infrastructure and innovation (SDG 9), reduced

inequalities (SDG 10), and sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11).

Over recent years, Ethiopia is transforming challenges into opportunities. Initiatives like Made in Ethiopia, Digital Ethiopia 2025, and the National Logistics Development Strategy exemplify this progress, ensuring that prosperity is not merely a goal but a tangible reality for communities nationwide. This section details Ethiopia’s strides in creating equitable economic ecosystems, enhancing productivity, and laying the groundwork for a self-reliant, globally competitive future.



Achieved ■ On Track ■ In Progress but Accelerated Effort Needed ■ Needs Targeted Intervention

100.0%

Building on its vast renewable energy potential and ambitious development goals, Ethiopia has made significant progress toward achieving SDG 7, which targets universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy by 2030. Key initiatives—including the National Electrification Program, the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), and the National Sustainable Energy Strategy (2024–2030)—have positioned the country as both a regional energy hub and a global contributor to clean energy. These efforts have supported infrastructure modernization, expanded energy access, and aligned national energy policy with climate and development priorities. The strategy also aims to improve energy efficiency by diversifying energy sources while enhancing energy security through increased domestic production.

To strengthen private sector participation in energy generation, Ethiopia has established a framework for public-private partnerships. Currently, more than 20 power generation projects are in the pipeline, including wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric power. Notable developments include the signing of Power Purchase Agreements for two geothermal projects, while feasibility studies for wind projects are in their final stages. Ethiopia is also working to reform electricity pricing through a phased approach to further incentivize electricity generation and investment.

Among the five indicators with recent data, all are currently on track. These include the proportion of the population with access to electricity, ODA flows to the energy sector (in millions of USD), and the share of renewable energy in total final

energy consumption. However, one-third of Ethiopians still lack access to electricity. Addressing this gap requires urgent action, with an estimated annual investment of one billion dollars needed to achieve universal access. This underscores the critical importance of scaling up private investment and development finance to meet the 2030 targets.

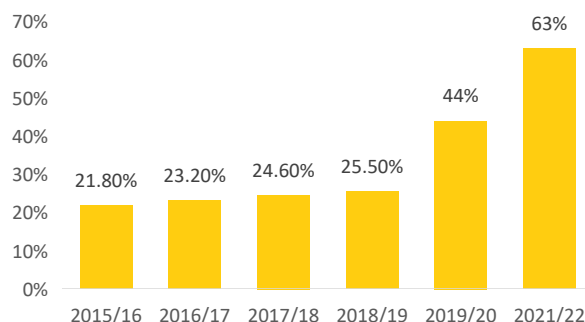
Sustaining progress will depend on continued policy innovation, stronger public-private partnerships, and greater mobilization of financial and technical resources. Despite the advances, limited funding, capacity constraints, and technological gaps remain key challenges to achieving universal access to electricity by 2030.

### Expanding and Diversifying Energy Access for Inclusive Electrification

This momentum toward energy access is reflected in Ethiopia's substantial progress over the past decade. The country has expanded access to electricity, highlighting targeted rural electrification programs and major infrastructure investments. Between 2015/16 and 2021/22, the proportion of the population with access to electricity almost tripled, rising from 21.8 percent to 63 percent. This dramatic increase reflects the government's sustained focus on extending the national grid and scaling up off-grid solutions. The surge in electricity access between 2018/19 and 2020/21 was particularly significant, reflecting the impact of accelerated implementation under national energy access initiatives (Figure 42). Overall, the number of households connected to electricity in Ethiopia rose from 2.50 million in 2015/16 to 8.83 million in 2023/24. This notable expansion highlights the country's strong commitment to energy infrastructure development and inclusive electrification.

In parallel, Ethiopia's electricity sector has become an increasingly important contributor to export performance. Export earnings from electricity have shown sustained growth, with a particularly sharp increase in the fourth quarter of 2023/24. Earnings rose by 121.2 percent compared to the same period in 2022/23, driven by a

62.1 percent increase in export volume and a 36.5 percent rise in international prices. As a result, the electricity's share of total export earnings rose to 4.8 percent, up from 2.7 percent the previous year. These developments underscore how expanded domestic access and growing export capacity are jointly supporting Ethiopia's economic growth and enhancing its role in the regional energy market



**Figure 42. Proportion of the Population with Access to Electricity\***

While progress in expanding electricity access is commendable, it has manifested unevenly across urban and rural areas. In 2022, approximately 83 percent of urban households with electricity relied on grid connections, whereas in rural areas, solar energy remained the primary source, accounting for 74 percent of electricity use. Between 2019 and 2022, the share of rural households connected to the grid increased by seven percentage points, reflecting gradual grid expansion but also highlighting the continued dependence on decentralized energy solutions in remote areas. Ethiopia is actively transitioning its energy sector by diversifying supply sources and reducing exclusive reliance on centralized grid systems. This strategic shift aims to accelerate energy access and enhance system resilience, particularly in underserved regions. The expansion of energy access is especially significant for women, who are disproportionately affected by energy poverty. In rural areas, where traditional biomass is still widely used, women face health risks from indoor air pollution and spend considerable time collecting fuel and performing domestic tasks. Im-



proved electricity access reduces these burdens, improves health and well-being, and creates economic opportunities, particularly by enabling home-based enterprises and increasing participation in the labor market.

Notable progress has also been made in improving electricity reliability. In 2019, 85 percent of households with electricity experienced power outages

more than three times per week. By 2022, this figure had dropped to 42 percent. The Amhara region recorded the most significant improvement, with households facing frequent outages declining from 96 percent in 2019 to 47 percent in 2022. In Oromia, the rate fell from 89 percent to 38 percent over the same period.

### Case box 13: Off-Grid Energy Expansion

Off-grid electrification has been a central pillar of Ethiopia's National Electrification Program (NEP 2.0), which aims to achieve universal electricity. Through the NEP-Integrated Planning for Universal Access (NEP-IRM), the government emphasizes that equitable energy access should not be constrained by geography, cost-efficiency alone, or infrastructure limitations. Off-grid solutions, such as Solar Home Systems (SHS), mini-grids, and solar lanterns, are not seen as secondary alternatives but as integral, coordinated components of a broader access strategy that complements grid expansion. This approach has ensured that traditionally underserved rural populations and critical community institutions like schools and health centers are prioritized in the electrification agenda.

#### Key Achievements

- National electrification coverage rose to 50-63 percent by 2022, 33 percent via grid and 17–20 percent through off-grid technologies.
- Over 5 million people got electricity access through off-grid solar solutions (2016–2022).
- Installation of 11 solar mini grids has extended reliable electricity access to nearly 20,000 people in remote communities, fostering social and economic development and delivering significant benefits particularly for rural women through improved livelihoods, safety, and access to services.

#### Lessons Learned

- The deployment of solar technologies and mini grids has proven effective in reaching communities beyond the reach of the national grid, demonstrating that decentralized energy systems can play a vital role in achieving universal electricity access.
- Complementarity between grid and off-grid efforts enhances equity. A dual-track electrification approach, rather than favoring one system over the other, ensures that no community is left behind due to cost or remoteness, reflecting a commitment to inclusive development.



## Accelerating the Clean Energy Transition Through Renewable Expansion and Transport Sector Reform

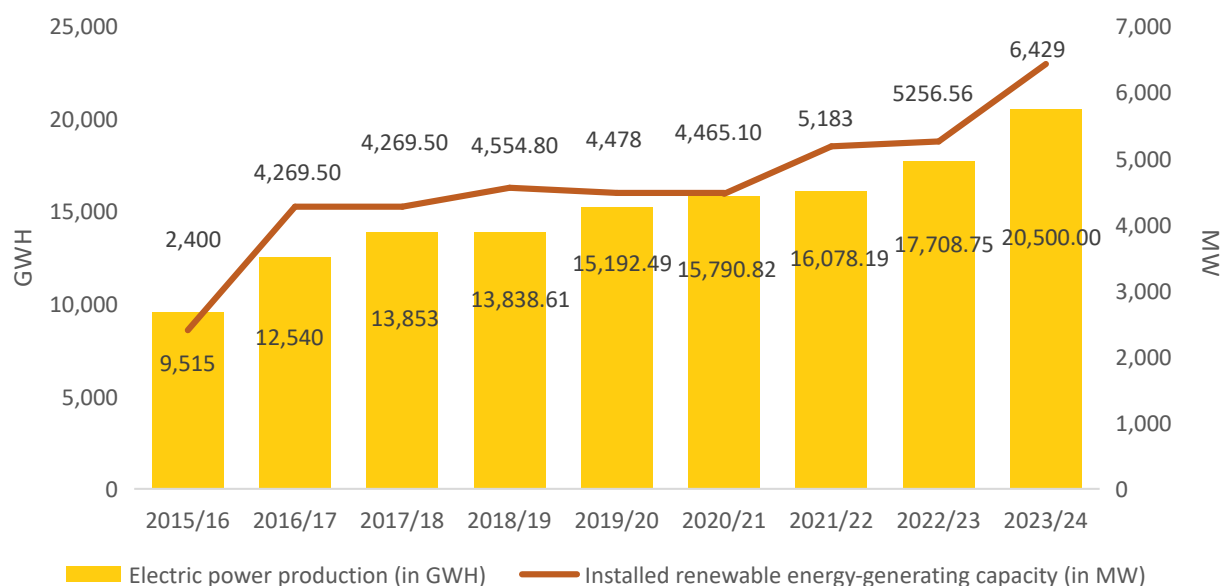
Ethiopia's installed renewable energy capacity has more than doubled over the past decade, increasing from 2,400 MW in 2015/16 to over 6,400 MW by 2023/24. This remarkable growth reflects the country's strategic commitment to clean energy as a cornerstone of national development planning. By prioritizing hydropower, wind, and solar investments, Ethiopia has not only positioned itself to meet rising domestic energy demand in a sustainable manner but also enhanced the reliability of supply across both urban and rural areas. Concurrently, total electric power production has more than doubled, from 9,515 GWh to 20,500 GWh, underscoring the significant expansion of energy infrastructure driven by coordinated interventions and strong political will (Figure 43).

The expansion of renewable energy is a central pillar of Ethiopia's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while promoting inclusive economic growth. By prioritizing in-

vestment in renewable energy sectors, the LT-LEDS supports Ethiopia's transition to a green economy and reinforces national commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy. Together, these frameworks ensure that energy development is both economically transformative and environmentally sustainable.

This progress has been bolstered by substantial international financial flows directed toward clean energy research and infrastructure. Between 2015/16 and 2023/24, Ethiopia received significant energy sector funding, peaking at USD 363.72 million in 2023/24—more than double the USD 174.22 million received in 2022/23—reflecting a sharp rise in investment in recent years.

Ethiopia has also advanced clean, reliable, and modern energy systems. In 2023/24, 97.9 percent of electricity generation came from renewable sources, predominantly hydropower, positioning Ethiopia as a regional leader in clean energy production. This renewable energy base has helped reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel use, even as population and economic activity have grown.



**Figure 43. Installed Renewable Energy Capacity and Electric Power Production\***

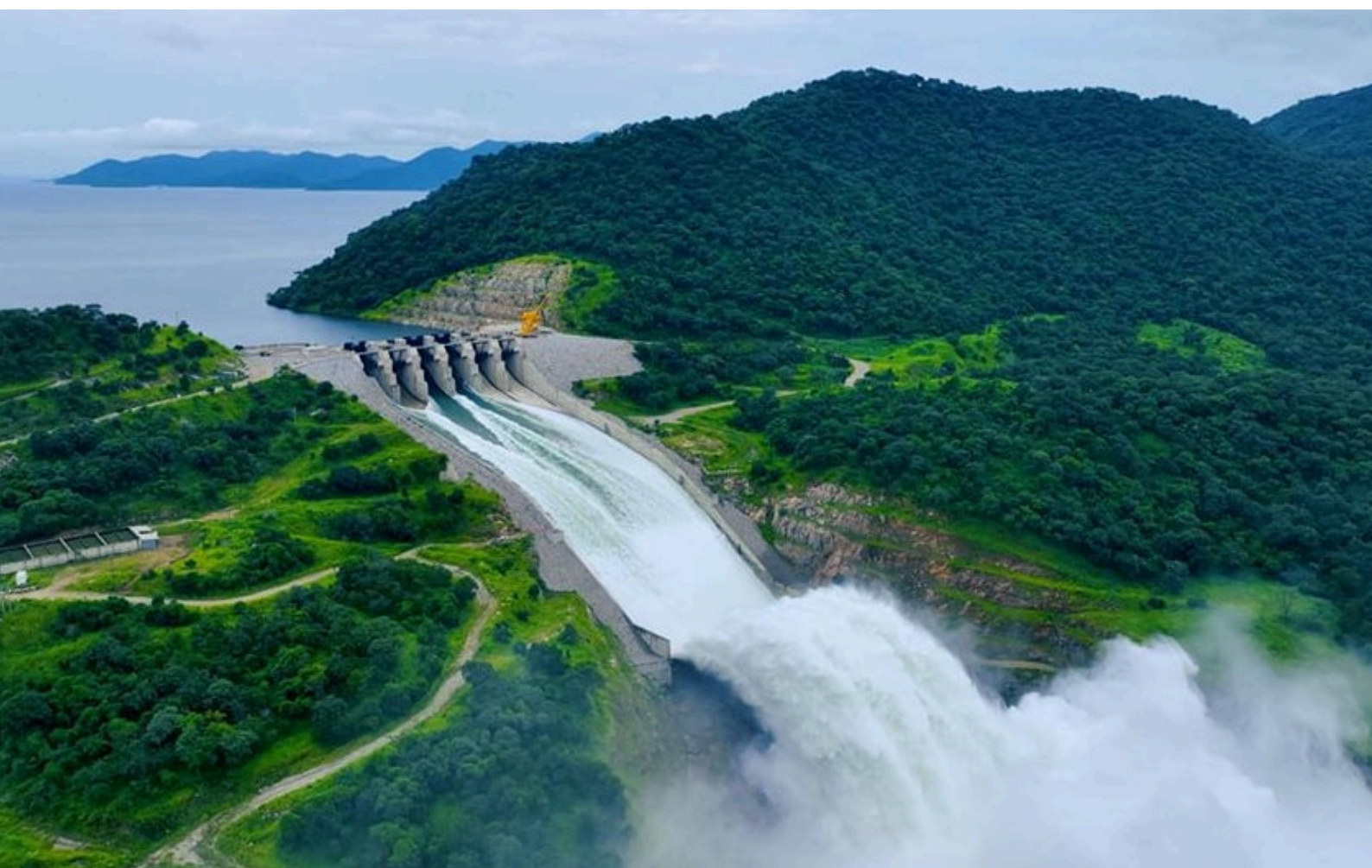


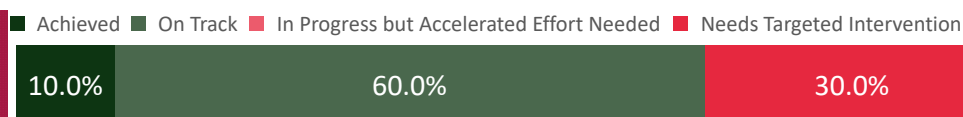
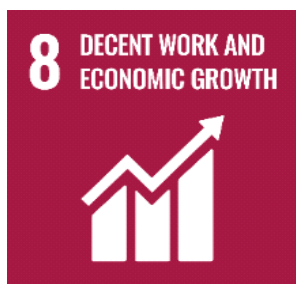
To further accelerate the clean energy transition, Ethiopia has introduced transformative reforms in the transport sector. It became the first African country to restrict the import of gasoline-powered vehicles, allowing only electric and hybrid alternatives. By 2024, the national electric vehicle (EV) fleet surpassed 100,000, with a plan to roll out 2,226 EV charging stations by 2030. These efforts are reinforced by the removal of fossil fuel subsidies, designed to encourage efficient energy use and reduce dependence on imported fuels, although a temporary subsidy was reinstated under the IMF program.

A key enabler of Ethiopia's clean energy expansion is its active participation in the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP), which promotes cross-border electricity trade and coordinated infrastructure planning. Through the EAPP, Ethiopia exports

surplus renewable energy, improves grid reliability, and contributes to the development of a more resilient and integrated regional energy market.

In conclusion, Ethiopia's journey toward achieving universal energy access reflects a strong political and institutional commitment to building a sustainable energy future. Through a combination of grid expansion, off-grid solutions, and renewable energy investments, the country has significantly improved electricity access while advancing climate resilience. Sustained policy commitment, innovative energy strategies, and stable financing will be essential to maintaining this momentum and ensuring that no community is left behind on the path to inclusive, sustainable energy development.





Over the past decade, Ethiopia has embarked on a transformative economic path marked by strong growth, ambitious reforms, and shifting structural dynamics. The economy has nearly doubled in size, supported by a post COVID-19 robust rebound in recent years. While growth has varied across sectors and population groups, notable progress has been made toward inclusive and sustainable development, as reflected in advancements under SDG 8.

Of the 10 SDG 8 indicators with recent data, 10 percent have been fully achieved, including the implementation of a national youth employment strategy. An additional 60 percent of indicators are progressing steadily, such as annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. The remaining 30 percent, including indicators related to the share of youth not in employment or education, are advancing more gradually, representing key areas for strategic attention to enhance impact and equity.

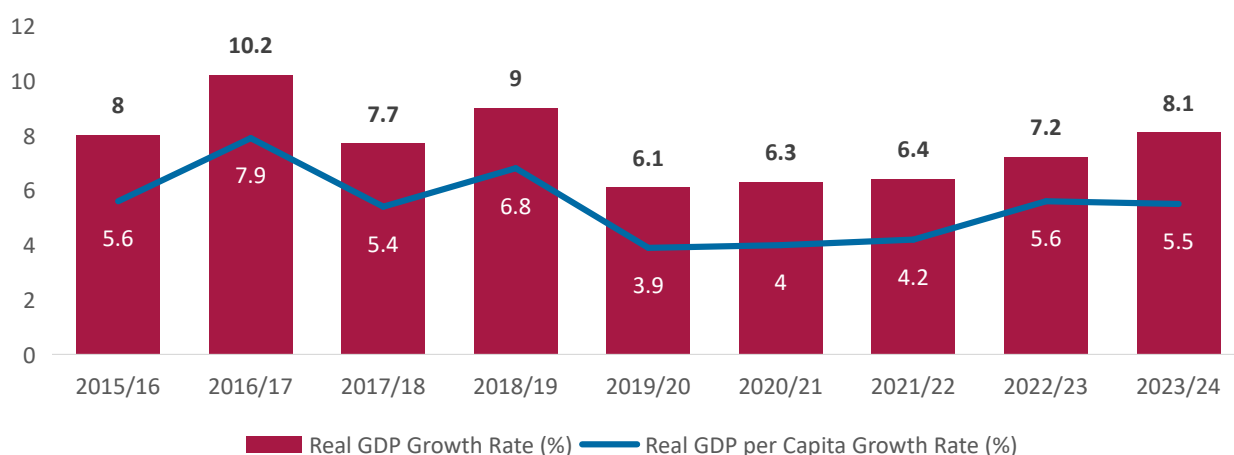
### Driving Economic Recovery and Transformation through Homegrown Reforms

In 2019, Ethiopia launched the Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER 1.0), designed to address macroeconomic imbalances such as inflation, foreign exchange shortages, and the liberalization of key state-owned enterprises, including those in the telecom, energy, and logistics sectors. Consequently, the second phase of its Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER 2.0) was launched in 2023/24 to build on earlier gains (case Box 14). The reform aims to ensure macroeconomic stability, boost competitiveness by improving the investment and trade environment, expand productivity, and enhance public sector efficiency.

As a result, Ethiopia's economy has exhibited both resilience and vulnerability over the past decade, with a sustained high growth rate in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Between 2015/16 and 2023/24, the size of the real economy nearly doubled, rising from approximately USD 64.5 billion to USD 125.27 billion and reflecting an average annual growth rate of 7.6 percent. In 2015/16, real GDP expanded by 8 percent, but growth momentum weakened in subsequent years due to overlapping shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, internal conflict, and recurrent droughts. By 2020/21, growth had slowed to 6.3 percent. However, by 2023/24, the economy rebounded with real GDP growth reaching 8.1 percent, slightly surpassing its 2015/16 performance (Figure 44). This recovery underscores Ethiopia's capacity to bounce back when supported by comprehensive homegrown reform measures: tighter monetary policy, fiscal consolidation, improved domestic revenue mobilization, and continued structural reforms.

Real per capita GDP growth followed a more subdued and volatile path, falling just short of the SDG target of at least 7 percent annual growth, but remaining relatively close to the desired benchmark. It stood at 5.6 percent in 2015/16, declined to a low of 3.9 percent in 2019/20 as the effects of overlapping crises intensified and population growth exerted additional pressure, and recovered modestly to 5.5 percent by 2023/24 (Figure 44). Although the recent upturn is encouraging, sustained structural reforms and peacebuilding efforts will be critical to ensure more inclusive and robust per capita income growth over the long term. Although growth remains below the SDG benchmark, continued implementation of structural reforms and peacebuilding efforts will be essential to sustaining and accelerating economic recovery.

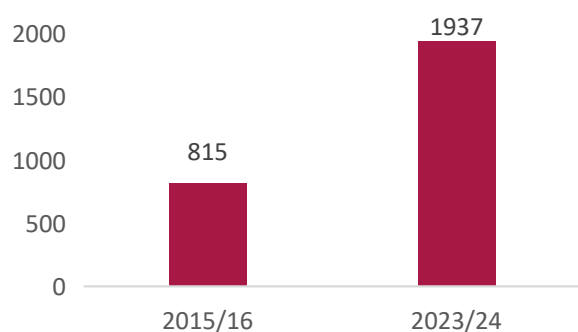




**Figure 44. Annual growth rate of Real GDP and Real GDP per capita\***

Productivity trends in Ethiopia have shown moderate but uneven progress over the past decade. From 2015 to 2023, nominal GDP per capita rose from USD 815 to USD 1,937, (Figure 45). Sustaining these gains will require managing population growth, strengthening family planning services, increasing investment in human capital and innovation, and expanding private sector involvement in high-value-added and labor-intensive industries.

The government has undertaken reforms to diversify and modernize Ethiopia's economy, aiming to foster inclusive and sustainable growth. In tourism, investments target job creation and local development. Digital transformation is advancing under the Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy, digitizing over 130 public services across 25 institutions to boost efficiency and access. To support these efforts, the Ethiopian Investment Commission introduced a one-stop shop to streamline investor services and reduce bureaucratic delays.



**Figure 45. Per Capita GDP (USD) Nominal\***

Manufacturing reforms further underscore the commitment to structural transformation. A revised policy promotes a market-driven industrial base focused on productivity, competitiveness, and improved access to finance and infrastructure. The Made in Ethiopia initiative supports domestic innovation and global partnerships, while the 2023 National Import Substitution Strategy outlines steps to reduce import reliance and strengthen key manufacturing sectors.

In agriculture and rural development, the 2024 Agriculture and Rural Development Policy seeks to modernize the sector through increased productivity, commercialization, and adoption of climate-resilient practices. It also prioritizes food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability, and the sustainable utilization of natural resources. A standout initiative within this sector is the irrigated wheat program. Historically dependent on rain-fed wheat production, Ethiopia faced recurring food shortages and high import bills. In response, the government launched a national irrigated wheat initiative, marking a shift toward large-scale, year-round production. This has positioned wheat as a cornerstone of food security and a driver of agro-industrial development. Additionally, Ethiopia has also embarked on a comprehensive reform effort aimed at addressing structural challenges and establishing a foundation for sustainable, inclusive economic transformation.

## Case Study 14: The Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0

The Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0 (HGER 2.0) launched in 2024, is Ethiopia's flagship strategy for navigating post-crisis recovery and setting the foundation for sustainable economic transformation. Launched as a successor to HGER 1.0, the reform agenda was developed in response to overlapping challenges including macroeconomic imbalances, high inflation, rising debt, and external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and global commodity disruptions. HGER 2.0 represents a renewed national commitment to tackling these issues through locally driven, evidence-based reforms that align with Ethiopia's development aspirations.

