

The United Nations Statistics Division

Development Account Project: *Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development*

Ethiopia

Report on the third country mission

8 – 14 February, 2018, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

And Final Report

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Table of Contents

Executive summary.....	4
A. An overview of the Ethiopian statistical system and the data sources for compiling the SDG indicators	6
Statistics Law.....	6
Coordination of statistical activities.....	6
Main data sources for use in compiling the SDG indicators	7
B. Statistical capacity of Ethiopian NSS to compile global SDG indicators: an overview	10
A summary of the assessment methodology	10
Current statistical capacity.....	12
Potential statistical capacity	14
General conclusion	17
C. Statistical capacity to compile global SDG indicators by individual goals	17
Goal 1	18
Goal 2	19
Goal 3	20
Goal 4	21
Goal 5	22
Goal 6	23
Goal 7	24
Goal 8	25
Goal 9	26
Goal 10	27
Goal 11	28
Goal 12	29
Goal 13	30
Goal 14	31
Goal 15	32
Goal 16	33
Goal 17	34
Statistical capacity by goals, summary tables.....	35
D. Implementation Plan of the Agenda 2030 on sustainable development.....	38
An overview of the relationship between the ETSDG goals and targets and global goals and targets..	38
The institutional arrangements in support of ETSDG measurement	38

E. Main challenges and recommendations on the implementation of the SDG measurement and data collection framework.....	39
Development of ETSDG indicator framework.....	39
Further improvements in the institutional arrangements and resources mobilization	40
Funding and human resources of the ETNSS	41
Challenges and options for improving data sources and data collection procedures.....	42
The challenge of data disaggregation	43
National data quality assurance framework and the SDG indicators.....	44
The importance of administrative data	44
New and innovative approaches to data collection	45
ICT related Issues	45
Cooperation with the UN County Team agencies.....	46
Annex 1: Global SDG indicators considered, for the report purposes, not applicable in Ethiopia.....	47
Annex 2: Global SDG indicators within the current statistical capacity of ETNSS	50

Executive summary

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) third mission to Ethiopia under the Development Account Project: *Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development* took place on 8 – 14 February, 2018 in accordance with the agreement between UNSD and the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA). The main objectives of the mission were to finalize the assessment of the statistical capacity of the Ethiopian National Statistical System (ETNSS) to compile the global SDG indicators and to assess/provide assistance in the preparation of the national strategic implementation plan to measure the progress toward the SDGs in the country.

2. The consultant would like to express her gratitude to Mr. Biratu Yigezu, Director General of CSA and Mrs. Aberash Tariku, Deputy Director General of CSA for making their staff available during the three missions, for providing important information on all activities related to the SDGs and for their close follow up on each mission concluding results. Numerous meetings took place with the different directorates of CSA on data production activities related to SDGs indicators. I am also grateful to Mr. Esayas Muleta, Director of National Statistics Data Quality and Coordination Directorate of CSA for facilitating all three missions and Mr. Fekade Asrat, Senior Expert, National Statistics Data Quality and Coordination Directorate of CSA and Mr. Mengistu Belay, Expert, National Statistics Data Quality and Coordination Directorate of CSA for availing themselves to coordinate and conduct the various meetings with the sectors. Meetings were held with the representatives of various Ministries including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Education, National Bank of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Federal Attorney General, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Urban development and Housing, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The discussions were focused on availability and feasibility of the specific sets of the SDG indicators and existing sector statistics system. Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Temesgen Walelign, Monitoring and Evaluation Director General, National Plan Commission, for his valuable input regarding the overall SDGs domestication process. The obtained comments are very much appreciated by the consultant and are incorporated in the report.

3. Main findings and conclusions of the mission are summarized below¹.

4. Current statistical capacity of ETNSS to compile global SDG indicators, defined as a sum of applicable² Currently Available (CA) and Easily Feasible indicators (EF), **is assessed as being equal to 80 of the applicable indicators or 40 % of global applicable indicators**³ (see table 1). The potential statistical capacity is defined as the number of the indicators, which were assessed as feasible with a

¹ The findings, conclusions and the recommendations contained in this report are of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the UNSD.

² See Annex 1 for the list of the global SDG indicators considered, for the report purposes, not applicable in Ethiopia

³ The assessment is based on the methodology supported by the participants of the second UNSD workshop for the project countries. However, it reflects the consultant's evaluation of the indicators availability (including availability of the required data disaggregation) challenges and constraints ETNSS is facing and is, in many ways, subjective.

strong effort in the short to medium term. It was concluded that ***ETNSS has the potential capacity to compile 87 such indicators or 43.7 % of all applicable indicators (see table 1)***. However, it should be reminded that to realize this potential capacity ETNSS will require significant additional resources and external assistance. The provision of such resources and assistance is a very challenging task, especially in the short/medium term.

5. General Conclusion: Current capacity of ETNSS to compile the global SDG indicators is at Medium level; (ii) However, in view of the strong political support and general commitments by the Government of Ethiopia to domesticate the SDG including (a) integrating the SD goals in the national development planning, the second-generation of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) 2015/16-2019/20; (b) being among the 43 countries that volunteered to undertake a country level self-assessment on the readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda with its report being presented at the United Nations High Level Political Forum in 2017 and (c) currently conducting an SDGs gap assessment ***it is possible that the statistical capacity of Ethiopia NSS to compile the SDG indicators in the short/medium term will reach Medium/high level*** if (a) the challenges in the compilation of Ethiopia SDGs (ETSDGs) will be dealt systematically and rapidly and if (b) mobilization of the additional resources and external assistance by the development partners, including the UN system organizations will take place as it becomes, in this context, indispensable ***for ensuring the successful SDG monitoring***. The main challenges and some recommendations will be discussed in section E of this report.

6. It is also noted that ETNSS uses a wide range of the data sources which can support compiling the SDG indicators. Chart 1 makes it clear that administrative data are the most important source for the currently available and easily feasible SDG indicators in Ethiopia, followed by statistical sources (see Section C for details).

7. The ETNSS capacity to compile the SDG indicators benefits from the external assistance provided by the UN system organizations and other development partners and donors. However, this dependency is different for various data sources and, therefore, differently affects the capacity to monitor various goals. An attempt was made to estimate the levels of this dependency by assigning Low, Moderate and High levels of dependency to individual indicators, even if for many indicators these estimates can be quite rough. These results are shown in Chart 2, according to which for 31.25% of the indicators the dependency is rather a high level⁴. **Hence, the current statistical capacity of Medium Level for Ethiopia is still contingent on the continuation of same level of external resource allocation.**

8. The availability of the SDG indicators can be significantly increased in future if some of “feasible with a strong effort” indicators are actually compiled. However, compiling of most of these indicators is **contingent on the provision of additional resources and additional external assistance (see Chart 3)**. If the resources/external assistance availability will not change the number of the indicators compiled in the short/medium term is likely not go far beyond the current statistical capacity.

9. The Federal Government of Ethiopia is one of the first African countries that has been able to integrate the SDGs in the National Development Plan, the second-generation Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) 2015/16-2019/20, at its offset. A GTP II Policy matrix aligning the priority

⁴ It is stressed that the percentages shown on the chart 2 should be treated more like measures of the prevalence of different levels of dependency rather than like the exact measures of them.

development areas of the national plan with the SDGs at goal level was developed. The policy matrix is designed to serve as a National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and includes national targets, national indicators, some of the SDG indicators and information on the data source institutions. However, it is noted that a national indicator framework is currently not available. In principle, the indicator framework will include a set of indicators, a measurement framework (methodologies, standards and frameworks, sources of data, metadata for indicators), institutional setting for data collection, dissemination, reporting and use (including roles and responsibilities, and stakeholder analysis). Therefore, **it is recommended that** the Government of Ethiopia expedites the development of such national SDG Indicators framework immediately.

10. Ethiopia is still facing many challenges in the implementation of the ETSDG monitoring. In brief, the main challenges are (i) complexity and cost of obtaining more disaggregated and yet statistically significant data by censuses and statistical surveys, (ii) remaining fragmentation of administrative data and difficulty in its processing and merging with the data obtained from censuses and surveys, (iii) lack of clear metadata on many global indicators and (iv) differences in global and national data collection priorities. These challenges are discussed in Section E of the main report. This section contains also a number of recommendations on the implementation of the ETSDG measurement and data collection framework, including on the development of the ETSDG indicator framework, further improvements in the institutional arrangements and resources mobilization, as well as options for improving data sources and data collection procedures.

A. An overview of the Ethiopian statistical system and the data sources for compiling the SDG indicators

Statistics Law

11. Ethiopia has one of Africa's most renowned statistics gathering agencies, especially for agricultural statistics. Following the Proclamation: No 442/2005, the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), came about from the reconfiguration of the Central Statistics Office, which was at the time within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) into an autonomous Federal government agency. CSA has a high profile in the country and one of its mandates under the proclamation 442/2005 is to maintain internationally accepted standards with respect to the statistical data collected in the country in order to make them comparable to data produced by other countries, international organizations and the United Nations. CSA has conducted many census and household and establishments surveys and it is now transitioning from a paper-based data collection system to using digital systems such as the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Coordination of statistical activities

12. Ever-since the government of Ethiopia incorporated development agendas that emphasize attainment of results, it has identified that there is a need for strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS) to improve the monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and good

governance. This was initially implemented in 2005 when the government factored in these adjustments to fortify the NSS by issuing Proclamation No 442/2005:

The objectives of the Agency are ...to provide technical guidance and assistance to government agencies and institutions in their endeavor to establish administrative recording, registration and reporting systems; and build the capacity required for providing directives and consultations in database creation and development of administrative records and registration systems.

13. The proclamation further states that the Agency has to provide advisory services on statistical activities to government agencies or institutions and private organizations upon request, which provides a solid basis for coordination of the NSS. This is especially important in the context of developing the national indicator framework for the SDG monitoring (see Sections D and E for further discussion).

