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Lesson Learnt from 2022 VNR on SDGs Implementation And AU Agena first Ten Year Implementations

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- Background
- Progress made in SDGs and AU Agena 2063
- Best Experience, Lessons learnt and challenges
- Concluding remarks
- Major recommendations and Focus areas





- In the last two decades, Ethiopia has been formulating and implementing development plans to ensure inclusive economic growth while 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, the government has devised medium-term and long-term development plans as tools to guide and manage the development process.
- To this end, four Medium-Term National Development Plans namely;
 - Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP: 2002/03-2004/05),
 - o a Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP: 2005/06-2009/10),
 - $\circ~$ 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) have been implemented.
 - Ethiopia has now embarked on implementing a Ten-Year Development Plan called "The Pathway to Prosperity" which covers the period 2020/21-2029/30.
 - The Ten-Year Development Plan is built on the national vision of becoming an African Beacon of Prosperity,





Background





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- National Development Plans of Ethiopia comprehensively integrate continental and global development agendas so that there are no separate plans for the implementation of regional and global commitments such as the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs
- Accordingly, the country has adopted, contextualized, owned and mainstreamed the Agenda 2063 particularly into GTP I and has continued owning, mainstreaming and implementing the Agenda 2063/SDGs into its GTP II Plans and now the Ten-Year Development Plan (2020/21- 2029/30).
- Therefore, the monitoring and evaluation undertaking of these goals is also part of the national M&E system of the national development plans.







Progress made in SDGs and AU Agena 2063

- Encouraging results have been achieved in economic and social development.
- The government have improved resource mobilization to finance social and economic developments.
- The government have submitted VNR on SDGs implementations twice (the 2017 and 2022 VNRs) in the last six years
- As the 2022 VNR covers the six-year implementation period, more detailed progress goal by goal have been detailed and presented to the UN-HLPF
- <u>https://hlpf.un.org/countries/ethiopia/voluntary-national-review-2022</u>
- Moreover, Ethiopia has presented two periodic and one final evaluation report on AU Agenda 2063 first ten-year plan and
- The assessment also proposes key priority areas to be considered in the second ten-year (2024-2033) plan of the Agenda 2063





Best Experience, Lessons learnt and challenges

Challenges

- Climate Change induced drought
- Covid-19 pandemic
- Export performance not as per expected in the last decade
- Low revenue performance and debt risk
- Domestic Savings and Investment Gap
- Low infrastructure development
- Human development challenges
- Unemployment

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Good governance problems

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20 Challenges, best Experience and Lessons learnt



Best Experience

- Green Legacy Initiative
- Resilient air Transport
- Homegrown Economic Reform
- Public mobilization and participation in the development processes
- Improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Lessons Learned

- Mixed performance is observed during assessing SDGs and AU agenda 2063 that need to be addressed
- Invigorate e-services and take it key in strengthening governance and institutional performance
- Comprehensive development planning is a key tool to own, integrate, mainstream and properly implement regional and global goals.
- Economic and Social and structural reforms are necessary to sustain development and overcome challenges
- Undertaking Periodic Reviews are essential





- Overlapping shocks and structural factors affect the pace of Ethiopia's transformation and SDGs/AU agenda 2063 implementation.
- This calls for a more disciplined and systematic approach to risk mitigation and management, both at national and international levels if the road to 2030/AU Agenda 2063 is to avoid major detours.



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- Ethiopia's development efforts
 - The country has remained resilient under challenging circumstances.
 - Ethiopia is undertaking wide-ranging reforms, economic and political such as
 - Economic, legal, political reforms, etc.
 - Building an integrated, inclusive, and resilient domestic economy.
 - Strengthening independent institutions
 - Revitalizing partnerships





- The Global community
 - Shocks triggered by domestic and exogenous factors need global responses
 - Globally relevant policy considerations emerge from the Ethiopian experience.
- (i) Balancing humanitarian vs development support
 - To ensure that long-term development is not compromised





The Global Community

- (ii) Patient and supportive partnerships

- Countries faced with structural, political, and economic transitions need patient and supportive global cooperation, and enhanced partnerships during a turbulent reform and global environment.
- Continue efforts through direct SDGs funding mechanisms and technical assistance for building back better and faster.





Major recommendations and Focus areas

- Ensuring quality economic growth
- Enhancing productivity and competitiveness
- Strengthening strong institutions and human capabilities for better planning, monitoring and evaluations
- Further improve in building vibrant private sector
- Inclusive urbanization and social and economic infrastructure
- Further push in building Green and Resilient Economy
- Enhance innovation and technological development
- Ensure Sustainable Financing for Development
- Pursue the sectoral Policies and strategies towards their effective and efficient contributions in the overall economic growth and benefits of the society





Thank you KEARS



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