

ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN ETHIOPIA

National Plan Commission
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Overview of the Session

1. Introduction
2. Contribution of Ethiopia to the preparation of SDGs and Owning the 2030 Sustainable development Agenda
3. Policy and enabling Environment to implementation SDGs
4. Integrating the SDGs with the National Development Frameworks
5. Institutional mechanism for implementing the SDGs
6. Means of Implementation of SDGs
7. The National M&E System
8. Next Steps to Implement SDGs
9. Challenges and Opportunities

1. Introduction

- ➔ The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is a Program of Action intent on alleviating Poverty and Hunger from All People, Saving the World from Climate change, Fostering All-inclusive Peace and Freedom and Ensuring Well-being and Prosperity for all Humanity.
- ➔ The 2030 Sustainable development Agenda comprises 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 230 Indicators.
- ➔ The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda was approved by the member states of the United Nations Organization at the convention held in New York during the period 25th to 27th of September 2015 and is a program to be implemented by all member-states and stakeholders
- ➔ Ethiopia being a member state of the UN, with regards to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda has been taking coordinated and organized practical actions, all in conspicuous commitment and sense of ownership.

Introduction.....

- ➔ The 2030 Sustainable Development agenda is well in harmony with the development needs of the people of Ethiopia.
- ➔ It is in line with the Ethiopian renaissance journey and accelerates the broad-based, all-inclusive and rapid economic growth, social and economic development, environmental development and building of a democratic system.
- ➔ The government of Ethiopia had therefore good reasons to have committed at international level to implement the SDGs adapting it to the objective reality in the country.
- ➔ Nationally it has already been ratified and implementation has commenced

2. Contribution of Ethiopia to the preparation of SDGs and Owning the 2030 Sustainable development Agenda

- ➔ Ethiopia recorded remarkable achievements in a number of the Millennium Development Goals, (six of the eight MDG goals were successfully achieved).
- ➔ The two goals not achieved were 1) gender equality and empowerment and 2) improving maternal health.
- ➔ On account of its appreciable performances in the MDGs, Ethiopia was selected by the UN as one of the 50 countries tasked with providing data for the preparation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- ➔ In response, Ethiopia managed to provide the required data having had several review workshops at the federal and regional levels on the performance evaluation of the MDGs in Ethiopia.

2. Contribution of Ethiopia to the preparation of SDGs and Owning the 2030 Sustainable development Agenda ...

- ➔ The FDRE accepted and approved the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda during the UN-member states 'meeting held in New York from September 25 to 27/2015.
- ➔ The linkage between the SDGs including their Targets with the GTPII in the basic directions of the priority development sectors and their targets have been clearly depicted in the GTP II.
- ➔ Across the nation consultations have been made with All stakeholders (from diverse communities) either directly or through their representatives on the draft SDG-Integrated GTPII.
- ➔ The consultations platforms organized had considerable contributions in enabling the stakeholders to fully understand.
- ➔ The SDG-integrated GTP II was subsequently endorsed 1st by the council of ministers and then by the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR), then its implementation commenced.
- ➔ Regional states and city administrations have also prepared GTP II. In their GTP II, SDG was also fully integrated.
- ➔ Thus, the SDG in Ethiopia has now been fully owned nationally and in the regions.



3. policy and enabling environment to the implementation of SDGS

- ➔ **The Constitution** of the FDRE is a manifestation of the covenant made among nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia. It aimed at building a unified economic society.
- ➔ Adopt **decentralized government administrative system**, it allowed for the participation of the people at various levels and aimed at forming strong economy.
- ➔ The overriding objective of the Ethiopian Government is **poverty eradication and sustainable development** through ensuring peace, political stability, democracy and good governance.
- ➔ **all national** policies, strategies, plans and programs are geared towards sustainable development and poverty eradication objectives (Article 43).
- ➔ The formulation and implementation of any development policies, strategies, plans and programs shall be guided by the constitutional principles and objectives of the Constitution.

3. policy and enabling environment to the implementation of SDGs...

- ➔ Sustainable development planning and implementation in Ethiopia has been carefully framed in the supreme law of the land by the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia (Articles 41, 42,43,44).
 - ☞ Article 41 : Economic, Social and Cultural rights
 - ☞ Article 42: The Rights to Labor
 - ☞ Article 43: The Right to Development
 - ☞ Article 44: Environmental Rights
- ➔ the Federal Government is responsible to design and implement vertically coherent and horizontally consistent National Development Plans which are based on national development needs and priorities;
- ➔ under the national policy frameworks, regional states and city administrations are obliged to prepare and implement plans and programs that reflect their local objective realities
- ➔ There is strong integration and harmony among the national policy and strategies that are implemented at various government administrative levels, regional states and city administrations.
- ➔ This creates a conducive environment for the implementation of SDGs.