Main data sources for use in compiling the SDG indicators

14. Over the years CSA has developed a wide range of the data sources which can support compiling the SDG indicators. The examples of the most important data sources are listed below and their uses are discussed in Sections C and D:

- i. National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) and Inter-Censal Survey Ethiopia is currently under preparation to undertake the 4th round of 2018/19 NPHC. Preliminary work covering cartographic work and pilot surveys has been implemented. Demographic statistics in Ethiopia is based on censuses of population the latest being the 2007 NPHC with the financial and technical assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the Department for International Development (DFID). The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Embassy of Japan, Italian Cooperation, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), as well as the Dutch and Irish provided financial support. An inter-censal survey also was carried out in 2012. NPHC provided population count, population and household characteristics and housing conditions. The population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, religious and ethnic composition, education and literacy, economic activity, orphanhood and disability. The housing condition looks among others at the type of dwelling and occupancy tenure. NPHC are one of the most important sources of data providing numerators and denominators for most SDG indicators. In addition, in countries where birth and death registration system is not fully operational, censuses can play a pivotal role in completing information on vital statistics.
- ii. Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) The latest EDHS was conducted from January 18, 2016, to June 2016. Financial assistance was provided by the government of Ethiopia, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Government of the Netherlands, the Global Fund, the World Bank, the Irish Aid, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and UN Women. ICF International provided technical assistance. The 2016 EDHS is the fourth round following the

⁵ Previous EDHS reports are available at : <http://www.csa.gov.et>

2000, 2005 and 2011 EDHS surveys. The main objective of the 2016 EDHS is to obtain current information on fertility, marriage, family planning, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, and health related information such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, delivery, children's immunization, childhood diseases, and HIV/AIDS. The 2016 EDHS collected data on the prevalence of injuries and accidents among all household members for the first time. In addition, the survey was designed to evaluate the nutritional status of mothers and children, to measure the prevalence of anemia and the extent of Gender based violence. The 2016 EDHS interviewers used tablet computers to record responses during the interviews. The tablets were equipped with Bluetooth technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files (transfer of assignment sheets from team supervisors to interviewers and transfer of completed questionnaires from interviewers to supervisors). EDHS continues to be by far the most important data source for SDGs 2, 3, 5, and for 16. However, there is a need for additional disaggregation hence entailing additional resources. EDHS take place every 3 to 5 years whereas there is a need to provide more accurate and regular data set.

- iii. Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCE) is conducted by the CSA every 4 to 5 years since 1995. The latest being in the 2015 HCE collected from July 2015 – June 2016. The HCE survey provides data on the income dimension of poverty through measurement of consumption and expenditure. In contrast to previous years the “income” component was not captured in the two-last surveys, making the 2010/2011 and 2015/2016 an HCE survey rather than an HICE survey. The value/ importance of income data, particularly in developing economies, is typically very low and thus little was lost by the exclusion of the income module/ section of the survey. Generally, income data is quite difficult to collect, especially when a large portion of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture and/or informal sectors (underground activities). The 2015/16 HCE was supported by the World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF and the World Bank.
- iv. Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) The 2015 WMS⁶ is the latest Welfare Monitoring Survey that was conducted in Ethiopia following similar surveys of 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004 and 2011 which was designed to assess the level, extent and distribution of non-income dimension poverty, in providing basic data for designing, monitoring and evaluation of socioeconomic policies and programmes. The WMS information supplements the information obtained from the 2015 HCE, which shows the income dimension of poverty. The 2015 WMS report is still not published. Unlike the past four WMS the 2011 WMS is limited to regional level; it does not provide data at zonal levels. The overall response rate of the survey was very high, covering 27,965 households, (99.8%). The 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey included the following topics: education, health, child care and Breastfeeding, Housing Standard and Amenities, Food security indicators, Access Utilization and Satisfaction of Basic Facilities, Dwelling and Land ownership Status and other Fixed Assets and Harmful Traditional Practices. WMS and HCE are the main data sources for the compilation of SDG 1. Nonetheless, the desired level of disaggregation by sex, age, person with disability, unemployed persons, older person for most of the indicators is not available.

⁶ See: www.csa.gov.et

- v. Ethiopian Socio- Economic Survey (ESS) The 2015/16 is the latest survey conducted by CSA in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team as part of the Integrated Surveys on Agriculture program. ESS is designed to collect panel data in rural and urban areas on a range of household and community level characteristics linked to agricultural activities. The first wave was implemented in 2011/12 and the second wave was conducted in 2013/2014. The first wave was implemented at the regional level. It provides estimates for the five regions Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray. It is integrated with the CSA's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS) as the rural households included in the ESS are a sub-sample of the AgSS sample households. The survey consisted of five questionnaires. These questionnaires are similar with the questionnaires used during in the ESS1 and ESS2 with revisions based both on the results of the ESS2 and also on identified areas of need for new data. The Household questionnaire: The household questionnaire provides information on basic demographics; education; health, (including anthropometric measurement for children); labor and time use; saving; food and non-food expenditure; household nonfarm income-generating activities; food security and shocks; safety nets; housing conditions; assets; credit; and other sources of household income. Household location is geo-referenced in order to be able to later link the ESS data to other available geographic data sets. The community questionnaire solicits information on infrastructure; community organizations; resource management; changes in the community; key events; community needs, actions and achievements; and local retail price information. The post-planting and post-harvest agriculture questionnaires focus on crop farming activities and solicit information on land ownership and use; farm labor; inputs use; GPS land area measurement and coordinates of household fields; agriculture capital; irrigation; and crop harvest and utilization. The livestock questionnaire collects information on animal holdings and costs; and production, cost and sales of livestock by products (Table 2.3). The livestock module implemented in ESS3 is significantly different from the module implemented in ESS1 and ESS2. ESS is a very important source of data not only in providing some of the missing disaggregation level desired in the monitoring of SDGs but also plays a critical role in filling gaps in between two large size Household surveys. Nonetheless, this survey highly depends on external assistance from the World Bank.
- vi. Time Use Survey was conducted by CSA with the support of UN Women and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs the later Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA) for the first time in 2013. The data collection was carried out in February 2013. The main objective of the survey was to measure and analyze the time spent on paid and unpaid work and non-productive / leisure activities during the 24 hours of persons aged 10 years and older including women, men, girls and boys. Besides, the survey was designed to make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contribution in the unremunerated domestic sectors.
- vii. Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and Child Labour Survey The 2013 LFS is the third series next to the 1999 and 2005 NLFS. The survey covers both urban and rural areas of all the regions. CSA has been conducting the National Labour Force Survey program (NLFS) every five years, while Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (UEUS) is an annual survey. Labour force survey is among the important sources of data to assess the participation of the population

in the economic and social development process of the country. The NLF surveys used definitions, concepts and methodology based on international standards including the ILO Convention No. 182 (C182) and the Employment Act No. 6, 2006.

The 2015 Child Labour Survey is the most recent survey. The section on child labour incorporated in the National Labour Force Survey was the only source on children work and conditions. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the Central Statistical Authority (CSA), with the technical and financial support of the ILO, launched the first Stand-alone National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in March 2001. The survey collected information for all members of selected households as well as for children aged 5-17 years. For children aged 5-17 years, information on movement of children between households; school attendance and reason for dropouts; domestic activities and idleness; health and welfare situations of children who have been working at any time in the past; conditions of employment of children who are working for a non-relative person for pay; perception of parents of those children that are engaged in economic activity about the children's working conditions were collected from their parents or guardians. Similar information about children aged 10-17 years were also collected from children themselves. The worst forms of child labour as per – ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) (C182) are also captured.

viii. Censuses of Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and surveys In September 2001, the CSA launched the first ever Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) gave financial and technical assistance, as well as the European Union and the British Department for International Development. The Agricultural Sample Enumeration was designed to cover the rural and urban parts of all weredas in the country on a large-scale basis. The next Agriculture Census is planned to take place in 2018/2019. CSA has also been furnishing statistical information on the country's agriculture since 1980/81. Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS) is conducted to provide data on crop area and production of crops within the private peasant holdings for Meher Season of the specified year. Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS) provides information annually on the country's agriculture that is essential for planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of mainly food security and other agricultural activities. The AgSS is composed of four components: Crop Production Forecast Survey, Meher Season Post Harvest Survey (Area and production, land use, farm management and crop utilization), Livestock Survey and Belg Season Survey.

B. Statistical capacity of Ethiopian NSS to compile global SDG indicators: an overview

A summary of the assessment methodology

15. The assessment of the statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators in Ethiopia during the third mission was conducted with respect to all 232 SDG indicators agreed to by the 48th session of the

UN Statistical Commission and all 244 cases of their uses under particular goals and targets, except for 32 indicators which were treated as not applicable and, therefore, were not assessed⁷. The assessments performed during the previous two missions were reviewed and amended in the light of the new information and additional comments of the country experts. The assessments were finalized following the standardized assessment methodology endorsed by the participants of the second regional workshop for African project countries⁸.

16. Each applicable SDG indicator was assessed in terms of the following four mutually exclusive categories:

- i. Currently available;
- ii. Easily feasible;
- iii. Feasible with a strong effort;
- iv. Not feasible even with a strong effort.

17. It should be underlined that the consultant's assessment of the availability and feasibility of any SDG indicator was made by taking into account the availability and feasibility of all data disaggregation identified in the name of the indicator⁹. Therefore, even if total value of the indicators is available but the required disaggregation is missing such indicators were not scored as currently available which is one of the main reason behind having the overall scoring of medium. Depending on the evaluation of the efforts needed to achieve the required disaggregation these indicators were assessed either as easily feasible, feasible with a strong effort or, sometimes, as not feasible.

18. In addition, for each indicator, the prevailing data source, levels of the additional resource requirements and dependency on the external assistance for the indicator compilation were estimated. It should be reminded that the assessment of an indicator's feasibility was done with reference to a certain period of time (referred to in the report as the short/medium term) which is needed for the mobilization of additional resources and making the necessary improvements in the data compilation procedures. It is assumed that this period will vary from one indicator to another, but it cannot be too long as for each indicator several (annual) data points should be obtained before 2030 to ensure the analytical value of the compiled data (as rule of thumb, 3-5 years period was used as the approximation).

19. While the assessment of the availability and feasibility of the individual indicators continues to be in many ways subjective, it is believed that, on average, it provides a reasonable basis for assessing the statistical capacity of Ethiopia to compile the global SDG indicators at the goals level and can be

⁷ It is acknowledged that the decision whether or not a certain indicator is applicable at the country level is a matter for further discussion. To ensure the transparency of the assessment the list of the indicators deemed not to be applicable in Ethiopia is provided in Annex 1.

