



**ETHIOPIA: PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FIRST TEN
YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF AFRICAN
UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (AGENDA 2063)**

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
JANUARY 2020
ADDIS ABABA,**

Table of contents

Contents	pages
Background.....	1
1. Approaches to integrate AU Agenda 2063 with National development Plans.....	2
2. Ethiopia’s Performance on the FTYIP of Agenda 2063	6
2.1. General Overview on the performance of FTYIP of Agenda 2063	6
2.2. Detailed performance on the FTYIP of Agenda 2063	7
2.2.1. Aspiration 1: a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development..	7
2.2.2. Aspiration 2: An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance.....	9
2.2.3. Aspiration 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	10
2.2.4. Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa	10
2.2.5. Aspiration 5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics	11
2.2.6. Aspiration 6: An Africa Whose Development Is People Driven, Relying on the Potential of the African People	11
2.2.7. Aspiration 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Partner.....	12
3. Lessons, Challenges and the Way forward	15
3.1. Lessons Learned.....	15
3.2. Challenges.....	16
3.3. The way forward	17
Annexes.....	20

Background

Ethiopia is a multiethnic and multicultural nation officially named Federal Democratic Republic which comprises 9 regional states and 2 city administrations. It is the second most populous country in Africa with an estimated population of more than 99 million in 2018/19. The overriding objective of the Ethiopian Government is poverty eradication and sustainable development through ensuring peace, political stability, democracy and good governance. Poverty eradication being the overriding development agenda of the Ethiopian Government, its national development policies, strategies, plans and programs are geared towards this objective.

Ethiopia's national vision has been to join the lower middle income status by 2025 where democracy and good governance are maintained through the participation of citizens, good will and social justice are secured and an industrial sector plays a leading role in the economy with modern and technology enhanced productive agriculture. To effectively implement its pro-poor and pro-growth development policies and strategies thereby realize its national vision, the government has been devised medium-term development plans as a tool to guide and manage the development process of the country. To this end, the government has implemented four Medium-Term National Development Plans namely Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP: 2002/03-2004/05), a Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP: 2005/06-2009/10), the First Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I: 2010/11-2014/15) and the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II: 2015/16-2019/2020).

By taking the remarkable performance achieved in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era, Ethiopia has continued to effectively implement other global goals as integral parts of its national development plans, i.e. the first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) and the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). Ethiopia is one of the African Union Member States which is committed to implement the African Union Agenda 2063 for the period 2013-2063. Accordingly, the country has adopted, contextualized, owned and mainstreamed the Agenda 2063 particularly into its first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I: 2010/11-2014/15) and has continued owning, mainstreaming and implementing the Agenda 2063/SDGs into its Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II: 2015/16-2019/2020).

Ethiopia does not have separate plans for the implementation of continentally and internationally agreed initiatives such as the Agenda 2063 and SDGs. These initiatives have been effectively mainstreamed into national development frameworks for their implementation across appropriate sectors so as to avoid duplication of efforts, increase efficiency and synergy among these sectors and thereby realize these regional and global goals. The monitoring and evaluation of these goals is also part of the national M&E system of these national development plans.

The purpose of this report is therefore to show how Ethiopia as AU member state and signatory for Agenda 2063 is progressing towards achieving the goals set in this agenda. In this report, an attempt is made to share the approach/methodology that the country employs to integrate Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 in its National Development Plans. In addition, lessons drawn, challenges identified and the way forward to accelerate the implementation of the agenda are incorporated. Ethiopia's Performance on the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 is also briefly discussed goal by goal and in a statistical annex.

1. Approaches to integrate AU Agenda 2063 with National development Plans

Although Africa is blessed with favorable weather for agriculture, rich in abundant precious minerals, where its people are rich in culture and indigenous knowledge, surrounded by two big oceans, with geographic advantage linking west and east hemispheres, it has been known with deep rooted poverty. The member states are still struggling to prosper their citizens through improved factor of production and quality of social services.

“Over the past 50 years (1963-2013) Africa focused her collective on the decolonization, the struggle against apartheid and attainment of political independence for the continent. On the occasion of the golden jubilee (May 2013) of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU) which spearheaded the decolonization process, the continent re-dedicated herself to the attainment of the Pan African Vision of An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena. To achieve this vision, the Golden Jubilee Summit of the Union came up with a solemn declaration in eight areas spanning: social and economic development; integration, democratic governance and peace and security amongst others as the planks of the vision.

In order to make the solemn declaration a reality and within the context of the AU Vision, the Golden Jubilee Summit of the Union directed the African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to prepare a continental 50-year agenda through a people-driven process outlining the Africa We Want, namely Agenda 2063.” (FTYIP of Agenda 2063, 2015)

The Agenda 2063 has 7 aspirations, with 20 goals and 40 priority areas. The 7 Aspirations are:

1. A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development
2. An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance
3. An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law
4. A Peaceful and Secure Africa
5. Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics
6. An Africa Whose Development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African People, especially its Women and Youth, and caring for Children
7. An Africa as A Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner

A ten year plan of Agenda 2063 has been prepared after the adoption of the Agenda 2063 Framework Document by the Summit in January 2015 as the basis for Africa's long term socio-

economic and integrative transformation, it directed the AUC to prepare the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2013 – 2023). This plan, the first in a series of five ten year plans cover the fifty year horizon was adopted by the Summit in June 2015 as a basis for the preparation of medium term development plans of member states of the Union, the Regional Economic Communities and the AU Organs.

Ethiopia, as one of the African Union member states, has committed to implement the aspirations by mainstreaming in and integrating with its development plans. Ethiopia has a long tradition and experience in mainstreaming regional and global goals in its National Development Plans (NDPs). For example, the MDGs has been mainstreamed into the first Ethiopia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Program, that was The Sustainable Development Program and Poverty Reduction that covered the period of 2002/03-2004/05, a Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) that covered the period 2005/06 –2009/10, and the First Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) that covered the period 2010/11- 2014/15. Similarly the successor of MDGs, the Sustainable Development Goals has been mainstreamed into the Ethiopia's Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) that spans the period 2015/16-2019/20. As SDGs and Agenda 2063 share common social, economic and political goals, it is possible to conclude that the aspirations of Agenda 2063 have been mainstreamed into the Second Growth and Transformation Plan of the country.

Integrating the SDGs/Agenda 2063 with National Development Frameworks: The SDGs' integration into the GTP II (which spans the period 2015/16 to 2019/20) was made possible by taking into account the strategic directions which include creating macroeconomic stability, ensuring fast & sustained economic development, infrastructure development, human resources and technological capacity building, ensuring good governance and building democratic system. The remaining periods of the SDGs and the second Ten Year Plan of Agenda 2063 will be accompanied by a 10 year perspective development plan which is now under preparation.






In light of implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the government also appreciates the meaningful contribution of the SDGs/agenda 2063 to the country's aspirations to eradicate poverty and bring prosperity for its people. SDGs/agenda 2063 have been used as one of the basis to formulate the GTP II. GTP II is a comprehensive National Development plan which constitutes the three dimensions of sustainable development goals. To further enhance citizens' ownership of national development plans and SDGs/agenda2063, awareness creation workshops were conducted at various government administration levels in order to accelerate the implementation of their implementation in context of the country.






