

Mainstreaming Sustainable Development at the National Level: The Ethiopian Experience

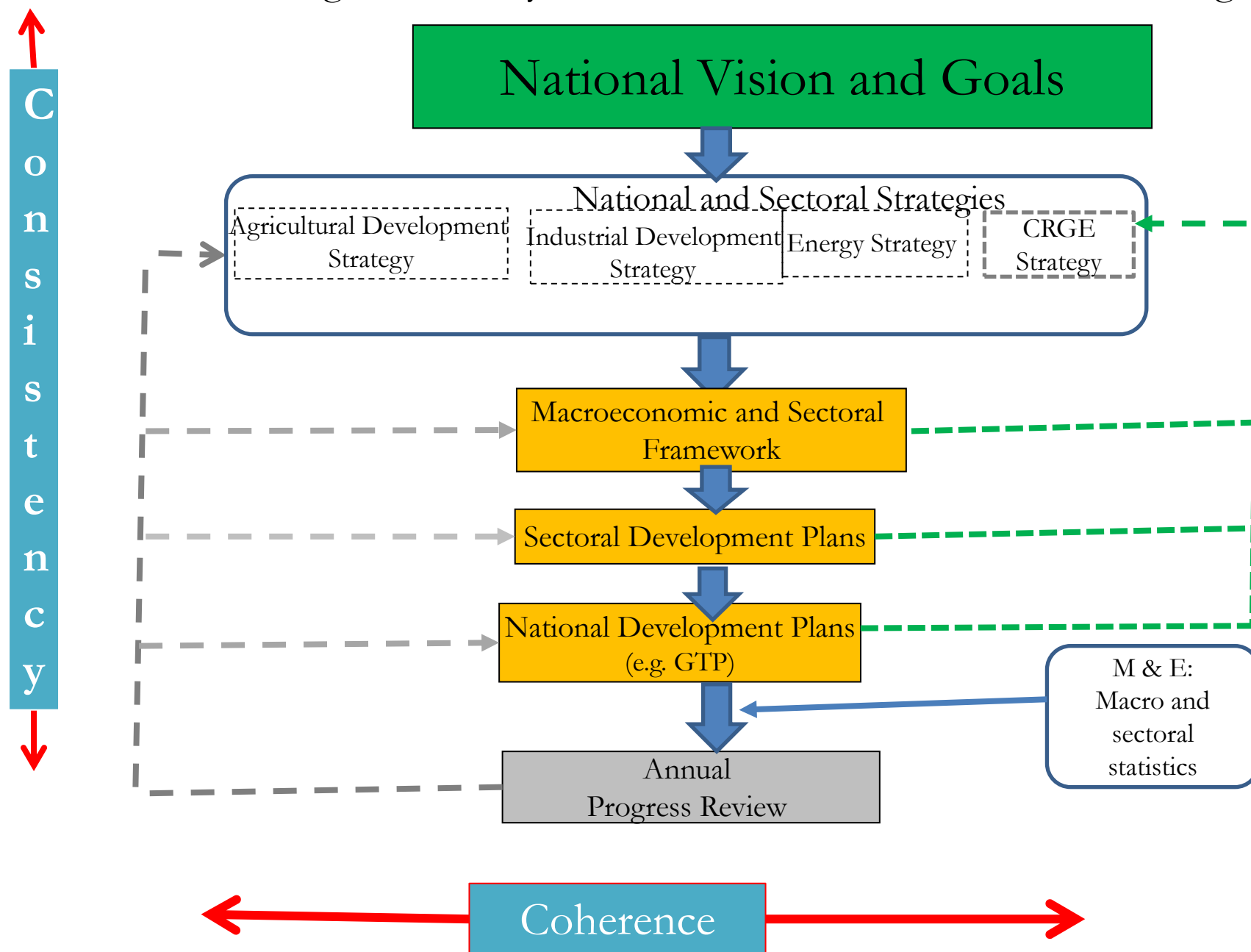
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1. Introduction

- **Overriding objective:** of the Ethiopian Government is poverty eradication and sustainable development
- **Policy orientation:**
 - to become a middle income country by 2025 through a carbon neutral development path

Figure 1: Analytical framework for SDGs mainstreaming



2. The context for SD in Ethiopia: Entry points for mainstreaming

(i) The Constitution: Entry Point 1

- The Constitution provides the foundation for all national policies, strategies, plans and programmes
 - Policies, strategies and plans are geared towards sustainable development and poverty eradication objectives (Article 44).
- The supreme law of the land also gives guidance for policy coherence for sustainable development planning and implementation.
 - It provides power to the Federal Government to formulate and implement national policies, strategies and plans: ***economic, social and environment*** matters.