⁸ Details of the assessment methodology were discussed at the second workshop for the project countries held in Kampala, Uganda, on 3 - 7 October 2016.

⁹ Data disaggregation variables are included in the description of many SDG targets. However, if they are not repeated in the descriptions of the indicators, they were not taken into account for the purposes of this assessment.

applied by Ethiopia (with the necessary amendments) to assess the statistical capacity to compile the indicators that are to be included in the national SDG indicators framework.

20. For the purposes of the report the current statistical capacity of Ethiopia to compile the applicable SDG indicators was defined as the sum of currently available indicators and the indicators easily feasible **under the assumption of the availability of the same level of resources and the continuation of the existing external assistance programmes.**

Current statistical capacity

21. The main results of the assessment, including the assessment of the current statistical capacity of ETNSS to compile all applicable indicators are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Main results of the assessment of the statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators

LN	Groups of the SDG indicators	Number of indicators	% of applicable indicators
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	All unique SDG indicators	232	
2	Not applicable	33	
3	Applicable	199	100%
4	Currently available	41	20.6%
5	Easily feasible	39	19.6%
6	Feasible with a strong effort	87	43.7%
7	Not feasible even with a strong effort	32	16.1%
8	<i>Current statistical capacity (sum of currently available and easily feasible indicators)</i>	80	40%
9	<i>Total of the current and potential statistical capacity in the short/medium term (Currently available, easily feasible and feasible with a strong effort indicators)</i>	167	84%

22. As shown in table 1, the current statistical capacity of ETNSS to compile global SDG indicators is assessed as being equal to 80 indicators or 40% of global applicable indicators. The list of these indicators is contained in Annex 2 and a detailed discussion of current statistical capacity by goals is provided in section C of this report.

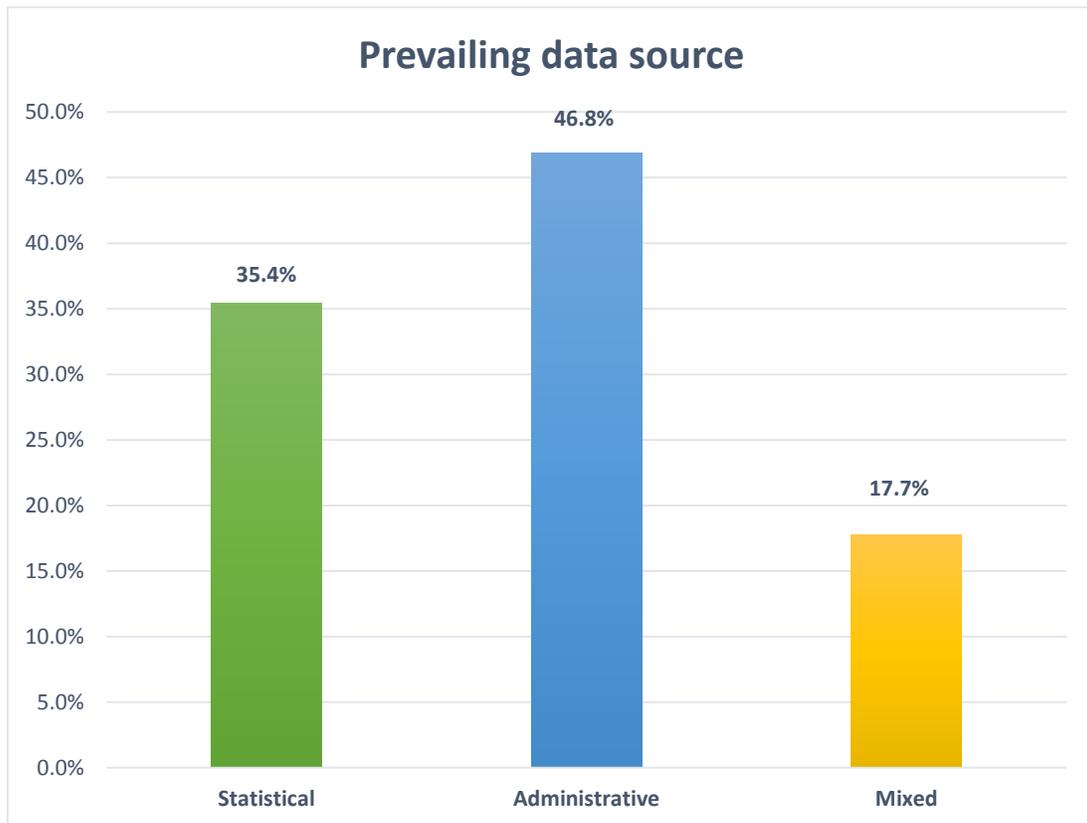
23. The compilation of each global indicator was also associated with one of the three categories of a prevailing data source:

- i. Statistical source (censuses and surveys conducted by members of the ETNSS),

- ii. Administrative sources (records collected by the line ministries and other governmental agencies as part of their mandated operations, rather than as the result of voluntary submission of information via direct contact with respondents), and
- iii. Mix of statistical and administrative sources (this category was assigned to an indicator if it was difficult to judge whether statistical or administrative data sources provided most of the input for its compilation).

Using these assignments, it is possible to provide the aggregated picture of the importance of various groups of data sources for the indicators compilation. Chart 1 presents the percentages of the indicators which are within current statistical capacity (currently available and easily feasible indicators) by the three groups of data sources.

Chart 1: Prevailing data sources of the currently available and easily feasible SDG indicators



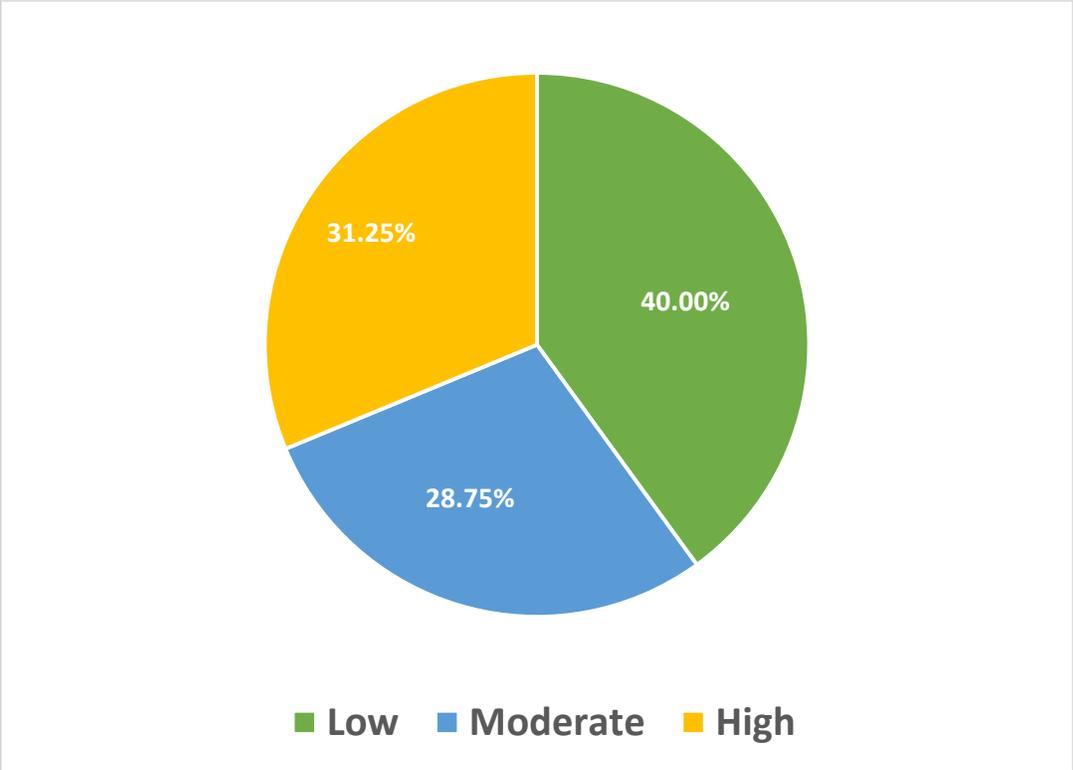
24. Chart 1 shows that both statistical and administrative data are the most important sources for the currently available and easily feasible global SDG indicators Ethiopia.

25. It is noted that current statistical capacity of ETNSS to compile the global SDG indicators benefits from the external assistance provided by the UN system organizations and other development partners

and donors. However, this dependency is different for various data sources and, therefore, differently affects the capacity to monitor various goals. An attempt was made to estimate the levels of this dependency by assigning Low, Moderate and High levels of dependency to individual indicators, even if for many indicators these estimates can be quite rough.

26. The indicators associated with the same level of estimated dependency were counted and these counts were used to calculate the percentages of these groups of the indicators in the total number of the indicators assessed as being within the current statistical capacity of ETNSS. These percentages are shown on Chart 2. It is stressed that the percentages shown on the chart **should be treated more like measures of the prevalence of different levels of dependency rather than the exact measures** of them.