At its core, HGER 2.0 seeks to restore macroeconomic stability, enhance sectoral productivity, and accelerate the transition toward a private sector-led economy. The reform agenda includes key policy shifts such as subsidy rationalization, improved revenue mobilization, public investment prioritization, and the liberalization of financial markets. It also targets structural bottlenecks by promoting digital transformation, improving access to credit, enhancing public sector efficiency, and boosting competitiveness in agriculture, manufacturing, and mining. These reforms are not only designed to stabilize the economy but also to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable job creation.

HGER 2.0 directly contributes to Ethiopia's progress on SDG 8 by prioritizing decent work, inclusive economic opportunities, and long-term growth. Through an integrated approach, the agenda aims to reduce informality, support Medium and Small Manufacturing Enterprises (MSMEs), and broaden access to financial services, particularly for youth, women, and underserved communities. It also lays the groundwork for attracting quality investment, expanding domestic production, and fostering resilience in both rural and urban labor markets. With its broad reform scope and emphasis on inclusive implementation, HGER 2.0 serves as a key national instrument for driving equitable and sustained development.

### Key Achievements:

- Real GDP growth has accelerated since 2019/20, reaching 8.1 percent in 2023/24
- Financial sector and monetary policy reforms has fully unlocked the potential of Ethiopia's economy export expected to double with one year and NBE reserve holding of foreign currency increased by more than 200 percent
- More than 85 laws and procedures revised fully opening the economy for investment and expanding the role of the private section, creating better opportunities for the youth
- Since 2021, outstanding loans to the private sector have exceeded those to the public sector, reflecting progress in promoting private sector-led growth and improving access to finance.

### Key Lessons:

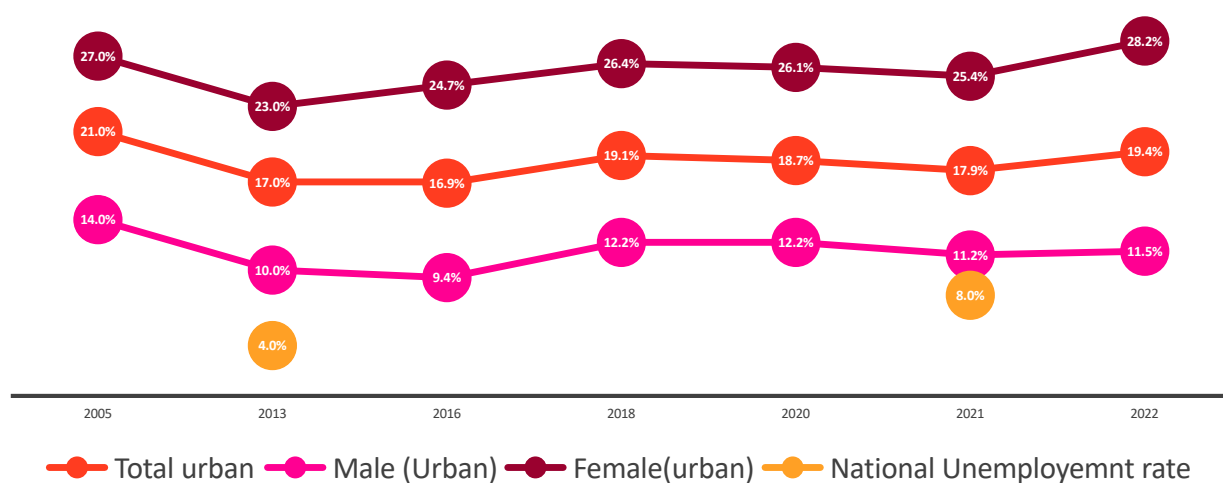
- Evidence-based, nationally led policy packages can stabilize the economy and catalyze private investment
- Coupling macroeconomic consolidation with support for formal jobs and MSMEs helps translate growth into broader opportunity
- Long-term commitment to structural reforms is essential for lasting economic transformation

## Advancing Decent Work and Financial Inclusion Amid Structural Challenges

Employment indicators reveal persistent structural challenges, particularly in urban areas and among women and youth. The national unemployment rate doubled from 4 percent in 2013 to 8 percent in 2021, with urban areas disproportionately affected. In Ethiopian cities, unemployment rose from 17 percent in 2013 to 19.4 percent in 2022, with female urban unemployment increasing from 23 percent to 28.2 percent (Figure 46). This widened the gender gap to 16.7 percentage points, highlighting the significant barriers women face in economic participation. They remain underrepresented in higher-level roles and concentrated in low-paid, low-skill jobs, challenges driven by wage gaps, unpaid care responsibilities, and social and structural constraints tied to age, education, and household dynamics.

youth-oriented job creation, expanding skills development programs, and reducing gender disparities in education and labor force participation.

Women continue to be overrepresented in informal employment, often in lower-paid and less secure jobs. This gender-based employment segregation contributes to persistent wage gaps and limits women's economic opportunities. However, some progress has been made in recent years. Informal employment in urban areas declined from 26.5 percent in 2016 to 21.8 percent in 2022, while female informal employment dropped from 35.5 percent to 29.9 percent over the same period. These improvements have been supported by digital tax reforms, administrative enhancements, and efforts to broaden the urban tax base. Continued support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), strengthened labor protections, and improved financial access for women are essential to sustaining inclusive employment growth.



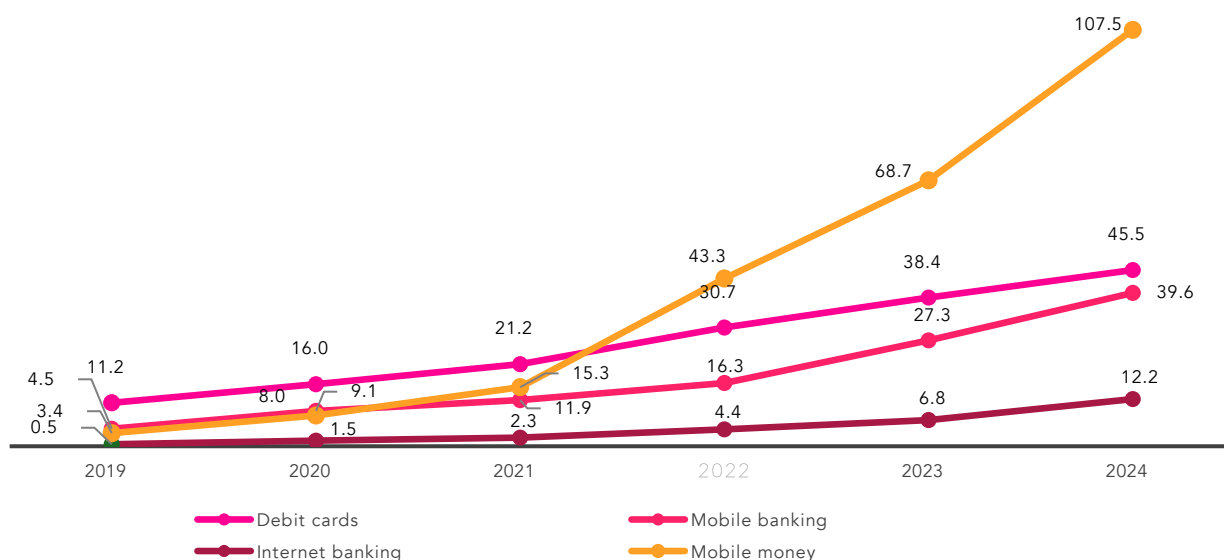
**Figure 46. National and urban Unemployment rate\***

Youth unemployment remains a critical challenge. In 2022, the proportion of youth aged 15–24 not in employment, education, or training (NEET) peaked at 26.5 percent, with a significant gender disparity: 33.6 percent for females compared to 17.5 percent for males. Addressing these gaps requires targeted strategies such as promoting

In terms of financial inclusion, a major milestone was reached with the recognition and licensing of non-bank digital financial service providers. Previously limited to banks and Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), the market opened in 2021 when the NBE issued the first non-bank mobile money license to Ethio Telecom (Telebirr), ushering in a

more inclusive digital financial ecosystem. Digital microloans delivered via mobile platforms are helping to ease long-standing credit constraints for SMEs, especially for women entrepreneurs. Programs such as the Ethiopia SME Finance Project and the Women Entrepreneurs Development Project (WEDP), supported by the World Bank, have further expanded access to capital. Over 40,000 women entrepreneurs have scaled their businesses and created jobs through improved financing.

The most transformative development has been in mobile money. From just 3.4 million users in 2019, mobile money accounts surged to 107.5 million by 2024, a thirty-fold increase. The 56.4 percent jump between 2023 and 2024 alone highlights the central role mobile money now plays in everyday financial transactions, particularly for underserved and unbanked populations.

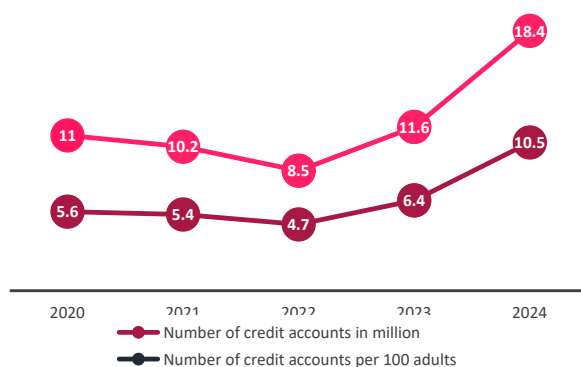


**Figure 47. Number of Digital Financial Services Access Points (channels and instrument) (in million)\***

These regulatory and programmatic advancements have laid the foundation for rapid growth in Ethiopia's digital financial services sector. The landscape has transformed significantly, with exponential growth in debit cards, mobile banking, internet banking, and mobile money. The number of debit cards rose from 11.2 million in 2019 to 45.5 million by June 2024. Mobile banking accounts increased from 4.5 million to 39.6 million over the same period, a nearly ninefold rise. Internet banking also expanded rapidly, growing from 0.5 million users in 2019 to 12.2 million in 2024, a 24-fold increase.

This digital transformation has been further reinforced by a sharp rise in both the volume and value of transactions processed through digital financial services. Between 2019/20 and 2023/24, the number of transactions increased from 175 million to over 2.47 billion, marking a more than fourteen-fold growth. During the same period, the total value of transactions rose from USD 7.73 billion to USD 173.23 billion. This momentum has been accompanied by a significant expansion in credit access across Ethiopia's financial sector.





**Figure 48. Number and Density of Credit Accounts\***

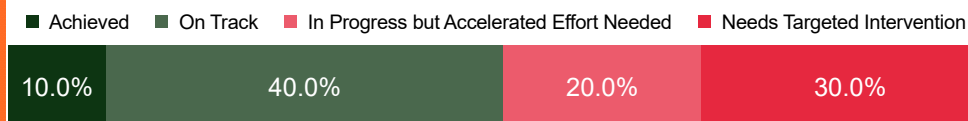
The total number of credit accounts grew from 6.4 million at the end of June 2023 to 10.5 million by June 2024, representing a 64.3 percent increase in just one year (Figure 48). This surge was largely driven by the rapid adoption of digital credit solutions, with 4.1 million new digital credit users added within the year. As a result, the number of credit accounts per 100 adults rose from 11.6 in June 2023 to 18.4 in June 2024, significantly exceeding the National Financial Inclusion Strategy II (NFIS-II) headline target of 12.8. This growth reflects both the expanding reach of digital lending platforms and the deepening integration of formal credit systems across the population.

In conclusion, Ethiopia's progress under SDG 8 reflects a resilient and reform-driven economy, bolstered by the Homegrown Economic Reform

Agenda 2.0. Despite global shocks, the country has stabilized growth, expanded financial inclusion, and prioritized job creation, particularly for youth and women. Challenges such as urban unemployment and informality persist, but sustained investment in skills development, private sector engagement, and digital transformation positions Ethiopia to accelerate inclusive prosperity. By maintaining momentum in structural reforms and fostering equitable opportunities, Ethiopia remains on track to achieve its 2030 aspirations for decent work and sustainable economic growth.

In conclusion, Ethiopia's progress under SDG 8 reflects a resilient and reform-driven economy, bolstered by the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0. Despite global shocks, the country has stabilized growth, expanded financial inclusion, and prioritized job creation, particularly for youth and women. Challenges such as urban unemployment and informality persist, but sustained investment in skills development, private sector engagement, and digital transformation positions Ethiopia to accelerate inclusive prosperity. By maintaining momentum in structural reforms and fostering equitable opportunities, Ethiopia remains on track to achieve its 2030 aspirations for decent work and sustainable economic growth.





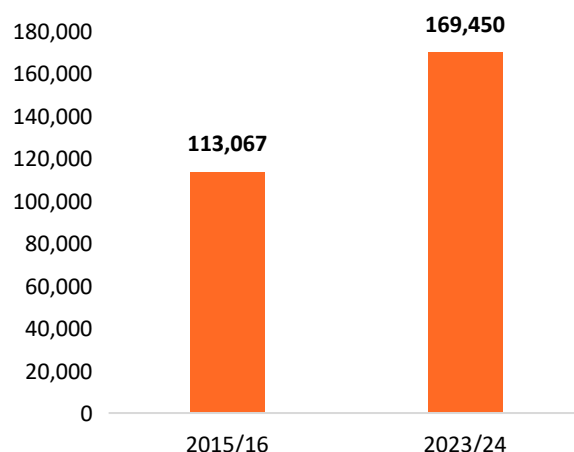
Ethiopia has made strong and sustained progress toward achieving SDG 9, driven by ambitious policy reforms, infrastructure investments, and a strategic emphasis on industrialization and digital transformation. Notable improvements in road and transport infrastructure, expanded mobile and internet coverage, and steady growth in the manufacturing sector underscore the country's commitment to building a resilient, inclusive, and innovation-led economy.

Out of the 10 SDG 9 indicators with recent data, 10 per cent have been achieved, and 40 per cent of them are on track. Key initiatives such as the National Logistics Development framework and targeted road upgrades have improved market access, reduced travel times, and lowered transport costs. Reforms under the Made in Ethiopia Movement and export substitution strategies have strengthened industrial capacity, while Digital Ethiopia 2025 has expanded internet coverage nationwide and doubled internet penetration. The establishment of the National AI Institute marks a step forward in fostering homegrown innovation. However, half of the indicators require faster progress or focused intervention. Going forward, deepening investment in emerging industrial clusters, narrowing rural–urban infrastructure gaps, and leveraging digital innovation will be critical to sustaining Ethiopia's industrial and technological transformation.

### Modernizing Transport Networks and Logistics Systems

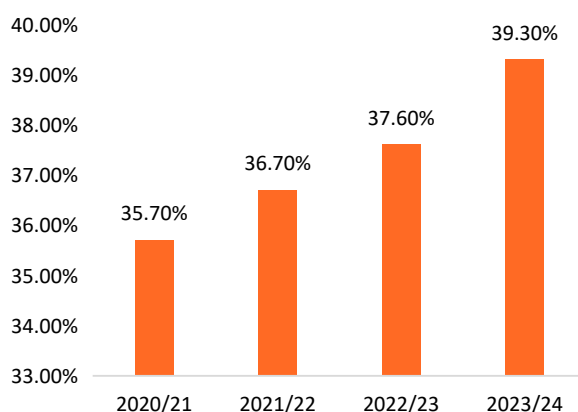
Expanding and modernizing the country's transport infrastructure has been a national priority. Ethiopia's all-weather road network grew from 113,067 km in 2015/16 to 169,636 km in 2023/24, a 50 percent increase. This expansion has im-

proved mobility and economic integration across regions, particularly enhancing access for rural communities.



**Figure 49. All weather roads constructed (KM)\***

Additionally, the proportion of areas located within 2 km from an all-weather road increased from 35.7 percent in 2020/21 to 39.3 percent in 2023/24, the foundation has been laid for further expansion in under-served areas.



**Figure 50. Proportion of total area found within 2 km of an all-season road\***

This progress has been supported by major initiatives such as the Addis Ababa–Adama Expressway, which dramatically reduced travel time between key cities, and the Addis Ababa City Corridor Project, which is improving urban connectivity through upgraded roadways, pedestrian paths, and public spaces. Ethiopia is currently implementing a USD 2 billion National Logistics Development (NLD) strategy to alleviate trade logistics hurdles. Under this strategy, the Government aspires to expand the rail network, targeting the enhancement of the country’s export competitiveness by significantly reducing trade logistics costs.

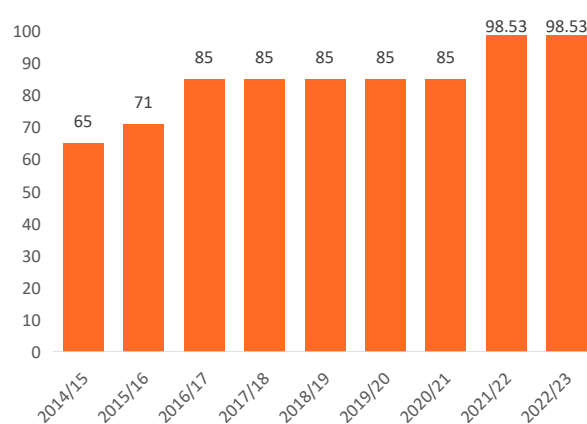
The transport sector’s performance reflects recovery and resilience. Road passenger traffic rose from 526.4 million in 2021/22 to 676 million in 2023/24 after earlier pandemic disruptions. Freight transport via road peaked at 21.7 million tons in 2022/23, while air passenger traffic rebounded to a record 13.2 million in 2023/24. Freight by rail increased steadily, from 1.1 million tons in 2019/20 to 2.2 million tons in 2023/24, demonstrating growing reliance on rail for bulk transport. These outcomes affirm Ethiopia’s progress in building a more integrated and efficient transport system.

### Fostering Innovation Ecosystems and Digital Transformation

Ethiopia has made rapid advances in digital connectivity, driven by the Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy, which seeks to use technology as a catalyst for inclusive growth. Key reforms include the liberalization of the telecommunications sector, which opened the market to foreign competition for the first time and has boosted service quality and innovation. New players like Safaricom have joined the market, enhancing consumer choice.

Mobile network coverage has expanded significantly, with 3G coverage increasing from 85 percent in 2020/21 to 98 percent in 2023/24 (Figure 51). Internet penetration also rose from 20 percent to 41 percent over the same period, reflecting not only infrastructure gains but also increased digital literacy and service affordability.

The introduction of mobile money platforms, such as Telebirr and M-Pesa, has further transformed financial access. Registered mobile money users surged from 15 million in 2021 to over 90 million by the end of 2023, improving economic participation across the country. Complementing these reforms is the National ID Program, which is expanding digital identity access to support service delivery and financial inclusion. Additionally, the new Personal Data Protection Proclamation (1321/2024) has laid the groundwork for secure and trusted digital engagement.



**Figure 51. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (3G network coverage) (percent)\***

Ethiopia’s newly competitive digital infrastructure has laid the groundwork for an ecosystem of innovation, one in which policy, finance and research come together to translate connectivity into new products, services and industries.

In July 2024 the Council of Ministers approved the National AI Policy and established a National AI Institute to steer its implementation. This policy mandates AI pilots across agriculture (smart irrigation), finance (automated credit scoring) and public services (e governance platforms), while partnering with universities to build local expertise. By embedding AI into sector roadmaps and fostering research hubs, Ethiopia aims to leapfrog development constraints and harness



data driven solutions in support of inclusive industrial growth.

Building on this foundation, the government enacted a Startup Act Proclamation in mid-2024, allowing up to 49 percent foreign equity in tech ventures, fast tracking business registration and offering tax incentives for R and D. It also expanded the Ethiopian Technology Startup Fund into a broader Innovation Fund, blending public, private and international capital including a USD 300 million UNDP/Mastercard commitment to fill the early-stage financing gap.

To further accelerate progress toward inclusive industrialization and innovation, Ethiopia has

launched several initiatives focused on building digital skills and fostering local innovation ecosystems. A key milestone in this effort is the launch of the MESOB initiative in April 2025, a government-led program aimed at centralizing and digitizing public service delivery through a one-stop, paperless digital platform. Case Box 15 profiles the MESOB, the platform unifies existing e-government services into a single, secure, and interoperable framework—simplifying user access, boosting administrative efficiency, and advancing Ethiopia’s inclusive digital-transformation agenda





### **Case Box 15: MESOB Digitization Initiative – Leveraging digital innovation for centralized and efficient public service delivery**

The MESOB initiative, named after the traditional Ethiopian serving tray, is a government-led effort to centralize and digitize public service delivery through a one-stop, paperless digital platform. It aims to streamline processes like licensing, ID registration, immigration, taxation, and education, making them accessible without physical paperwork or long queues. This effort supports Ethiopia's broader digital transformation strategy (2025–2030) and seeks to enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of government services.

Launched in April 2025 with a pilot involving 12 federal agencies, MESOB is being implemented in phases. The pilot includes services from institutions such as Immigration, the Ministry of Revenue, Ethio Telecom, and others, offering around 40 services through a unified digital portal. The government plans to gradually expand the platform to all ministries, though no fixed timeline has been announced. The initiative is a core part of Ethiopia's ongoing civil service reform and is strongly supported by the Prime Minister's Office and other high-level officials.

Technically, MESOB is built on locally developed infrastructure and integrates with the national digital ID system (Fayda), ensuring secure and efficient service delivery. The platform operates on domestic servers to maintain data sovereignty and features capabilities like real-time tracking and secure document exchange. Implementation involves close collaboration between government agencies and the private sector, including Ethio-Telecom and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. While most development is homegrown, MESOB aligns with international best practices and demonstrates Ethiopia's commitment to digital governance and innovation.

#### **Key Lessons:**

- Cross-ministerial coordination is critical to harmonizing fragmented systems into a unified platform
- Piloting with select agencies builds proof of concept before scaling, allowing iterative improvements based on user feedback.

Another notable initiative in the digitization effort is the 5 million Coders Initiative, which aims to equip Ethiopia's young population with critical digital skills needed for the 21st-century digital economy. The initiative targets both foundational and advanced coding competencies, preparing a new generation of tech-savvy workers who can contribute to the digital economy (Case Box 16)

## Case Box 16: 5 million Coders Initiative in Ethiopia

Launched in July 2024 by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, the 5 million Coders Initiative is a flagship national program aiming to equip five million Ethiopians with foundational digital and coding skills by 2026. Anchored in the Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy, the initiative seeks to bridge the country's digital skills gap and position its young population for innovation, entrepreneurship, and global competitiveness.

The program is a high-level collaboration between the Ethiopian government and the United Arab Emirates, which serves as a principal international partner, providing funding and training resources. It is also supported by key national institutions including the Ministry of Innovation and Technology, the Ministry of Labor and Skills, and Ethio Telecom. Focus areas include web development, mobile application programming, data science, and artificial intelligence.

To deliver on its goals, the initiative employs a multi-pronged implementation strategy: a dedicated online platform offers free, internationally certified training accessible nationwide; Ethio Telecom enhances digital connectivity to improve reach in remote areas; and ICT content is integrated into the wider education system. Local educational bureaus and tech hubs also support through workshops and awareness campaigns.

### Key Achievements

- Strong national uptake and early outcomes: As of June 2025, nearly 1,023,664 individuals had enrolled in the program, with over 475,150 earning certificates, reflecting a promising 46 percent completion rate within the first year.
- Equity in access to digital learning: The use of free, certified courses with offline-accessible content has helped bridge urban-rural and gender divides, making digital skills more inclusive.
- Strengthened institutional collaboration: The initiative has fostered effective coordination between government bodies, international partners, and local tech hubs, improving training quality and aligning skills development with labor market needs.
- Enhanced global competitiveness: By building a tech-savvy workforce and supporting entrepreneurial talent, the initiative is boosting Ethiopia's visibility in the global digital economy and supporting the emergence of a new generation of digital entrepreneurs.