The National Vision: Entry point 2

■ National vision:

“to become a country where democratic rule, *good-governance* and *social justice* reign, upon the involvement and free will of its peoples, and *once extricating itself from poverty*” (MoFED, 2010:21).

■ Economic vision:

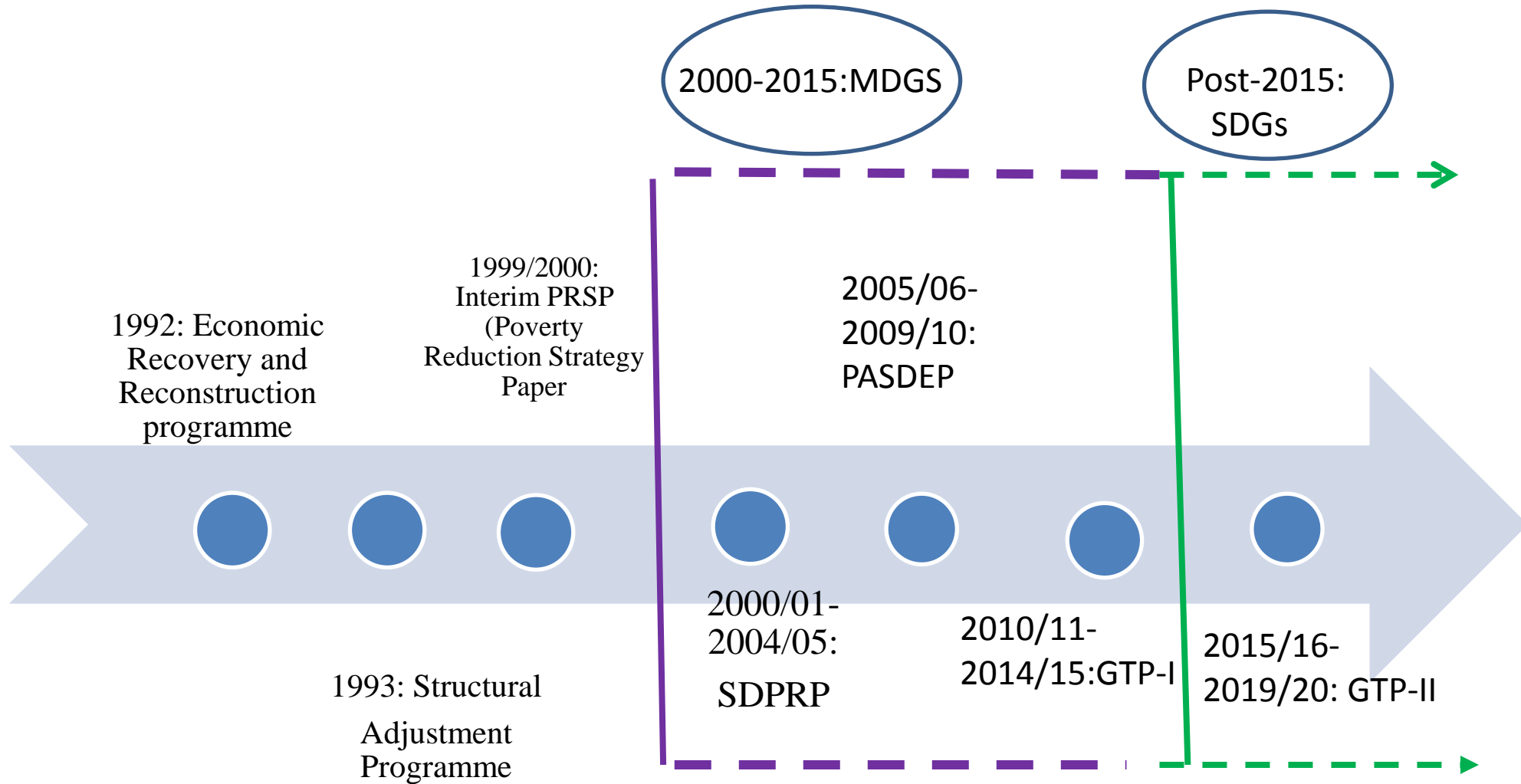
“build an economy which has a modern and *productive agricultural sector* with enhanced *technology* and an *industrial sector* that plays a leading role in the economy, *sustaining economic development* and *securing social justice* and *increasing per capita income* of citizens” (MoFED, 2010:21).