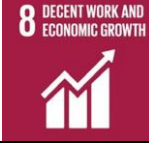














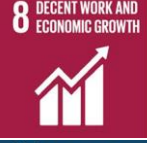











Existing institutional arrangements and mechanisms have been used in implementing the SDGs and Agenda 2063. GTP II and its integral part SDGs have been under implementation with close monitoring and evaluation at all levels of government administration. Various stakeholders (private sector, CSOs, NGOs, youth and women associations, persons with disabilities, smallholder/ pastoral communities) have been engaged in the formulation of GTP II to enhance ownership and transparency and facilitate the smooth of implementation of the plan.

In the formulation of the GTP II, the Government has identified ten national development priority areas. These priority areas are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals/ agenda 2063 and other global goals such as Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA), Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) and etc.

The alignment of these goals has been made possible in that the national planning framework is comprehensive enough to encompass all the sectors and priority areas. These goals are used as one of the basis to set priorities and targets in the formulation of national development plans.

Figure1. Integration of Ethiopia’s National Development frameworks (priorities) and the SDGs

S/No.	Ethiopia’s National Development Priorities	Sustainable Development Goals
1	Agricultural Sector development continue to be the major source of an accelerated economic growth and development	
2	Bringing about concrete structural transformation in the economy through the development of the manufacturing industry	
3	Increasing efficiency and focusing on the productivity, quality and competitiveness of the productive sectors to achieve high economic productivity.	
4	Focusing on the imbalance of demand and supply by accelertaing growth and correcting the imbalance in the macro economy.	
5	Implementing the construction industry policy and strategy framework in order to be able to achieve developmental and successful project management.	

S/No.	Ethiopia's National Development Priorities	Sustainable Development Goals
6	Prioritizing urban administration and management to bring about accelerated urbanization and structural change in a manner coping with the accelerated industrialization.	    
7	Prioritizing the transformation of domestic investors	   
8	Prioritizing the development of human resources supported with technological capacity building	       
9	Giving priority to building climate resilient green economy	         
10	Eliminating rent-seeking behaviors and ensuring the predominance of developmental frame of mind.	    

As a result of the integration/mainstreaming approach indicated above, the SDGs and Agenda 2063, the progresses towards these targets are monitored and tracked based on the national reporting and monitoring system. Annual Progress Reports (APRs) of national development plans comprise most of the indicators of SDGs and Agenda 2063 though they are not one to one.

National data sources are mainly used to prepare these reports despite international sources are used for some indicators. The statistical annex attached herewith is prepared based on the template provided by African Union Development Agency. The performances achieved in the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 are discussed goal by goal in the following section.

2. Ethiopia's Performance on the FTYIP of Agenda 2063

2.1. General Overview on the performance of FTYIP of Agenda 2063

The overarching objective of the Ethiopian government has been towards eradicating poverty and ensuring sustainable development. National and sectoral policies and strategies of the country therefore focus on realizing these objectives. Sustainable development is well framed in the Constitution of the country. Ethiopia has been therefore contributing towards realizing a prosperous Africa both directly and indirectly in various ways. Inclusive growth which benefits all segments of the society has been the priority by focusing and massively investing on the pro-poor sectors of the economy. Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy (CRGE-strategy) to ensure sustainable development and determine the green and resilient path of the country has also been a priority. Furthermore, national policy and strategy on disaster prevention and management has been implemented across the nation.

Ethiopia is playing a considerable role towards creating a united and integrated Africa through connecting Africa to the rest of the world via its airline and connecting neighboring countries through different infrastructure schemes such as railway, road and power. This will contribute towards enhancing Pan-Africanism and African renaissance. Further, the role of the country in various political, economic and diplomacy areas across the continent is extremely massive and the impacts are already being in the peace and security of neighboring countries as well as other AU member states.

Ethiopia is also under a far-reaching reform to ensure good governance, rule of law, democracy and justice. There are massive reforms being undertaken in this regard. Amending laws and procedures and improving the political and democratic space of the country has been the major reform areas in the last two years After Prime Minister Doctor Abiy Ahmed came into power.

Ethiopia is also significantly contributing towards realizing peace and security in Africa through diplomatic support and sending peacekeepers to those countries in political conflicts. Further, Ethiopia is also at the center of the peace process of East Africa countries such as Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia. Ethiopia has started a diplomatic relationship with Eritrea after 20 years.

To enhance the economic integration of Africa, Ethiopia is investing in infrastructures and linking the neighboring countries with road, power, and railway. Ethiopia has also signed and ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). In addition, Ethiopia is also improving its business climate to attract foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Africa and the rest of the world.

Ethiopia's development policies recognize the country's endowments such as labor and land. By making the best out of these endowments the government aims to ensure that citizens can benefit from and contribute to the development process of the country. In light of these, the policy directions elicited the need for accelerated and comprehensive economic growth, social and economic infrastructure development and expediting the democratization of the country to so as

to make citizens at the center of its development. The implementation of the policies are envisaged to ensure food security at national and household levels, to eradicate poverty in all its forms, to ensure gender equality, to withstand climate change and realize the prosperity of the nation in general. There are various platforms which engage various stakeholders in the planning, monitoring and evaluation processes of the country. Harnessing the potentials of the country which are mentioned above is also an emphasis area in the next development endeavors of the country.

Finally, Ethiopia is plays a key role in various areas both globally and regionally. It has represented Africa in many events such as negotiations to convey African voice to the rest of the world. The country is also active in regional affairs as well. Ethiopia's interest towards realizing a united, globally influential and prosperous Africa is enormous evidenced by several political and economic endeavors and initiatives.

2.2. Detailed performance on the FTYIP of Agenda 2063

Ethiopia as a member state of African Union has been committed to implement economic, social and political initiatives proposed by the AU. Therefore, the progress made on the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 has been discussed based on each aspiration as follows.

2.2.1. Aspiration 1: a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All: To improve the standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing of citizens, the country has embarked on sustaining inclusive and rapid economic growth. To this end, the economy has grown by 9.3 percent on average between 2012/13 and 2018/19. As a result, per capita income has increased from 558 USD in 2012/13 to 985 USD in 2018/19. Moreover, during the same period, the GNI Per Capita (at current market prices) has increased from 512 USD to 980 USD. Encouraging results have been registered in terms of reducing underweight, improving access to safe drinking water, improving access to electricity and internet connections. Based on the 2016 Ethiopia's Demographic and Health Survey data, the prevalence of underweight has decreased from 29 percent in 2013 to 24 percent by 2016. National access to electricity has reached to 58 percent. A marginal improvement has been seen in the share of households using electricity at 25.6 percent increasing only by 2.6 percentage points. The proportion of internet and data density users has increased from 14 percent to 18.6 percent in the period under review. However, decreasing the unemployment rate has remained a challenge that urban unemployment has increased from 17.5 percent to 19.1 percent during the same period.

Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation: Encouraging results have been also registered in terms of expanding education, science, technology and innovation. Pre-school enrolment rate has increased from 26.1 percent in the base year to 40.75 percent in 2019. Similarly, primary school net enrolment rate has

reached 97 percent. However, the gross enrolment rate in secondary education is still low at 32 percent on average that requires due emphasis in the upcoming plan periods.