### Key Lessons:

- National scale training programs can rapidly build a digitally literate workforce, closing critical talent gaps for the tech sector
- Free, certified courses with offline options bridge urban-rural and gender divides in digital skills
- Collaboration with international partners and local tech hubs enhances curriculum quality and job linkages

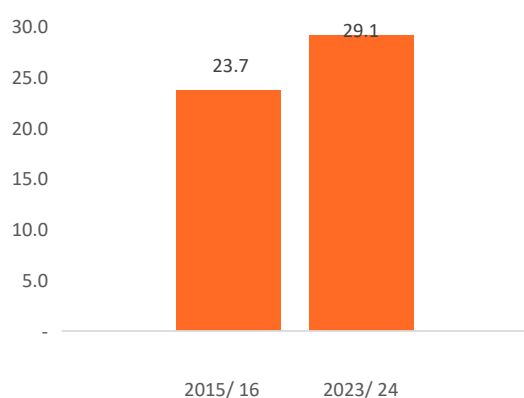
 5 MILLION ETHIOPIAN CODERS

**ADVANCING  
DIGITAL LITERACY  
FOR ETHIOPIA'S  
YOUTH**



## Accelerating Industrialization and Scaling Manufacturing

Ethiopia's industrialization strategy has seen renewed momentum in recent years. The industrial sector has expanded its role in the economy, with industry's share of GDP climbing from 23.7 percent in 2015/16 to 29.1 percent in 2023/24. Within that broader sector, Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a share of GDP rose from 5.6 percent at the end of the MDG period to a peak of 7.0 percent in 2016/17 and has remained relatively stable between 6.7 percent and 6.9 percent in recent years. Meanwhile, medium and large-scale manufacturing has steadily expanded, reaching 5.0 percent of GDP by 2023/24. This momentum is anchored in the National Industrial Policy of 2022, which set clear targets for increasing MVA and Export share of the GDP.



**Figure 52. percentage share of Industry value added in total GDP (percent)\***

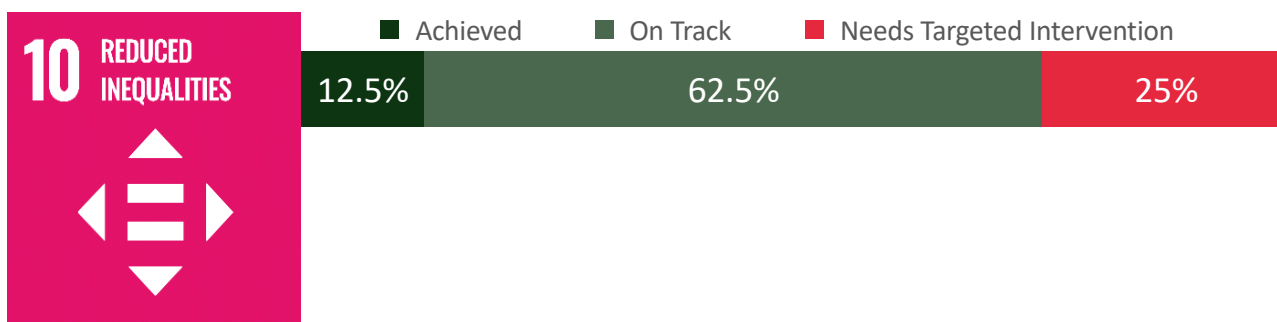
Building on this foundation, the Made in Ethiopia Movement, launched later in 2022, has served as the policy's execution arm, where the movement has been working to establish a national system that fosters a conducive environment for sustainable development and competitiveness, while supporting the success of the homegrown economic reform and advancing the country's economic structural transformation. Within two years, the Movement's targeted interventions helped plant utilization rebound from under 50 percent to around 60 percent by the end of 2024, with

leading clusters reaching up to 64 percent utilization thanks to streamlined access to inputs and finance. Moreover 24 manufacturing industries that had halted exports have since resumed operations, generating USD 14.3 million in foreign exchange earnings during this period, a clear sign of renewed competitiveness in global markets.

Those gains spill directly into import substitution outcomes. Encouraged by the policy and powered by the Movement, domestic producers replaced nearly USD 2.7 billion of imports in the first eight months of fiscal year 2024–25, compared to USD 2.8 billion the prior year, across textiles, steel, food and basic chemicals. Complementing this, the inauguration of the three Integrated Agro Processing Industrial Parks at Bulbula, Bure and Yirgalem in 2021 has operationalized this substitution drive, clustering farms and factories to reduce post-harvest losses and boost farm productivity by 30 to 50 percent.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have further expanded Ethiopia's manufacturing frontier. Following the 2024 SEZ Proclamation, ten of the existing 13 industrial parks were redesignated as SEZs. Early results are promising manufacturing companies operating within them generated USD 83 million in export revenue over the first nine months of the 2024/25 fiscal year, while simultaneously saving close to USD 89.9 million through import substitution with locally produced goods.

In summary, Ethiopia's advancements in infrastructure, digital connectivity, and industrialization underscore its commitment to SDG 9. Strategic investments in transport networks, the 5 million Coders Initiative, and industrial parks have enhanced competitiveness and innovation. While manufacturing's share of GDP requires further growth, the foundation laid by policy coherence and public-private partnerships is driving tangible results. Going forward, scaling up high-value sectors, deepening regional integration, and bridging urban-rural infrastructure gaps will be pivotal to realizing Ethiopia's vision of a technologically advanced and inclusive economy.



Ethiopia has demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing inequality through deliberate and coordinated interventions. Over the past decade, income inequality in Ethiopia has followed a fluctuating path. According to World Bank data, inequality stood at 35 in 2015 and declined to 31.2 by 2021, indicating some progress toward a more equitable distribution of income during that period. However, this improvement may not be sustained, as a forecast by Statista projects an increase in inequality, reaching 36 by 2025. This potential rise highlights the need for continued attention to equitable growth and inclusive economic policies as the country moves forward.

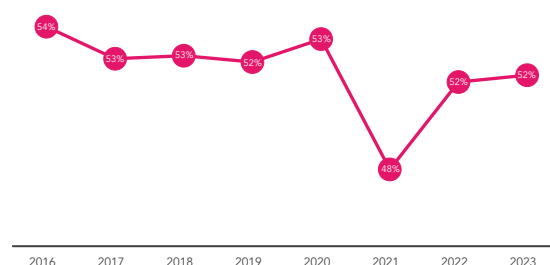
Recognizing social inclusion and equity as foundations for sustainable development, the country has embedded these priorities into its Development Plan, with six of the plan's ten strategic pillars directly aligned with the objectives of SDG 10. This reflects a growing acknowledgment that inclusive development is essential for national stability and long-term prosperity. Complementary social protection and empowerment programs implemented under SDGs 1, 2, 5, and 8 further reinforce a multisectoral approach to reducing disparities across population groups.

Ethiopia's approach is characterized by intentional policy alignment and integrated action across sectors. Recent data on 8 SDG 10 indicators reflect varied progress. 12.5 percent of the indicators have been fully achieved, while 62.5 percent are on track, including improvements in labor's share of GDP. An additional 25 percent are progressing more gradually and may benefit from increased support. These outcomes underscore

Ethiopia's steady progress in reducing inequality, while also highlighting the need for sustained policy attention and targeted investment to achieve more inclusive development outcomes.

### Advancing Social Inclusion, Migration Governance, and Refugee Protection

Ethiopia's sustained allocation of over 50 percent of its national expenditures to subsidies, grants to regional governments and other transfers reflects a strong policy commitment to promoting equity and protecting vulnerable populations. Despite fiscal pressures and external shocks, the government has prioritized redistribution mechanisms aimed at narrowing socioeconomic disparities, enabling access to basic services, and supporting inclusive development. The dip in 2021 to 48 percent appears as a temporary deviation, likely linked to compounded shocks such as conflict and COVID-19, but was promptly corrected in subsequent years. This consistent investment in social transfers plays a critical role in reducing inequality within the country by cushioning marginalized groups, enhancing resilience, and fostering social cohesion.



**Figure 53. Subsidies and other transfers (% of total budget\*)**



Notable initiatives include the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which offers conditional and unconditional cash transfers, food support, and livelihood development services to rural food-insecure households. In urban areas, the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) targets vulnerable groups with employment opportunities, skill-building, and economic empowerment initiatives. These programs are complemented by the National Social Protection Policy, which lays the groundwork for a more cohesive and inclusive social protection system, promoting equity and resilience across all segments of society.

Beyond domestic efforts, Ethiopia has also embraced inclusive policies in the context of international migration and displacement. The country has aligned its legal and institutional frameworks with international migration governance standards, reflected in the sustained implementation of fair recruitment regulations and integration mechanisms for migrants and refugees. A key initiative under this framework is the implementation of the Overseas Employment Proclamation No. 923/2016 and its amendment, Proclamation No. 1246/2021, aimed at protecting the rights, safety, and dignity of Ethiopian migrant workers. Through this legal mandate, the government has established an integrated overseas employment system, including an online labor market information platform, streamlined recruitment processes, comprehensive training and certification for prospective migrant workers, and coordinated deployment to five Gulf countries with which Ethiopia has signed bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding. These efforts are designed to reduce exploitation, enhance labor mobility, and expand economic opportunities for Ethiopians abroad.

At the same time, Ethiopia has long played a critical role as a host country for refugees in the region. It maintains an open-door policy that ensures humanitarian access and protection for those seeking asylum. Recognized for having some of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa, Ethiopia grants refugees' access to social and economic services that support sustainable

livelihoods. This commitment was strengthened through the revised Refugees Proclamation No. 1110/2019, which provides a comprehensive legal framework for their protection and assistance.

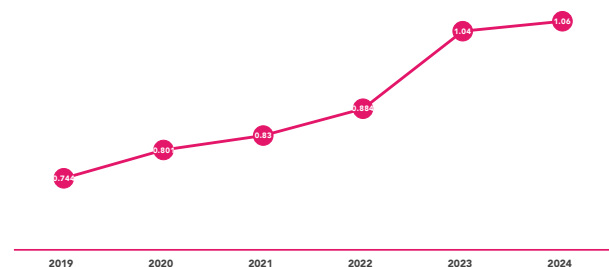
Ethiopia has made significant strides in advancing the inclusion of refugees as part of its commitment to reducing inequalities, in line with SDG 10. The enactment of the 2019 Refugee Proclamation marked a transformative shift in the country's legal landscape, granting refugees the right to work, move freely, access education, and obtain civil documentation. This legislative milestone positioned Ethiopia as a leading implementer of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), demonstrating that inclusion is both a moral imperative and a development opportunity. Since 2019, the government has facilitated the creation of over 129,000 livelihood opportunities—38,621 for refugees and 90,828 for host community members—through inclusive agricultural and livestock value chains. Further operationalizing the right to work, Directive No. 1019/2024 enabled more than 28,000 refugees to obtain work and residence permits, tax identification numbers, and business licenses, allowing them to legally participate in the economy and pursue self-reliance.

Complementing legal and economic inclusion, Ethiopia has also embraced digital identity as a gateway to services. In partnership with UNHCR and the National ID Program, the government launched the Fayda digital ID system for refugees, facilitating access to essential services and financial systems, and enabling economic participation that was previously out of reach. Social protection mechanisms have also been expanded to include refugee populations, most notably through the Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (UPSNDP), which has supported over 95,000 refugees, with a strong focus on youth employment. At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, Ethiopia pledged to lease 10,000 hectares of irrigable land for climate-smart agriculture and livestock development, ensuring that at least 50 percent of the beneficiaries are women and 30 per-

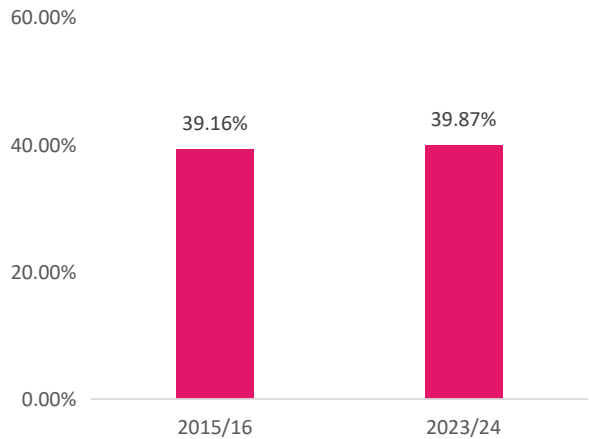
cent are refugees—an ambitious commitment to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods.

However, several challenges continue to hinder the full realization of refugee inclusion. These include insufficient investments to promote self-reliance, high dropout rates from economic programmers, limited private sector engagement, and weak coordination among implementing partners. Moving forward, Ethiopia seeks to scale up and better coordinate livelihood interventions, foster private sector-led solutions, and secure multi-year financing for integrated refugee-host community development. There is also a pressing need to expand the role of NGOs and development actors in agriculture, market systems, and financial inclusion, while tailoring projects to regional contexts and strengthening sub-national capacity with targeted international support. Through these continued efforts, Ethiopia reaffirms its commitment to reducing inequalities and ensuring that refugees are not left behind in its pursuit of sustainable development.

By 2024, Ethiopia had become the third-largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, sheltering over 1,064,412 refugees and asylum seekers (Figure 54) from 34 countries 53 percent of whom are women and 54 percent children under 18. The proportion of refugees relative to the national population also rose steadily from 0.80 percent in 2019/20 to 0.96 percent in 2023/24, underscoring the country's continued leadership in refugee inclusion and protection.



**Figure 54. Number of Refugees (in millions)\***



**Figure 55. Labor share of GDP\*\***

### Promoting Inclusive Growth Through Labor Equity and Development Financing

Ethiopia's domestic labor trends further illustrate its efforts to ensure inclusive growth. The labor share of income has remained stable over the years measured at 39.16 percent in 2015/16 and only slightly increasing to 39.87 percent in 2023/24 (Figure 55). This consistency suggests that the benefits of economic growth have not disproportionately bypassed labor, indicating a relatively steady distribution of income. However, the share remains relatively modest, and further strengthening of labor protections and social safety nets will be needed to fully align economic policies with the goal of reducing inequality.

In parallel, Ethiopia's development financing landscape has evolved. Foreign direct investment (FDI) increased from USD 3.2 billion in 2015/16 to USD 3.9 billion in 2023/24, signaling greater engagement from private investors. At the same time, remittance increased from USD 4.4 billion to USD 5.4 billion, while ODA declined from USD 5.06 billion to USD 3.31 billion, highlighting a gradual decline in aid.

Overall, Ethiopia's ongoing efforts to tackle inequality through both social protection programs and structural reforms highlight its commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. The country's initiatives, from improving access to basic services for vulnerable populations to fos-

\*Source: UNHCR

\*\*Source: WDI

tering economic self-reliance through agriculture and labor policies, reflect a multifaceted approach to reducing disparities.

### **Orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility**

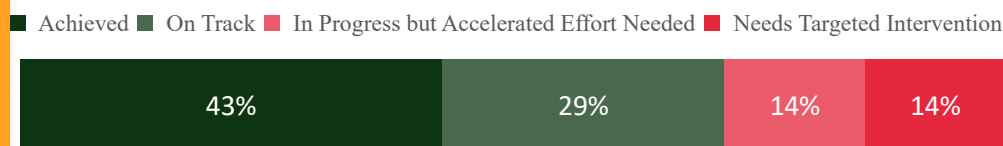
As a source, transit, and destination country, Ethiopia has played a leading role in shaping and implementing the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), actively contributing to its inception, development, and adoption. Following its formal launch of GCM implementation in 2019, Ethiopia selected 10 priority objectives from the Compact's 23 goals to fast-track progress on safe, orderly, and regular migration. Guided by a development-oriented migration policy, Ethiopia has taken comprehensive measures to protect migrant workers' rights, maximize the developmental impact of labor migration, and engage its growing diaspora community.

Key efforts include expanding bilateral labor agreements—ongoing negotiations with Qatar and Saudi Arabia build on existing agreements with Kuwait, Jordan, and others—to enhance legal pathways and safeguard Ethiopian workers abroad. Simultaneously, Ethiopia's broader macroeconomic reforms, including foreign currency liberalization, have catalyzed a surge in remittances, which rose from an annual average of USD 4.5 billion to USD 6.5 billion in the past

year. In terms of diaspora investment, 50 out of 279 licensed projects are now operational, signaling growing confidence in Ethiopia's investment climate.

Consular protection remains central to Ethiopia's citizen-centered diplomacy. The government has deployed 12 full-time diplomats to focus on consular affairs and the protection of migrant workers. Over the past year alone, more than 93,000 vulnerable Ethiopian migrants were repatriated, and through court processes and diplomatic engagements, over USD 300,000 in unpaid wages was recovered.

Ethiopia has also made significant progress in regularizing labor migration through the establishment of a labor market information system, regulation of private employment agencies, and intensified efforts to combat human trafficking through enhanced border management and law enforcement. As a result of these systemic reforms and safeguards, over 314,000 Ethiopians were deployed abroad through regular and legal migration channels in 2024—demonstrating the country's commitment to a rights-based, development-driven migration framework.



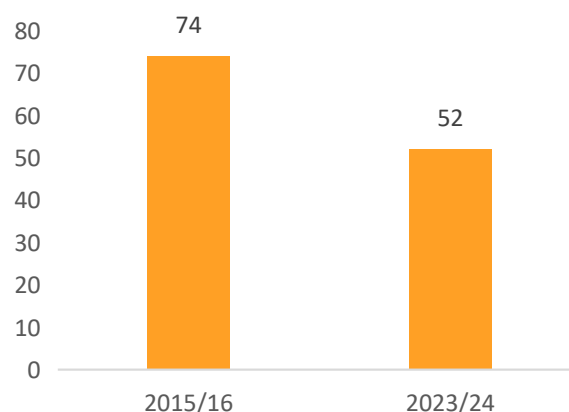
Ethiopia is undergoing rapid urbanization, with the urban population rising from 19.4 percent in 2015/16 to 24 percent in 2023/24. While this trend presents opportunities for economic transformation, it also intensifies pressures on housing, infrastructure, transportation, and environmental sustainability. In response, sustainable urban development has been prioritized within the TYDP, with a strategic focus on urban land and housing, redevelopment, integrated infrastructure, green spaces, and rural–urban linkages.

Ethiopia’s efforts to build inclusive, safe, and sustainable cities have gained momentum over the past decade. Of the seven SDG 11 indicators with recent data, 43 percent are fully achieved, and 29 percent are on track—reflecting the positive impact of integrated housing policies, the Climate Resilient Green Cities Program, and expanded urban mobility systems like the Addis Ababa Light Rail. These initiatives are helping transform urban growth into a more inclusive and planned process, improving access to transport, waste management, and basic services. The remaining 28 percent of indicators require accelerated action or targeted intervention, particularly in secondary cities. Looking toward 2030, sustaining this progress will require deepened participatory planning, scaled resilient infrastructure, and a people-centered approach to corridor development. The following sections explore the ongoing challenges and how current efforts are shaping the future of Ethiopia’s urban transformation.

### Inclusive Housing, Slum Redevelopment, and Urban Regeneration

A key urban challenge is the proliferation of slums and informal settlements, driven by limited afford-

able housing and unregulated urban growth. Nevertheless, Ethiopia has made significant progress: the proportion of urban residents living in slums has declined from 74 percent in 2015/16 to 52 percent in 2023/24 (Figure 56). This improvement is partly due to coordinated efforts under the National Housing Development Strategy (2021–2030), which aims to reduce slum settlements by 30 percent through redevelopment and further address them through renovation and neighborhood planning. As of 2024, about half of this target has been achieved.



**Figure 56.** Share of urban slum areas (percent)\*

Policies such as the 2017 National Urban Development Policy and the housing strategy guide these efforts. Flagship initiatives like the Eagle Leghar Project and Awarie redevelopment showcase best practices in urban regeneration and social integration. In Awarie alone, 238 houses were completed in six months, benefiting around 2,800 people, demonstrating scalable models for inclusive redevelopment.

Urban regeneration and social integration can be powerfully advanced through well-structured



public private partnerships. Ethiopia's flagship Urban Corridor Development program—anchored in the National Urban Spatial Plan—upgrades strategic transport arteries and their surrounding neighborhoods to forge more livable, connected, and competitive cities. Each Corridor Development Initiative integrates modern roads and drainage, pedestrian sidewalks, cycleways, parks, public plazas, and smart city features into a single redevelopment package (Case Box 17). In Addis Ababa, the program underpins the capital's broader smart-city vision, while secondary hubs such as Gondar, Bahir Dar, Arba Minch, and Wolayta Sodo are rolling out similar corridors to enhance urban aesthetics, tourism appeal, and overall functionality.

In addition to legal reforms and private-sector participation, Ethiopia has implemented one of the largest land registration and certification reforms in Africa. The country is expected to register over 50 million land parcels, and so far, has demarcated 30 million parcels and issued landholding certificates for 28 million of them. To build on this progress, Ethiopia is rolling out the tablet-based MASSREG mobile registration application developed with GIZ and designed to integrate with the National Rural Land Administration Information System. Piloted after minor refinements, MASSREG aims to reduce data errors, speed up service delivery, and strengthen tenure security. Land registration conducted in two phases has already improved tenure security, boosted investment, increased land productivity, and stimulated land lease market activities, though challenges such as data inaccuracy, resource inefficiency, and threats to data security persist under the ongoing Second Level Land Certification (SLLC) program. MASSREG is expected to address these issues by enhancing accuracy and reducing time, costs, and effort.

The government is also addressing rural-urban migration through the proposed Rural Transformation Centers, which aim to create new housing and reduce population pressure on cities. Approximately 1.2 million houses are planned under this initiative, with varying levels of success across re-

gions. While Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray show encouraging progress, implementation has lagged in other areas.

Despite these efforts, informal settlements remain widespread in cities like Addis Ababa, Sheger, and Bahir Dar. To address this, the government is applying a multi-pronged approach involving law enforcement mechanisms, land banks, and regularization policies aimed at integrating informal areas into formal urban systems.

To meet rising housing demand, Ethiopia has increasingly turned to the private sector. The housing strategy sets a target to increase housing supply coverage from 64 percent to 80 percent by 2030. Notably, 80 percent of new housing development is assigned to the private sector, including real estate developers, unions, PPPs, and joint ventures, while the government contributes the remaining 20 percent, prioritizing vulnerable and low-income communities.

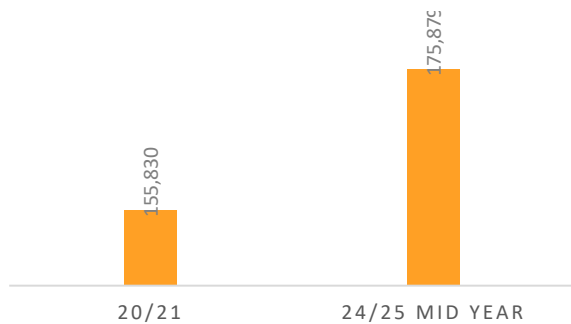
Between 2020/21 and 2023/24, a total of 1.3 million housing units were constructed, with the private sector accounting for 73.3 percent (957,000 units) and the government contributing the rest (about 349,000 units). Legal and institutional reforms, such as updates to real estate development laws and valuation frameworks for non-movable assets, have facilitated this shift by creating a more enabling environment for investment.

Cities like Jimma and Adama demonstrate tangible progress, with projects benefiting both low-income residents and broader urban populations. In 2024 alone, the government built 4,000 houses nationwide under its social housing program.

### **Integrated Urban Mobility and Green Infrastructure**

In addition to housing, Ethiopia is focused on expanding national road coverage and access to safe and sustainable urban transportation. The National Road coverage has grown markedly, rising from 155,830 km in 2020/21 to 175,879 km by mid-2024/25. This expansion strengthens con-

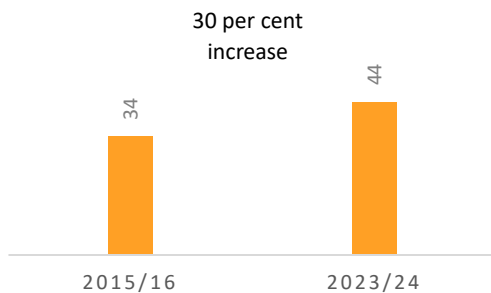
nections between urban centres and surrounding regions, laying the groundwork for more integrated and resilient human settlements. Within cities, access to mass transportation has improved, where the share of urban residents using mass transportation increased from 34 percent in 2015/16 to 44 percent in 2023/24, supported by the Transport Sector Ten-Year Plan (2020/21–2029/30), which targeted 47 percent coverage by 2023/24.