- **Targets:**
 - A lower middle-income country by 2025
 - Build a climate resilient green economy (CRGE) by 2025
- **National Development Policy: Entry 3**
 - build a market-oriented economy
- **Objectives:**
 - Enhance the participation of all Ethiopians both in the process and outcome,
 - Ensure food security,
 - Attain *sustained economic growth and social development*, and
 - *Ensure environmental sustainability.*

Development Strategies: Entry point 4

- ADLI as a National Development Strategy
- **Target sectors:**
 - Agriculture
 - Industry
- **Target resources:**
 - Sustainable use of the country's resources (e.g. land, water, labour, etc.).
- All sectoral strategies and plans recognize ADLI as the overall development framework

Development Plans: Entry Point 5



3. Integration of SDGs into the national development plan

- Ethiopia has prepared the second growth and transformation plan (GTP-II) (2015-2019)
- This planning horizon coincides with end of MDGs/start of SDGs
- **GTP-II objectives:**
 - Maintain at least an average real GDP growth rate of 11%
 - Ensure stable macroeconomic environment
 - Achieve industrialization and structural transformation
- **Target:** Achieve lower middle income status by 2025

GTP-II(2015-2019): Pillars



Maintaining rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth and development

Improve the quality, productivity and competitiveness

Transformation of domestic private investors

Access and quality infrastructural development

Governance and management of rapid urbanization

Human resource development technological capability

Creating employment opportunities

Democratic and developmental good governance

Women and youth empowerment and equity

Building climate resilient green economy

GTP-II Foundations

- The country's vision
- National Development Policies and Strategies
- Lessons from GTP-I
- Regional circumstances and outlook
 - CAP and Agenda 2063
- Global situations
 - Post-2015 development agenda (e.g. SDGs)

GTP-II strategic directions

- **Agriculture and rural transformation**
 - Smallholder agriculture
 - Natural resource conservation and utilization
 - Food security, disaster prevention and preparedness
- **Industrial development and structural transformation**
 - Light manufacturing industries
 - Micro and Small Enterprises Development
 - Establishment of industrial parks and clusters
- **Infrastructural development**
 - Roads, energy, railways, etc.

GTP-II preparation process

- Different actors have been consulted in the preparation of GTP-II
 - Farmers and pastoralists
 - Women
 - Youth
 - Private sector
 - Academia, research institutions professional associations
 - Civil Society Organizations Association of people with disability and representatives of different religion, and
 - Development Partners