Chart 2: Dependency of current statistical capacity on external assistance



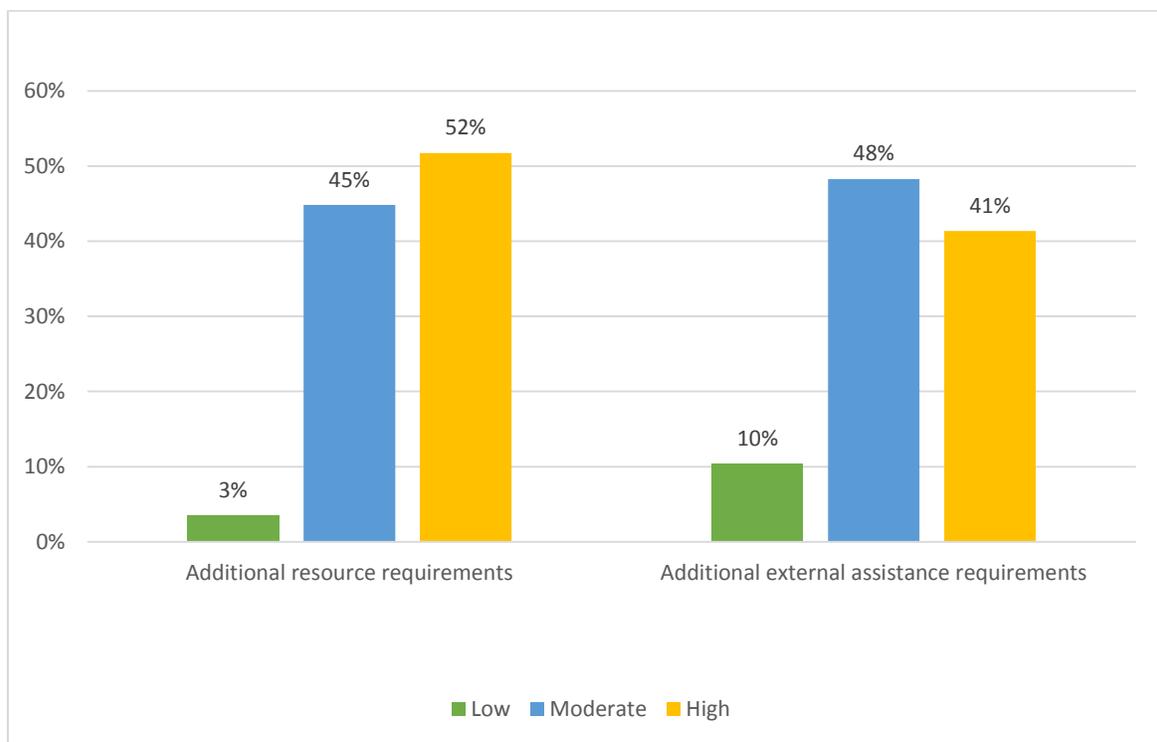
Potential statistical capacity

27. The potential statistical capacity is defined as the number of the indicators, which were assessed as feasible with a strong effort in the short to medium term. It was concluded that ETNSS has the potential capacity to compile 87 such indicators or 43.74% of all applicable indicators (see table 1). However, it should be reminded that to realize this potential capacity ETNSS will require significant additional resources and external assistance. The provision of such resources and assistance is an extremely challenging task, especially in the short/medium term. As in the case of the current

dependency of the indicators compilation on the external assistance, an attempt was made to estimate the levels of the required additional resources and additional external assistance for each indicator¹⁰.

28. Moderate or High levels of the additional resources were associated with each of the feasible with a strong effort indicator (by convention, if compiling of an indicator was associated with low level or no additional resources, such an indicator was treated as “easily feasible”). Low, Moderate or High levels of the additional external assistance were also associated with these indicators depending on the perceived need based on the current state and nature of the data sources. Chart 3 shows the percentages of the indicators feasible with a strong effort by the various levels of the required additional resources and additional external assistance. Again, it has to be underscored that the percentages shown on the chart should be treated more like measures of the prevalence of different levels of requirements rather than like the exact measures of them.

Chart 3: Percentages of the indicators feasible with a strong effort by the various levels of the required additional resources and external assistance



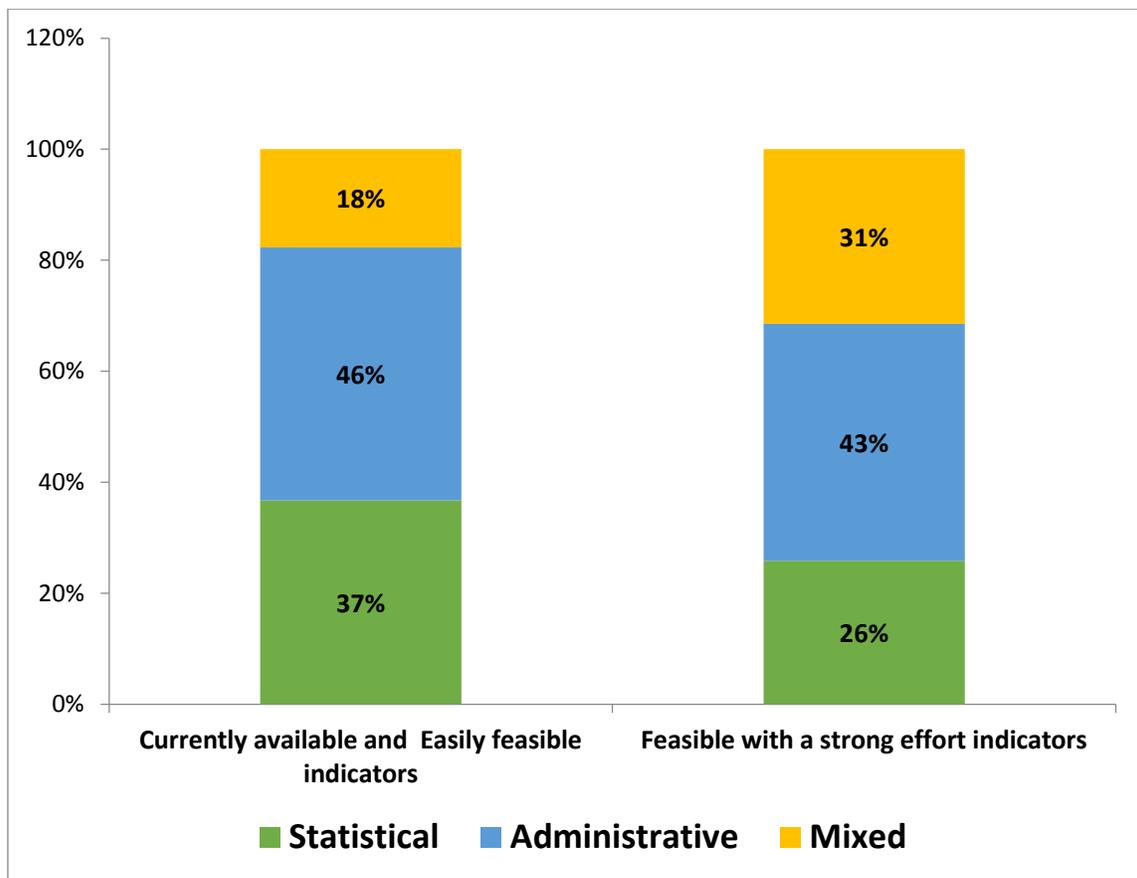
29. As shown on Chart 3, the compilation of 41 % of the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators are contingent on the provision of high levels of additional resources while 48 % of them would require moderate levels. The compilation of 3% of the indicators in this group is associated with low

¹⁰ Note: Categories of required “additional resources” and “additional external assistance” are not mutually exclusive as external assistance in many cases includes both provision of financial resource/equipment and advisory services on technical/methodological matters. At the time of the mission there was no sufficient information and/or time to distinguish between these two components.

requirements for additional external assistance, 45% of them are moderately dependent and 52% are highly dependent on the provision of external assistance. It follows that even if only moderate levels of additional resources/assistance are made available to ETNSS the potential statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators might increase significantly. If the resources availability will not change the number of the indicators compiled in the short/medium term is likely not go far beyond the current statistical capacity.

30. The prevailing statistical sources were estimated for “feasible with a strong effort” indicators as well. Chart 4 shows the percentages of the prevailing sources for this group of indicators alongside with the prevailing statistical sources for currently available and easily feasible indicators (shown also on Chart 1) for comparison.

Chart 4: Prevailing data sources of the SDG indicators by different groups of indicators



31. Information presented on Chart 4 confirms that the importance of various groups of data sources differs noticeably for the indicators which are within the current statistical capacity of ETNSS (currently available and easily feasible) and those which can be only potentially compiled (feasible with a strong effort). It is noted that:

- i. Administrative sources of data are the most important sources for the compilation feasible with strong effort indicators, 43%;
- ii. The prevalence of statistical sources is much higher for currently available and easily feasible indicators than for indicators feasible with a strong effort;
- iii. The estimated prevalence of the mixed data sources is highest for the indicators which are feasible with a strong effort, 31%.

General conclusion

32. Concluding remarks: (i) current capacity of ETNSS to compile the global SDG indicators is at Medium level; (ii) However, in view of the strong political support and general commitments by the Government of Ethiopia to domesticate the SDG including (a) integrating the SD goals in the national development planning, the second-generation of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) 2015/16-2019/20; (b) being among the 43 countries that volunteered to undertake a country level self-assessment on the readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda with its report being presented at the United Nations High Level Political Forum in 2017 and (c) currently conducting an SDGs gap assessment, ***it is possible that the statistical capacity of Ethiopia NSS to compile the SDG indicators in the short/medium term will reach Medium/high level*** if (a) the challenges in the compilation of Ethiopia SDGs (ETSDGs) will be dealt systematically and rapidly and if (b) mobilization of the additional resources and external assistance by the development partners, including the UN system organizations will take place as it becomes, in this context, indispensable ***for ensuring the successful SDG monitoring***. The main challenges and some recommendations will be discussed in section E.

C. Statistical capacity to compile global SDG indicators by individual goals

33. The purpose of this section is to provide additional details on statistical capacity of Ethiopia to compile global SDG indicators for each individual goal, including challenges and options for strengthening this capacity. For each goal, the following information is provided: the number of applicable indicators, the list of not applicable indicators, main data sources, assessment of feasibility of global indicators (lists of currently available, easily feasible, feasible with a strong effort, and not feasible even with a strong indicators) and a summary of challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity¹¹.

¹¹ Note: the prevailing levels of the required additional resources and additional external assistance for compiling the indicators on each goal are assessed based on the estimated levels of these requirements for compiling feasible with strong efforts indicators assigned to monitor a given goal; current levels of dependency on external assistance are assessed based on the estimated dependency on such assistance of currently available and easily feasible indicators. The prevailing levels are defined, for the report purposes, as those associated with more than 50% of the indicators under the goal; if none of the levels exceeds 50% then “Mix” is used.