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens: In terms of ensuring healthy and well-nourished citizens; remarkable results have been registered in reducing maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV/AIDs infection rates. Maternal mortality rate has decreased to 412 (2016 EDHS) from 676 in 2011. Similarly the 2016 EDHS depict that under five mortality rate decreased from 88 per 1000 to 58.5 per 1000. However, the effort to reduce TB incidence per 1000 has remained a challenge increasing to 164 from 63 per 1000 of its base year performance.

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation: With regard to transforming the economy, the government has been undertaking several initiatives to realize economic structural transformation. One of the elements of the economic structural transformation is increasing the share of manufacturing value addition in GDP or changing the share of the economy from less productive to more productive sectors. In this respect, although the economy has registered an average growth rate of above 9 percent the manufacturing value addition in GDP has only increased from 4.3 percent in 2012/13 to 6.8 percent in 2018/19. Despite improving, the increase was only 2.5 percentage points in the last 7 years. Low competitiveness of manufacturing products in the global market complemented with challenges related with inputs and power supply and other external factors such as a decline in the world demand for our export items have been major factors which adversely affected the performance of the manufacturing sector.

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production: In relation to expanding modern agriculture, the government has taken several initiatives which inter alia include enhancing awareness of the rural community towards applying modern agricultural practices through deploying agricultural extension workers and expanding best practices of model farmers. As a result, the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural mechanization practices have been improved from year to year. The productivity of major food crops has increased from 17.82 quintal/hectare in 2012/13 to 28.17 quintal/hectare in 2018/19. The agricultural total factor productivity¹ has been estimated to be 3 percent in 2018/19 that showed only 0.3 percentage point improvement from the base year.

In general, to ensure food security and supply input to the manufacturing sector, the existing major food crops productivity and agricultural total factor productivity are not sufficient. Hence, the agricultural system which depends on rain water should be transformed into irrigation and other systems as the recurring drought remains a major challenge for this sector.

Goal 6: Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth: Ethiopia has been undertaking basin and hydropower development for the last several years. Moreover, government have given due attention to improve the fishing production of the country thereby

¹ Reference: Growth in Total Factor Productivity in the Ethiopian Agriculture Sector: Growth Accounting and Econometric Assessments of Sources of Growth, may 2012(<http://essp.ifpri.info>, <http://www.ifpri.org>)

increase its contribution to the overall economy. However, the contribution of fishing to GDP is still lower than 1 percent. Compared to the existing potential of the country, the performance shows that much effort is needed to develop the fishing sector of the country particularly by conserving water bodies and providing necessary inputs.

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities: To ensure environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, several activities have been carried out during the period under review. Ethiopia has been implementing Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy since 2011. To ensure the land tenure security for sustainable agricultural use, 1.36 million farmers have been provided land use certificates. Moreover, 28.4 million hectare of land has been covered with soil and water conservation works. As a result, encouraging results are being registered in improving afforestation and water streams development.

2.2.2. Aspiration 2: An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance

Ethiopia is one of the front runners to realize the united Africa which has been contributing towards politically, socially and economically integrated Africa since the era of His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie. Economic and political integration with no doubt benefits all African union member states. The ideology and movement of Pan-Africanism encourages the solidarity of Africans worldwide. United Africa is vital to progress economically, socially and politically and be influential and global leader which further aims to ‘unify and uplift’ the people of African descent anywhere.

Goal 8 and 9 (United Africa -Federal or Confederate and Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional): Under the Agenda 2063 aspiration 2, encouraging results have been registered particularly in terms of constructing world class infrastructure and cooperating for African Free Trade Area initiatives. Ethiopia has shown its willingness to encourage the economic integration of Africa and is one of the signatory for African Continental Free Trade Agreement. However, the recent data on the share of Ethiopia’s merchandise export destinations has stood at only 16 percent without showing any improvement from what it was (16.72%) in 2014/15.

Goal 10, World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa: Ethiopia has also been investing on infrastructure to link neighboring countries with road, railway and power infrastructures. The Ethio-Djibouti railway construction is completed and became operational. Road transportation is underway between Ethiopia and its neighboring countries like Sudan. The recent data depicts that the installed hydropower generation capacity has reached 4,554.8 Megawatt. Sudan and Djibouti are linked with power grids and importing Electricity from Ethiopia. The construction of the Kenya-Ethiopia electricity highway is well underway. Currently around 42 million people are using mobile phones. Although encouraging results have been registered in terms of developing world class infrastructure, support from the international and regional community is

needed to finance mega projects and encourage its development effort to realize the objective of leaving no one behind. The AU member states and the rest of the world should understand the ambition behind Ethiopia's infrastructure development which is to eradicate poverty and ensure prosperity to its citizens and the rest of Africa.

2.2.3. Aspiration 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

Goal 11, Democratic values, and practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched: To promote the goal of democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched, Ethiopia has embarked on several initiatives. An independent Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and Institute of Ombudsman are fully operational and monitoring the human rights issues of citizens. Ethiopia has an independent Electoral Board which is in charge of election issues. Recently, these independent institutions including the justice system are conducting reforms to strengthen their capacity.

Moreover, the House of Peoples Representatives both at national and regional levels monitor and oversight government activities to ensure accountability and transparency.

Goal 12, Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels: In relation to ensuring capable institutions and transformed leadership at all levels, Ethiopia's government has been undertaking a series of institutional capacity building activities including a civil service reform. Moreover, in order to ensure accountability for public resource, federal and regional auditors conduct performance audits and present it officially. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission has been promoting ethics and taking legal measures on corruption and economic crimes. The recent development on zero tolerance to corruption and rent seeking indicated that high profile government officials have been suspected and are under investigation. Further, in the process of building capable institutions, the government is undertaking reforms and each public body is reforming its institutions, amending laws and policies in order to deliver more and better.

2.2.4. Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

Goal 13, Peace, Security and Stability are preserved: With regard to ensuring peaceful and Secured Africa, Ethiopia has been carrying out its own contribution that ranges from sending peacekeepers to those countries with conflicts under the UN and AU resolutions. Moreover, Ethiopia has mediated the South Sudan and Sudan political rivals for a peaceful political transition. Ethiopia has also ended the prolonged conflict with Eritrea.

Goal 14, A Stable and Peaceful Africa: Ethiopia has also carried out political reforms to calm the internal conflicts and H.E. Dr. Abiy Ahmed has become Ethiopia's Prime Minister since March 2018. As a result conflict related deaths have been reduced in Ethiopia. Those political rivals that have been in armed conflicts are now involving in a peaceful political competition and are contributing their part in the democratization process of the country.

Goal 15, A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture: African Union has an African Peace and Security Council. The council is composed of fifteen countries, of which five are elected on a three-year term, and ten to a two-year term. Countries are immediately re-eligible upon the expiration of their terms. The Peace and Security Council members are from Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western and Central African Countries. Ethiopia is fully taking part in the mission of ensuring peace and security under the UN and AU resolutions.

2.2.5. Aspiration 5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

Goal 16, African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent: In order to improve the cultural Identity and Common Heritage, nationally, Ethiopia has established the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Hence, the Ministry is accomplishing its duties and responsibilities, both in cultural development of the country and promoting the economic contributions of cultural heritages. Ethiopia is also promoting Africa through its cultural heritages registering tangible and intangible heritages by UNESCO. Ethiopia's tourism motto "*Land of Origins*" is also promoting Ethiopia and Africa throughout the world.