**Figure 2: Mainstreaming the SDGs
into GTP-II: Milestones**

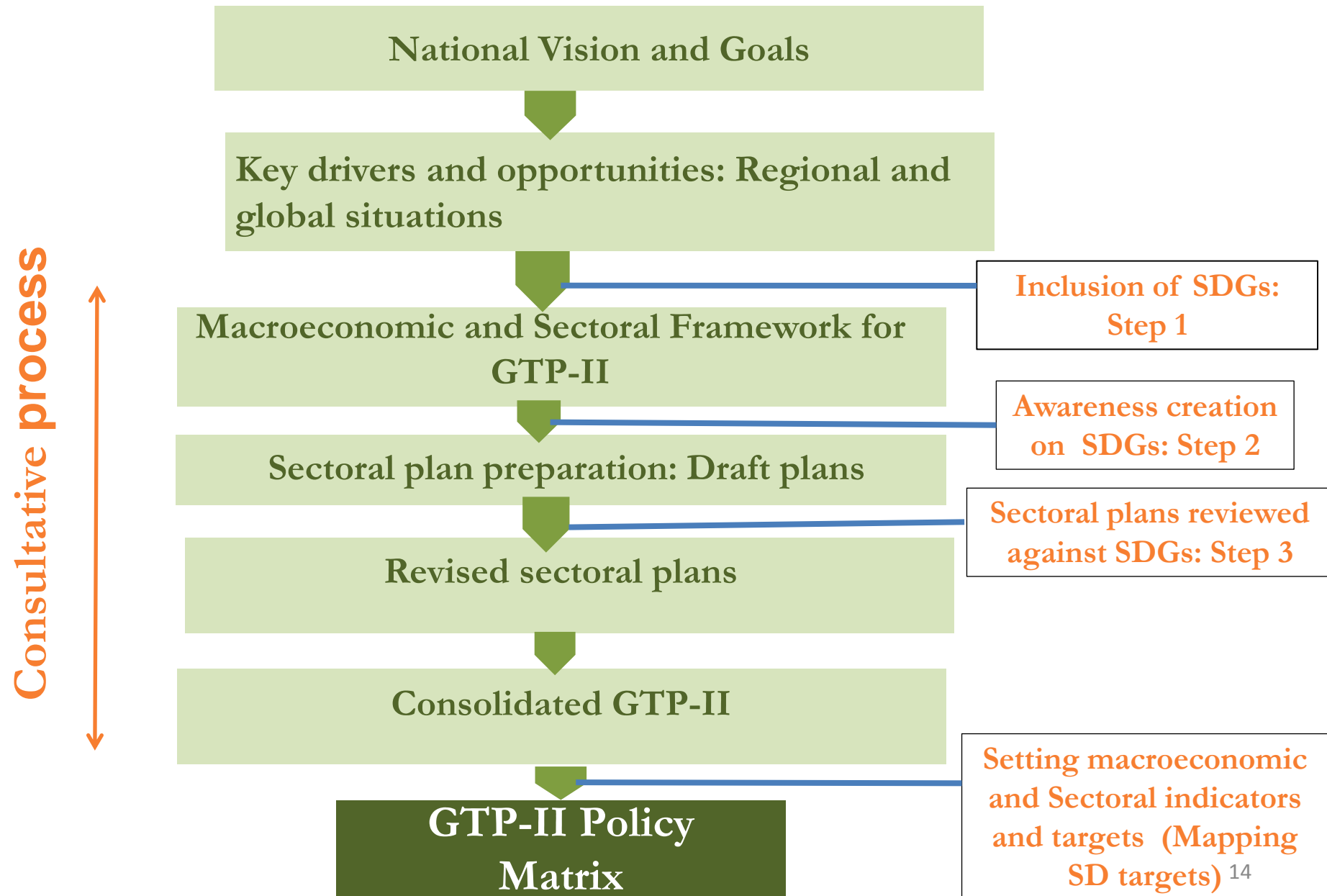
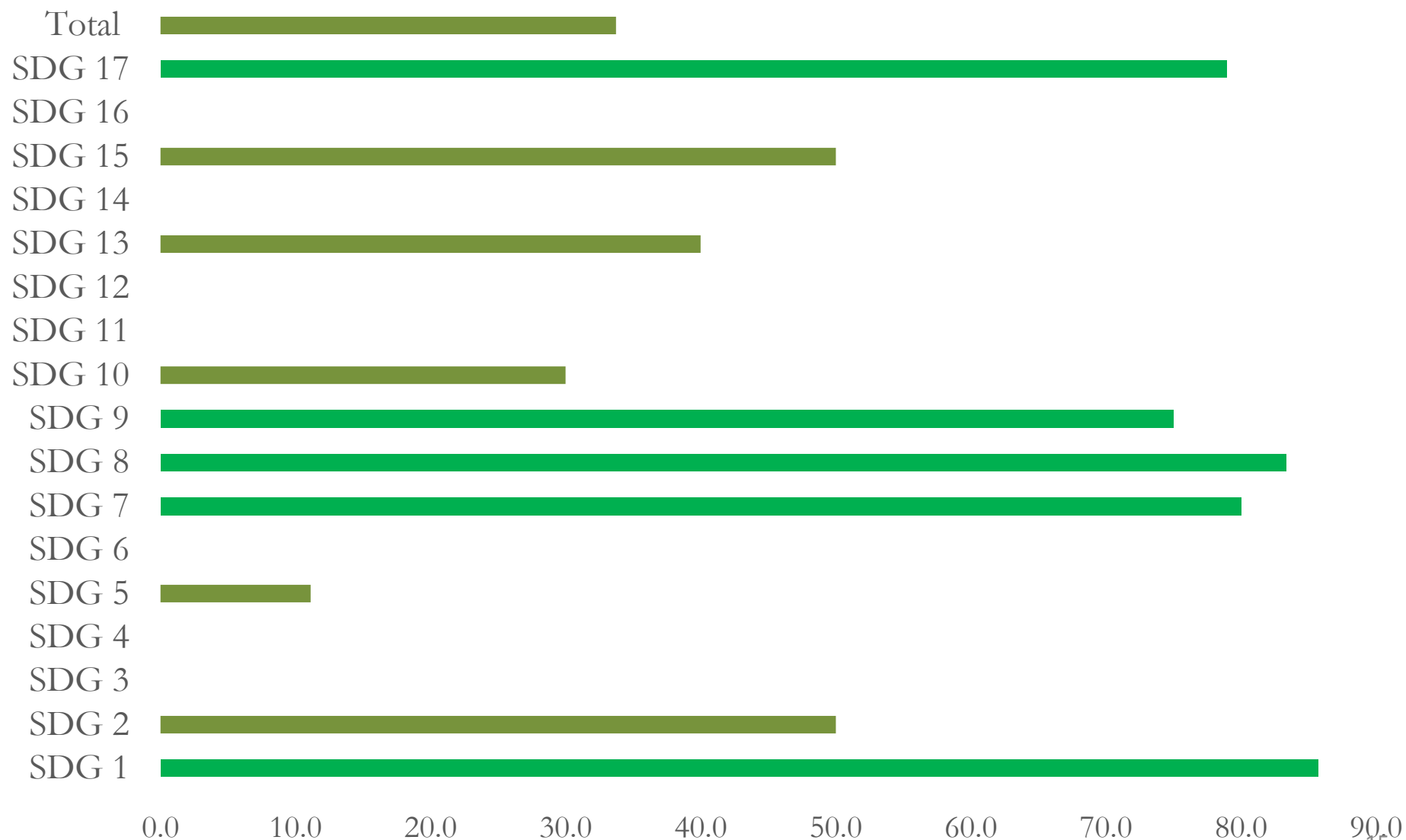