Goal 1	
End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Number of applicable indicators:	14
Not applicable indicators:	
Data sources:	
Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCE) Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) Poverty Analysis Report / National Planning Commission (NPC) Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey (EDHS) Government finance statistics, monthly and annual-IFMIS and IBEX system of Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MOFEC) Administrative data of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) Administrative data of the National Committee for Disaster Management (NDRMC) Government finance statistics	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators:	
Easily feasible indicators: 1.2.1, 1.4.1, 1.5.1, 1.5.3, 1.5.4	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 1.1.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.2, 1.5.2, 1.a.1,1. a.2, 1.a.3, 1. b.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 1.3.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of CA+ EF indicators:	5
% of applicable indicators:	36%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High. This is due to the expected additional cost associated mostly with obtaining data on: (i) Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural), (ii) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure, (iii) direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product, (iv) Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (v) government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups and (vi) Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is at Moderate levels. This is due mainly because for the Easily feasible indicators under Goal 1 can be compiled from data source such as HCE, WMS and MOFEC Administrative records which are moderate to highly funded by the government.</p> <p>Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require strong efforts and additional external assistance in terms of reviewing the scope and the level of detail provided by the National Population and Housing Census as well as of the Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey and, possibly, introduce new survey modules (e.g., on disability).</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will</p>	

be designed and conducted). The increase in external assistance is a at High level.	
Note that however, for some of the indicators under tiers III (1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, 1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes, 1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP) there is a need to obtain the methodology and data collection from the global platform to be able to establish at country level the required level of additional resource and external assistance.	
Goal 2	
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Number of applicable indicators:	11
Not applicable indicators: 2. a.2, 2. b.1	2
Data sources:	
Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) Ethiopian Socio-economic Survey (ESS) EDHS (for Under 5 years) Census of Agriculture Administrative data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MOANR) Administrative data of the Ministry of Health (MOH) Administrative data of the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL) Surveys and Administrative data of Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute Budget statistics of MOFEC National Account of the National Planning Commission (NPC) Price statistics	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2,	
Easily feasible indicators: 2.a.1, 2. c.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 2.3.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	6
% of applicable indicators:	55%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High. This is due to the expected additional cost associated mostly with obtaining especially agricultural related data on: (i) Prevalence of undernourishment, (ii) Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status, (iii) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, and (iv) Indicator of food price anomalies <i>(although the data for the calculation of the Indicator of food price anomalies is compiled from national line-ministries (CSA, MOANR), no country is currently calculating this indicator. At the moment the indicator is being calculated by FAO).</i>	
The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is a Mix of equal level of Moderate, High and Low level.	
Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require strong efforts, including	

<p>additional external assistance, to collect and systematize relevant administrative data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MONAR). Reviewing Seasonal Agricultural Surveys and Administrative records of the MONAR are also needed to capture some of the details such as sustainable agriculture. On the other hand, the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) informed us that the country is computing nutritional status, food malnutritional and related data for under 5 children and women and not to the general population. Besides, the indicator on nutrition computed by the EPHI refers to the outcome in terms of nutritional status rather to the condition of insufficient intake of food therefore requiring more resources to address the need of data for prevalence of undernourishment. Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance (especially if new modules for census/survey) will be designed and conducted. The increase is expected to be at Moderate level.</p>	
Goal 3	
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
Number of applicable indicators:	26
Not applicable indicators: 3. b.2	
Data sources:	
Health Management Information System of the Ministry of Health (HMIS) EDHS Human Resources Information System for Health HIV Sentinel Surveillance HIV/AIDS Sero- Behavioral Survey Administrative data of EPHI Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) of the Vital Event Registration Authority (very early stage)	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 3.1.1, 3.1.2 ,3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.5, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.a.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 3.4.2, 3.b.1, 3. c.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.4.1, 3.5.2, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.9.2, 3.9.3, 3.b.3, 3. d.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 3.5.1, 3.9.1,	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	11
% of applicable indicators:	42%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High. This is due to the expected additional cost associated mostly with obtaining data on: (i) Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (ii) Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, (iii) Malaria incidence per 1,000 population,(iv) Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, (v) Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, (vi) Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol, (vii) coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders, (viii) adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years), (ix) coverage of essential health services,(x) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income, (xi) Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, (xii) Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning and (xiii) Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.</p>	

<p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is high. This is due to the fact that surveys such as EDHS, HIV/AIDS Sero- Behavioral Survey, HIV Sentinel Surveillance which are among the most important data source for the SDGs 3 and are highly dependent on external financing.</p> <p>Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require strong efforts, including additional external assistance to continue some of the surveys conducted only once including Hepatitis B incidence and new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population and obtain required details for other health related indicators (i.e. inclusion of 10-14 years age group for adolescent birth rate in upcoming DHS survey). Furthermore, quality data on cause of death are obtained from Vital Registration System. However, Ethiopia is at a very early stage of CRVS implementation and requires additional effort and resources to scale up the rolling out process.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the FSE indicators under this goal is likely to increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted). The additional external assistance might be needed as Mix of Moderate and High levels.</p>	
Goal 4	
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
Number of applicable indicators:	10
Not applicable indicators: 4. b.1	
Data sources:	
Administrative data of the Ministry of Education and Sports/ Education Management Information System Administrative data of the Ethiopian National Education Assessment and Examination Agency data EDHS	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 4.2.2,	
Easily feasible indicators: 4.1.1, 4.2.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 4.3.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4. a.1, 4. c.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 4.4.1, 4.7.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	3
% of applicable indicators:	30%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High Level. This is due to the expected additional cost associated mostly with obtaining data on: (i) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex, (ii) parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, (iii) Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex,(iv) Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-</p>	

<p>sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) and (v) 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. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.</p> <p>Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators requires to improve administrative data production of the Ministry of Education to provide new data sets and new disaggregation on specific groups of interest in addition to the usual ones such as sex, geographical area and age group.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is assessed as Mix of Mix of equal level of High, Moderate and Low Level as the Ministry of Education moderately depends on UNESCO supports for its data production and systemization and other main data source for education which is the DHS also highly depends on International Agencies.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance. The increase might be at a Moderate level for most of the indicators.</p>	
Goal 5	
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Number of applicable indicators:	14
Not applicable indicators:	
Data sources:	
<p>Administrative data of the Ministry of Women and children Affairs Administrative data of the MONAR Ethiopian Time use survey Ethiopian Socio-economic Survey (ESS) Records of the Ministry of Telecommunications National Population and Housing Census EDHS LFS</p>	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.6.1, 5.a.1, 5. b.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 5.2.2, 5. a.2	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 5.6.2, 5. c.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort:	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	12
% of applicable indicators:	86%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Mix of Moderate and Low Levels. Additional resources is required due to the expected additional cost associated with the obtaining data on: (i) Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, and (ii) Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s</p>	

empowerment.	
The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is assessed as High Level obviously because most Gender- based data are obtained from the EDHS which highly dependent on external financing.	
Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require moderate additional resources. However, it is noted that there is a need of including additional details in survey like DHS as well as to establish/ improve administrative data of the MoWCA such as having a Gender Based Violence real time data reporting System which will require strong effort and additional resources.	
The dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal is at Mix level of Low and Moderate.	
Goal 6	
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Number of applicable indicators:	10
Not applicable indicators: 6. a.1	
Data sources:	
Administrative data of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) DHS	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators:	
Easily feasible indicators:	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 6.3.1, 6.3.2,6.4.2, 6.5.1, 6.5.2	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 6.4.1, 6.6.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	3
% of applicable indicators:	30%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High .The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with the obtaining data on: (i) Proportion of waste-water safely treated,(ii) Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, (iii) Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources, (iv) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) and (v) Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.	
The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is High Level.	
Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional strong efforts, including additional external assistance, to improve the administrative data of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity and to review and amend UDHS to include components of safely managed	

water supply and sanitation services.	
Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance. The increase might be at Moderate level for most of the indicators.	
Goal 7	
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
Number of applicable indicators:	5
Not applicable indicators: 7. a.1	
Data sources: National Population and Housing Census Ethiopian Power Statistic National Accounts EDHS WMS	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 7.1.1	
Easily feasible indicators:	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 7.1.2, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7. b.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort:	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	1
% of applicable indicators:	20%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with the obtaining data on: (i) population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology and the implementation of the definitions provided in the International Recommendations on Energy Statistics (IRES) (ii) renewable energy share in the total final energy consumptions (iii) Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services and (iv) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is at High level. Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance, to include required details in the DHS and WMS. Additional resource is also needed to improve energy statistics in general by a more consistent implementation of the relevant IRES guidelines. Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of need funding and technical assistance. The increase might be however at High level.	

Goal 8	
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
Number of applicable indicators:	15
Not applicable indicators: 8.4.1, 8. a.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) Administrative data of the Ministry of culture and Tourism Administrative data of the National Bank of Ethiopia Administrative records of Insurance Companies Ethiopian Socio-Economic Survey National Accounts DHS LFS National Child Labour Survey 2015 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 8.1.1, 8.3.1, 8.7.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 8.2.1, 8.10.1, 8.10.2	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 8.8.2, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8. b.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 8.4.2,	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	6
% of applicable indicators:	40%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Mix of High Level followed by equal levels of Moderate and Low. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with the obtaining data on: (i) Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities, (ii) Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities, (iii) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, (iv) frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by migrant status, (v) Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status, (vi) Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate, (vii) Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs and (viii) Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy. The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is assessed as Mix of Moderate followed by Low Level. Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional strong efforts, including additional external assistance, to improve statistical data sources such as LFS. For example, currently only monthly earnings are compiled and disability is used as one of the cut off criteria for labor force definition. To improve data collection on earnings LFS has to be amended and a separate module on employment/unemployment status of persons with disability introduced. Putting in practice these	

options are costly. Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted). The increase is assessed as high.	
Goal 9	
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
Number of applicable indicators:	10
Not applicable indicators: 9. a.1, 9. b.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Administrative data of Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MOANR) Administrative data of the Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority Administrative data of the Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority Administrative data of the Ministry of Transport Administrative data of the Ethio-Telecom Administrative data of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Administrative data of the National Bank of Ethiopia Administrative data of MOFPED NPC National accounts LFS Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 9.2.1, 9.2.2	
Easily feasible indicators: 9. c.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.5.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 9.4.1, 9. b.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	3
% of applicable indicators:	30%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Moderate. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with the obtaining data on: (i) Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport, (ii) Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, (iii) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, (iii) Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road , (iv) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit and (v) Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP. The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is Low Level.	