Moreover, the Ethiopian education curriculum includes the people's culture and cultural heritages. Particularly, primary school education is being offered by mother tongue medium of instruction although other prominent languages are being taught as a subject.

2.2.6. Aspiration 6: An Africa Whose Development Is People Driven, Relying on the Potential of the African People

Goal 17, Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life: Article 25 of the Constitution of the FDRE states that all persons are equal before the law. Article 35 made it more clear 'Women have equal rights with men in all economic, social and political activities. Women Policy and Development Package have been prepared based on these articles of the Constitution of Ethiopia. Institutional mechanisms and the implementation of the Women Policy and the Development Package have been rolled out across the nation. The main objective of the Women Policy is creating enabling environment for women to actively participate at all levels in the economic, social, and political activities.

The national and sector policies, strategies, plans and programs have provisions for the ascertaining of the rights and benefits of women. Fostering the women and youth participation and ensuring that they remain beneficiaries are principal undertakings envisioned in the SDGs. Creating strong women and youth organizations and involving them in the national development interventions and in the building of democratic system through co-ordination with pertinent government organs shall remain major undertakings. National development plans incorporate women and youth agenda and their implementation is also monitored. National development plans and programs are designed in a way to be people centered and inclusive. As a result social

and economic benefits of women are improving. For instance proportion of women in total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land has increased from 50 percent in 2013 to 85 percent in 2018/19²

Women's political participation in Ethiopia is also increasing. After the new political reform, 50 percent of the federal and regional government cabinets are women. Moreover, the current Ethiopia's president is Her Excellency Sahle-work Zewde. About 38.7 percent of members of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia House of People's Representatives are women. The share women in the regional states-HPRs are even better at 50 percent.

Goal 18, Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children: According to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence has reduced from 68.4 in 2013 to percent to 36.5 in 2016. The recent development indicates that around 42 percent of children have got registered in the first year of their birth (issued with birth certificate). However, the effort in reducing the urban (youth) unemployment has been still a challenge that increased from 22.8 percent in 2013 to 25.3 percent in 2018/19.

2.2.7. Aspiration 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Partner

Goal 19, Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence: to make Africa a major partner in global affairs, Ethiopia has been playing its own role in economic, social and political affairs as an African member state. Ethiopia has shown its commitment to implement global agendas by mainstreaming Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 into its national development plan, Moreover, to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disaster, in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2014-2030), Ethiopia has prepared Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework. This framework is meant for safeguarding the development efforts of the country.

Regarding Integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, the Paris agreement (12 Dec 2015), Ethiopia in advance has formulated Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy in 2011 with a vision of attaining a Middle Income Country by 2025 in carbon-neutral development pathway. The Strategy is meant for addressing the adaptation and mitigation objectives in response to climate change impacts the country is experiencing. Ethiopia as declared through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which is submitted to the United Nations (UN); showed its commitment to offset 64% of carbon emission (or limit emission to 145 MtCO₂e) by 2030 that would otherwise be 400 MtCO₂e in business- as-usual development pathway (64% reduction). In addition, national plan which is known as National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is prepared and launched in 2019. Two major hazards (Drought and Flood) have been identified in the NAP based on the past experiences of the country.

² The rights over agricultural land ownership constitutes women headed household and those married women that shared equal land rights with their husband.

Furthermore, Emergence of fire, disease (epidemics), and pest hazards have also got due emphasis in the process of improving the resilience or adaptive capacity of the country.

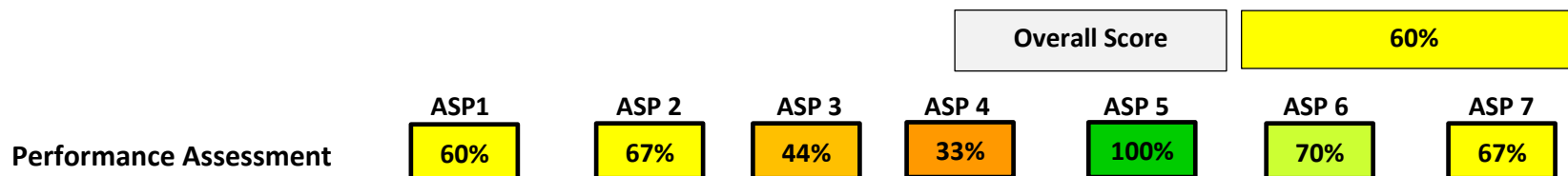
Regarding the contribution of Ethiopia for peaceful Africa, Ethiopian is one of the top troop contributing countries to the United Nations, where Ethiopian peacekeepers have been deployed to Abyei and Somalia under the UN and African Union resolutions and discharging their responsibility.

Moreover, Ethiopia has created enabling environment for development planning, monitoring and evaluation. Hence, Ethiopia has been preparing and submitting performance reports on regional, continental and global development goals using national data from administrative (constitute about 70 percent) sources and surveys and census. Ethiopia has well established statistical agency, Central Statistical Agency (CSA). Hence, the Agency is responsible for the survey and census of statistical data guided by the five year National Statistical Development Strategy. The Statistical Activities carried out by the CSA is being financed by government budget, where the proportion of government budget for statistics has reached 0.14 percent.

Goal 20, Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development: to improve financing public expenditure from domestic revenue, Ethiopia has been undertaking several tax administration measures. In this regard, the tax to GDP ratio has reached 10.7 percent but has shown a 2 percentage point decline compared to the base year performance. Moreover, the share of the grant to total national budget has reached 10 percent in 2018/19 showing an improvement from 8 percent in 2012/13. Moreover, the tax revenue to total government revenue has stood at 78 percent. Although volume of tax revenue keeps on increasing, its share to GDP is declining from year to year that needs due attention.



Ethiopia: Dashboard on the Implementation of Agenda 2063



Areas where significant progress has been made

Significantly increased GDP per capita from 558 USD in 2013 to 985 USD in 2019	Almost halved the proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence	Achieved more than 200% its 2019 target for energy generation and distribution
--	---	--

Areas where progress has been slow

Incidence of TB worsened, registered at five times more than 2019 target	Youth unemployment rate increased from 22.8 % in 2013 to 25.3% in 2018, -73% below 2019 target	Tax revenue as % of GDP declined by 5% of the 2019 target, from 12.7% in 2013 to 10.7% in 2019
--	--	--

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing agriculture production and productivity;
- Fighting the incidence of TB;
- Increasing employment rates, especially among the youth;
- Reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under 5;
- Increasing pre-school and secondary school enrolment rates.
- Increasing capacity to generate domestic resources through an effective tax system.

Performance on Goals

Agenda 2063 Goal	Status
A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	68%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	57%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	93%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	48%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	9%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	83%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	87%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	--
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	100%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	88%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	--
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	--
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	--
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	100%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	100%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	--
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	67%

(--) The indicator under the goal specified with red with zero score, needs baseline survey or other indicators that explains the goals should be included.

3. Lessons, Challenges and the Way forward

During the FTYIP of agenda 2063, there are important lessons drawn, challenges identified and the government has clearly set out the way forward. Hence, the lessons, challenges and the way forward to accelerate the implementation of agenda 2063 which are consistent with national priorities are summarized below.

3.1. Lessons Learned

There are several lessons drawn while implementing the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of agenda 2063(2013-2023) by mainstreaming and integrating it into national development plans. The main lessons learned are discussed briefly below.