**Figure 57. Road Coverage (KM)\***

Cities such as Bahir Dar (46.2percent), Hawassa (38.5 percent), and Addis Ababa (31.5 percent) lead in public transport access. To improve mobility for all—especially women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, the government is investing in several initiatives:

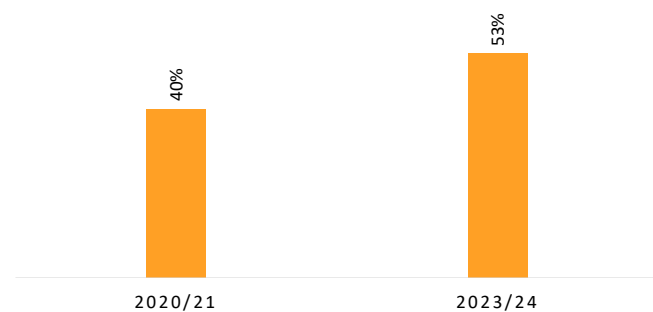
- Dedicated Bus Lanes (DBL)
- High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes
- Non-motorized transport infrastructure, such as bike lanes and pedestrian walkways
- Green transport systems, supported by the country's renewable energy capacity



**Figure 58. Share of mass transportation service in urban areas \*\***

Another improvement is in municipal services, where the standard solid-waste collection coverage increased from 40 percent in 2020/21 to 53 percent in 2023/24. This improvement underscores the success of targeted service delivery initiatives, enhancing public health and overall urban livability.

These reforms are part of broader corridor development programs that integrate housing, transport, and environmental planning. Road safety is also a focus, with ongoing driver training, public awareness campaigns, and enforcement measures.



**Figure 59. Standard Solid waste Service Coverage (percent)\*\*\***

Ethiopia’s urban transformation under SDG 11 demonstrates remarkable progress in housing, transport, and green infrastructure. Initiatives like corridor development and slum upgrading have improved livability, while the expansion of mass transit and renewable energy aligns with climate resilience goals. Persistent challenges, including equitable service delivery and displacement risks, call for intensified localized planning and community participation. By prioritizing integrated, people-centered urbanization, Ethiopia is poised to build cities that are not only sustainable but also engines of equitable growth and social cohesion.

\*\*\*Source: Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure

\*\*Source: Ministry of Transport and Logistics

## Case Box 17: Corridor Development Initiatives

Urban corridor development has emerged as a flagship strategy in Ethiopia's efforts to build sustainable, inclusive cities. Guided by the national Urban Spatial Plan, the approach focuses on upgrading key transport arteries and surrounding neighborhoods to create more livable, connected, and competitive urban environments. Projects prioritize the expansion of roads and drainage systems, the construction of sidewalks and cycleways, and the development of parks and public plazas. In Addis Ababa, this initiative is positioned as part of a broader "smart city" vision, while other cities such as Gondar, Bahir Dar, Arba Minch, and Wolayta Sodo are implementing similar projects to improve urban aesthetics, tourism, and functionality.

The Addis Ababa City Corridor Project, launched in 2022, is the most prominent example. Phase II alone covers 132 km of roads across eight major corridors, connecting key sites like Mexico Square and the international airport. The project includes widened roadways, integrated drainage, fiber-optic infrastructure, and public amenities such as green spaces, playgrounds, and heritage restorations. The Kasanchis corridor, for example, transformed a neglected area into a modern urban center with modern walkways, lighting, and greenery. Managed by the City Roads Authority with support from utilities and government agencies, the initiative aims to raise the quality of life citywide including through improvements in underserved neighborhoods.

Nationwide, corridor development now spans over 50 cities, including coordinated efforts in the Southern Nations region where seven cities have collectively added 41 km of roads, 26 hectares of green space, and multiple playgrounds. Corridors often run through densely populated, low-income neighborhoods, and their social impact has been closely monitored. Official plans explicitly recognize this, with a stated goal of "revitalizing slum areas and enhancing living conditions" through improved services, infrastructure, and housing.

To minimize negative impacts, the government has committed to building 4,000 new condominium units for displaced households and allocated ETB 5 billion for compensation. National and city leaders have emphasized that relocations are being handled with dignity, visiting affected families and pledging better living conditions. Corridor coordinators also stress the importance of community participation and ensure that marginalized groups benefit from these urban upgrades.

As part of this human centered approach, roughly 6,500 former Kazanchis residents were relocated to the new Gelan Gura Residential and Integrated Development Village. The village provides 1,200 homes, 1.6 km of paved roads and a 20-bay bus terminal, alongside pre-primary schools and a community center.

Residents also benefit from local enterprises and amenities: a bakery run by women that created 270 jobs, a bakery with a daily bread production capacity of 60,000 loaves, playgrounds, sports fields and ample green spaces. By October 2024, these facilities had generated more than 1,646 permanent and temporary jobs, ensuring that livelihood opportunities kept pace with improved living conditions.

### Key Achievements:

- 132 km of roads upgraded in Addis Ababa, integrating drainage, green spaces, and pedestrian paths.
- 41 km of corridors developed across seven Southern Nations cities, with 26 hectares of new green space.
- 4,000 condominium units built to resettle households affected by urban renewal.



## Key Lessons:

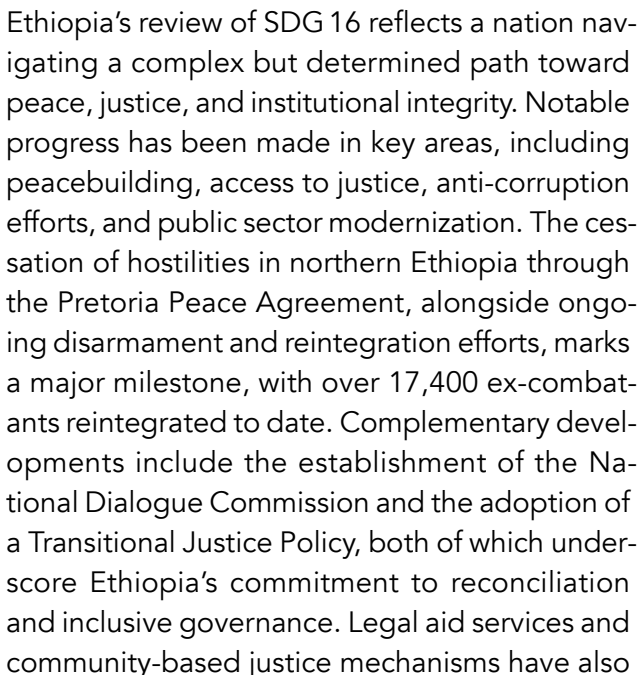
- Coordinating transport, housing, and green spaces creates holistic urban solutions.
- Inclusive design and transparency mitigate displacement risks and enhance public buy-in.
- Leveraging private investment within public planning allows for large-scale urban redevelopment.







grounded in rule of law, human rights, and citizen trust. These include the repeal of restrictive laws, the strengthening of rights-based institutions such as the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE), and the roll-out of civil service and digital governance reforms. The Pretoria Peace Agreement (2022) was a watershed moment in this transition, shifting national priorities from crisis response to a long-term strategy for peacebuilding and reconstruction. At the core of this vision lies an inclusive and participatory state—where democratic institutions are strengthened, services are equitably delivered, and civic space is protected as a foundation for national unity and resilience.



Among the eight SDG 16 indicators with recent data, 37.5 percent have been fully achieved. These include strengthened representation and voting rights in international organizations and the existence of independent national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles. An additional 37.5 percent of indicators are on track, including improvements in public satisfaction with service delivery. However, the remaining 25 percent require targeted intervention. These include aligning primary government expenditures with approved budgets and addressing delays in implementing justice mechanisms.

Ongoing conflict in some regions, institutional capacity constraints, and persistent challenges related to corruption perception, subnational governance, and protection from violence continue to pose risks to sustained progress. Achieving SDG 16 by 2030 will require translating policy and legal reforms into measurable improvements in citizen safety, institutional trust, and service delivery. Strengthening early warning systems, broadening inclusive dialogue platforms, and advancing institutional reform will be critical to ensuring durable peace, justice, and accountability across the country.

### **Peace, Safety, and Protection from Violence**

In recent years, Ethiopia has taken bold steps to lay the groundwork for durable peace and community safety, recognizing that the protection of life, human dignity, and societal cohesion is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The signing of the Pretoria Peace Agreement in November 2022 marked a cornerstone achievement, formally ending the two-year armed conflict in the northern part of the country. The Agreement opened space for humanitarian access, the restoration of essential services, and the initiation of post-conflict stabilization and recovery programs.

Building on this foundation, the government introduced a comprehensive peace-building strategy comprising national dialogue, transitional justice, and the reintegration of ex-combatants. The National Dialogue Commission, established in 2022 and extended through early 2026, represents a historic shift toward inclusive, public-led conflict resolution (Case Box 18). Through partic-

ipatory consultations and grassroots agenda-setting, the Commission has laid the groundwork for nationwide reconciliation. Complementing this, the Transitional Justice Policy adopted in 2024 outlines a victim-centered and gender-sensitive approach to healing historical grievances, with draft laws currently under national consultation.

Within this context, Ethiopia's implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) holds particular significance. The resolution, adopted globally in 2000, calls for the increased participation of women in peace processes, protection from gender-based violence, and gender-sensitive approaches to conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery. Ethiopia domesticated the agenda through its first National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 (2017–2020), coordinated by the MoWSA, with support from civil society and international partners. The NAP focused on four pillars—participation, protection, prevention, and relief and recovery—and laid the institutional foundation for advancing women's roles in peace and security.

A second-generation NAP is currently under development, incorporating recent lessons from conflict contexts and aligning with national peace-building priorities and the Transitional Justice Policy. Key achievements include the integration of women into community-based reconciliation efforts, the expansion of legal and psychosocial support for survivors of violence, and the establishment of gender units within justice and security institutions. Ethiopia has also partnered with UN Women, the African Union, and other actors to strengthen capacity and accountability for WPS implementation.

## Case Box 18: Ethiopia's National Dialogue Commission – A Historic Architecture for People-Led Peacebuilding

In the aftermath of internal conflict, Ethiopia faced a national reckoning: how could a country facing division, violence and historical grievances chart a shared path forward? In response, a bold initiative in participatory peacebuilding emerged—the National Dialogue Commission (NDC).

Established in 2022 by parliamentary proclamation, the NDC represented a significant departure from traditional top-down reconciliation efforts. Rather than dictating terms from the center, the Commission reversed the paradigm. It was designed to listen first—to the voices of citizens in villages, towns, and remote communities. Its mandate was clear: to create a public-led, inclusive, and community-oriented dialogue aimed at addressing the root causes of Ethiopia's socio-political fragmentation.

Throughout its mandate, the Commission initiated consultations in every region except Tigray—mapping stakeholders, training dialogue participants, and issuing an open call for communities to submit their priorities, questions, and concerns. Rather than imposing a national agenda, it invited the public to co-create one.

This unprecedented model enabled grassroots actors—youth groups, religious leaders, elders, and civil society organizations—to shape both the themes and trajectory of national discourse. For the first time in the country's history, the architecture of peace was constructed not behind closed doors but within community halls, schoolyards, and village gatherings.

Despite initial skepticism and operational challenges, including political tensions, regional insecurity, and logistical delays, the Commission gained traction. The government's decision in 2024 to extend its mandate by an additional year reflected both the scale of the task and the trust it had begun to restore.

### Key Achievements:

- Institutional legitimacy: Established by federal law, the Commission is accountable to the House of Peoples' Representatives.
- Nationwide engagement: Consultative processes were launched in every region (except Tigray), laying the foundation for broad-based participation.
- Agenda from below: Dialogue themes emerged from community submissions rather than elite-driven negotiations.

### Key Lessons:

- Trust is earned, not declared: The Commission's emphasis on transparency and inclusion helped to overcome deep-rooted skepticism.
- Peace is participatory: Enduring solutions emerge when citizens are co-authors of reconciliation.
- Process matters: Creating space for civic voice is as essential as the outcome.

The NDC is more than a post-conflict mechanism—it is a national platform for forging a collective vision of the future that all Ethiopians can embrace. It offers a historic opportunity for communities to define not only the terms of peace but also the principles by which their country is governed. As Ethiopia works toward achieving SDG 16, the NDC stands as a powerful testament to what is possible when state institutions make space for public agency. Its journey is still unfolding, but one lesson is already clear: lasting peace begins with listening.

Despite these efforts, women's participation in peace initiatives remains limited. Only 0.9 percent of women reported involvement as leaders or organizers in peacebuilding, while 15.5 percent participated as volunteers or general members. Encouragingly, 37.7 percent expressed interest in participating, though 45.9 percent reported being either unwilling or unable. These figures underscore persistent barriers and the need for targeted measures to elevate women's leadership across all stages of peace processes.

The National Rehabilitation Commission (NRC) is implementing Ethiopia's Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) strategy. As of 2024, more than 17,400 ex-combatants—including over 2,300 women—have been demobilized and reintegrated across four regions, with Tigray accounting for nearly 46 percent of all beneficiaries. Despite its ambition, the DDR program has encountered operational constraints, including limited donor funding, coordination challenges, and high ex-combatant expectations. As the program targets over 370,000 individuals, efforts are underway to integrate reintegration services into local development planning and to strengthen pooled financing mechanisms.

Protection and accountability have gained renewed focus. Investigations by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have documented sexual and gender-based violence during the northern conflict. In response, the government established an interministerial task force and prosecutorial teams to address these violations. The Transitional Justice Policy provides a legal foundation to strengthen accountability and prevent the recurrence of atrocity crimes.

At the community level, government-led efforts have included specialized GBV investigation units, expanded child protection services, and broader public education on conflict mitigation and legal redress. These initiatives aim to strengthen individual safety and support pathways for survivors to seek justice.

## Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Accountability

Ethiopia has taken significant strides in expanding access to justice, strengthening the rule of law, and enhancing institutional accountability. Recognizing that justice must be people-centered and inclusive, the government has adopted a dual-track approach: modernizing the formal justice system while formally recognizing and scaling community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.

Between 2020/21 and 2023/24, federal legal aid services expanded more than eighteen-fold, reaching over 13,000 beneficiaries, while legal awareness programs scaled dramatically, reaching six million citizens. A network of 82 one-stop centers across the country now provides integrated medical, psychosocial, and legal support for survivors of gender-based violence. These initiatives have contributed to improved legal literacy and access to redress for vulnerable populations.

In parallel, Ethiopia has formalized and institutionalized community-based justice. A 2020 study found that only 18 percent of legal problems are resolved through the formal system, while nearly half are addressed through traditional mechanisms. In response, the government launched the Three-Year Justice Transformation Plan (2023) with community-based justice as a foundational pillar. The Oromia Region led the way with a 2021 proclamation establishing over 7,000 customary courts, which by 2025 had resolved more than 1.1 million cases with a 95.6 percent resolution rate. Building on this success, four other regions—Amhara, Sidama, Benishangul-Gumuz, and South-West Ethiopia—have passed similar proclamations, guided by a model law developed by the Ministry of Justice. These laws ensure that customary systems are consent-based, rights-compliant, and accessible. Model centers have also been piloted in Addis Ababa, Afar, and Sidama.

The government has further strengthened child protection and accountability frameworks. Specialized child protection courts and juvenile reha-



bilitation centers have been expanded, and new action plans have been launched to eliminate harmful traditional practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation. Legal identity coverage has also improved, with birth registration reaching 39 percent in 2022/23—up from 11 percent in 2016/17—while refugee and internally displaced populations have gained increased access to registration and education services.

On the rule of law and accountability front, Ethiopia has reinforced its legal architecture to address organized crime, illicit financial flows, and terrorism. Key legislative milestones include the Firearm Administration Proclamation (No. 1177/2020), the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Proclamations, and the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Crimes Proclamation (No. 1176/2020). These frameworks have led to over 3,300 prosecutions for economic and transnational crimes in 2023/24 alone, alongside USD 3.4 million in recovered assets at the federal level. Reforms have also targeted security sector accountability, with legal action taken against perpetrators of extrajudicial killings and torture, including security personnel and ex-combatants.

Despite these achievements, justice service delivery remains uneven—particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas. Women, youth, and displaced populations continue to face legal and logistical barriers. To address this, the government is scaling up mobile legal clinics, deploying trained paralegals, and integrating legal services into local governance structures. Ethiopia also continues to strengthen independent oversight institutions: the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) retains its “A status” accreditation, and the Office of the Ombudsman and National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) have been empowered through recent legal and institutional reforms.

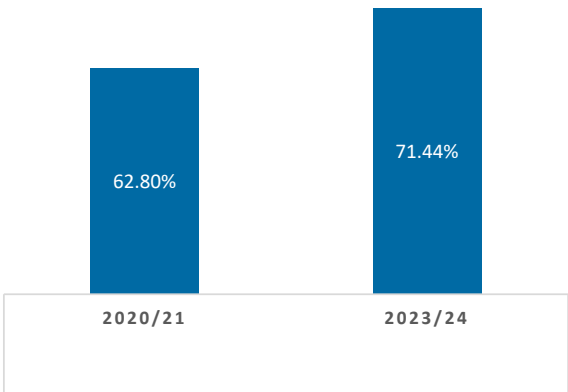
Nonetheless, institutional trust remains a challenge. Ethiopia’s Corruption Perception Index score has stagnated at 37, and its global ranking slipped to 99th in 2024. This signals the need for

deeper systemic accountability, including greater enforcement of anti-corruption laws, whistleblower protections, and transparent procurement systems.

### Integrity, Inclusion, and Institutional Strengthening

Ethiopia has pursued comprehensive reforms to strengthen institutional integrity, enhance public sector accountability, and promote inclusive governance as core components of SDG 16 implementation. Central to these efforts is the Public Service Transformation Agenda, which aims to build a civil service that is transparent, performance-driven, and responsive to the needs of citizens. Anchored in the Public Service Transformation Strategy and operationalized through the Administrative Procedure Proclamation (2020), the agenda emphasizes merit-based recruitment, evidence-informed decision-making, and participatory administrative processes across federal and regional institutions.

A cornerstone of institutional modernization is Ethiopia’s digital transformation drive. The government has launched over 587 e-governance and e-commerce platforms, digitizing core services in sectors such as trade, licensing, justice, and civil registration. These platforms have improved service efficiency, reduced bureaucratic



**Figure 60. Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public service\***

bottlenecks, and expanded access—particularly in previously underserved areas. As a result, citizen satisfaction with public service delivery rose from 62 percent in 2020/21 to over 71 percent in 2023/24 (Figure 60), signaling growing public confidence in state institutions.

The rollout of Ethiopia’s National ID system (“Fayda”) represents a transformative enabler of equitable service access. By providing legal identity for all, the digital ID empowers citizens—especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and displaced populations—to access health, education, financial, and justice services. Fayda also plays a crucial role in formalizing livelihoods, reducing exclusion, and underpinning social protection mechanisms (Case Box 19). Legal identity coverage is expanding steadily, with birth registration reaching 39 percent in 2022/23, up from 11 percent in 2016/17, and specialized efforts underway to register refugees, returnees, and children in conflict-affected zones.

To foster political inclusion, the government has taken steps to strengthen gender and youth participation. Women currently hold 40 percent of seats in national parliament, and discussions are ongoing regarding temporary special measures to accelerate parity. Youth engagement in governance remains limited, prompting initiatives such as youth peace ambassador programs and expanded civic education to foster political literacy and leadership development at local levels.

Despite these positive strides, corruption remains a persistent challenge to institutional integrity and public trust. While Ethiopia has enacted strong legal frameworks—such as the Money Laundering Proclamation, Asset Recovery Law, and enforcement of anti-terrorism and firearms legislation—gaps remain in implementation. In 2023/24, USD 3.4 million was recovered from illicit activities, and over 3,300 financial crimes were

prosecuted, indicating progress. However, the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) remains stagnant at 37, with the country’s global ranking slipping to 99th, highlighting a need for deeper reforms.

To address this, Ethiopia is prioritizing the digitalization of procurement and budget monitoring, expansion of asset declaration requirements, and strengthening of whistleblower protections. The government also aims to scale up effective practices such as transparent public procurement, community-based oversight, and third-party audit mechanisms.

Importantly, institutional strengthening must extend to the subnational level. Many regional governments face constraints in financial autonomy, technical capacity, and service delivery performance. The next phase of reform will emphasize fiscal decentralization, targeted capacity-building, and intergovernmental coordination, ensuring that peace dividends and governance reforms reach all corners of the country equitably.

Collectively, these actions reflect Ethiopia’s sustained commitment to integrity, inclusiveness, and institutional legitimacy. By fostering trust between citizens and the state, and by ensuring all voices are included and institutions remain accountable, Ethiopia is working towards achieving SDG 16. This includes efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding, justice reform, and digital governance. Continued effort is required to ensure that progress is both inclusive and institutionalized. Linking peace and justice with broader development goals—such as no poverty (SDG 1), zero hunger (SDG 2), quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), and reduced inequalities (SDG 10)—within the humanitarian-development-peace nexus will be critical to deliver sustainable peace and strengthening institutions that serve all citizens.

## Case Box 19: Identity, Access, Inclusion – Transforming Public Service Through Digital Innovation

In a country marked by geographic diversity and institutional complexity, Ethiopia is undertaking a bold transformation: using digital innovation to redefine how citizens interact with the state. This shift is central to its broader governance and justice reform agenda under SDG 16.

Over the past few years, the government has launched over 587 e-governance and e-commerce platforms, digitizing core services across trade, licensing, health, and justice. These platforms are enhancing transparency, reducing administrative burdens, and expanding access—particularly for communities historically left behind.

At the heart of this transformation is “Fayda”, Ethiopia’s new national digital ID system. By assigning individuals a secure, biometric identity, Fayda enables access to essential services, social protection, and financial systems. As of May 2025, 17 million digital IDs have been issued, representing approximately 15.5 percent of the population. The program aims to register 70–75 million residents by 2030, effectively achieving full adult coverage and universal legal identity.

For millions—especially women, returnees, and displaced persons—Fayda is not only a form of recognition but a gateway to rights, inclusion, and opportunity. It is laying the foundation for inclusive service delivery and digital governance.

Progress is also reflected in Ethiopia’s standing in the UN E-Government Survey, where the country’s E-Government Development Index rose from 0.2865 in 2022 to 0.3111 in 2024, advancing ten global ranks to 169th. Gains were also recorded in the Online Services and Telecommunication Infrastructure Indices, reflecting better digital access and service availability.