Figure 3: Percentage of SDG targets included in the macroeconomic framework (Draft)



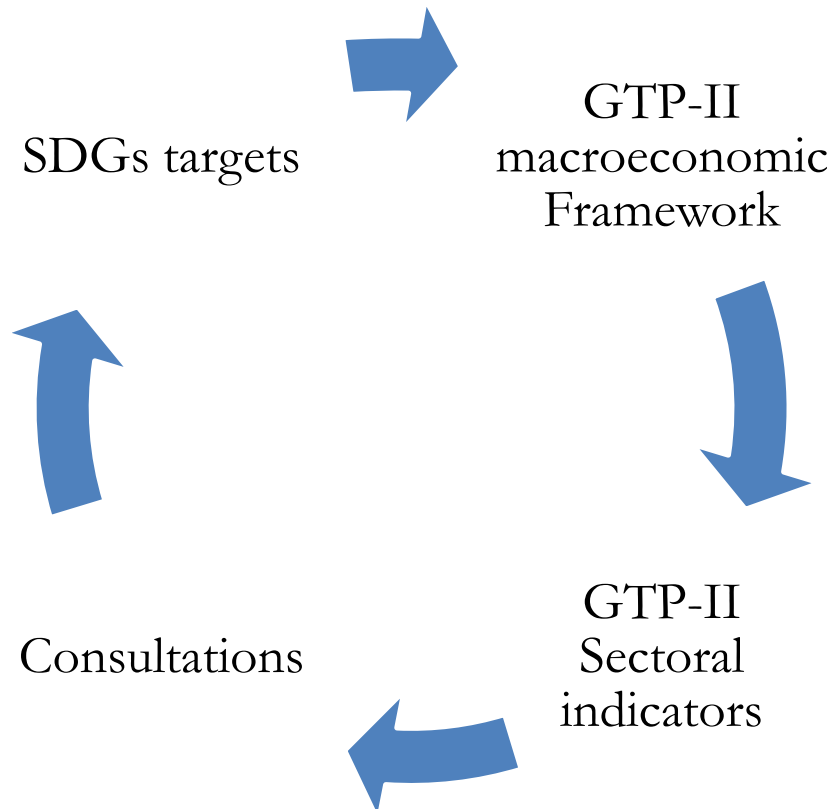
4.Challenges

- Limited human resources both in terms of quantity and quality
- Weak analytical and technical capacity
 - Limited capacity in policy analysis and studies, scenario setting, forecasting, project management and appraisal, etc.
- Inadequate functional linkages of both horizontally and vertically
 - Weak inter-sectoral coordination and information flow

- Absence of baseline data for some indicators, making target setting very difficult
- Weak database management system

5. Conclusion

- Preparation of detailed results framework for GTP-II is in progress
- GTP-II policy matrix incorporates relevant targets of SDGs



- Integrated capacity building is required (institutional, organizational and human resources)
- Human resources development could be linked to relevant universities and research institutes

Thank you!