Mixed performance on agenda 2063: Ethiopia has made strong stride in some areas such as access to social and economic infrastructure has been expanding. As a result the economy has been growing fast and it has been possible to reduce poverty significantly in the last decade. However, there are still remaining gaps in terms of expanding access to education, health, energy and safe drinking water particularly in remote areas. Furthermore, the productivity of the agriculture sector is also far below the world average while the share of the industry sector particularly the manufacturing subsector is small despite the efforts made to attract foreign investment and encourage domestic investors in the sector. The manufacturing sector only constitutes a 6.8% share in GDP.

Hence, the lessons drawn from this performance include that there is a need to make the rapid growth more inclusive and enhance its quality in terms of creating jobs and generating export revenue.

Development planning a key tool to own, integrate, mainstream and properly implement regional and global goals. Ethiopian government has devised medium term development plans as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of development policies and thereby achieve national vision and sectoral development goals. Taking global and continental goals as a basis to formulate national development plans has provided the country the opportunity in terms of mainstreaming and integrating these goals so that they can be implemented similar to national priorities and benefit development finance from the treasury.

In addition, the progress reports of these agenda use national monitoring and reporting systems and it is possible to easily extract from national reports.

Reforms are necessary to sustain development and overcome challenges: As mentioned earlier, the growth achieved in the period under review has been rapid by any measurement. However, this doesn't guarantee jobs for the youth, ensuring economic structural transformation and generating foreign exchange and creating macroeconomic stability. Hence, reforms to take

corrective actions are very essential in order to maintain the rapid growth and enhance its quality and ensure economic transformation.

Periodic Reviews are essential: Ethiopia has conducted Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs and presented to the UN-HLPPF. The process to prepare and get feedback from different stakeholders at national level was intensive and the process has created awareness on the subject among the different segments of the society. Encouraging feedback was received from the international community and Ethiopia's experience in conducting the VNR was presented to the rest of the world and African brothers. Hence, in order to facilitate the implementation of Agenda 2063, we deem it proper the AU to establish a platform for similar reviews.

3.2. Challenges

During the FTIP of agenda 2063 two medium-term plans namely the first and second Growth and Transformaiton Plans (GTP I&II) have been prepared and implemented and the implementation of GTP II will be culmunated by June 2020. During the period under review, encouraging results have been registered through integrating the aspirations with the national development plans. The progress reports on the implementation of national development plans have been prepared and consultation have been conducted with various stakeholders in the commnutiy such as private sector, CSO, farmers and pastoralists, youth and women associations and development partners. Moreover, the 2017 Voluntray National Review on SDGs have been prepared and presented to UN-HLPPF. In general, during the implementation of the FTYIP of agenda 2063, the mian challenges encountred include the following:-

Climate change induced drought: In 2015/16 a severe drought which caused 10.2 million people to be aid-dependent to survive occurred. The government responded to curve the impacts the drought by reallocating resource which was originally allocated for development interventions. This has clearly created competitions on the scarce resource available for the development activities. The drought continued in 2016/17 in some areas of the country and 5.2 million people which could probably go up to about 7.8 million needed supports. remained a challenge.

Low export performance: During the year 2015/17 and 2016/17, there has been instability in some part of the country, and this has seriously affected the export performance throughout the period including that of the year 2017/18. External factors such as declining commodity prices and expanding illegal trade have further worsened the problem related to external trade. As a result, trade balances, resource gaps and foreign exchange shortages contributed to the low performance registered in private and government investment.

Low revenue performance and high debt risk: although tax revenue increases in nominal terms, the tax to GDP ratio declined and stood at 10 in 2018/19. Similarly, external debt outstanding at the end of June, 2018/19 reached 27.05 Billion USD. Since external debt is paid by export bill, and Ethiopia's export performance recently declined, high debt risk has become a challenge.

Low infrastructure development: Construction sub-sector was the major contributor of the industry sector growth; however, the devaluation that took place in 2017/18 increased the price of construction materials and negatively affected the construction sector. Similarly, the targets set for road, railway, energy and irrigation development has been ambitious and the performances were very low. The major reasons behind low performance of the sector were shortage of finance and foreign currency as well as low performance of the Universal Rural Road Access Program.

Human development challenges: Over the years the school coverage has increased but retaining students in the school remains a challenge. Possible reasons behind such problems are; families in the rural areas need children's labor on farms (children aged from 10-16), lack of efficient and effective education program, lack of convenient education system for pastoralists, frequent drought contribute to dropout, and weak follow up and support at all levels of the structure.

Similarly, lack of trained personnel in the health sector, especially specialist doctors, senior experts and critical lack of trained health care professionals in some areas, poor medical equipment management system, and limitation in producing drugs and medical equipment with in the country were key challenges in the health sector. Weak quality and accessibility of health services slowed the momentum on HIV Aids prevention and inability to meaningfully decrease child stunting and wasting were some of the key challenges.

Good governance problems: Good governance problems have been a major challenge and seriously affected economic and social services. Most underperformance of development goals set in the various sectors of the economy can be attributed to absence of good governance. Corruption, lack of democracy and other factors have continued to be a threat to sustain the rapid economic growth registered in the last 10 years. Capacity limitations in relation to the tax administration system have posed a challenge on collecting tax revenue to be generated by the economy.

3.3. The way forward

After intensive evaluation on the performances of the economy in the last several years and thoroughly reviewing the challenges identified above, the government embarked on conducting far-reaching and all-rounded reforms. Thus reforms include revising the country's vision, speeding up structural transformation, ensuring the democratization process of the country, ensuring the rule of law and enhancing social and political transformation.

The government has also formulated a three year economic reform which focuses on macroeconomic structural and sectoral reforms which aims at creating jobs, ensuring inclusive growth, eradicating poverty and thereby creating a path to prosperity by taking corrective measures on the challenges identified above. The 10 Year Perspective development plan (2020-2030) which is under preparation and also informed by various thematic studies will be the

guiding framework for the next 10 years. This will facilitate the implementation of both SDGs and agenda 2063. The following are the major priority areas to be undertaken as a way forward.

- **Ensuring quality economic growth:** Ethiopia has seen a rapid economic growth in the last decade growing on average by 9% in the last nine years. However, the quality of the growth in terms of creating jobs, expanding exports and thereby narrowing trade deficits was quite limited. Hence, to look at beyond middle income status and set a path to prosperity, rapid and inclusive growth is very essential so that the country can also avoid middle income traps and other related challenges.
- **Enhancing productivity and competitiveness:** productivity is low in almost all sectors of the economy. Agricultural productivity and the capacity utilization of the manufacturing industries are also low. The economy in general is producing below its production frontier. Productivity and competitiveness are key factors not only to sustain growth but also to generate the foreign exchange which is crucial for sustained growth. Increasing labor productivity through skill development, leapfrogging to improved technology and enhancing innovation and entrepreneurial competencies will be given due emphasis.
- **Building strong institutions and human capabilities:** Human capabilities and strong institutions are essential to sustain the growth and development of a country. Creating capability among different categories of the society enables them to share the benefits from and contribute to the development process of the country. Human capabilities can be brought through the provision of affordable health care, quality education to relevant school-age children, safe drinking water and affordable, reliable and clean energy and transportation services. Strong institutions should also be established so that they can leverage sustainable development.