<p>Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional efforts, including significant additional external assistance, to improve administrative data of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives and Ministry of Public Works and Transportation. The level of detail provided in the national accounts has to be increased as well, to better estimate proportion of various groups of industries in total industry value added (indicators 9.3.1 and 9.3.2).</p> <p>Therefore, the prevailing level of dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance. The necessary increase is assessed as Mix of High and Moderate levels.</p>	
Goal 10	
Reduce inequality within and among countries	
Number of applicable indicators:	9
Not applicable indicators: 10.6.1, 10.b.1	
<p>Data sources:</p> <p>Poverty Analysis Report Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey Administrative data of Ministry of Justice Administrative data of the National Bank of Ethiopia Administrative data of the Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority LFS National accounts UNHS</p>	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators:	
Easily feasible indicators: 10.1.1, 10. a.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 10.2.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.7.2, 10. c.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 10.3.1, 10.7.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	2
% of applicable indicators:	22 %
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Mix of High and Low Levels. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with the obtaining data on (i) Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities, (ii) Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers, (iii) financial soundness, (iv) Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies and (v) Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is assessed as Mix of Low and Moderate Levels.</p> <p>Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional strong efforts, including additional external assistance to improve administrative data of the Ethiopian Revenue Authority and National Bank of Ethiopia. Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling</p>	

the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted. The increase is assessed as being at Mix of Low and High level for most of the indicators.	
Goal 11	
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Number of applicable indicators:	14
Not applicable indicators: 11. c.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) Administrative data of the Ethiopian Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Administrative data of the Ministry of Transport Administrative data of MOFEC Administrative data of the National Committee for Disaster Management Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) PHC DHS	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 11.1.1,	
Easily feasible indicators: 11.5.1, 11.6.1, 11. a.1, 11. b.1, 11. b.2	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.5.2, 11.6.2, 11.7.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 11.2.1, 11.4.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	6
% of applicable indicators:	43%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining data on: (i) Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate , (ii) cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically, (iii) Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)/a (iv) Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) and (v) Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities ,</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is Moderate.</p> <p>Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to improve administrative data, for example, of Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) and Ministry of Transport. It may also require to conducting specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women or including new indicators in the DHS.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will</p>	

be designed and conducted). The increase is assessed as High level.	
Goal 12	
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Number of applicable indicators:	10
Not applicable indicators: 12.2.1, 12.3.1, 12.a.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC); Administrative data of the Ministry of Industry Administrative data of the Public procurement & property Administration Agency Administrative data of the Ministry of Trade Administrative data of MOE/ Education legislation frameworks Administrative data of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Administrative data of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas Administrative data of MOFEC, National Accounts	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 12. b.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 12.7.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 12.1.1 ,12.4.1, 12.5.1, 12.6.1, 12.8.1, 12. c.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 12.2.2, 12.4.2	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	2
% of applicable indicators:	13%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Mix of Moderate Level followed by High Level. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining environmental data: (i) Country with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies, (ii) Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement , (iii) recycling rate, tons of material recycled, (iv) number of companies publishing sustainability reports, (v) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment and (vi) Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels. The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is a Mix of High and Low levels. However, obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to improve administrative data collection and processing, for example, of the MEFCC,	

<p>Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Trade. The concepts and recommendations contained in the UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics should be implemented while improving the data sources as much as possible.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance. The increase assessed as Moderate level for most indicators.</p>	
Goal 13	
<p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)</p>	
Number of applicable indicators:	6
Not applicable indicators: 13.a.1, 13. b.1	
<p>Data sources:</p> <p>Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) initiative report Administrative data of MEFCC Administrative data of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission Administrative data of the Ministry of Education</p>	
<p>Feasibility of global indicators</p>	
Currently available indicators: 13.2.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.1.3	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 13.3.1, 13.3.2	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort:	
<p>Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal</p>	
Number of global indicators:	4
% of applicable indicators: ,	67%
<p>Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity</p> <p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Mix of High and Moderate Levels. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining data on (i) Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula and (ii) Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is a Mix of Moderate and Low Levels.</p> <p>However, obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to obtain data on the integration of Early warning and emergency preparedness in the curricula. This will require both National Disaster Risk Management Commission and Ministry of Education to work closely to monitor this indicator.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will</p>	

increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance. The increase is assessed a being at Moderate.	
Goal 14	
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Number of applicable indicators:	4
Not applicable indicators: 14.1.1, 14.2.1, 14.3.1, 14.5.1, 14.a.1, 14. c.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MOLF)	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators:	
Easily feasible indicators:	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 14.6.1, 14. b.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 14.4.1, 14.7.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	0
% of applicable indicators:	0 %
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Moderate. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining data on: (i) Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and (ii) Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal cannot be determine. It is mainly due because goal 14 has the highest number of not applicable indicators.</p> <p>However, obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to obtain data on fish stock assessment which is highly data demanding.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted). The increase is assessed as Moderate level.</p> <p>Note that most of the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators in goal 14 are under Tier III. Therefore, there is a need to obtain the methodology and data collection from the global platform in order to establish at country level the required level of additional resource and external assistance.</p>	

Goal 15	
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
Number of applicable indicators:	10
Not applicable indicators: 15.a.1, 15. b.1, 15.4.2, 15.5.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute Administrative data of MEFCC Administrative data of the Ministry of Rural Development Administrative data of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority Forest resource delineation registration and management	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 15.1.1, 15.6.1, 15.9.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 15.1.2, 15.4.1, 15.8.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.7.1, 15. c.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 15.7.1, 15. c.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	6
% of applicable indicators:	60%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Moderate level. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining data on: (i) important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (ii) progress towards sustainable forest management, (iii) land that is degraded over total land area and (iv) coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity and (v) Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked. The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is Low. Obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to understand the underlying concepts and good practices to identify biodiversity sites and other environmental concepts. Additional assistance is needed to systematize the data sources, including administrative data of the MEFCC and the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators will increase both in terms of funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted). The increase might be a at Moderate level.	

Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all prevailing levels	
Number of applicable indicators:	22
Not applicable indicators: 16.8.1	
Data sources: Administrative data of MOLSA Administrative data of the Ministry of Justice Administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Administrative data of the Ethiopia Human Rights Commission Administrative data of the Federal police of Ethiopia Administrative data of NDRMC Administrative data of the Ministry of Defense Civil Registration and Vital Statistics DHS	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 16.9.1, 16. a.1	
Easily feasible indicators: 16.3.2, 16.6.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 16.1.2, 16.3.1, 16.5.1, 16.5.2	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort: 16.1.1, 16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.1, 16.2.2, 16.2.3, 16.4.1, 16.4.2, 16.6.2, 16.7.1, 16.7.2, 16.10.1, 16.10.2, 16. b.1	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	4
% of applicable indicators:	18%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as High. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining data on: (i) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause, (ii) Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (iii) 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 and (iv) Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is Mix of Low Level followed by equal level of Moderate and High.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, the national institutions responsible for data production of crime related data is the National police and Ministry of Justice. However, the police focus on different aspect of the crime which is more related to the offenders rather than the victims. Hence, obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to improve administrative data obtained specially in the area of crime and criminal justice. In addition, a separate survey to obtain data on, for example, children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological</p>	

<p>aggression by caregivers in the past month, might be considered with the help from the development partners.</p> <p>Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of needed funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted). The increase is assessed as being High.</p>	
Goal 17	
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
Number of applicable indicators:	18
Not applicable indicators: 17.2.1, 17.5.1, 17.7.1, 17.9.1, 17.10.1, 17.12.1, 17.15.1	
<p>Data sources:</p> <p>Administrative data of the MOFEC/IBEX and IFMIS Administrative data of National Bank Ethiopia Administrative data of Ministry of Science and Technology Administrative data of Ethio- Telecom Administrative data of the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology (MCIT) DHS National Accounts PHC</p>	
Feasibility of global indicators	
Currently available indicators: 17.11.1, 17.18.2, 17.18.3, 17.19.2	
Easily feasible indicators: 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.3.1, 17.4.1, 17.16.2, 17.8.1, 17.13.1, 17.14.1, 17.18.1	
Indicators feasible with a strong effort: 17.3.2, 17.6.1, 17.16.1, 17.17.1, 17.19.1	
Indicators not feasible even with a strong effort:	
Current statistical capacity to compile the global indicators under the goal	
Number of global indicators:	13
% of applicable indicators:	72%
Challenges and options for strengthening statistical capacity	
<p>The prevailing level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) “feasible with a strong effort” indicators is assessed as Moderate level. The increase in the required resources is mostly due to the expected additional cost associated with obtaining data on: (i) Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP, (ii) Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation, (iii) Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, (iv) Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships and (v) dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity.</p> <p>The prevailing level of dependency of the current statistical capacity on external assistance of the data sources for the indicators on this goal is Low.</p> <p>However, obtaining data for the “feasible with a strong effort” indicators will require additional external assistance to clarify global indicators metadata and provide more guidance and good practices on the</p>	

use administrative data in their compilation.

Therefore, the dependency on external assistance in compiling the indicators under this goal will increase both in terms of additional funding and technical assistance (especially if new survey modules will be designed and conducted). The increase might be at Moderate level for most of the indicators.

Statistical capacity by goals, summary tables

34. For convenience, an overview of the current and potential statistical capacity to compile global SDG indicators is provided in tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 2: Current statistical capacity, by goals¹²

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Currently available and easily feasible indicators		Prevailing data sources	Dependency on external assistance
		Number of indicators	in % of applicable indicators		
1	14	5	36%	AD	Moderate
2	11	6	55%	MX	Mix of Equal level of High, and Moderate
3	26	11	42%	ST	High
4	10	3	30%	AD	Mix of Equal level of High, Moderate and Low
5	14	12	86%	ST	High
6	10	3	30%	ST	High
7	5	1	20%	ST	High
8	15	4	27%	ST	Mix of Moderate, followed by Low
9	10	3	30%	ST	Low
10	9	2	22%	MX	Mix of Equal level of Low and Moderate
11	14	6	43%	AD	Moderate
12	10	2	13%	AD	Mix of Equal level of Low and High
13	6	4	67%	AD	Mix of Equal Level of Low and Moderate
14	4	0	0%		Not Available
15	11	6	55%	AD	Low

¹² The criteria for scoring the dependency on external assistance *for each goal* is as follows; among the 3 levels of dependency (High, Moderate, Low) if the cumulative sum of the dependency on external assistance is >50% for High level then dependency is scored High, if >50% for Moderate, dependency is Moderate, if >50% for Low it is scored low and Mix is if any of the level are equal to 50%. Refer to sheets Table 2DEA and Table 3DS in the SDGs data gap assessment module also attached with this report for details on how the dependency on external assistance has been computed for each goal.