3. policy and enabling environment to the implementation SDGS...


























- ➔ To achieve the vision of the country (join Lower-Middle-Income Countries category by 2025) the FDRE has embarked upon an accelerated implementation of economic growth, infrastructure building, social development and the building of democratic system.
- ➔ To this end, it has put in place essential institutional mechanisms along with the necessary human capital.
- ➔ These institutional mechanisms are facilitating the implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia.

4. Integrating the SDGs with the National Development Frameworks

Linkage between National Priority Development Sectors and the SDGs

| | National Development Sectors | The SDGs | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | the Agricultural Sector remains the source of the rapid economic growth of the country. | 15 አካባቢ ጥበቃና ጥበቃ | 13 የአየር ጥበቃና አድጋሚ ጥበቃ | 2 ጥገና | 6 ጥንቃቄ ውሃና ጥንቃቄ ስጦታ | 14 የባሕር ጥበቃና ጥንቃቄ ስጦታ | 1 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት |
| 2 | Expediting transformation of the Economic Structure by enabling the Manufacturing Industry grow by leaps and bounds. | 9 ኢንዱስትሪ ልማትና ኮሙኒኬሽን | 4 ጥራት ያለው ትምህርት ስጦታ | 1 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 12 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 8 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 8 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት |
| 3 | Prioritizing Productivity, Quality and Competitiveness by increasing Efficiency in order to reach the Full Production Capacity of the Economy. | 4 ጥራት ያለው ትምህርት ስጦታ | 12 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 7 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 8 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 9 ኢንዱስትሪ ልማትና ኮሙኒኬሽን | 9 ኢንዱስትሪ ልማትና ኮሙኒኬሽን |
| 4 | Correcting the imbalance between Gross Demand Level and Gross Supply Level. | 8 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 9 ኢንዱስትሪ ልማትና ኮሙኒኬሽን | 10 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 12 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 13 የአየር ጥበቃና አድጋሚ ጥበቃ | 13 የአየር ጥበቃና አድጋሚ ጥበቃ |
| 5 | -Building/reinforcing capacities in Construction Industry Development and in Projects Management. | 11 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 9 ኢንዱስትሪ ልማትና ኮሙኒኬሽን | 8 ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 4 ጥራት ያለው ትምህርት ስጦታ | 12 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት | 12 አጠቃላይ ጥንቃቄ ግብዓት |

4. Linkage between National Priority Development Sectors and the SDGs...

| | National Priority Sectors | The SDGs | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Adopting Urban Administration and Management compatible with the Rapid Urbanization, Industrialization and Structural Changes. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | According due precedences to transform Domestic Investors |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Supporting the Human Resources Development Efforts with Technology |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Building Climate Resilient Green Economy |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Upholding Developmental Perspectives by Eliminating Rent-Seeking |  |  |  |  |  |

5. Institutional mechanisms for implementing the SDGs

- ➔ Existing government institutional mechanisms and organizations operating under the Decentralized Administrative System.
 - ☞ The Ministers/Agencies are responsible for the implementation of GTP-II
 - ☞ The Ministers/Agencies are also accountable for monitoring, evaluating and reporting of progress and achievements of implementations
 - ☞ The NPC plays a coordinating role to ensure the functioning of the national monitoring and evaluation system
 - ☞ The NPC also plays following the implementation of GTP II and monitoring and evaluating on progresses made
 - ☞ The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) is responsible for supplying socioeconomic and demographic data that are essential for planning, monitoring, evaluating and reporting
- ➔ The 'Public-Wings' Organization-form: A platform to engage the private sector, the civil society, the professional associations, the non-governmental organizations, the Women and Youth associations etc. along with appropriate government organs in the economic, social and environmental development in line with the government policies and at all levels.
- ➔ Bilateral partnership in national development with the members of the Development Assistance Group (DAG) and those who are not members of the DAG.

6. Means of Implementation of SDGs

- ➔ Domestic resources pooling and utilization have been undertaken as primary recourse to ensure the implementation of the SDG-integrated GTP II at all levels.
- ☞ Efforts are ongoing to modernize the taxation system in order to be able to collect revenues generated by the rapidly growing economy.
- ☞ Revenue collecting institutions have been assisted to have the right perceptions, procedures, institutional forms and human resources.
- ☞ Citizens are educated and trained on reporting their revenues correctly and paying due taxes.
- ☞ Building the tax structure and overall institutional capacity shall continue to be able to get to the capacity to collect tax revenues more efficiently during the GTP II period.