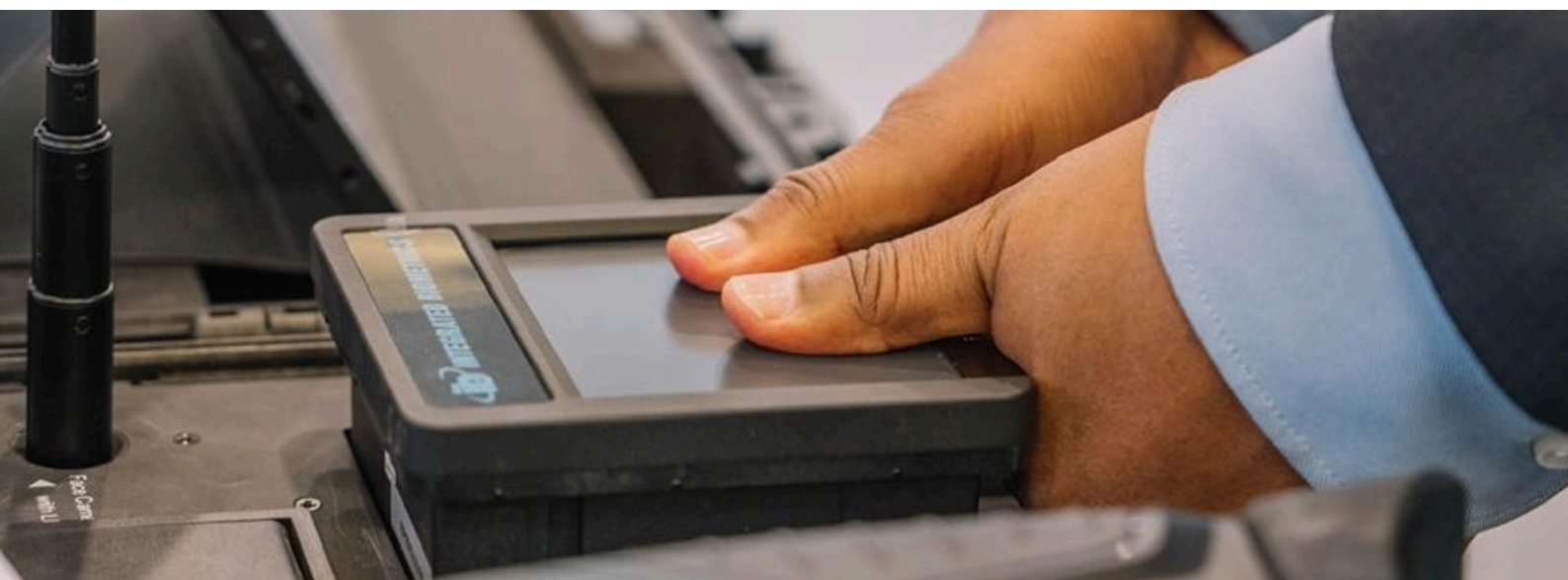
### Key Achievements:

- 587+ digital platforms launched across sectors.
- 17 million citizens enrolled in the Fayda digital ID system to date.
- Targeting 70–75 million IDs by 2030 for full adult legal identity coverage.
- Significant improvement in global e-governance rankings and service delivery.

### Key Lessons:

- Digital tools must serve equity and inclusion goals, especially for marginalized populations.
- Legal identity is foundational to inclusive development and public accountability.
- Connectivity and digital literacy gaps must be addressed to bridge urban-rural divides.

Ethiopia’s experience demonstrates that digital transformation—when grounded in public service and inclusion—can be a powerful lever for reimagining governance and achieving sustainable development in the 21st century.



## 6.5 Partnerships – Resourcing Sustainable Development Through Reform And Cooperation



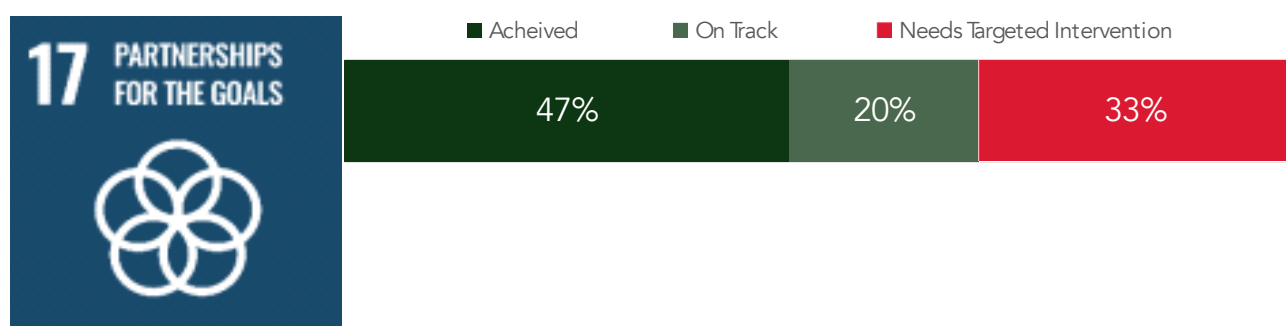
Ethiopia views partnerships as vital to achieving the 2030 Agenda and has enacted broad reforms to diversify its financing base. Key measures include strengthening domestic revenue through tax and regulatory reforms, incentivizing private sector investment through liberalization, and enhancing the effectiveness of ODA, FDI, and remittances. The Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy (E-ISFS), Ethiopia's INFF, provides a national framework to align public and private finance with development priorities. It is supported by community-led initiatives and public-private partnerships that are driving innovative approaches to sustainable finance.

Building on Ethiopia's leadership in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the E-ISFS promotes a coordinated financing architecture and was developed through inclusive national consultations. It addresses key structural gaps, including re-

liance on external aid, low private capital mobilization, and an SDG financing shortfall of 19.1 percent of GDP annually. Reform priorities include expanding domestic revenue, improving public financial management, deepening capital markets, boosting SME financing, and attracting green and commercial capital. Governance, monitoring, and risk systems are embedded in the strategy.

While domestic revenue has increased, it has lagged economic growth. With a tax-to-GDP ratio under 7 percent and widespread informality, ongoing reforms aim to enhance tax performance. At the same time, global financing challenges persist. Concessional finance has declined in both volume and predictability, and most high-income countries have failed to meet the 0.7 percent GNI ODA target. Ethiopia continues to advocate for global reforms—more predictable ODA, fair climate finance, debt relief, and inclusive financial governance.

In the face of faltering international commitments, Ethiopia remains determined to lead. It is advancing reforms, mobilizing domestic resources, and engaging its citizens to build a development model grounded in resilience, equity, and national ownership.



Ethiopia's trajectory toward achieving the SDGs is closely shaped by its capacity to mobilize effective Domestic and international partnerships remain key vehicles for securing sustainable financing, strengthening institutional resilience, and facilitating knowledge exchange. Building on the commitments of the Addis Ababa Action

Agenda (AAAA), Ethiopia is advancing a comprehensive reform agenda focused on enhancing public financial management, expanding domestic resource mobilization, attracting quality private investment, deepening development cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners,



and scaling engagement in South–South and Triangular cooperation frameworks.

Over the past decade, these concerted efforts have yielded notable gains. Domestic revenue mobilization has improved, FDI and remittance inflows have increased, and the economy has been significantly open to private sector participation. However, persistent challenges remain. The declining volume and predictability of Official Development Assistance (ODA), coupled with limited alignment with national systems, continue to constrain the pace of SDG implementation. These dynamics underscore the urgency of developing diversified and better-aligned partnerships.

Performance across the SDG 17 indicators with available data reflects this dual reality. Of the indicators assessed, 47 percent have already been achieved. These include the adoption of investment promotion regimes for developing countries, mechanisms to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development, and strong progress in reporting through multi-stakeholder frameworks. Ethiopia has also demonstrated institutional capacity using country-owned results frameworks and the establishment of national statistical legislation and plans aligned with international standards. An additional 20 percent of indicators are on track, with steady progress in areas such as broadband access, internet usage, and debt service ratios, reflecting the positive effects of fiscal and digital infrastructure reforms.

However, 33 percent of indicators require targeted intervention. These include increasing total government revenue as a share of GDP and completing population and housing censuses, both of which are critical for evidence-based planning and fiscal sustainability.

To maintain momentum and close remaining gaps, Ethiopia will need to strengthen institutional coordination, improve the predictability and alignment of development finance, and accelerate investment in statistical systems and digital infrastructure. Broadening the scope and quality of partnerships will be essential to delivering in-

clusive and sustained progress toward the 2030 Agenda.

## **DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Over the past decade, Ethiopia has implemented major reforms to strengthen domestic resource mobilization and improve public financial management as foundations for sustainable development. Between 2015/16 and 2023/24, total tax collection more than doubled—from ETB 189.7 billion to ETB 512 billion—driven by strategic policy and administrative actions, including electronic tax systems, broader taxpayer registration, improved branch coverage, and stronger audit mechanisms. These efforts underscore Ethiopia's pursuit of a fiscally resilient, self-financed development model.

Domestically financed poverty-targeted spending reached 90.2 percent in 2023/24, up from 85.3 percent in 2014/15, reflecting a shift toward home-grown financing. At the same time, Ethiopia is reforming deficit financing by introducing market-based instruments. Treasury bonds are gaining traction, and a national stock exchange launched in 2025 is set to transform the bond market. These steps aim to diversify financing sources and spur private investment.

Furthermore, Over the past decade, the government has taken concrete steps to advance SDG implementation at the subnational level. A key measure was the establishment of a dedicated SDG acceleration fund targeted at regional administrations. The fund was initially allocated 6 billion ETB in 2018/19, then doubled to 12 billion ETB by 2021/22. In 2022/23, the allocation rose further to 14 billion ETB and was maintained at that level through 2023/24. This sustained funding trajectory underscores a strong and continued national commitment to supporting SDG progress across regions.

To ensure timely and sustained responses to disasters, the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (2023–2030) introduces a comprehensive framework that leverages a range of instruments—budget allocations, contingent credit, insurance, and climate

finance—while prioritizing ex-ante financing and integration with public financial management systems. In response to recent suspensions in donor funding, Ethiopia launched “Ethiopia Aid,” a domestic initiative engaging both public and private sector actors to support disaster risk response and maintain critical interventions.

A defining feature of Ethiopia’s sustainable development approach is its strong emphasis on government–people partnerships, where citizen mobilization plays a central role in accelerating SDG implementation. Through nationally coordinated initiatives such as Gebeta Le Sheger, Gebeta Le Hager, and Gebeta Le Tewled—led by the Prime Minister’s Office, school feeding, community-based social protection (e.g., Buusaa Gonofaa), and pre-primary education expansion, millions of Ethiopians have contributed time, resources, and collective effort toward national goals. These people-powered campaigns have delivered tangible results, collectively mobilizing billions of ETB in domestic financing and demonstrating how public solidarity can drive inclusive progress on a scale. This success is further presented in the case box 20 below.

In context of fragmented and unpredictable development financing, volunteerism has played a

vital role in advancing peace and sustainable development, particularly in areas such as education, public infrastructure, health, youth and women empowerment, and human rights. The Government has worked to institutionalize volunteerism through enabling policies and programs, including the Ethiopian National Volunteer Community Service Program (ENVCSP), the National Youth Policy, and sector-specific guidelines from MoWSA and the Ministry of Health. National data collected by ESS in 2020 and 2022 highlights growing engagement across diverse sectors, with tens of thousands participating in voluntary work, particularly in agriculture, industry, education, and health. In collaboration with key partners, it has strengthened volunteerism across the country, Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) alone registering over 258,000 volunteers, including 47,000 actively engaged. Regional governments like Oromia and Addis Ababa city administrations have also advanced localized initiatives targeting youth and women. Despite this momentum, challenges persist, including the absence of a national volunteer policy, limited coordination among stakeholders, and insufficient data and recognition. Addressing these gaps will be critical to fully leveraging volunteerism as a means of SDG implementation.

## Case Box 20: People Power for the SDGs – Financing Development Through Government–People Partnerships

Ethiopia is redefining development financing by placing citizens at the center of sustainable progress. Through innovative government–people partnerships, it is unlocking homegrown solutions to bridge gaps in education, food security, climate action, and tourism—proving that unity and leadership can make SDG targets achievable.

Guided by the Amharic proverb “ፎር ቢያብር አንበሳ ያብር” This better be written in (“When spider webs join together, they can tie up a lion”), Ethiopia’s model shows how collective action can tackle major challenges. Campaigns like Gebeta Le Hager (Dine for Ethiopia) are more than fundraising—they inspire citizen ownership, national pride, and inclusive development.

### Key Achievements

- Green Legacy Initiative (GLI): Since 2019, nearly 40 billion seedlings have been planted, making GLI one of the largest community-led reforestation efforts globally. Valued at an estimated USD 40 billion in climate investment, the initiative has created over 767,000 green jobs, restored degraded land, and advanced carbon market participation.
- Buusaa Gonofaa: This social protection scheme in Oromia mobilized 27 million contributors, 4.2 billion ETB, and 11,683. tons of reserve grain within two years. It reduced aid reliance, built storage infrastructure, and supported agriculture in drought-prone areas.
- Gebeta Le Hager: This campaign boosts tourism by restoring cultural sites, building eco-lodges, and promoting destinations. Domestic contributions are helping tourism as a driver of identity and income.
- Pre-Primary Education Expansion: In Sidama and other regions, public servants and business leaders financed new pre-primary schools. As of 2024/25, 203,000 children, including 707 with disabilities, were enrolled, many for the first time.

### Key Lessons

- Collective financing builds ownership: Citizen funding strengthens social contracts and service accountability.
- Domestic resources are catalytic: Pooled contributions, even small, can unlock large-scale SDG investments.
- As global aid wanes and financing grows uncertain, Ethiopia demonstrates that people-centered partnerships can close the gap. These initiatives not only fund development, but they also unite communities, improve sense of ownership, amplify local voices, and show that lasting progress begins at home.

When spider webs unite, they can tie up a lion. Ethiopia’s people are proving that unity is finance, resilience, and the future of development.

However, structural challenges persist. Government revenue as a share of GDP declined from 15.6 percent to 7.5 percent over the same period, and the tax-to-GDP ratio fell from 12.1 percent to 6.2 percent, far below the Ten-Year Development Plan target of 18.2 percent by 2030. This signals a significant untapped revenue potential. Ongoing reforms are focused on broadening the tax base, curb informality, and promoting voluntary compliance, supported by taxpayer education and digital tools.

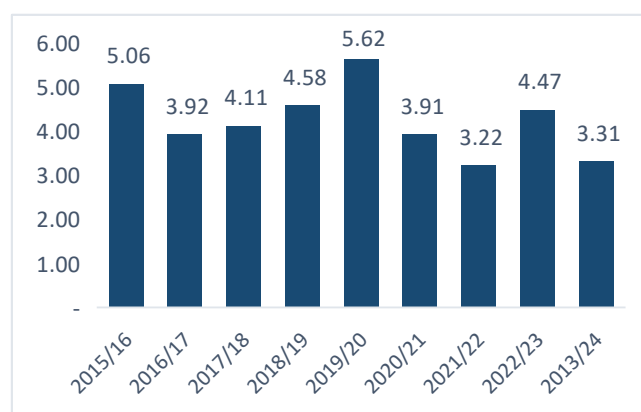
Debt management remains a key priority. While overall debt levels are moderate, underlying vulnerabilities persist. In response, the government has adopted a strategy focused on increasing concessional borrowing, strengthening risk analysis, and enhancing transparency. Debt service as a share of exports declined from 26.7 percent in 2018/19 to 10.9 percent in 2023/24, supported by trade liberalization and the transition to a market-based exchange rate. Ethiopia's export earnings reached a record USD 5.3 billion in the first nine months of 2024/25, signaling a strengthened capacity to service its debt. Combined with the recent debt restructuring agreement under the G20 Common Framework, these developments are expected to stabilize debt dynamics and create fiscal space for targeted, development-oriented borrowing.

## EXTERNAL FINANCING and ODA

Ethiopia's external financing environment has become increasingly constrained, even as development needs rise in the aftermath of COVID-19, recurrent climate shocks, and conflict-related disruptions. ODA declined from USD 5.06 billion in 2015/16 to USD 3.3 billion in 2023/24 (Figure 61), reflecting global financing pressures. Consequently, external funding's share in poverty-targeted programs fell to 9.8 percent in 2023/24, despite growing government commitments to essential services. This marks a sharp departure from prior trends. These shifts reflect a reconfiguration of external funding priorities and highlight

the need to align ODA with emerging national challenges and the evolving SDG agenda.

The decline in external assistance is especially concerning considering Ethiopia's 2019 SDG Needs Assessment Report, which estimates an annual financing gap of USD 8 billion to meet SDG targets. Further analysis as part of the preparation of Ethiopia's INFF identified an annual financing gap estimated at 19.1 percent of GDP under current trends to achieve the SDGs. As ODA declines and multilateral financing grows more unpredictable, domestic sources bear a disproportionate burden—further straining public budgets and limiting fiscal space for inclusive development.



**Figure 61. ODA disbursement (in Billion USD)\***

On the other hand, global financing is increasingly oriented toward short-term crisis response and emergencies, diverting attention from long-term, pro-poor, and climate-sensitive investments. This trend is compounded by continued shortfalls in meeting the 0.7 percent GNI target for ODA. This erosion of ambition is a threat to collective SDG progress and requires renewed international commitment, particularly for developing countries facing overlapping vulnerabilities.

The effectiveness of aid is further undermined by weak predictability, unnecessary conditionalities, and poor alignment with national systems. Ethiopia's engagement in the 2023–26 Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) Monitoring Round reaffirms its commitment to results-based, country-owned



cooperation. Yet key gaps remain while 93 percent of project objectives align with national strategies, only 56 percent of indicators use national frameworks, and just 50 percent are tracked with government data. A declining share of on-budget ODA subject to parliamentary oversight further limits transparency and strategic planning.

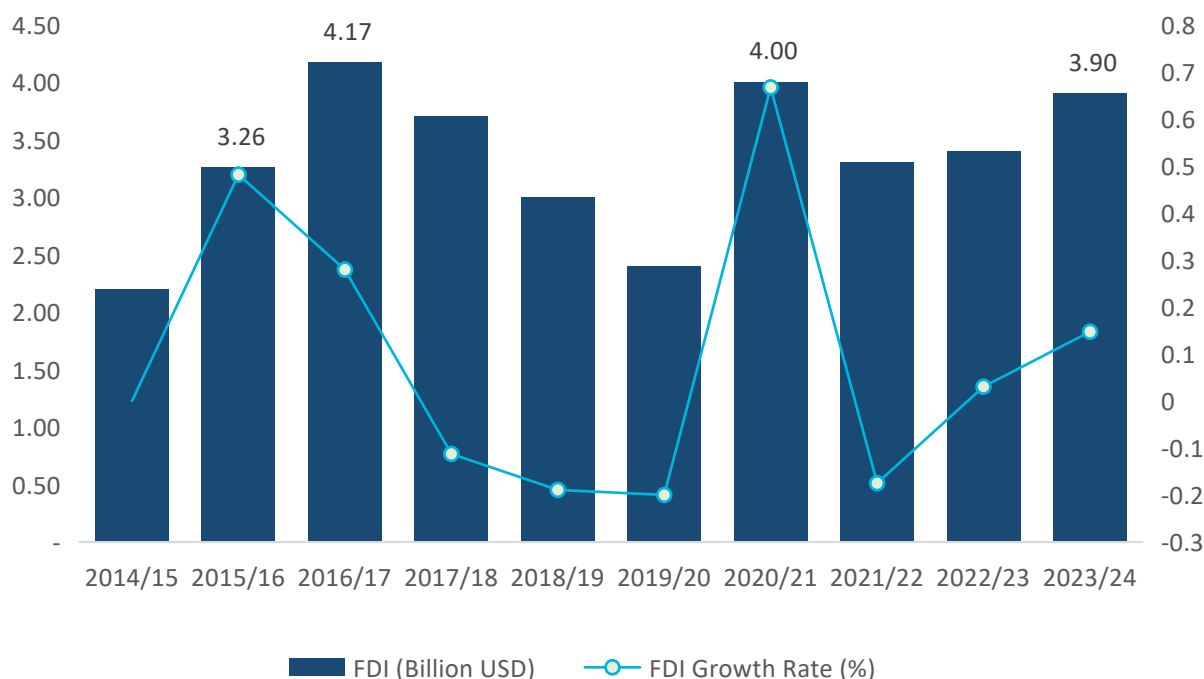
## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, TRADE AND REMITTANCE

Ethiopia is actively reorienting its economic strategy to strengthen private sector investment, promote export-led growth, and position FDI as a central pillar of its development model. Under the HGER, the government has undertaken bold liberalization measures across key sectors and opened strategic industries—including telecommunications, logistics, banking, finance, and trade—to foreign participation.

In parallel, the country has improved the business regulatory environment, developed industrial parks, introduced a new proclamation to establish

special economic zones, and embraced public-private partnerships (PPPs) to finance infrastructure while safeguarding debt sustainability. These reforms underscore Ethiopia's commitment to building a more competitive, integrated, and market-driven economy.

Ethiopia's FDI inflows have followed a dynamic trajectory over the past decade. In 2015/16, the country attracted approximately USD 3.2 billion in FDI (Figure 62). These inflows declined to around USD 2.4 billion in 2019/20 due to internal instability and the COVID-19 pandemic but rebounded to USD 4.0 billion in 2020/21 following major transactions, including the telecom license sale. FDI remained steady at approximately USD 3.9 billion in 2023/24, reflecting improved investor confidence supported by economic liberalization, regulatory reforms, and enhanced ease of doing business.



**Figure 62. FDI flow (in Billion USD) and FDI growth Rate (PERCENT)\***

Trade has similarly emerged as a key pillar of national economic transformation. TYDP calls for a transition from subsistence-based agriculture to market-led, export-oriented growth. A major milestone was the transition to a market-based exchange rate, which addressed long-standing economic distortions and improved foreign exchange access. Further, the country's bid for accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its commitment to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) reflect a decisive move toward harmonization with international trade norms and the pursuit of new regional value chains. These reforms are beginning to yield results. In the first nine months of the 2024/25 fiscal year, Ethiopia achieved a historic record of USD 5.3 billion in export earnings—the highest in the country's history.

Remittances also remain a vital source of private development finance. In 2023/24, Ethiopia recorded USD 5.3 billion in remittance inflows, underscoring the essential role of the diaspora in strengthening household resilience and foreign exchange reserves. The government is implementing several initiatives to further boost remittance flows, including the launch of diaspora bonds, incentives for foreign currency accounts, and seamless digital remittance solutions. These efforts aim to formalize and expand remittance channels, reduce transfer costs, and increase financial inclusion.

Together, increased investment inflows, enhanced trade performance, and resilient remittances form a critical triad in Ethiopia's strategy to finance the SDGs and reduce reliance on external assistance. As the country deepens structural reforms and strengthens its integration into the global economy, these areas are expected to play an increasingly central role in catalyzing inclusive and sustainable development.

### **SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION (SSTC)**

Ethiopia views South–South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) platforms as integral to its 2030 Agenda, facilitating technology transfer, peer

learning, and capacity-building through inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships. This commitment is reflected in Ethiopia's role as a founding member of the Organization of Southern Cooperation (OSC), headquartered in Addis Ababa, which promotes collaborative development across Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

In 2023, Ethiopia took a bold step onto the global stage by formally joining the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, and new members including Egypt and the UAE). Ethiopia aims to leverage this platform to enhance South–South trade, mobilize alternative financing, and advocate for a more equitable global financial architecture. This membership complements Ethiopia's ongoing WTO accession process and underscores its commitment to reforming global trade and investment rules to better reflect the interests of developing countries.

Regionally, Ethiopia has assumed a leadership role in the Horn of Africa Initiative, launched in 2019 to strengthen economic integration, infrastructure development, and regional resilience. Through this platform, Ethiopia has mobilized more than USD 2.5 billion to finance over a dozen regional projects focused on trade corridors, energy interconnectivity, and human capital development.

On the financial front, Ethiopia holds shareholding stakes in key continental institutions, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Export–Import Bank (Afreximbank), and the Africa Finance Corporation. Between 2016 and 2020, Afreximbank alone disbursed nearly USD 42 billion across Africa. These institutional memberships enhance Ethiopia's influence in shaping development finance priorities, particularly those linked to AfCFTA-related infrastructure and trade facilitation.

Strategically, Ethiopia has strengthened partnerships with Middle Eastern countries, especially the UAE and Saudi Arabia, through expanded trade and investment frameworks, energy cooperation, and labor agreements. Key initiatives include the UAE–Ethiopia investment framework.

These partnerships support investment diversification and improve Ethiopia's access to global value chains.

Ethiopia is also a strong advocate for multilateral reform, particularly for enhanced African representation in international governance. It supports the AU-endorsed Ezulwini Consensus, which calls for at least two permanent seats for Africa on the UN Security Council with veto rights. Ethiopia also engages actively in the L.69 coalition, which promotes broader UN reforms.

Through these regional partnerships, institutional engagements, SSTC platforms, and advocacy for multilateral reform, Ethiopia continues to translate solidarity into concrete development outcomes. These efforts reinforce the country's commitment to a fair, inclusive, and cooperative global order.

### **DATA, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS, AND MONITORING**

Ethiopia has made significant strides in institutionalizing data governance and integrating SDG monitoring into national development frameworks, aligning with SDG 17's emphasis on partnerships and capacity building.

The Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS) spearheads efforts to harmonize national indicators with global SDG targets. The adoption of the Ethiopian Statistical Development Program (ESDP) marks a critical step toward establishing a fully funded and operational national statistical development plan. This program aims to enhance data quality, accessibility, and timeliness, which are essential for effective SDG monitoring and policy formulation.

To bolster statistical capacity, Ethiopia is developing an integrated, results-based monitoring and evaluation system. Regular household surveys have resumed following disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, providing vital data for

tracking progress on various SDG indicators. While the last national census was conducted in 2007, plans are underway to launch the next population and housing census and Demographic health survey in the coming year.

Legal reforms, notably the enactment of the CSO Proclamation in 2019, have improved the enabling environment for civil society in Ethiopia. This legislation has opened space for civic engagement, allowing CSOs to participate more actively in planning, monitoring, and service delivery across multiple sectors.

In general, despite volatility and decline in external financing including ODA, Ethiopia remains firmly committed to closing the SDG financing gap through homegrown solutions, bold fiscal reforms, and strengthened partnerships. A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, based on country ownership, trust, and mutual benefit, is crucial for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Guided by its E-ISFS, the country is aligning public and private resources with national priorities, expanding domestic revenue mobilization, and introducing innovative financing tools such as diaspora bonds, public-private partnerships, and capital markets—including the upcoming Ethiopian Securities Exchange. Community-driven initiatives have mobilized billions in citizen contributions, exemplifying government and public partnership. Yet, despite these efforts, declining and unpredictable ODA flows, unmet global financing commitments, and widening implementation gaps threaten progress in pro-poor and climate-sensitive sectors. Ethiopia calls for a revitalized global partnership grounded in mutual accountability, respect for national systems, and predictable, long-term support. SDG 17 is not only a goal in itself—it is the foundation upon which Ethiopia's sustainable development journey is built.



# MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



Ethiopia has demonstrated unwavering commitment to the 2030 Agenda, fully integrating the SDGs into its national planning, financing and progress tracking systems. The SDGs are embedded in the Ten-Years Development Plan, sectoral investment frameworks, and annual budget cycles, with the largest share of public spending directed toward pro-poor and climate-resilient sectors. These efforts are guided by the Integrated National Financing Framework, known as the Ethiopia Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy (E-ISFS), which provides a national roadmap to mobilize and align all sources of finance—public and private, domestic and international—with the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

The E-ISFS builds on Ethiopia's leadership in hosting the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which set forth a global compact for financing sustainable development. Anchored in this legacy, the E-ISFS seeks to operationalize the shift from a "funding" model to a dynamic "financing" architecture by aligning Ethiopia's policy, institutional, and market systems with its development aspirations. The strategy identifies key reform areas, including expanding domestic revenue, improving public financial management, unlocking SME financing, deepening capital markets, and attracting green and commercial capital through public-private partnerships. It also outlines governance, monitoring, and risk-management systems to track progress.

While Ethiopia has shown strong commitment to the SDGs through the national frameworks, the 2030 Agenda was built on a shared understanding that national efforts would be matched by international responsibility: that developed countries would provide adequate concessional financing, remove trade barriers, share technology and knowledge, and help build capacities to close global disparities. However, nearly a decade into implementation, that global promise remains unfulfilled. While countries like Ethiopia are striving to mobilize all available domestic resources—often at significant cost to fiscal space—most high-income countries have failed to meet the longstanding target of allocating 0.7 percent of

Gross National Income (GNI) as Official Development Assistance (ODA). International public finance has not only declined in volume but also in quality—becoming less predictable, more fragmented, and increasingly detached from national systems and priorities.

Over the past several years, Ethiopia joins other countries in calling for tangible reforms to the international development financing architecture. These include predictable and sustainable ODA flows, comprehensive debt relief, fair access to climate finance and capital markets, and the democratization of global financial governance systems. The erosion of global solidarity not only weakens progress toward the SDGs—it undermines trust in the multilateral system and threatens to entrench a two-tier development trajectory.

While continuously expanding traditional development financing, Ethiopia is deepening its commitment to a homegrown, resilient, and people-driven development model. Anchored in its Homegrown Economic Reform agenda and informed by lessons from overlapping shocks, Ethiopia is transitioning toward a new financing paradigm—one that leverages domestic potential while pushing for global justice. Campaigns such as the Gebeta lehager, Building Futures Together, the Green Legacy Initiative have mobilized millions of citizens to co-finance and co-implement national priorities—from food security to education and climate restoration. These efforts are not just budgetary supplements; they represent a profound shift in how sustainable development is conceived, owned, and delivered.

### **Integrating SDGs into National Systems**

Over the past decade, Ethiopia has taken significant steps to institutionalize the SDGs within its national planning and governance systems. The Ten-Years Development Plan serves as the central framework for aligning national priorities with the SDGs, underpinned by Ethiopia's ambition to become an "African Beacon of Prosperity." Developed through broad-based consultations, the Ten-Years Development Plan is fully aligned with all 17 SDGs at the indicator and target levels, re-

flecting Ethiopia's comprehensive approach to inclusive, resilient, and green development.

SDG integration has been further operationalized through Medium-Term Development Plans, sector-specific strategies, and annual budgets. A program-based budgeting approach has enabled targeted investments in priority areas such as social protection, education, climate resilience, and health. The introduction of dedicated budget codes for SDG-related spending has enhanced transparency and improved the tracking of resources.

Institutionally, Ethiopia has established a multi-tiered coordination structure to guide SDG implementation. The Ministry of Planning and Development leads this process, supported by line ministries, specialized agencies, and regional governments. High-level oversight is provided by an inter-ministerial SDG Steering Committee, while technical working groups ensure data harmonization, sectoral alignment, and policy coherence. Civil society organizations, academia, and development partners are increasingly involved in planning, implementation, and monitoring processes.

Despite these foundational achievements, accelerated and more effective execution is urgently needed to close the gap between commitments and results. Like many countries, Ethiopia faces the prospect that, under a business-as-usual trajectory, several SDG targets will not be met by 2030. To shift this trajectory, focused action is required across several key areas.

First, SDG localization must be deepened by strengthening the capacity of regional and woreda-level institutions to plan, budget, and implement aligned interventions. Development happens at the local level. Thus, the integration of SDGs into subnational development plans and enhanced vertical coordination between federal and regional systems are critical for harmonized and effective localization.

Second, advancing systems thinking and improving policy coherence is essential for addressing cross-cutting challenges such as gender equality, climate resilience, and digital transformation. Sev-

eral of the goals that require targeted intervention to accelerate need multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration. Institutional mandates must be better aligned, and sectoral silos opened to enable synergies across goals.

Third, public sector execution capacity must be strengthened by fully implementing the ongoing civil service reform, adopting performance-based management, and mainstreaming digital governance tools. Ensuring that frontline service delivery systems are responsive to evolving needs and adequately equipped to translate plans into outcomes is critical for achieving tangible results.

Fourth, multi-stakeholder partnerships need to be deepened by institutionalizing inclusive planning and monitoring processes. Civil society, the private sector, and communities need to have an enhanced and sustained voice in shaping and implementing development priorities.

Finally, results-based monitoring and learning systems must be reinforced to provide timely data, enable policy adjustments, and support adaptive management. National statistical and evaluation systems require adequate financing and institutional empowerment to perform this role effectively.

Ethiopia has laid strong foundations and undertaken pragmatic measures – demonstrating its firm commitment – to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. In the second half of the Decade of Action, the focus must shift decisively from policy alignment to delivery on a scale. This requires scaling up successful initiatives, strengthening institutional delivery systems, and closing geographic and socioeconomic disparities.

### Financing the SDGs

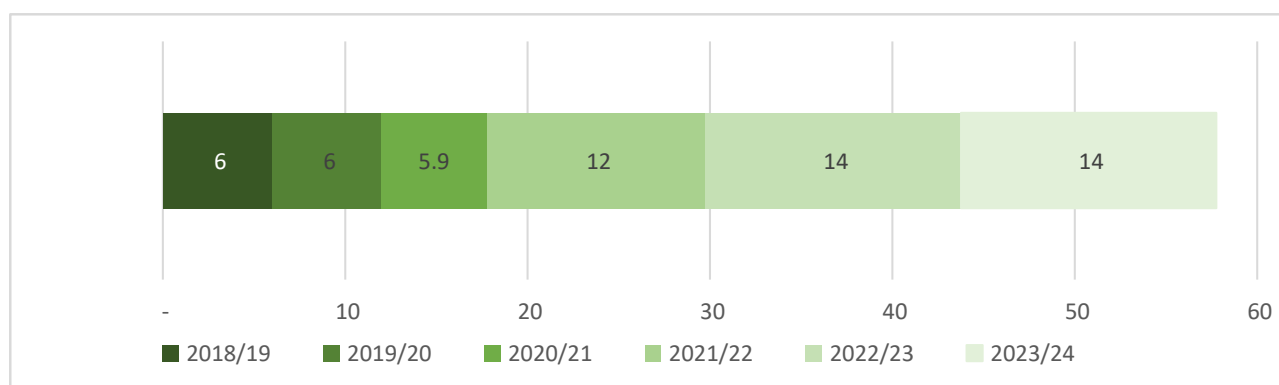
Ethiopia has undergone a major transformation in how it finances its development agenda. Confronted with declining external assistance, a tightening fiscal environment, and enduring development needs, the government has increasingly prioritized building a more resilient and self-sustaining financing model. Particularly, over the

past six years, domestic efforts have focused on improving revenue collection, aligning public expenditure with national priorities, and exploring alternative and innovative financing instruments – a key shift from high reliance on costly commercial financing during the previous years.

A key milestone in this shift has been the formulation of the E-ISFS. The E-ISFS presents a comprehensive roadmap for mobilizing and aligning public and private, domestic and international resources with Ethiopia's Ten-Years Development Plan and the SDGs. It identifies critical policy and institutional reforms required to address an annual financing gap estimated at 19.1 percent of GDP under current trends to achieve the SDGs. Developed through broad-based consultations, the strategy outlines reforms in tax policy, public expenditure management, capital markets, SME financing, and private investment.

challenges remain: the tax-to-GDP ratio has declined, informality is substantial, and public spending efficiency requires significant improvement. Tackling these issues is critical to ensuring domestic revenue becomes a more central and reliable pillar of development financing.

Over the past decade, the government introduced a dedicated SDG acceleration fund for regional governments. Starting at 6 billion ETB in 2018/19, allocations dipped slightly in 2020/21 due to COVID-19 pressures but doubled to 12 billion ETB in 2021/22 (Figure 63). Funding further increased to 14 billion ETB in 2022/23 and 2023/24, reflecting sustained national commitment to regional SDG delivery. However, the amount needs to grow - commensurate with the national budget - given the fall in the value of ETB against major currencies and the overall rise in the cost of delivering critical services.



**Figure 63. SDG acceleration allocation to regions (billion ETB)\***

However, implementation remains at an early stage. Operationalizing the E-ISFS will require stronger inter-ministerial coordination, regulatory reforms, and a clear accountability framework to deliver results.

At the same time, Ethiopia has taken concrete steps to strengthen its domestic public finance system. Total revenue collection has more than tripled over the past decade, supported by broader tax base, administrative improvements, digitalization, and enhanced enforcement mechanisms. Public expenditure has become more targeted, with greater allocations to pro-poor and climate-sensitive sectors. Nevertheless, structural

To diversify its financing base, Ethiopia is expanding the use of market-based instruments. The recent launch of the Ethiopian Securities Exchange and the scaling-up of market-based treasury bond issuance are intended to attract long-term domestic and diaspora capital. In parallel, PPPs are playing a growing role in finance infrastructure and essential service delivery. These initiatives represent a broader move toward a more integrated and market-responsive financial system. However, as these efforts are still in the early phases, success will depend on the establishment of robust regulatory frameworks and sustain investor confidence to scale effectively.

Beyond institutional reforms, Ethiopia has leveraged citizen-led initiatives to mobilize resources and foster local ownership of development. National campaigns such as Gebeta Le Hager and the Green Legacy Initiative have successfully galvanized large-scale financial and in-kind contributions. These efforts have supported investments in areas such as tourism, education, environmental restoration, and food security—demonstrating the potential of public engagement to complement formal fiscal mechanisms.

Remittance inflows have also remained a stable source of external finance, reaching USD 5.4 billion in 2023/24. To harness this potential more strategically, the government has introduced diaspora bonds, digital remittance platforms, and targeted financial incentives to encourage the re-direction of funds toward productive investment.

Looking forward, the emphasis must shift from planning to execution. Full implementation of the E-ISFS is critical to better coordinate financing efforts, enhance transparency, and link policy priorities with resource flows. Expanding the tax base and modernizing tax administration, improving spending efficiency, deepening domestic capital markets, and scaling community-based financing models will be essential to narrowing the SDG financing gap. Strengthening coordination between federal and regional governments and enhancing data systems for tracking SDG-related financing will also be key priorities.

While international financing will continue to play an important role—particularly in climate and humanitarian areas—Ethiopia’s strategy is increasingly focused on what can be mobilized and managed domestically. The challenge in the coming years is to consolidate gains, close remaining gaps, and accelerate the shift toward a financing system that is inclusive, sustainable, and fully aligned with national development goals.

### **Local Capacity and Civic Infrastructure**

Ethiopia’s ability to deliver on the SDGs hinges on the strength of its subnational systems, civic infra-

structure, and institutional capacity to monitor, learn, and adapt. In recent years, the government has taken important steps to expand regional implementation capacity, institutionalize civic engagement, and build performance-driven governance systems. These efforts are essential to translating national ambitions into tangible results at the community level.

A notable commitment has been the establishment of a dedicated SDG acceleration fund for regional governments. This investment reflects the government’s intent to strengthen regional ownership of SDG implementation, particularly in areas such as healthcare, education, food security, and access to water and sanitation.

At the same time, efforts to strengthen local institutional capacity have expanded. Civil service reforms and the digitalization of planning and budgeting systems have improved administrative efficiency. However, disparities in technical capacity, staff resourcing, and infrastructure across regions and woredas continue to pose challenges to effective delivery. Subnational governments often lack the tools needed to fully align local development planning with national SDG targets.

Progress has also been made in creating an enabling environment for civic engagement. The 2019 CSO Proclamation opened legal space for greater civil society participation in development planning and service delivery. Civic actors are now more involved in social accountability, public consultation, and community-based programming. Yet, mechanisms for structured and sustained collaboration between civic actors and local authorities remain limited and underfunded, particularly outside major urban centers.

A major focus going forward is the development of robust systems for monitoring, learning, and adaptive governance. Ethiopia is laying the groundwork for a more integrated and results-oriented M&E architecture. The Ethiopian Statistics Service is leading efforts to harmonize national indicators with the SDGs and improve statistical governance through the Ethiopian Statistical Development Program. Regular household




surveys have resumed, and preparations for a new national population census and Demographic and Health Survey are underway.

Building on this momentum, the government has introduced an M&E Framework for the Rural Transformation Roadmap—a strategic instrument designed to track progress and guide evidence-based decision-making in the rural development space. Anchored in a results-based approach, the framework captures progress across macro indicators and key thematic pillars, including livelihoods, infrastructure, agro-industrialization, finance access, and climate resilience. A multi-tiered indicator system tracks outputs, outcomes, and impacts using both quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by gender, age, and geography to ensure equity in measurement.

Crucially, the framework emphasizes adaptive learning. Feedback loops, mid-term reviews, and independent evaluations are built into the system to support real-time course correction, improve accountability, and refine policy implementation. A newly established coordinating institution will ensure alignment across federal ministries, regional governments, and development partners, embedding a culture of results and transparency in rural development governance.

Despite these advances, challenges remain. Monitoring systems are still fragmented across sectors, feedback mechanisms are inconsistently applied, and data are often unreliable to support evidence-based decision making. Execution capacity for M&E, especially at the local level, needs to be strengthened, and coordination between planning, implementation, and evaluation cycles must be improved. Moreover, external aid flows are often not aligned with national or regional monitoring systems, reducing accountability and undermining country ownership.

Looking ahead, Ethiopia must continue to invest in local execution capacity, build professionalized M&E systems across all tiers of government, and institutionalize inclusive mechanisms for civic participation and feedback. A strong emphasis on adaptive governance—where learning informs action—will be critical to accelerating delivery and achieving lasting impact in the second half of the Decade of Action.



# New and Emerging Challenges: Confronting a Shifting Risk Landscape

## 8.0 New and Emerging Challenges: Confronting a Shifting Risk Landscape



As Ethiopia enters the second half of the Decade of Action, the context for SDG implementation is becoming increasingly complex. While significant progress has been made, a series of emerging and overlapping risks, including economic instability, environmental shocks, demographic pressure, geopolitical shifts, and regional security concerns threaten to slow or reverse hard-earned development gains.

These challenges are interconnected and many of these risks originate beyond Ethiopia's control. Global price volatility, climate change, and the weakening of international development cooperation and multilateralism are reshaping the external environment for SDG delivery. Others stem from internal structural and demographic constraints, including youth unemployment, limited fiscal space, and uneven institutional capacity. Addressing these issues requires a more resilient and adaptive development strategy. Future progress depends not only on sustained commitment, but also on the capacity to anticipate, absorb, and respond to shocks while safeguarding gains made.

### I. Macroeconomic Pressures: Debt Sustainability and Inflation

Ethiopia's macroeconomic environment remains under strain, shaped by both domestic vulnerabilities and global headwinds. While the country has made progress in stabilizing key economic distortions and longstanding binding constraints and advancing reform through its reform agenda, high levels of debt, fiscal imbalances and persistent inflation continue to present serious risks to sustainable development.

Debt service pressures, although reduced as the country is nearing completion restructuring under

the G20 common framework and export performances improve, still constrain fiscal space. Ongoing debt restructuring efforts aim to further ease these burdens, but their success will depend heavily on external factors, including creditor coordination and access to sustained concessional financing. Moreover, a one-off debt restructuring will not suffice to fundamentally improve the country's debt sustainability or its development financing outlook. Ethiopia urgently needs a comprehensive debt relief package – including the cancellation of unsustainable and bad debts – that addresses systemic vulnerabilities and ensures that scarce public resources are channeled toward scaling up successful initiatives and accelerating progress on the SDGs.

Inflation remains a pressing concern. Rising prices for food, fuel, and basic services have eroded household purchasing power and increased the cost of public service delivery. While the government has made exceptions to provide cushioning subsidies despite fiscal consolidation efforts, inflation continues to disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, including low-income households, and undermines progress in social protection and poverty reduction.

The global economic outlook adds to further uncertainty. Slowing global growth, tightening financial conditions, and potential recessions in key partner countries could dampen export demand and reduce remittance inflows. These pressures may also restrict Ethiopia's access to affordable international capital. Without sustained and predictable financing to support ongoing reforms and targeted investments, recent development gains could be reversed, and progress toward the SDGs significantly slowed.

### II. Demographic Pressures and Youth Unemployment

Ethiopia's population is young and growing rapidly – signaling a growing population momentum and potential for a demographic transition. With more than 70 percent of the population under the age of 30, the country faces both an opportunity and a challenge. If properly harnessed, the

youth population can serve as a driver of economic transformation and innovation. However, current trends indicate a widening gap between the number of young people entering the labor market and the availability of quality, productive jobs.

Youth unemployment remains high, particularly in urban areas. A large share of young people are engaged in informal or low-productivity employment, often without access to social protection or opportunities for skills development. Key sectors with high employment potential, including agriculture, manufacturing, and digital services, are constrained by limited investment, infrastructure deficits, and weak linkages to training and education systems.

Employment outcomes also vary sharply by region, gender, and education level. Young women face higher unemployment and more significant barriers to workforce participation. Skills mismatches between graduates and labor market needs further exacerbate these challenges, undermining progress toward SDG targets related to decent work, education, poverty reduction, and inequality.

Realizing Ethiopia's demographic dividend will require coordinated action to scale up job creation, invest in skills and vocational training, promote entrepreneurship, and improve the quality and inclusiveness of the education system. Without a strategic and sustained response, these demographic pressures could result in rising inequality, social tensions, and underutilized critical human resource potential. Harnessing the full potential of Ethiopia's youth is therefore imperative—not only to mitigate risks, but also to ensure that the country's demographic transition translates into long-term, inclusive, and sustainable development gains.

### **III. Climate Shocks and Environmental Stressors**

Ethiopia remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Recurrent droughts, increasingly erratic rainfall, and occasional flash floods

have become more frequent and severe, affecting lives and livelihoods. These events disrupt agricultural production, reduce food and water availability, displace communities, and heighten the risk of conflict over scarce natural resources. The cumulative impact of these shocks undermines food security, strains social safety nets, and weakens household resilience.

While notable efforts have been made to restore ecosystems through initiatives such as the Green Legacy Initiative and the Sustainable Lake and Watershed Management Program, the scale and pace of environmental stress continue to exceed current mitigation capacity. The climate crisis is also reshaping rural to urban population dynamics, with increased migration placing additional pressure on urban infrastructure, services, and employment systems.

Although Ethiopia has adopted ambitious national strategies, including the LT-LEDS framework and updated NDCs, implementation remains constrained by limited financing. Access to international climate finance remains minimal relative to need, particularly for climate adaptation efforts, and many existing mechanisms lack the flexibility or alignment with national systems required for effective deployment. Without scaled investment in climate adaptation, effective early warning systems, and community-based resilience measures, environmental risks will continue to erode progress across multiple SDG areas.

### **IV. Geopolitical Uncertainty and the Erosion of Multilateral Systems**

The global development landscape is undergoing a profound and disruptive shift. Rising geopolitical fragmentation, intensified trade tensions, and the erosion of multilateral norms are reshaping international cooperation in ways that directly threaten the development prospects of countries like Ethiopia. The weakening of global institutions, from the World Trade Organization's dispute resolution system to development finance frameworks, has contributed to a more uncertain and unequal international order, characterized by



great-power rivalries, regional blocs, and fragmented governance.

This erosion of global solidarity comes at a time when Ethiopia's development financing efforts need to be matched by predictable access to concessional finance, fair trade, and cooperation policy engagement. ODA has declined in both volume and reliability. According to the latest GPEDC findings, ODA is becoming more fragmented and increasingly disconnected from nationally owned strategies and systems. This undermines planning certainty, weakens country systems, and reduces development impact.

Global climate finance commitments, particularly for adaptation, remain largely unmet despite rising vulnerabilities in the Global South. Complex access requirements and the skewed prioritization of mitigation over adaptation have hindered Ethiopia's ability to secure adequate support. This underfunding exacerbates exposure to worsening climate shocks that are already affecting food systems, rural livelihoods, and public health. Without urgent reform and scaled-up, accessible climate finance, especially in the form of grants and highly concessional funding, Ethiopia risks remaining trapped in cycles of reactive disaster response rather than building structural climate resilience.

At the same time, protectionist trade measures and geoeconomic competition are shrinking open markets and delaying critical reforms of global financial institutions. For Ethiopia, which is actively pursuing WTO accession and deeper integration into the global economy, these dynamics constrain the policy space needed for structural transformation. Trade-related uncertainty, coupled with unequal access to global value chains and investment, continues to impede industrialization, job creation, and export diversification.

In this volatile and asymmetrical global context, Ethiopia will continue to diversify strategic partnerships, strengthen domestic financing systems, and engage more assertively in global forums. However, achieving the SDGs amid such headwinds will require more than national effort. It

demands a renewed commitment to multilateralism rooted in fairness, mutual accountability, and inclusive global governance. Without a recalibrated global compact, development ambitions in the Global South will remain constrained by a fractured international order.

## **V. Regional Instabilities and Emerging Security Threats**

Situated in a turbulent region marked by recurring instability and protracted crises, Ethiopia operates within a challenging security environment shaped by the broader fragility of the Horn of Africa and East Africa. Regional conflicts, geopolitical competition, terrorism, transnational organized crime, state failure, state fragility, cross-border insecurity, and instability in neighboring countries continue to affect Ethiopia's development and stability. The growing influx of refugees, smuggling of small arms, and cross-border movement of armed groups pose ongoing challenges to national security and socio-economic progress.