16	22	4	18%	AD	Mix of Low level, followed by equal level of Moderate and High
17	18	13	72%	AD	Low

35. On the basis of the information presented in table 2 it can be concluded that:

i. Current statistical capacity of ETNSS is

the highest for:

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (86%)

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (72%)

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (67%)

the lowest for:

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (0%). **Goal 14 has the highest count of indicators which are not applicable to Ethiopia.**

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (13%)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all prevailing levels (18%)

Goal 7: *Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all* (20%)

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (22%)

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (27%)

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (30%)

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (30%)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (36%)

ii. Administrative sources are the prevailing source of data for 8 goals, followed by statistical sources which are the prevailing source of data for 6 goals and for the remaining 2 goals no clear prevalence was established;

iii. Out of the 8 goals associated to low current statistical capacities (with exception of goal 14) 4 goals have administrative data followed by 3 goals having statistical data as their prevailing source. This, implies that the currently used administrative data are not sufficient to monitor these goals and that administrative sources should be further explored;

iv. It is notable that the most frequent level of dependency on external assistance to compile currently available and easily feasible indicators is a Mix of various levels (7 goals), followed by High on 4 goals, low on 3 goals and Moderate on 2 goals. This suggests that ETNSS is

moderately depending on external assistance for its current statistical capacity. **Therefore, the current statistical capacity for ETNSS to monitor the SDGs is depending on the continuation of same level of external resource allocation;**

36. Further conclusions can be drawn from the information presented in table 3 which is focused on potential statistical capacity of ETNSS to compile the SDG global indicators.

Table 3: Potential statistical capacity, by goals¹³

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Feasible with a strong effort indicators		Prevailing data sources	Dependency on additional resources	Dependency on additional external assistance
		Number of indicators	in % of applicable indicators			
1	14	8	57%	MX	High	Moderate
2	11	4	36%	MX	Mix	Moderate
3	26	13	50%	MX	High	Mix
4	10	5	50%	MX	High	Moderate
5	14	2	14%	AD	Mix	Mix
6	10	5	50%	MX	High	Moderate
7	5	4	80%	MX	High	High
8	15	10	67%	ST	High	High
9	10	5	50%	AD	Moderate	Mix
10	9	5	56%	MX	Mix	Mix
11	14	5	36%	AD	High	High
12	10	6	60%	MX	Mix	Moderate
13	6	2	33%	AD	Mix	Mix
14	4	2	50%	AD	Moderate	Moderate
15	11	5	45%	AD	Moderate	Moderate
16	22	4	18%	MX	High	High
17	18	5	28%	AD	Moderate	Moderate

37. Based on the information contained in table 3 it is concluded that:

- i. The statistical capacity of ETNSS can be increased in the short/medium term for most goals (9 out of 17) provided that there will be a moderate or mix of moderate level of increase in the availability of additional resources and external assistance.

¹³ The criteria for scoring the dependency on additional resources and external assistance **for each goal** similar as table 2. Refer to sheet Table 3DREA in the SDGs data gap assessment module for details on how the dependency on additional resources and external assistance has been computed.

- ii. An increase of the statistical capacity to monitor Goal 7 “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”, Goal 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”, Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” and Goal 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all prevailing levels” requires high levels of additional resources and external assistance.

D. Implementation Plan of the Agenda 2030 on sustainable development

An overview of the relationship between the ETSDG goals and targets and global goals and targets

38. With regards to the 2030 agenda, the Federal Government of Ethiopia is one of the first African countries that has been able to integrate the SDGs in the National Development Plan, the second-generation of Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) 2015/16-2019/20, at its offset. A GTP II Policy matrix aligning the priority development areas of the national plan with the SDGs at goal level was developed. The policy matrix is designed to serve as a National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and includes national targets, national indicators, some of the SDG indicators and source institutions. Furthermore, Ethiopia has volunteered to undertake a country level self-assessment on the readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda with its report being presented at the United Nations High Level Political Forum in 2017.

The institutional arrangements in support of ETSDG measurement

39. In the aim of ensuring proper implementation of the ETSDG, the government of Ethiopia has mandated the following institutions for planning, reporting, monitoring, data production, resource mobilization, communication and advocacy (reference to NPC presentation);

- i. **National Planning Council:** Chaired by the Prime Minister (regions are also members) monitors major indicators and goals of the plan and provides policy directions.
- ii. **National Planning Commission:** responsible for coordinating the implementation of the plan, preparing national progress reports, organizing consultative forums and disseminating M&E results and building the M&E system at national level.
- iii. **Sector Ministries:** are accountable for the implementation of GTP II, monitoring and evaluating their respective sector plans, reporting to various government bodies, generating and using administrative data.
- iv. **Central Statistical Agency:** developing national statistical strategy based on the NDP, producing census and survey data, ensuring the quality of data and disseminating data.

E. Main challenges and recommendations on the implementation of the SDG measurement and data collection framework

40. Strengthening statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators is a difficult task. The main challenges/impeding factors which ETNSS is facing in this respect are: (i) complexity and cost of obtaining more disaggregated and yet statistically significant data by statistical surveys, (ii) fragmented and incomplete (to obtain national coverage) administrative data, (iii) lack of clear metadata on many global indicators and (iv) differences in global and national data collection priorities.

41. This section provides an overview of the main challenges and recommendations, which might be considered by CSA and other members of ETNSS in their work to implement ETSDG measuring and data collection framework. It should be stated from the outset that more detailed recommendations on specific statistical topics are beyond the scope of the project and should be done by experts in specific statistical domains. In general, **it is recommended** that the activities listed in the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data¹⁴ are fully taken into account as that plan is intended to provide a framework for discussion, planning and implementation of statistical capacity building necessary to achieve the scope and intent of the 2030 Agenda.

Development of ETSDG indicator framework

42. As highlighted above, a national policy matrix aligning the SDGs goals and some of the global indicators to the national priorities has been developed by the NPC. Based on several consultations with experts from NPC and from their reports, it is noted that Ethiopia has taken the ‘mainstreaming’ approach of integrating global goals and targets into national implementation. However, it is also noted that a national indicator framework is currently not available. In principle, such indicator framework will include a set of indicators, the measurement framework (methodologies, standards and frameworks, sources of data, metadata for indicators), institutional setting for data collection, dissemination, reporting and use (including roles and responsibilities, and stakeholder analysis). Therefore, **it is recommended that** the Government of Ethiopia expedites the development of the national SDG Indicators framework immediately.

43. The role of the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia in providing technical support to development and implementation of the indicator framework is vital to assuring that indicators are aligned with policy targets and measurable. Hence, **it is recommended** that the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia leads the development of the national indicator framework to ensure that sound methodologies and internationally agreed standards are adhered to in defining, measuring, reporting and using indicators;

¹⁴ Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/Cape-Town-Global-Action-Plan/>

44. It is further recommended that:

- i. The ETSDG indicators list, while fully serving the needs to monitor progress toward the national development priorities, maintains the closest possible relationship with the global SDG indicators framework. In particular, to ensure maximum possible international comparability, it is desirable to clarify whether any given ETSDG indicator is: (a) identical to the global indicator (having the same title and code), (b) covers part of a global indicator (provides only some of the required disaggregation), (c) is a national proxy indicator and has an additional identifier (e.g., “P” for proxy) or (d) is a supplementary national indicator, (e) identification of the source agencies and (f) the agencies responsible for the indicator’s compilation. It would be a good practice if special codes used for this purpose;
- ii. Corresponding ETSDG indicator framework contains necessary metadata; the IAEG-SDG guidance on this topic should be followed;
- iii. For each global indicator not included in ETSDGs it is made clear: (i) what kind of national input data (e.g., proxy or supplementary indicators, some raw data etc.) will be compiled and made available to the responsible regional and/or international agency, and (ii) if no national input will be compiled then a reason for data absence should be provided, so that the responsible regional and/or international agencies will be in a better position to plan their work (e.g., if national input will be judged as critical for the regional indicator the regional development partners might consider mobilizing additional technical and/or financial assistance and prepare methodology for estimation the needed but missing national data);
- iv. **It is also recommended** that these activities are documented and made available for the national and international users so that they will be able to adjust their data expectations and plan their research agendas accordingly;
- v. CSA/NPC is advised to explore setting up a more efficient IT solution for storage and processing all ETSDG indicators and related metadata.

Further improvements in the institutional arrangements and resources mobilization

45. A strong institutional and coordination framework is crucial in ensuring a consistent and seamless implementation of the SDGs. To this effect, Ethiopia has designated several institutions mandated to oversee the process. However, the document only provides a brief description of each institution function and mandate in the domestication process. Hence, **it is recommended** that a Terms of Reference be developed for each organ outlining detailed responsibilities, deliverables and timelines to ensure that these arrangements are sufficient for the effective overseeing and coordination of the ETSDG.

46. Furthermore, it is important to include in the coordination all of government levels (national, subnational and local) as they are often responsible for the implementation of the various SDGs related activities. Vertical coherence also concerns the establishment of partnerships with actors outside government, including active civil society groups with expertise at local levels. It is also very important that a mechanism is in place such as a Sector Working Groups (SWGs) to reinforce the horizontal coherence across ministries, departments and agencies and that the SDGs implementation becomes a standing agenda item of the SWGs where pertinent issues and bottlenecks around the implementation are discussed and dealt with.

47. CSA, within its legal mandate, should be able to coordinate across the statistical system to ensure that statistics on indicator framework are relevant and produced in an efficient and coherent way with high quality. The CSA's coordination directorate needs to continue to work on building its internal capacity in terms of (a) increasing the number of staff and (b) building individual as well as institutional capacity to coordinate the ETNSS for monitoring and reporting on national development goals including the SDGs.

48. On the other hand, there is a need to have a National SDG Roadmap. The roadmap should cover areas such as coordination, Planning, M&E and reporting, data production, advocacy and milestones should be set. The roadmap is expected to drive the implementation of the SDG Coordination Framework. Hence, **it is recommended** that a national SDGs roadmap is immediately developed in order to operationalize the implementation of the SDGs Coordination Framework and provide coherent and effective overseeing of the ETSDG.