6. Means of Implementation of SDGs...

- Gross domestic revenue of the country in 2009/10 was 53.9 billion Birr and after five years in 2014/15 it reached 186.6 billion Birr. In 2015/16, and 2016/17 the gross domestic revenue collection grew to 231.8 billion Birr and 256.6 billion Birr respectively.
- Nevertheless, the tax revenue of the country is low at 11.6 percent share in GDP in 2016/17. The plan is to increase this share to 17.2 percent by the end of the GTP II period (2019/20).

➔ Other efforts to pool domestic resources included

- (1) Promoting the tradition of saving among the people at large, (educating, motivating)
- (2) Expanding institutional-financial services
- (3) Improving interest rates
- (4) Expanding private and public social security coverage and
- (5) Utilizing saving facilities like savings for housings, selling bonds
- National saving rate increased from 9.5 percent of GDP in 2009/10 to 21.8 percent of GDP in 2014/15. The rate grew to 22.4 percent in 2015/16 and 24.1 n 2016/17.
- The plan is to raise the savings rate to 29.6 percent of the GDP by the end of the GTP II period (2019/20).

6. Means of Implementation of SDGs....

- ➔ The massive natural resources conservation and watershed development works shall resume maintaining the full conviction of the rural community and under the leadership of higher government officials with all the monitoring and supports they need supplied.
- ➔ Cost effective usage of domestic resources on capital-generating investments
- ➔ Ethiopia strengthening its partnership with the international development partners envisages more investment finances to flow in and seeks opportunities to benefit from science and technology.
- ➔ More efforts would be made to support all sector development plans with the required budget each FY, and to enable the existing institutional forms and mechanisms deploy essential human resources as would be called for to implement GTP II and its integral part SDGs for each target

7. The National M&E System

- ➔ **M&E System** Established in 1996 as Welfare Monitoring System(WMS)
- ➔ **NSDS-2** which is a five year strategy is prepared by the Central Statistical Agency(CSA) based on the priorities and data needs of National Plan.
- ➔ **GTP2 Policy matrix**(mainstream SDGs and their targets), consisting of sets of annual targets and indicators are developed to properly monitor and evaluate the implementation of the national development plan at different levels (macro and sectoral).
- ➔ The monitoring and evaluation system follows the national planning process and is a sectoral approach
- ➔ The National M&E System is exercised in a participatory and transparent manner

7. The National M&E System.....

- ➔ The M&E system enabled to monitor and evaluate the performance of the national plan at different levels such as macro and sectoral.
- ➔ On top of this, the system further enabled us to monitor and evaluate internationally agreed goals (SDGs) as effectively mainstreamed in the national development plan.
- ➔ Based on analysed data/information from survey/administrative sources, annual progress reports of the national development plan (which is mainstreamed with GTP2) is prepared, the progress report is approved by the council of ministers and then subject to public consultation.
- ➔ Assessment studies were conducted to identify critical gaps and draw lessons from selected countries on monitoring and evaluation system to be used as an input in the formulation of the National Monitoring and Evaluation guideline which was finalized and approved by the council of ministers at the first week of January 2018

8. Next Steps to Implement SDGs

➔ Preparation of long-term (15 years) national Development Plan

- ☞ background studies on the selected key areas such as macroeconomics, agriculture transformation, industrial development, particularly in the manufacturing sector, in energy infrastructure, human resource development and transport infrastructure (road and rail) and transport development services have already been done
- ☞ In addition to the above mentioned topics, background studies are under progress on , water sector, Urban Development & Housing and on Demographic change and priority population issues

➔ SDGs' Needs Assessment

- ☞ Preparatory works including preparation of terms of references (TORs) for the SDG financial needs assessment has been completed and Consultants have been selected to conduct the study
- ☞ The study will provide inputs for the formulation of the National Fifteen Year Perspective Development Plan (2015/16-2029/30) by identifying the full range of policies and institutions needed to meet the SDGs.
- ☞ the consultant has already presented the inception report for the line ministries heads and relevant directorate directors

9. Challenges

➔ The major challenges witnessed

- ➔ Climate change induced drought which had negative effects on agricultural production in particular and on the overall economy;
- ➔ Decline in the international market prices of export commodities which had negative effects on export earnings of the country;
- ➔ limited implementation capacity to implement the international goal
- ➔ Financial resource to finance public projects .

➔ opportunities

- ➔ UN Country Team and other Development partners commitment and endless support
- ➔ Multi-stakeholders engagement such as Private Sector ,civil Society, NGOs, Youth & Women, Political Parties, Higher Education and Research Institutions



THANK YOU