In particular, the persistent rise in contraband remains a critical issue. It has significantly undermined the country's fiscal space, limiting the government's ability to finance major development initiatives. These security-related pressures require coordinated national and regional responses to safeguard Ethiopia's development gains and sustain progress toward long-term peace and stability.

In addition to physical insecurity, the country is increasingly exposed to non-traditional threats such as cyber-attacks and disinformation campaigns. As digital systems expand, the potential impact of cyber threats on public infrastructure, financial services, and data integrity is growing. Ethiopia's geographic and geopolitical location adds further complexity, including vulnerability to regional instability and spillover effects from conflicts in neighboring countries.

These security risks have tangible implications for stability and sustainable development. They raise the cost of doing business, discourage private

investment, disrupt education and health systems, and weaken public trust in institutions. Prolonged insecurity also undermines social cohesion and delays the recovery of conflict-affected communities, widening existing regional disparities.

Strengthening national resilience in the face of these threats will require an integrated and people-centered approach that links development, peacebuilding, and humanitarian support delivery. Strengthening social protection, early warning systems, and institutional capacity development are critical to mitigate these risks. Investment in human security, digital safeguards, and conflict-sensitive planning will be essential to protect the development gains, and to sustain the SDG acceleration momentum.

In general, Ethiopia faces serious and complex web of interconnected challenges in the Decade

of Action, many of which are global or structural but have the greatest impact at the local level. While it cannot fully shield itself from external shocks, Ethiopia can strengthen domestic systems, build institutional resilience, and embed risk-informed planning into national strategies. Sustaining SDG momentum will require a proactive, adaptive approach that aligns financing with vulnerability, invests in anticipatory action and social cohesion, and fosters accountable partnerships. With the right tools, leadership commitment, and international solidarity, Ethiopia can stay on course toward its long-term development goals.

# CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

## 9.1 CONCLUSIONS



Ethiopia's 2025 Voluntary National Review offers a comprehensive reflection on the country's commitment, progress, and challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Despite a more complex, less predictable, and turbulent period since the SDGs were adopted, the review reaffirms Ethiopia's sustained commitment to inclusive, resilient, and homegrown development.

Despite the convergence of internal and external shocks—including security challenges, climate-related disasters, global inflation, supply chain disruptions, and a sharp decline in development financing—Ethiopia has remained on course. SDG principles and goals have been fully embedded into national plans and financing frameworks. Through the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, Ethiopia has launched and sustained transformative national initiatives, demonstrating that, even in crisis, meaningful progress is possible. This national resilience underscores Ethiopia's unwavering commitment to staying the course toward achieving the SDGs.

Of the 158 SDG indicators for which up-to-date data is available, tangible progress has been made across the majority. Over 63 percent of indicators are either fully achieved (21 percent) or currently on track (42 percent). An additional 7 percent are in progress but require an accelerated effort to remain aligned with 2030 targets. However, the remaining 30 percent of indicators are off track and demand targeted intervention, focused policy attention, and increased investment to ensure they do not fall further behind. These figures underscore both the momentum Ethiopia has built and the urgency of addressing areas that are lagging.

Major gains have been recorded across key goals. These include expanded access to basic services, education, healthcare, water, electricity, and rural infrastructure; significant improvements in mater-

nal and child health outcomes; and a renewed emphasis on food self-sufficiency, job creation, digitalization, and renewable energy. Economic reforms have enabled Ethiopia to sustain accelerated economic growth and further strengthen the enabling environment for the private sector to take a leading role in the economy. Programs such as the Green Legacy Initiative, irrigated wheat production, and community-led financing mechanisms have delivered results while building public trust. Local delivery models have strengthened institutional legitimacy and advanced Ethiopia's unique government-to-people partnership model.

At the same time, this review reveals that progress has been uneven and that persistent structural gaps remain a challenge. Regional inequalities, high youth unemployment, growing climate risks, and fiscal constraints continue to challenge the pace and depth of SDG implementation. The lack of access to concessional finance, coupled with declining official development assistance and unmet global climate commitments, highlights the erosion of international solidarity and the fragility of the global development financing system. Many of these gaps are deeply felt on the ground.

Ethiopia's VNR also surfaces key lessons. National ownership, community mobilization, and institutional resilience are essential for navigating crises. Data and adaptive governance are critical enablers of more targeted and equitable development. Resilience is as much a social and governance imperative as it is an economic one.

Looking ahead, Ethiopia remains clear-eyed about the scale of the task ahead. The second half of the Decade of Action must differ from the first. It must be faster in delivery, sharper in focus, and deeper in its resolve to leave no one behind. The next five years will be pivotal—not only for meeting national targets but also for renewing global confidence in shared development progress. With the right mix of policy reforms, empowered institutions, citizen engagement, committed leadership, and strengthened international part-



nerships, Ethiopia remains committed to delivering on the SDGs and realizing its vision of inclusive, green, and self-reliant development.

## 9.2 NEXT STEPS



To accelerate implementation and close the SDG delivery gap during the remaining years of the Decade of Action, Ethiopia will focus on a set of strategic, system-level interventions. These interventions are shaped by the findings of the 2025 VNR, lessons learned from the past decade, and the evolving development context. They are fully aligned with the Ten-Years Development Plan, the Ethiopia Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy (E-ISFS), and national strategies for peacebuilding, resilience, and inclusion.

**Operationalize the Ethiopia Integrated Sustainable Financing Strategy** - Ethiopia will shift decisively from design to execution of the E-ISFS. This includes finalizing sector-level financing strategies, improving cross-governmental coordination, and mobilizing both domestic and external resources around SDG-aligned priorities. Efforts will focus on expanding program-based budgeting, leveraging innovative financial instruments such as SDG-linked bonds, carbon markets, greater private sector financing and strengthening public financial management. Ensuring that public spending is efficient, transparent, and equitable will be central to closing the financing gap and aligning investments with the country's long-term development goals.

**Expand Regional and Local SDG Implementation** - The next phase of SDG delivery will place greater emphasis on localization as a strategic priority. Recognizing that sustainable development must be rooted in local realities, Ethiopia will empower regional and municipal governments to fully embed SDG indicators and targets into local development plans, budgeting processes, and monitoring frameworks. To this effect, dedicated SDG financing flows to regional states will be scaled and more closely linked to results, performance, and transparency benchmarks. In ad-

dition, Voluntary Local Reviews will be introduced to foster bottom-up accountability and evidence-based local planning. Bridging regional inequalities and ensuring inclusive service delivery will be central. This will be guided by the Leaving No One Behind principle, with tailored interventions for underserved and conflict affected areas. Effectively expanding regional and local SDG implementation will help deepen national ownership, accelerate equity, and ensure that development gains are shared across all parts of the country.

**Reinforcing Peace, Civic Engagement, and Institutional Trust** - Peacebuilding and inclusive governance are not only objectives but also critical enablers of sustainable development. The Government will continue to invest in building institutional capacity of the various institutions entrusted with the advancing democracy, rule of law and administration of justice. Such measures include availing adequate resources, strengthening constitutional and legal safeguards for institutional independence and operational autonomy.

To address security challenges, Ethiopia will prioritize addressing root causes that gave rise to grievances, advance dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflicts including the full implementation of the Pretoria Peace Agreement and the Transitional Justice Policy while advancing inclusive national dialogue and sustainable peace building efforts. The government will increase investment in civic infrastructure, community engagement, social cohesion, and equitable service delivery, particularly in conflict-affected and historically underserved regions. Formal mechanisms will be expanded to enhance civil society participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring. Strengthening institutional legitimacy and citizen trust will be vital for safeguarding SDG gains and creating a stable foundation for inclusive development and building a competitive and prosperous nation.

**Invest in Youth, Skills, and Inclusive Employment** - Unlocking the demographic dividend will be a cornerstone of Ethiopia's development strat-

egy. To harness the potential of its growing youth population, Ethiopia will invest in building future-ready competencies through expanded vocational, technical and digital skills training, promoting innovation and youth entrepreneurship, and scaling up employment-linked industrial and agro-processing zones. It will also continue to leverage labor migration as a key area of policy intervention by promoting regular, safe and orderly migration, combat irregular migration and human trafficking, harness the development potential of remittances, skills transfer to address pernicious challenges of unemployment, improve living conditions and enhance domestic investment. Labour market policies will be adapted to address skill gaps, skills mismatch, regional disparities, gender inequality, youth unemployment, and the barriers faced by young women and persons with disabilities. These measures aim to transition more young people into productive, decent, and sustainable jobs while supporting SDG targets related to education, economic growth, and inequality reduction.

#### **Accelerate Climate Action and Resilience Building-**

Ethiopia will intensify the implementation of its updated NDCs, advance climate-smart agriculture, and expand access to early warning and disaster risk management systems including through the UN' Secretary General's Early Warning for All Initiative. Adaptation will remain a national priority as climate shocks intensify. Investments in improving climate information, nature-based solutions, sustainable land management, and resilience-building at the local level will be scaled. The country will also pursue a more ambitious green and just transition by promoting clean energy, sustainable transport, and circular economy practices. Globally, Ethiopia will continue to advocate for fair access to climate finance and more inclusive representation in international climate decision-making platforms.

#### **Advance South-South Cooperation and Global Engagement-**

In an increasingly uncertain global environment, Ethiopia will focus on diversifying and strengthening strategic partnerships through the African Union, BRICS, and South-South and

Triangular cooperation frameworks. The various initiatives under BRICS offer opportunities to advance trade and investment with BRICS countries, build capacity, advance research and development in health, agriculture, education, climate change, AI and emerging technologies among others.

In addition, Ethiopia will continue to advance the SDGs and the Agenda 2063 as priority agenda in key partnership including the EU-ACP Agreement, Global Gateway, the Belt and Road Initiative among other things. It will further work towards leveraging its partnership with regional and multilateral development banks, philanthropies and foundations and the private sector to draw additional financing, technology transfer and technical assistance while at the same time enhancing domestic resource mobilization efforts. In this respect, Ethiopia's ongoing efforts to join the New Development Bank alias, the BRICS Bank, is one single important policy measure to get additional resources to finance our infrastructure development.

Furthermore, Ethiopia's active engagement to conclude its WTO accession process by 2026, will significantly improve the business environment and provide a level playing field to domestic and foreign traders and investors thereby paving the way for increased international trade, FDI inflow and creation of new jobs.

In addition, Ethiopia will continue to advocate for reforms to the international financial architecture, the multilateral trading system, global development system, including fair, predictable and just debt relief mechanisms, fair allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), more predictable and equitable ODA, equitable trade and investment flows, and improved representation in multilateral platforms including permanent representation of Africa at the UN security council. It will continue to play a key role to push for an ambitious outcome at the FFD 4 which will be held in Seville, Spain through its multilateral engagements. These efforts will help to create a momentum to leverage multilateral platforms to revital-

ize multilateralism, address pressing global challenges including climate change, conflicts, migration and forced displacement, disaster reduction that continue to slow down the achievement of the SDGs. It will also help to address structural challenges that sustain poverty, inequality, gaps in human capital development, technology, among others in countries of global South through a renewed commitment to shared responsibility and solidarity in international cooperation.

**Strengthen Monitoring, Data, and Adaptive Governance-** To ensure effective delivery and accountability, Ethiopia will continue investing in digitalization and its national monitoring and eval-

uation systems. Real-time and disaggregated data platforms such as the SDG Dashboard and Digital Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation System will be scaled across regions and sectors. The upcoming population and housing census will provide essential demographic insights, and new data partnerships will be forged to improve availability, timeliness, and use of evidence. Adaptive governance approaches—linking data to decision-making and embedding feedback loops—will be institutionalized to enable real-time course correction and improve policy responsiveness. The ongoing digitalization drive and systems integration will further improve public service delivery, governance efficiency, accountability, and inclusive development.

# ANNEX

Legend	
<b>*</b>	The milestone refers to the most recent evaluation year with available data from the past three years. Specifically, indicators with 2023/24 data reflect a 9-year period, those with 2022/23 data cover 8 years, and those with 2021/22 data cover 7 years
<b>**</b>	The indicator has an accompanying footnote
<b>P*</b>	The proxy indicator has not been considered in target status determination.
<b>***</b>	Interpolated Values
<b>1 and 0</b>	1 = Yes and 0 = No
<b>↑</b>	Indicators without specific targets but are supposed to increase
<b>↓</b>	Indicators without specific targets but are supposed to decrease

Target Status	Description
<b>Achieved</b>	Target met or surpassed. The 2030 target has already been fully met.
<b>On Track</b>	Sustained progress underway. The 2023/24 value is $\geq 70\%$ of the 2023/24 milestone.
<b>Accelerated Effort Needed</b>	Progress evident; intensified action will deliver impact. The 2023/24 value is $< 70\%$ but $\geq 30\%$ of the 2023/24 milestone.
<b>Needs Targeted Intervention</b>	Progress evident; intensified action will deliver impact. The 2023/24 value is $< 70\%$ but $\geq 30\%$ of the 2023/24 milestone.



SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 1.3.1P	Number of PSNP Beneficiaries (in millions)	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.71	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoF
SDG 1.4.1.a	Proportion of population living in households with safely managed drinking water services	64.8%	68.8%	74.0%			100.0%	79.5%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS, and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 1.4.1.b	Proportion of population living in households with access to electricity	21.8%	44.0%	63.0%			100.0%	58.3%	On Track	2022 VNR and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 1.4.1.c	Proportion of population living in households with access to safely managed sanitation	6.7%		26.0%			100.0%	52.0%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS, and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land	7.4%	36.4%	52.0%	56.8%	62.2%	100.0%	63.0%	On Track	MoA
SDG 1.5.3	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies					1	1	1	Achieved	UNDRR
SDG 1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies					100.0%	100.0%	🌱	Achieved	NDRMC
SDG 1.a.1	Total ODA grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's GNI**	4.93%	2.79%	1.99%	2.05%	1.09%	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF Administrative Data, MoPD
SDG 1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education, health, and social protection (% of Total Spending)	35.0%	38.0%	34.0%	35.0%	35.0%	🌱	🌱	Accelerated Effort Needed	MoF
SDG 1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending (% of Total Spending)	66.0%	61.0%	50.0%	48.0%	48.0%	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF and MoPD
SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	14.00%	23.00%	22.20%	22.20%		0%	6.53%	Needs Targeted Intervention	WDI
SDG 2.2.1	Proportion of children stunted	38.00%	37.00%	39.00%			0%	20.27%	Needs Targeted Intervention	DHS 2016 ESS and EPIH National Equity Survey 2023
SDG 2.2.2	Proportion of children wasted	10.00%	7.00%	11.00%			0%	5.33%	Needs Targeted Intervention	DHS 2016 ESS and EPIH National Equity Survey 2024
SDG 2.2.3	Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49	24.00%			13.00%		0%	11.00%	On Track	DHS 2016 ESS and EPIH National Equity Survey 2025
SDG 2.4.1P	Total Agricultural area under productive agriculture (Meher Season SHF) (million hectares)	12.5	12.9	12.2	14	17.5	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoA
SDG 2.4.1P*	Production of major food crops (million ton)	26.7	33.5	32.8	39.3	50.7	🌱	🌱		ESS
SDG 2.4.1P*	Productivity (ton/hectares)	2.1	2.6	2.69	2.81	2.9	🌱	🌱		MoA and ESS
SDG 2.5.1	Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long term conservation facilities	72,510	73,164	73,164			🌱	🌱	Achieved	FAO
SDG 2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk as a percentage of local breeds with known level of extinction risk	0%	25%	25%	25%	25%	🔥	🔥	Needs Targeted Intervention	FAO
SDG 2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.25	0.09	0.08	0.09		🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	FAO
SDG 2.a.2	ODA to the agriculture sector (million dollars)	1,267.87	801.94	744.52	558.58	695.79	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF
SDG 2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies, by Consumer Food Price Index	-0.16	0.46	0.11	-0.12		🔥	🔥	On Track	FAO

SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births	412	401	267	195		69	229.07	On Track	DHS 2016 ESS and UN
SDG 3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	28.00%				74.00%	100%	71%	On Track	DHS 2016 ESS, and MoH
SDG 3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	67	52		47		25	44.6	On Track	DHS 2016 ESS, and MoH
SDG 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	29	30		27		12	19.93	Needs Targeted Intervention	DHS 2016 ESS, and MoH
SDG 3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1		0	0.08	On Track	MoH
SDG 3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	192	140	119	126	146	0	76.8	Accelerated Effort Needed	MoH
SDG 3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk	32	28	23.4	29.4	74.9	0	12.8	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoH
SDG 3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	5.21%	5.50%	6.07%			3.00%	4.00%	Needs Targeted Intervention	WHO
SDG 3.7.1	Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method	35.00%	40.00%		45.60%		100%	70%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS and EPIH National Equity Survey 2023
SDG 3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	34.00%	36.00%	35.00%			100.00%	74.00%	Needs Targeted Intervention	WHO
SDG 3.b.1P	Proportion of the target population with access to DTP3	53.00%		72.00%			100%	74.93%	On Track	DHS 2016 ESS and EPIH National Equity Survey 2023
SDG 3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (million dollars)	403.83	372.01	538.53			🌱	🌱	On Track	OECD and UNDESA
SDG 3.c.1	The health workforce density for core professional categories (Physicians, health officers, nurses and midwives) per 1,000 population	1		1.23	1.4	1.7	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoH
SDG 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 4.1.2	Grade 6 completion rate	71.20%	96%	75.25%	71.50%	67.50%	100%	88.48%	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.1.2P*	Grade 6 completion rate (Male)	72.80%	100%	77.30%	73%	67.90%	🌱	🌱		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.1.2P*	Grade 6 completion rate (Female)	69.40%	92%	73.20%	70%	67.10%	🌱	🌱		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.1.2	Grade 8 completion rate	54.30%	71%	62.65%	61%	60.02%	100%	81.72%	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE
SDG 4.1.2P*	Grade 8 completion rate (Male)	55.30%	73%	64.30%	61%	58.80%	🌱	🌱		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.1.2P*	Grade 8 completion rate (Female )	53.30%	68%	61.90%	61%	61.80%	🌱	🌱		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.1.2	Grade 12 completion rate		15.20%	3.30%	3.20%	5.40%	100%	58.89%	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.2.2	Pre-primary education gross enrollment rate	49.90%	40%	44%	50%	57.80%	100%	79.96%	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.2.2P*	Pre-primary education gross enrollment rate (Male)	51.10%	40%	45.30%	51.40%	58.80%	🌱	🌱		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.2.2P*	Pre-primary education gross enrollment rate (Female)	49.90%	39%	42.70%	48.60%	56.70%	🌱	🌱		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data

INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 4.3.1P	Primary education (1-8) Gross enrollment rate	108.70%	104.90%	97.20%	96.10%	96.90%	100%	100.00%	On Track	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE
SDG 4.3.1P*	Primary education (1-8) GER (Male)	113.70%	109.90%	101.40%	99.80%	99.60%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P*	Primary education (1-8) GER (Female)	103.50%	99.80%	92.80%	92.20%	94.20%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P	Primary education (1-8) Net enrollment rate	100.30%	95.30%	88.70%	83.30%	88.40%	100%	100.00%	On Track	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE
SDG 4.3.1P*	Primary education (1-8) NER (Male)	104.20%	99.30%	92.30%	86.40%	90.90%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P*	Primary education (1-8) NER (Female)	96.20%	91.30%	85%	80.20%	85.90%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P	Secondary education (9-12) Gross enrollment rate	29%	38.90%	45.60%	43.80%	36.60%	100%	71.60%	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE
SDG 4.3.1P*	Secondary education (9-12) GER (Male)	30.10%	41.50%	46.60%	43.60%	35.90%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P*	Secondary education (9-12) GER (Female)	27.90%	36.20%	44.60%	44%	37.20%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P	Secondary education (9-12) Net enrollment rate	23.78%	29%	33.15%	32.95%	27.30%	100%	69.51%	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P*	Secondary education (9-12) NER (Male)	23.92%	29.80%	32.90%	32%	26.20%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.3.1P*	Secondary education (9-12) NER (Female)	23.63%	28.10%	33.40%	33.90%	28.50%	🟢	🟢		Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.5.1	Gender Parity index (GPI) in Pre-primary (index)	0.94	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.96	1	0.98	On Track	MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.5.1	Gender Parity index (GPI) in Grades 1-8 (index)	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	1.03	1	0.96	Achieved	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.5.1	Gender Parity index (GPI) in Grades 9-12 (index)	0.93	0.87	0.96	1.01	1.04	1	0.97	On Track	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to electricity	24%	27%	29.40%	27.70%	28.50%	🟢	🟢	On Track	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of secondary schools with access to electricity	70%	71%	75.40%	69.70%	70.70%	🟢	🟢	On Track	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to basic drinking water		39.33%**	40.40%	42%	31.50%	🟢	🟢	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of secondary schools with access to basic drinking water	24%	89%	67%	66%	53.80%	🟢	🟢	On Track	MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to basic hand washing facilities	21%	19.98%	39.80%	36.20%	23.80%	🟢	🟢	On Track	MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of secondary schools with access to basic hand washing facilities	46%	36.93%	64.00%	59.80%	53.80%	🟢	🟢	On Track	MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation		72.30%	93%	54%	64%	🟢	🟢	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data

INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation	58.5%***	76.50%	91.30%	73%	79%	🌿	🌿	On Track	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to pedagogical centers	61%		90%	41.40%	41.40%	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of secondary schools with access to pedagogical centers	53%		93%	54.20%	47.20%	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of secondary schools with access to computers	75%	76%	78.40%	62.40%	62.10%	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study( constant US\$ millions)	202.05	240.95	156.52	218.94	207.62	🌿	🌿	Achieved	MoF
SDG 4.c.1P	Number of pre-primary teachers holding the ECCE diploma	22,634.00	35,501.00	#####	#####	48,668.00	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.c.1P	Qualified Teacher to Pupil ratio at primary school level	45.60%	37%	34.60%	36.40%	35.50%	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
SDG 4.c.1P	Qualified Teacher to Pupil ratio at secondary school level	26.50%	27.10%	27.70%	26.60%	22.60%	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	Education Statistics Annual Abstract, MoE and MoE Administrative Data
<b>SDG 5</b>	<b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 5.1.1	Existence of legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	UN Women
SDG 5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	65.00%				48.50%	0%	26.00%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS, Oxfam International, NEWA and MoWSA
SDG 5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chore (Female)	75.00%				26.70%	🌿	🌿	On Track	2022 VNR, Oxfam International, NEWA and MoWSA
SDG 5.5.1.a	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	38.70%	38.80%	41.31%	41.30%	41.30%	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoPD, WEF, Statista, and UN Women
SDG 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions			28.2%***	29.90%	30.7%	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoWSA
SDG 5.6.2	Existence of laws and regulations ensuring equal access to sexual and reproductive health for those 15 and older	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	WB
SDG 5.a.1.a	Proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (Female)				58.60%	62.19%	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoWSA
SDG 5.a.2	Existence of legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	WB
SDG 5.b.1.	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (Female)			39%***	41.7%***	44.40%	🌿	🌿	On Track	Oxfam International, NEWA and MoWSA
SDG 5.c.1	Existence of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Achieved	MoF



SDG 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	64.8%	68.8%	74%			100%	79.5%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS, Mini DHS 2019 and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 6.1.1P*	Proportion of household using safely managed drinking water services (Urban)	97.3%	87.3%	94.2%			🌱	🌱		DHS 2016 ESS, Mini DHS 2019 and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 6.1.1P*	Proportion of household using safely managed drinking water services (Rural)	56.5%	60.5%	69%			🌱	🌱		DHS 2016 ESS, Mini DHS 2019 and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 6.2.1.a	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	6.7%		26%			100%	52%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS, and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 6.2.1.b	Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water	7.89%	8.17%	13%			100%	50.87%	Needs Targeted Intervention	WHO and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 6.2.1P	Proportion of population practicing open defecation	32.90%		28%			0%	17.55%	Accelerated Effort Needed	DHS 2016 ESS, and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 6.4.1P	Existence of a framework aimed at enhancing water-use efficiency	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MoWE
SDG 6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (millions USD)	171.25	180.72	195.7	248.95	418.15	🌱	🌱	On Track	VNR 2022 and MoF
SDG 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	21.8%	44%	63%			100%	58.3%	On Track	VNR 2022 and Socioeconomic Panel Survey 2021/22 WB/ESS
SDG 7.1.2P	Total number of households connected with electricity (in millions)	2.5	5.8		7.8	8.83	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoPD and MoWE
SDG 7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	96.4%		97.7%	97.8%	97.9%	🌱	🌱	On Track	IRENA
SDG 7.a.1	ODA flow to Energy sector (millions USD)	264.88	302.61	297.1	174.22	363.72	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoPD and MoF
SDG 7.b.1P	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (MW)	2,400	4,478	5,183	5,256.56	6,429	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoWE
SDG 7. b.1P*	Electric power production (in GWH)	9,515	15,192.5	16,078.2	17,708.8	20,500	🌱	🌱		MoWE

SDG 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	5.60%	3.90%	4.20%	5.60%	5.50%	7%	7%	On Track	MoPD
SDG 8.1.1P*	Annual growth rate of real GDP	8.00%	6.10%	6.40%	7.20%	8.10%	🌿	🌿		MoPD
SDG 8.2.1P	Nominal GDP Per Capita (USD)	815	1,080	1,218	1,549	1,937	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoPD
SDG 8.5.2P	Urban unemployment rate	16.90%	18.70%	19.40%			🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Interventions	Urban and National Labor Force Survey 2016 and 2022 ESS
SDG 8.5.2P*	Urban unemployment rate (Male)	9.40%	12.20%	11.50%			🌿	🌿		Urban and National Labor Force Survey 2016 and 2022 ESS
SDG 8.5.2P*	Urban unemployment rate (Female)	24.70%	26.10%	28.20%			🌿	🌿		Urban and National Labor Force Survey 2016 and 2022 ESS
SDG 8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education or employment	22%	25.70%	26.50%			🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	ESS-2022 URBAN BI-ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY
SDG 8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual	3.3	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	🌿	🌿	On Track	ILO
SDG 8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2.90%	2.50%	2.40%	2.50%	2.50%	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Interventions	MoPD
SDG 8.10.1P	Number of commercial bank branches	3,301	6,511	8,944	11,281	12,278	🌿	🌿	On Track	NBE
SDG 8.10.1P*	Number of credit accounts per 100 adults		11	8.5	11.6	18.4	🌿	🌿		Financial Stability Report 2024 NBE
SDG 8.10.1P*	Number of mobile money accounts (million)		8	43.3	68.7	107.5	🌿	🌿		Financial Stability Report 2024 NBE
SDG 8.10.1P*	Number of transactions processed through digital financial		175	345	1244	2473	🌿	🌿		Financial Stability Report 2024 NBE
SDG 8.10.1P*	Value of of transactions processed through digital financial services (billion dollars)**		7.73	32.95	89.62	173.23	🌿	🌿		Financial Stability Report 2024 NBE
SDG 8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	26.3%***		46%			🌿	🌿	On Track	WB
SDG 8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements (millions dollars)	0.83	23.34	34.05	8.84	36.87	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoF
SDG 8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	Oxford Univ.