As part of the institutional reform and strengthening the national monitoring and evaluation system Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline is prepared and approved by the Council of Ministers. To fully implement the Guideline, List of KPIs and performance reporting checklists have been prepared and automating the MRS is system is also an ongoing process. The implementation performance of continental and global development goals will be part and parcel of this.

- **Building vibrant private sector:** It is known that the private sector is an engine for growth. Creating the enabling environment for the development of the private sector should be the role of the state. In this regard, attracting foreign direct investment through improving the doing business ranking and other services should be primarily undertaken by the government. In addition, developing strong domestic private sector should also be a priority so that they can be competitive in the global market as well. Joint ventures and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and other arrangements should be designed to bring domestic and foreign investments together. The government is also encouraging the private sector

through privatizing and liberalizing public enterprises which is an opportunity for both foreign and domestic investors.

- **Inclusive urbanization and social and economic infrastructure:** Urbanization is rapid in Ethiopia despite it is not well-planned and managed. Urban centres should be inclusive of the different segments of the society capable of providing basic amenities and creating jobs. Urban areas should also be conducive for dwellers and provide standardized services. Developing social and economic infrastructure is also another area which enhances competitiveness. Expanding health and education and other social infrastructures which promote human capabilities will be prioritized in the next decade. Roads and railway networks which connect potential areas with ports and big markets will be constructed. In addition, energy is also very critical for sustained growth and development. Developing energy from clean and renewable sources should get a due attention.
- **Building Green and Resilient Economy:** Ethiopia has been frequently negatively affected by climate change induced drought, floods and landslides. Recognizing these facts, the government has formulated and launched climate resilient green economy strategy in 2011. The strategy has been implemented in the last decade and various encouraging outcomes are also achieved. Implementing the strategy will continue for the next decade. As the country is embarking on industrialization, strengthening the green and resilient development path to ensure sustainable development is extremely essential.
- **Innovation and technological development:** Technology is the major difference between developed and developing countries. The contribution of technology is significant in terms of increasing productivity and competitiveness. Supports will be provided for innovation centres through research and development programs. Developing inclusive digital economy and modernizing the telecom sector by introducing the private sector into the industry is extremely important.
- **Sustainable Financing for development:** Development financing is a global issue and it is also a concern for our country. Creating sustainable way of financing development will be a priority. Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) should be given a due priority. These include increasing domestic public resources, facilitating domestic and international private business and finance, augmenting international development cooperation; expediting international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability and improve science, technology and innovation as well as building capacity. Ethiopia has undertaken Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Assessment and Sustainable Development Goals Needs Assessment which estimates the financing requirement to these goals by 2030. .

Annexes

Annex Table 1. Statistical Annex

Member State					Ethiopia											
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks	
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight											
ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT												296%				
Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All												95%				
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work	3.6	1.1.1 Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	1.8	GNI per capita	1.8	985.0	558.0	427.0	100.4	658.4	425%	182%	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita		In Ethiopia context for comparison purposes, GDP per capita at current market prices has been used instead of GNI per capita	
		1.1.2 Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	1.8	Unemployment rate by age group, by sex	1.8	19.1	17.5	-1.6	2.6	14.9	-61%		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities		We consider the baseline data from 2012 UEUS Table 6.1 Currently Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Above by Region, Age	

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
																Group, Sex, and Unemployment Rate: and the performance value from the 2018 UEUS Table 6.1 Total Unemployed Population and Total Unemployment Rate of Regions Aged Ten Years and above by Sex		
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	3.6	1.2.1 Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	1.8	b) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	1.8	24.0	29.0	5	14.4	14.6	35%	45%	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities		2011 EDHS Table 11.1 shows that 29 percent of children under age five are underweight as baseline and 2016 EDHS Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children as performan			

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
															ce			
		1.2.2 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	1.8	% of population with access to safe drinking water	1.8	71.1	58.0	13.1	23.94	81.9	55%		6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services		The baseline value was 58 for the year (2014/15) as baseline 2018 performance from MoWIE			
3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	3.6	1.3.1 Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels	3.6	a)% of households with access to electricity	1.2	58.6	54.0	4.6	16.2	70.2	28%	59%	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity					
				b) % of households using electricity	1.2	25.6	23.0	2.6	6.9	29.9	38%		NIL					
				c)% of population with access to internet	1.2	18.6	14.0	4.6	4.2	18.2	110%		17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet		For the case of Ethiopia, the data point can be taken as Internet and data density (%)			
Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation											57%							
1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution	3.6	2.1.1 Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at	0.9	% of children of pre-school age attending	0.9	40.75	26.1	14.65	31.3	57.4	47%	57%	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one		Current value is taken in terms of GER and			

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
		least 300% of the 2013 rate		pre school									year before the official primary entry age), by sex		baseline is also in terms of GER from MoE EASS Annual Abstract		
		2.1.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	0.9	Net enrolment rate by sex and age in primary school	0.9	95	85.7	9.3	8.6	94.3	108%		4.1.1 Proportion of children: (b) at the end of primary; and achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		This is the Net Enrolment ratio taken from MoE Annual Abstract		
		2.1.3 Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	0.9	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)	0.9	91.4	83	8.4	14.9	97.9	56%		4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g.		We took the average of primary and secondary school certified/qualified teachers over the total teachers from MoE EASS Annual Abstract		

Member State					Ethiopia															
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks					
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight															
													pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country							
		2.1.4 Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	0.9	Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex	0.9	32	24.8	6.8	45.1	69.9	15%		NIL	We took the average of GER for the two Secondary School cycles (Grade 9-10 and Grade 11-12) from MoE EASS Annual Abstract						
Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens																		93%		
1. Health and Nutrition	3.6	3.1.1 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	0.9	% of women aged 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months	0.9	24.9	18.7	6.2	3.4	22.1	184%	93%	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		The baseline data has been taken from the 2011 EDHS finding on Table 7.2 Current use of contraception for all					

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
															Women and the current data is from the 2016 EDHS on Table 7.3 Current use of contraception for all Women			
		3.1.2 Reduce 2013 maternal mortality rates by at least 50%	0.9	a) Maternal mortality ratio	0.3	412	676	264	202.8	473.2	130%		3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio		Baseline data has been taken from UNDP Assessment of Ethiopia's Progress towards the MDGs (Page 47) result of maternal mortality per 100,00 deaths and the Current Value has been taken from 2016 EDHS			
				b) Neonatal	0.3	29	37	8	17.8	19.2	45%		3.2.2 Neonatal		Baseline data has			

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
				mortality rate									mortality rate		been taken from the 2011 EDHS result Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rate and the Current Value has been taken from 2016 EDHS Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates			
				c) Under five mortality rate	0.3	58.5	88	29.5	26.4	114.4	112%		3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate		Baseline data has been taken from the 2011 EDHS result Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rate and the Current Value has been taken			

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
															from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2017 reference year as under 5 mortality rates		
		3.1.3 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	0.9	Number of New HIV infections per 1000 population	0.3	0.2	2	1.8	0.6	1.4	300%		3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations		Baseline Value and current Value has been taken from EDHS 2011 (Table 13.6 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour P 237)been taken from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2017 reference year as New HIV infection		
				TB incidence per 1000 persons per year	0.3	164	63	-101	18.9	44.1	-534%		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population		Baseline Value has been taken from First Ethiopian		