SDG 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 9.1.1P	Proportion of total area found within 2 km of an all-season road			36.70%	37.60%	39.30%	100%	🌱	Accelerated Effort Needed	MoUI
SDG 9.1.1P*	All weather road constructed (KM)	13,067.0	144,027.0	162,033.0	167,470.0	169,450.0	🌱	🌱		MoUI
SDG 9.1.2P	Number of passengers (in millions) transported by cross-country transport vehicles	401	722	526	650.5	676	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoTL
SDG 9.1.2P	Freight transported by truck (millions tons)		14.5	12.7	21.7	11.7	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoTL
SDG 9.1.2P	Number of passengers transported with international by EAL (million)	7.6	10.2		10.04	13.2	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoTL
SDG 9.1.2P	Freight transported by air cargo (thousand tons)	266	432	723.57	432	732	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoTL
SDG 9.1.2P	Freight transported by train (millions tons)		1.1	1.9	1.85	2.2	🌱	🌱	On Track	EDR
SDG 9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	6.20%	6.90%	6.70%	6.70%	6.70%	12.4%	7.46%	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoPD
SDG 9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	30.90%	30%	28.60%	27.70%	26.50%	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoPD
SDG 9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure**	1,072.5	622.7	623.1	442.8	665.9	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF
SDG 9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 3G network coverage	71%	85%	98.53%	98.53%		98.53%	86%	Achieved	MinT, ECA, and ITU
SDG 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 10.1.1.b	Growth rates of Nominal GNI per capita		22.83%	38.97%	39.75%	31.51%	🌱	🌱	On Track	MoPD
SDG 10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	39.16%	39.37%	39.84%	39.59%	39.87%	🌱	🌱	On Track	ILO
SDG 10.5.1.d	Proportion of nonperforming loans to total gross loans		3.43%	2.90%	5.10%	7.50%	🔴	🔴	Needs Targeted Intervention	SDG Dashboard and Financial Stability Report 2024 NBE
SDG 10.7.2	Existence of migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	EFFEXT
SDG 10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees		0.80%	0.88%***	0.92%***	0.96%	🌱	🌱	On Track	UNHCR
SDG 10.b.1a	FDI (billion dollars)	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.9	🌱	🌱	On Track	NBE
SDG 10.b.1b	ODA (billion dollars)	5.06	5.62	3.22	4.47	3.31	🌱	🌱	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF
SDG 10.c.1P	Remittance (million dollars)	4,420.3	4,275.1	5,251.5	4,657.7	5,440	🌱	🌱	On Track	NBE

SDG 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	74%	64.30%			52%	0%	30%	Accelerated Effort Needed	UN-Habitat and MoUI
SDG 11.2.1P	Share of the urban population with access to mass transportation services	34%	34%	38%***	42%	44%	100%	74.00%	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoTL
SDG 11.4.1P	Expenditure data on trade, industry and tourism (million dollars)**	159.74	145.03	159.00	168.39	183.11	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoF and NBE
SDG 11.6.1P	Standard solid waste service coverage			40%	49.80%	53%	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoUI
SDG 11.a.1	Existence of national urban policies or regional plans addressing population trends, balanced development, and local fiscal capacity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MoUI
SDG 11.b.1	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies					1	1	1	Achieved	UNDRR
SDG 11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies					100.0%	100.0%	🌿	Achieved	NDRMC
SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 12.1.1	Adoption or implementation of policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	One Planet Network
SDG 12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, Total (Kg per constant 2015 USD)	6.41	5.49	5.05	4.83		🌿	🌿	On Track	SDG Dashboard
SDG 12.3.1P	All food waste per capita (Kg)		133.01	117.71** *	110.06		🌿	🌿	On Track	SDG Dashboard
SDG 12.4.1	Alignment with reporting obligations under international agreements on hazardous waste and chemicals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	SDG Dashboard
SDG 12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MoPD
SDG 12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of total GDP	0.8	1.37	1.98	3.92		🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	SDG Dashboard
SDG 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies					1	1	1	Achieved	UNDRR
SDG 13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies					100.0%	100.0%	🌿	Achieved	NDRMC
SDG 13.2.1	Existence of NDC, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and communications, as reported to the UNFCCC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MOPD
SDG 13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (Mln ton CO2 equivalent)	181.11	205.66	213.61	208.18	209.07	🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	Climate Watch
SDG 13.b.1	Existence of NDC, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans communications, as reported to the UNFCCC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MOPD



SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 14.4.1P	Amount of fish production in thousand metric tons	48.36	57.4	73.14	111.51	138.13	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoA Administrative data
SDG 14.5.1P	Area of water bodies covered under water protection rules and management systems (in million hectares)	23.93	31.66	36.56	37.94	39.87	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoA Administrative data
SDG 14.7.1P	Fishery value addition in GDP	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	🌿	🌿	Accelerated Effort Needed	National Accounts data
SDG 14.b.1	Existence of legal framework protecting small-scale fishers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	HPR
SDG 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									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDGs 15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.50%			23.60%		🌿	🌿	On Track	MOA
SDGs 15.1.2	Area of water bodies covered under water protection rules and management systems in million hectares	22.36	31.12	35.50	37.69	39.87	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoA administrative data
SDG 15.2.1.c	Progress towards sustainable forest management (Annual forest area change rate (%))				10.09%		🌿	🌿	On Track	MOA
SDGs 15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (Areas protected for rehabilitation (in thousand ha))	13,073	18,816	21,501	22,208	22,982.78	🌿	🌿	On Track	MoA Administrative data
SDGs 15.5.1	Red List Index	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	🌿	🌿	Accelerated Effort Needed	BirdLife International and IUCN
SDGs 15.6.1	Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
SDGs 15.8.1a	Adoption of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	EPA
SDGs 15.9.1.b	Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the SEEA**	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	On Track	UN
SDG 15.a.1.a	Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Million constant 2022 USD)	176.54	128.97	143.27			🌿	🌿	Needs Targeted Intervention	SDG Dashboard

## 160 Ministry of Planning and Development

Significant progress has been made in this area. Ethiopia is currently in the early to mid-stages of implementing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework. While there is strong institutional commitment and pilot land accounts are already underway, the full integration of biodiversity and ecosystem accounting into national statistical and policy systems remains a work in progress. SDGs 15.9.1.b

SDG 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									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population**			0.32	0.25	0.5	🔴	🔴	Needs Targeted Intervention	US Department of State and MoPD
SDG 16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	125.74	126.18	139.83	119.34	139.72	🔴	🔴	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF
SDG 16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services					71.44%	🟢	🟢	On Track	CSC
SDG 16.7.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, compared women in national distributions		78.43%	81.00%			🟢	🟢	On Track	MOWSA/IPU Parline/MOPD
SDG 16.8.1	Existence of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	UN
SDG 16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	2.70%	16.53%** *		39%		100%	52%	On Track	DHS 2016/ Federal Vital Event Registration Agency
SDG 16.10.2	Adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	EHRC
SDG 16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	EHRC
SDG 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development									
INDICATORS REFERENCE	GOALS AND INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE					2030 TARGET	MILESTONE AT THE YEAR OF LAST AVAILABLE DATA*	TARGET STATUS	DATA SOURCE
		2015/16	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24				
SDG 17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	15.60%	11.70%	8.50%	8.20%	7.50%	🟢	🟢	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF and MoPD
SDG 17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	67.80%	63.80%	55.60%	63.20%	64.60%	🟢	🟢	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoF and MoPD
SDG 17.3.2	Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP	5.95%	3.97%	4.14%	2.85%	2.59%	🟢	🟢	Needs Targeted Intervention	MoPD and NBE
SDG 17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income	18.6	26.1	20.4	16.6	10.9	🔴	🔴	On Track	NBE and MoPD
SDG 17.5.1	Adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	EIC
SDG 17.6.1	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants**			0.48	0.57	0.65	🟢	🟢	On Track	Ethio Telecom
SDG 17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the internet		24%	27.3%***	29.60%	41%	🟢	🟢	On Track	MOIT
SDG 17.13.1	Existence of a macroeconomic dashboard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MoPD
SDG 17.14.1	Existence of mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MoPD
SDG 17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation				67		🟢	🟢	Needs Targeted Intervention	GPEDC
SDG 17.16.1	Reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	MoPD
SDG 17.18.1	Existence of statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	ESS
SDG 17.18.2	Existence of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				1	1	1	1	Achieved	ESS and MoPD
SDG 17.18.3	Existence of a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Achieved	ESS
SDG 17.19.2	Conduct of at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Needs Targeted Intervention	ESS

# REFERENCES

1. BirdLife International. (2025). Country factsheet: Ethiopia. BirdLife DataZone. Available at: <https://datazone.birdlife.org/country/factsheet/ethiopia> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
2. Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia and The World Bank. (2020). Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey 2018–2019 (ESS4) [microdata], Version 03. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia and The World Bank LSMS-ISA. Available at: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3823> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
3. Climate Watch. (n.d.). Greenhouse gas emissions (total, including LULUCF) for Ethiopia, 1990–2022 [online chart]. Available at: [https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?chartType=line&end\\_year=2022&regions=ETH&sectors=total-including-lucf&source=Climate%20Watch&start\\_year=1990](https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?chartType=line&end_year=2022&regions=ETH&sectors=total-including-lucf&source=Climate%20Watch&start_year=1990) (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
4. EFFEXT. (2022). National and international migration policy in Ethiopia. Chr. Michelsen Institute. Available at: <https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/8427-national-and-international-migration-policy-in-ethiopia.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
5. Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
6. Ethio telecom. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
7. Ethio Telecom Share Company. (2024, October 16). Ordinary Share Sale Prospectus [PDF]. Available at: <https://lawethiopiacomment.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/ethio-telecom-prospectous.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
8. Ethiopia Data Portal. (n.d.). National Accounts (GDP) – Ethiopia [online database]. Available at: <https://ethiopia.opendataforafrica.org/lezeamb/national-accounts-gdp> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
9. Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey. (2016). Available at: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR328/FR328.pdf>.
10. Ethiopian Civil Service Commission. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
11. Ethiopian Communications Authority (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
12. Ethiopian Human Rights Commission. (2024). Right to Access to Information. Available at: <https://ehrc.org/right-to-access-to-information/#:~:text=Ethiopian%20Constitution%2C%20Article%2029...> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
13. Ethiopian Investment Commission. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
14. Ethiopian National Human Rights Commission. (n.d.). The Ethiopian National Human Rights Commission and its contribution to constitutionalism [PDF]. Disability Institutions repository, Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria. Available at: [https://rodra.co.za/images/countries/ethiopia/disability\\_institutions/The\\_Ethiopian\\_National\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Comm.pdf](https://rodra.co.za/images/countries/ethiopia/disability_institutions/The_Ethiopian_National_Human_Rights_Comm.pdf) (Accessed: 13 June 2025).

15. Ethiopian Public Health Institute. (2025). Ethiopia: Food and Nutrition Strategy Baseline Survey 2021/2022, Final Report. Addis Ababa: EPHI. Available at: <https://ephi.gov.et/report-2/> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
16. Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), Central Statistical Agency (CSA), Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and ICF. (2021). Ethiopia Mini Demographic and Health Survey 2019 (EMDHS), Final Report No. FR363. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Rockville, Maryland, USA: EPHI, CSA, FMoH and ICF. Available at: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR363/FR363.pdf>
17. Ethiopian Railways corporation. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data.
18. Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS), Ethiopia. (2016). Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey 2016. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Ethiopian Statistical Service Available at: <https://ess.gov.et/download/urban-employment-unemployment-survey-2016/> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
19. Ethiopian Statistical Service. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data.
20. Ethiopian Statistical Service and World Bank. (2023). Ethiopia Socio-Economic Panel Survey 2021–2022 (Wave 5) [microdata]. Version 02. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Ethiopian Statistical Service and World Bank LSMS-ISA. Available at: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/6161> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
21. Fao.org. (2025). Available at: <https://dataexplorer.fao.org/vis?lc=en&df> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
22. Fao.org. (2025). Available at: <https://dataexplorer.fao.org/vis?lc=en&pg=0&snb=1&isAvailabilityDisabled=false&fs> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
23. Fao.org. (2025). Available at: <https://dataexplorer.fao.org/vis?lc=en&tm=Consumer%20Food%20Price%20Index&pg=0&hc> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
24. Fao.org. (2025). Available at: <https://de-public-statsuite.fao.org/vis?lc=en&df> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
25. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (2003, 29 April). Proclamation No. 330/2003: Ratification of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Federal Negarit Gazeta, No. 50. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eth95548.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
26. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (2003, 4 February). Fisheries Development and Utilization Proclamation No. 315/2003. Federal Negarit Gazeta, Year 9, No. 32. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eth44402.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
27. Galal, S. (2023). Africa: women in parliaments by country 2021. [online] Statista. Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1248493/percentage-of-women-in-national-parliaments-in-african-countries/>.
28. Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). (2024).



Ethiopia Monitoring Results 2023–2026 (4th Monitoring Round). Available at: <https://www.effectivecooperation.org/topic/ethiopia-monitoring-results-2024> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)

29. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). ILOSTAT reference area labels for Ethiopia (ETH\_A) [Excel spreadsheet]. Available at: [https://rplumber.ilo.org/data/ref\\_area/?id=ETH\\_A&lang=en&type=label&format=.xlsx&channel=ilostat&title=ethiopia-annual](https://rplumber.ilo.org/data/ref_area/?id=ETH_A&lang=en&type=label&format=.xlsx&channel=ilostat&title=ethiopia-annual) (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
30. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). (2024). Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2024 [PDF]. Abu Dhabi/London: IRENA, International Energy Agency, UN Statistics Division, World Bank & WHO. Available at: [https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2024/Jun/IRENA\\_Tracking\\_SDG7\\_energy\\_progress\\_2024.pdf](https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2024/Jun/IRENA_Tracking_SDG7_energy_progress_2024.pdf) (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
31. Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2025). Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments – Ethiopia (as of 1 May 2025) [online data]. Available at: [https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking/?date\\_year=2025&date\\_month=05](https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking/?date_year=2025&date_month=05) (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
32. IUCN. (2005). The Red List of endemic trees and shrubs of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Vivero, J. L., Ensermu, K. & Demissew, S. (eds). Gland, Switzerland: International Union for Conservation of Nature. Available at: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/vivero-et-al-2005> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
33. Ministry of Agriculture. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
34. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
35. Ministry of Education. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
36. Ministry of Education, Ethiopia. (2023). Education Statistics Annual Abstract 2022-2023 (2015 E.C.). Education Management Information System (EMIS) and ICT Executive Office, Addis Ababa. Available at: [www.moe.gov.et](http://www.moe.gov.et) [Accessed 13 June 2025].
37. Ministry of Education, Ethiopia. (2024). Education Statistics Annual Abstract 2023-2024 (2016 E.C.). Education Management Information System (EMIS) and ICT Executive Office, Addis Ababa. Available at: [www.moe.gov.et](http://www.moe.gov.et) [Accessed 13 June 2025]
38. Ministry of Finance. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data on [Disbursement by Sector].
39. Ministry of Finance. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
40. Ministry of Finance, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (2025). Budget Resources. Available at: <https://www.mofed.gov.et/resources/budget/> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
41. Ministry of Health. (2024/25). Unpublished Administrative Data

42. Ministry of Labor and skills. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
43. Ministry of Planning and Development. (2022). Ethiopia Voluntary National Review 2022. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Ministry of Planning and Development. Available at: [https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Ethiopia%20Report\\_1.pdf](https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Ethiopia%20Report_1.pdf) (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
44. Ministry of Planning and Development. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
45. Ministry of Planning and Development, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (n.d.). Ethiopian Statistical Development Program [PDF]. Addis Ababa: Ministry of Planning and Development. Available at: [https://www.mopd.gov.et/media/data-documents/ETHIOPIAN\\_STATISTICAL\\_DEVELOPMENT\\_PROGRAM.pdf](https://www.mopd.gov.et/media/data-documents/ETHIOPIAN_STATISTICAL_DEVELOPMENT_PROGRAM.pdf)
46. Ministry of Transport and Logistics. (2024/25). Unpublished Administrative Data on [Road Performance].
47. Ministry of Transport and Logistics. (n.d.) Unpublished Administrative Data
48. Ministry Of Urban & Infrastructure. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data on [Urban Greenery and Solid waste].
49. Ministry of Water and Energy. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
50. Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (2001). Ethiopian Water Sector Strategy. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Ministry of Water Resources. Available at: <https://www.waterethiopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/ETHIOPIAN-WATER-SECTOR-STRATEGY.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
51. Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (n.d.). Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eth158196.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
52. Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. (2023). Annual report, Ethiopian Fiscal Year 2016 (July 2015 – June 2016). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Ministry of Women and Social Affairs.
53. Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
54. National Bank of Ethiopia. (2024). Annual Report 2022/23. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: National Bank of Ethiopia. Available at: <https://nbe.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Annual-Report-2022-2023.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
55. National Bank of Ethiopia. (2024). Financial Stability Report – November 2024. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: National Bank of Ethiopia. Available at: [https://nbe.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Financial-Stability-Report\\_NOV2024.pdf](https://nbe.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Financial-Stability-Report_NOV2024.pdf) (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
56. National Bank of Ethiopia. (2024). Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter 2023/24, Volume 40 No. 3. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: National Bank of Ethiopia. Available at: <https://nbe.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/2023-24-Third-Quarter-Report.pdf> (Accessed: 13

June 2025)

57. National Bank of Ethiopia. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
58. National Disaster Risk Management Commission. (n.d.). Unpublished Administrative Data
59. One Planet Network. (n.d.). Ethiopia. Available at: <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/countries/africa/ethiopia> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
60. Our World in Data. (2022). Net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors. [online] Available at: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/net-oda-to-medical-research?tab=chart&country=~ETH> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
61. Our World in Data. (2024). Hepatitis B incidence rate. [online] Available at: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/hepatitis-b-incidence-sdgs?tab=chart&country=~ETH> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
62. Oxfam International, Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA) and Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA). (2024). Determining the Ethiopian Women's Status and Priorities: A Study Report. October 2024, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Available at: <https://newaethiopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/DETERMINING-THE-ETHIOPIAN-WOMENS-STATUS-PRIORITIES-A-Study-Report-Full.pdf> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
63. SDGs Dashboard: Track, Monitor and Report Data on Global Goals | iTech Mission
64. Sustainable Development Goals Dashboard. (n.d.). Ethiopia SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. Available at: <https://www.sdgdashboard.org/country/AFRETH/10/66e02956ffc38c4c0f1a1d62> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
65. Sustainable Development Goals Dashboard. (n.d.). Ethiopia SDG 15: Life on Land. Available at: <https://www.sdgdashboard.org/country/AFRETH/15/66e02965ffc38c4c0f1a34b7> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
66. The World Bank. (n.d.). DataBank wide dataset [Excel spreadsheet]. Available at: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/6d8435d479acefaa8960dc85f47efb6a-0430062023/original/DatabankWide.xlsx> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
67. U.S. Department of State. (2024). Trafficking in Persons Report 2024: Ethiopia. Washington, DC: Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Available at: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/ethiopia/> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
68. UN Watch. (n.d.). Ethiopia – UN Watch Database. Available at: <https://unwatch.org/database/country/ethiopia/> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
69. UN Women – Africa. (2024). A Review of Ethiopian Law from a Gender Perspective. [online] Available at: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/04/a-review-of-ethiopian-law-from-a-gender-perspective> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].

70. Undrr.org. (2024). Ethiopia Official Statement. [online] Available at: <https://afrrp.undrr.org/publication/ethiopia-official-statement>.
71. UN-Habitat. (n.d.). Housing, Slums and Informal Settlements – Urban Indicators Database. Available at: <https://data.unhabitat.org/pages/housing-slums-and-informal-settlements> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
72. UNHCR. (n.d.). Ethiopia Country Operational Data Portal. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/eth/160> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
73. United Nations Statistics Division. (2024). 2023 Global Assessment Results – System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. Available at: <https://seea.un.org/content/2023-global-assessment-results> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
74. UN Women, Data.unwomen.org. (n.d.). Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub. [online] Available at: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/ethiopia>.
75. Urban Policy Platform. (n.d.). Ethiopia – National Urban Policy Database. Available at: <https://nupdb.urbanpolicyplatform.org/listings/Ethiopia> (Accessed: 13 June 2025)
76. Who.int. (2025). UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1). [online] Available at: <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/uhc-index-of-service-coverage> [Accessed 13 Jun. 2025].
77. World Bank, Advancing Legislative and Policy Reforms on Sexual and Reproductive Health Ethiopia. (2021). Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099030012242130475/pdf/P169994025584906e09b2c0aeaff6d6152d.pdf>.
78. World Bank, Data.worldbank.org. (n.d.). Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) - Ethiopia | Data. [online] Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS?locations=ET>.
79. World Health Organization. (2025). Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water [Indicator]. Available at: <https://data.who.int/indicators/i/21B89A9/D1223E8> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).
80. World Health Organization. (2025). Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) [Indicator]. Geneva: WHO. Available at: <https://data.who.int/indicators/i/F08B4FD/16BBF41> (Accessed: 13 June 2025).