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
																	National Population Based Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey, 2011, Page VIII prevalence of TB per 100,000 population and Current Value has been taken from Annual Progress Report of Ministry of Health (2018/19) prevalence of TB per 100,000 population
				Malaria incidence per 1000 per year	0.3	15	66	51	19.8	46.2	258%		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population				

Member State					Ethiopia											
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks	
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight											
		3.1.4 Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%	0.9	% of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment	0.9	72	54	18	27.6	81.6	65%		NIL		Baseline Value has been taken from UNDP Assessment of Ethiopia's Progress towards the MDGs (Table 4.6.3: Trends in combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, 1990-2012, Page 59) and Current Value has been taken from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2017 reference year	
Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation												71%				
1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth	3.6	4.1.1 Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7%	3.6	Real GDP	3.6	9.0	9.9	-0.9	0.0	9.9	91%	91%	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita			

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition	3.6	4.2.1 Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level.	3.6	Manufacturing value added as % of GDP	3.6	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.3	5.6	194%	194%	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita					
3. Economic diversification and resilience	3.6	4.3.1 At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development.	3.6	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	3.6	0.3	0.3	0	0.4	0.7	0%	0%	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Baseline Value has been taken from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2013. Therefore, for regular update, indicator has been developed to be tracked starting from next year. The performance rating for indicators without current values or baselines to be set to 0%				

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
4. Hospitality / Tourism	3.6	4.4.1 Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.	3.6	Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP	3.6			0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		There is no direct contribution in tourism in GDP calculated. The reason is the Tourism sector in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) is not an activity. Hence, there should be a tourism satellite account that will be implemented by in collaboration with PDC and Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. No data provided for this		

Member State					Ethiopia										
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight										
															indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.
Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production												9%			
1. Agricultural productivity and production	3.6	5.1.1 Double agricultural total factor productivity	1.8	Agricultural total factor productivity	1.8	3	2.70	0.30	1.62	4.32	19%	9%	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size		Based on research conducted by IFPRI in may 2012 the average TFP was 2.7. Based on the government effort to improve the agricultural productivity, for 2019, it has been estimated be 3 percent.

Member State					Ethiopia										
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight										
		5.1.2 At least 10% of small-scale farmers graduate into small-scale commercial farming and those graduating at least 30% should be women.	1.8	% of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex	1.8			0	6	6.00	0%		NIL		No data provided for this indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.
Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth												83%			
1. Marine resources and Energy	3.6	6.1.1 At least 50% increase in value addition in the fishery sector in real term is attained by 2023	1.8	Fishery Sector value added (as share of GDP)	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.06	0.260	167%	83%	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries		National Bank of Ethiopia, 2017/18 Annual Report Table 1.3: Growth and Percentage Distribution of Major Agricultural, Industrial and Service Sub-sectors, Baseline Value is 2013, Current Value is 2018

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
		6.1.2 Marine biotechnology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels	1.8	Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP	1.8			0	0	0.000	0%		NIL		This indicator needs baseline survey No data provided for this indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.		
Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities												1665%					
1. Biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management.	3.6	7.1.1 At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice	1.8	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.	1.8	1.36	0.222	1	17.9	18.1	6%	1665%	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		For this indicator data point, the proxy indicator, second level land use certificates (in million), has been used. The land certification ensures land tenure security		

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
																and improve its productive sustainability	
		7.1.2 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved	1.8	a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved.	1.8	28.4	16.398	12	0.4	16.8	3323%		15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		The proxy indicator "areas of land covered with soil and water conservation technologies (million hectares)." has been used. There is need to validate the baseline		
ASPIRATION 2: AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED AND BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN-AFRICANISM AND A VISION OF AFRICAN RENAISSANCE												100%			This needs baseline survey and should be completed by AU		
Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)												-2%					
1. Political and economic integration	3.6	8.1.1 Active member of the African Free Trade Area	1.8	No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) eliminated	1.8			0	0	0	0%	-2%	NIL		This needs baseline survey and should be completed		

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
		8.1.2 Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level	1.8	Change in value of intra-African trade per annum (in US \$)	1.8	16.01	16.72	-0.71	20.064	36.8	-4%		NIL				by AU This data point is completed by the share of Ethiopia's merchandise exports to Africa out of the total merchandise export in percent. The base year data is of 2014/15 performance.
Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional												167%					
1. Financial and Monetary Institutions	3.6	9.1.1 Fast Track realization of the Continental Free Trade Area	3.6	Existence of a Continental Free Trade Area that is ratified by all Member States	3.6	100	0	100.00	60	60	167%	167%	NIL				Updated using AfCFTA web portal data
Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa												135%					

Member State					Ethiopia											
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks	
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight											
1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity	3.6	10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved	0.7	% of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link	0.7	100	0	100	60	60.00	167%	135%	NIL		Ethiopia has constructed road access to neighboring countries (Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti, Eritrea and South Sudan)	
		10.1.2 At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019	0.7	% of the progress made on the implementation the African High Speed Rail Network	0.7	100	0	100	100	100.00	100%		NIL		Ethiopia has constructed a carbon emission free train and linked Ethiopia and Djibouti	
		10.1.3 Skies fully opened to African airlines	0.7	No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented	0.7	100		100	60	60.00	167%		NIL		Ethiopian Airline has linked African to the rest of the world. Moreover, the Ethiopian aviation service is providing safe flights African Airlines.	

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
		10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	0.7	No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid	0.7	4,554.8	2,400.00	1869.5	1028.57	3,428.57	182%		7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity		The baseline data is taken for the period 2014 as it is reviewed during preparation of The Second Growth and Transformation Plan.		
		10.1.5 Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP	0.7	Proportion of population using mobile phones	0.4	42	28.3	13.62	16.98	45.28	80%		5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		All the baseline data has been taken from the First Growth and Transformation Plan performance the current data point has been taken from the 2017/18 progress report of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan		

Member State					Ethiopia															
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks					
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight															
																report.				
				% of ICT contribution to GDP	0.4	6	4.6	1	2.76	7.36	36%		NIL		The data point for this indicator has been filled by the contribution of transport and communication .					
ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW																				
Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched																				
1. Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	3.6	11.1.1 At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	0.9	% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable	0.9	100.0	100.0	30	0.0	100.00	143%	118%	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		Ethiopia has a parliamentary system. There are standing committees to monitor government economic activities. There should be indepth survey to look into public					

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
															opinion. But as a proxy we can use that the parliament is accountable for government activities.		
		11.1.2 At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains	0.9	% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.	0.9	50.2		50	42.0	42.00	120%		16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Current Value has been taken from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2018 reference year Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst) . Indicators without baselines or current values distort performance ratings. The performance rating			

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
																for this indicator will be set to zero if current data is not provided.	
		11.1.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent	0.9	% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent	0.9	100.0	100.0	30	0.0	100.00	143%		NIL		This indicator needs baseline survey. However, Ethiopia has an independent Electoral Board		
		11.1.4 African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020	0.9	- Signed	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	100%		NIL		Completed using AU treaties data , no MS information on domestication		
				- Ratified	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	100%		NIL		Completed using AU treaties data , no MS information on domestication		
				- Integrated the African Charter on	0.3				0.0	60.0	60.00	0%		NIL		The Country can	

Member State					Ethiopia										
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight										
				democracy											provide additional data on the domestication to score on this indicator.
Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels												-167%			
1. Institutions and Leadership	3.6	12.1.1 At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free	3.6	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months	3.6			-70	42.0	-42	-167%	-167%	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months		This indicator needs baseline survey. However, Ethiopia has an independent Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. No data provided for this indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.

Member State					Ethiopia																		
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks								
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight																		
ASPIRATION 4. A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA																							
Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved																							
Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security	3.6	13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	3.6	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.00	0.2	0.35	0%	0%	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		Current Value has been taken from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2018 conflict related death per 100,000 population (No baseline data, just put the current value to allow for aggregation).								
Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa																							
1. Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security	3.6	14.1.1 Silence All Guns by 2020	3.6	Number of armed conflicts	3.6	0		0.00	0	0	100%	100%	NIL		The indicator needs baseline survey. No baseline data provided for this								

Member State					Ethiopia										
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight										
															indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.
Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture												100%			
1. Operationalization of APSA Pillars	3.6	15.1.1 National Peace Council is established by 2016	3.6	Existence of a national peace council.	3.6	1	1	0.00	0	1	100%	100%	NIL		ministry of peace has been established. There is also well organized police and army institutions
ASPIRATION 5: AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS												167%			
Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent												167%			
1. Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism	3.6	16.1.1 At least 60% of content in educational curriculum is on indigenous African culture, values and language targeting primary and	3.6	Proportion of the content of the curriculum on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary	3.6	100	100	40	0.0	100	167%	167%	NIL		Ethiopia has its own curriculum in teaching in mother tongue starting pre-primary school. The

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
		secondary schools		and secondary schools												culture and tourism also documents language types of all the nations in the country.	
ASPIRATION 6. AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE												83%					
Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life												156%					
1. Women Empowerment	3.6	17.1.1 Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026	1.8	Proportion of women in total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	1.8	85	50	35	0.0	50	170%	168%	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		Baseline Value has been taken from EDHS 2011 (Table 14.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women page 252) and Current value has been taken from LIFT SLLC 2019 Data		

Member State					Ethiopia											
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks	
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight											
		17.1.2 At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions	1.8	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments , regional and local bodies	1.8	50	38.7	11	0.0	39	167%		5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) National Parliaments and (b) Local Governments		Basline value in 2015 (UNDP Assessment of Ethiopia's Progress towards the MDGs Page 40) current value is Women in ministerial /cabinet positions (%) which is 50% in 2019	
2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	3.6	17.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20%	1.2	Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence	1.2	36.5	68.4	31.90	8.208	60.192	389%	143%	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and		Current Value has been taken from EDHS 2016 (Table 15.1 Experience of physical violence page 299 and Table 15.4 Experience of sexual violence page 302) Baseline value has	

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
													by age		been taken from the 2011 EDHS (Table 14.7.1 Attitude towards wife beating: Women Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2011, page 257)		
		17.2.2 Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and	1.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital	1.2	65.2	74	8.80	22.2	51.8	40%		5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital		Baseline Value has been taken from 2005 EDHS, (Table 16.13 Knowledge,		

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
		those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls		mutilation/cutting by age									mutilation/cutting, by age		prevalence, and support of female circumcision, page 253). Current Value has been taken from EDHS 2016 (Table 16.2 Prevalence of female circumcision on page 321)		
		17.2.3 Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020	1.2	Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year	1.2	42		42.00	60	60	0%		16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age		Percentage of new born babies who earned birth certificate. The administrative data are reported by Ministry of Women, Youth and Child affairs.		

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
															No baseline data provided for this indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.			
Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children																		
1. Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	3.6	18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	1.2	Unemployment rate of youth, by sex	1.2	25.3	22.8	-2.50	3	19	-73%	11%	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		Baseline Value has been taken from 2014 and current value has been taken for 2018 from Key Findings on the 2018 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (With Comparative Analysis to 2012			

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
																and 2014-2016 Survey Results) 2018 - Figure 3.2 Youth Unemployment Rate in Urban areas by Sex During the Five Year survey Periods, country Total page 4.		
		18.1.2 End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking	1.2	% of children engaged in child labour	0.4	27.4	42.7	15.30	26	17	60%		8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age		Baseline Value has been taken from the 2015 Ethiopian National Child Labor Survey (Table 7.1: Number and percentage of children in child labor aged 5-17, working children not in child labor			

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
																	and non-working children by sex, age groups and area of residence, Country Total: 2015, Page 63) and Current Value has been taken from SDGS INDEX REPORT (2019) for 2016 Percentage of Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour page 95
				% of children engaged in child marriage	0.4	5.7	8.0	2.30	5	3	48%		5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age		Baseline Value has been taken from the 2011 EDHS (Table 4.3 Age at first marriage		

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
													18		page 63) and Current Value has been taken from 2016 EDHS (Table 4.3 Age at first marriage, page 72)			
				% of children who are victims of human trafficking	0.4			0.00	0	0	0%		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation		needs baseline and progress surveys			
		18.1.3 Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained	1.2	Level of implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States	1.2	50.0	25.0	25.00	45	70.0	71%		NIL		Can be completed by the AU through conducting surveys, Completed using AU treatie data , no MS information on domestication			
ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER													172%					

Member State					Ethiopia																			
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks									
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight																			
Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence																					90%			
1. Africa's place in global affairs	3.6	19.1.1 National statistical system fully functional	1.2	Adoption of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics	1.2	100.0		100.00	60	60.0	167%	90%	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		Performance of the revision of statistical law in under progress and expected to be completed in 2019. Verify by confirming when the statistical legislation was first developed and passed. No baseline data provided for this indicator, the performance rating for this indicator will be set to zero if data is not provided.									

Member State					Ethiopia										
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight										
			1.2	Proportion of national budget for the implementation of functional statistical system	1.2	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.7	2%		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		Ethiopia Government Budget for the year 2013 was 150,630,492,061 ETB and out of which the amount allocated to CSA for annual statistical activities was 195,280,100 ETB as Baseline Value. As a Current value the National Budget for the year 2019 is 386,955,000,000 ETB and out of which the amount allocated to CSA to run annual statistical activities for 2019 was

Member State					Ethiopia													
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks			
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight													
																550,000,000 ETB which give as the stated proportion of national budget for the implementation of the statistical system		
			1.2	Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics	1.2	100	100	0.00	0	100.0	100%		NIL					
Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development															254%			
1. Capital Markets	3.6	20.1.1 National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure	3.6	Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets	3.6	53.00	11	42	0.0	11	530%	530%	NIL		The data point is replaced by total government budget deficit financed from net domestic borrowing			

Member State					Ethiopia												
						Current Indicator Value	Base value (2013)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019	Expected Performance by 2019	Performance Rating	Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Remarks		
Priority Area	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 Target	T1 - Weight	A63 Indicators	I1 - Weight												
2. Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues	3.6	20.1.2 Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure	3.6	Total tax revenue as a % of GDP	3.6	10.7	12.7	-2	37.4	50.08	-5%	-5%	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes				
3. Development Assistance	3.6	20.1.3 Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level	3.6	Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget	1.8	10	8	-2	0	8	160%	236%	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	In Ethiopian context this cell is completed by the share of government revenue from Grants.			
				Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget	1.8	78	78	53	0.0	78	312%		NIL	the data point is completed using tax revenue share to total government revenue			