49. **It is further recommended** that any emerging partnerships with private sector, which might result in the compilation of the SDG indicators (or inputs for their compilation), are reviewed for the compliance with the applicable requirements for data quality assurance and shared with stakeholders.

Funding and human resources of the ETNSS

50. The Government resources for statistical activities might not be sufficient to cope with the challenges the ETNSS will face in monitoring the SDG especially in light of huge demand for administrative data. **It is recommended** that CSA undertakes a resource needs assessment to chart out the required financial gaps that is needed to produce the SDG indicators. **It is also recommended** that Ethiopia develops a resource mobilization proposal and coordinate donor assistance to complement the government budget for statistics.

51. It is also important that cost sharing agreements between the concerned ETNSS members are negotiated and promoted by clearly showing how such agreements can cut overall costs of obtaining certain data sets (signing appropriate MOUs on this matter would be a good practice).

52. It is important that CSA prepares a consolidated document on the financial and technical assistance implications of (possible) compiling and disseminating the global SDG indicators which might be compiled with the help of development partners and donors. The information of this kind will also help the development partners/donors to better focus their possible assistance.

53. It is recommended that the advocacy on the use of ETSDG indicators for evidence - based decision making is developed in more detail by showing how the availability of the good quality ETSDG indicators will help in focusing a particular government policy on the most immediate societal/environmental needs of Ethiopia; this will contribute to mobilizing stronger political support and creating a better basis for the justification of more adequate financing of statistical activities.

Challenges and options for improving data sources and data collection procedures

54. There should be a more efficient data processing of the data obtained by already conducted and the (possibly) new surveys. Data for most of the Easily Feasible (EF) indicators can become available from existing surveys on condition that further analysis are to be carried out. Therefore, more efforts are required to process and analyze data obtained from these surveys to ensure that the expected SDG indicators are being compiled according to the global definition.

55. Some surveys have overlapping scopes/topics. For example, HCE, WMS and LFS have overlaps on employment, DHS and WMS have overlapping topics on education and health. It is acknowledged that there are reasons for some of the overlap, but it seems timely to review the surveys for possible redundancies and cutting the unnecessary duplications. Bringing such efficiency will create room for new modules or surveys to be introduced.

56. CSA, and ETNSS in general, have quite a wide array of data sources which can be utilized for the ETSDG compiling. However, in view of the resources constraints on the expansion of the regular censuses and survey programs **it is recommended** that a comprehensive review of the currently conducted surveys and their modules is carried out in order to realistically assess the feasibility of the included indicators and what financial and human resources will be needed for this purpose. The mid-term review of the second NSDS II scheduled this year should serve as an excellent opportunity to carry out the above-mentioned. **It is further recommended** that:

- i. The objective of the review would be to establish a census/survey programme covering the period from present to 2030 with a clear formulation of the expected results (e.g., what data sets will be generated, which indicators will be compiled, what level of data disaggregation will be achieved etc.). This will require an integrated approach and dealing with the cross-cutting issues. As the modules can be potentially attached to different surveys, the optimality of modules design and their linkages with the regularly conducted surveys and with each other need to be carefully examined;
- ii. Such issues as overlapping scopes, repeated questions in various surveys and statistical significance of survey results are to be revisited as the efficiency of the design of the system censuses and surveys becomes of a paramount importance in view of limited resources;
- iii. In view of point (ii), a great importance and attention should be given to the efficient design and the organization of next Population and Housing Census as the statistically significant results for many data disaggregation - such as by persons with disability, vulnerable groups, migrant status and other - might be achievable only by means of the population census,

- especially if the required modules focused on the same data disaggregation will not be implemented in other household surveys;
- iv. The review should be conducted in a close cooperation with the UN system organizations and other development partners and donors, as more specialized technical expertise and funding commitments will be needed.
 - v. The proposed SWGs might focus more on the identification of the impeding factors for use of new data sources, including administrative data and other data from new and innovative sources, and develop an action plan for coordinated efforts to incorporate them into mainstream statistical programs through confidence- and trust-building measures, legal reforms, advocacy for better funding and additional capacity building.

The challenge of data disaggregation

57. As described in Section C data disaggregation remains one of the key challenges for the ETNSS. In this connection, **it is recommended that** the options for obtaining the required disaggregated data are identified and assessed in terms of their feasibility and time horizon for the implementation. The results of the work on data disaggregation conducted under of the IAEG-SDG guidance should be fully taken into account. Also, conclusions of the specific bodies created by the UN Statistical Commission should be reviewed for their applicability to the national circumstances. This includes the work of the city groups¹⁵ tasked with the issues related to the SDG disaggregation dimensions such as Washington group on disability statistics¹⁶, Oslo Group on Energy Statistics, City Group on ageing and age disaggregated data, etc.

58. **It is further recommended** that disaggregation is treated as a cross-cutting issue, meaning that all relevant statistical tools (censuses, surveys, administrative data) are reviewed for their comparative advantages including obtaining the statistically significant results in the most cost-effective way. This, however, requires cooperation of several groups of experts to ensure that the results will be scientifically sound. In the longer run the development of the various missing modules will be required. To facilitate data disaggregation, it is a good practice to promote the adoption of policies for access and use of micro-data and strategies for micro-data archiving.

¹⁵ The list of city groups is available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/index.htm>.

¹⁶ The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) developed a Short Set of Six Questions on functioning designed primarily for censuses. The Short Set of Questions has been recommended by the United Nations as the means to collect information on disability in the upcoming 2020 round of censuses. Furthermore, this set of questions has been endorsed by an Expert Group under the auspices of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) as the means to disaggregate by disability status for evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals, See: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington_group/recommendations_for_disability_measurement.pdf

National data quality assurance framework and the SDG indicators

59. While data quality assurance is one of the CSA's priorities, it is less so (in practice) with respect to some other ETNSS members as many of them do not have data portals, adequate metadata and do not produce (or make publicly available) data quality reports. CSA developed in 2011 the Ethiopian Data Quality Assurance Framework (EDQAF) and has as objective to enable line ministries with the generation of quality, timely and relevant data. Yet, the implementation of EDQAF seems to be quite slow. It is recommended, **that the quality assurance of the existing and new administrative data should be one of the top priorities for CSA and ETNSS in general.** This would require an improved organization of the statistical activities in the line ministries and other governmental agencies responsible for such data (e.g., coordinated data collection, processing, storage and dissemination of data by various units of the same ministry) adoption of the internationally recommended standards and good practices for administrative recording, increased human resources and streamlined management. To this effect, it is advised that a national workshop on the use of the administrative data for the SDG monitoring is planned in the near future.

60. Furthermore, **it is recommended** that a periodic reporting on the quality assurance/quality assessment of the indicators compiled for national and international SDG monitoring is included in the work plans of each NSS member and CSA periodically produces integrated ETSDG quality reports. **It is further recommended** that the decisions of the UN Statistical Commission on Quality assurance in the global statistical system are taken as the guide in this work¹⁷.

The importance of administrative data

61. NPC has been using a lot of administrative data specially to monitor outcome level indicators of GTP II. However, the development of statistical activities in most ETNSS members is at rudimentary level or weak except for some of the usually known sectors such as Health and Education, which have the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and Education Management Information System (EMIS) respectively. Most of the other sectors do not have dedicated statistical Units, sufficient resources and ICT capacity. Moreover, the policies and guidelines on the production and use of administrative data are insufficient and weak. This is the reason behind the low feasibility of many currently not available indicators as they heavily depend on the administrative sources of data (see Chart 4 and Tables 2 and 3).

62. In this connection, **it is recommended** that a thorough review of administrative data sources is planned and conducted as soon as possible, so that the necessary information on the underlying concepts, classifications and applied collection procedures is compiled and discussed, both bilaterally and at a national workshop which is advised to be conducted in near future. The results of such a workshop can provide an input into a medium to longer term action plan with an overall objective to better assure the quality of administrative data and to result in a general enhancement of the Ethiopian official statistics and in the compilation of more and better-quality SDG indicators. Such a plan should include development of the guidelines (and identification of good practices) on optimal use of administrative data for national official statistics.

¹⁷ Available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/QualityNQAF/nqaf.aspx>

New and innovative approaches to data collection

63. New and innovative approaches should be considered by CSA and some other ETNSS members. However, harnessing the data revolution needs consistent efforts, experimentation and funding. In this connection, **it is recommended** that options for use of the new and innovative data sources are clearly linked to specific SDG indicators, so that the role of such sources in the SDGs monitoring can be better assessed and resource mobilization activities are more focused on achieving concrete results. **It is further recommended** to review the current use of geospatial data and to formulate a policy on the generation and integration of such data in the work programs of the ETNSS members. The lists of global SDG indicators, where geospatial information can contribute directly to their production, were identified recently by the IAEG-SDGs Working Group on Geospatial Information¹⁸. **It is recommended** that this list is reviewed as part of the preparation of the data sources and metadata for the ETSDG indicators list.

64. Another data source which utilization can be further promoted is administrative data compiled by sub-national governmental bodies. These data collections are based on the information obtained from the local governmental units and cover a wide spectrum of variables including housing demography and health, housing conditions, water and sanitation, education, employment, poverty, social disorder and disaster. There seems to be an overlap of these data with the censuses and surveys conducted by CSA. There might be a great efficiency gain if an integrated system for identifying and coding households and villages is adopted, common mapping and training procedures are agreed to, definitions of variables are harmonized with CSA and common data quality control and supervision procedures are implemented. These efforts can, potentially, be very helpful for establishing a mechanism for the data generation needed, for example, for the desegregation of the HCE, WMS and DHS based aggregates, so that the UN principle of “no one is left behind” is put in practice in the most effective way.

ICT related Issues

65. The Central Statistical Agency used the DevInfo platform (country customized version is EthioInfo) to collate in one place and disseminate online MDG indicators. However, CSA has not yet decided whether to continue using the same dissemination system or develop a new platform having better features including more data visualization tools, flexibility, speed and improved user interface.

66. Taking into account that there were difficulties with storing and dissemination of the MDG indicators and related metadata, it is advised to undertake additional efforts to improve the SDG related data flows, including electronic submission of all data inputs from line ministries in accordance with the accepted by the ETNSS members statistical standards and agreed formats and schedules¹⁹.

¹⁸ Available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-05/4b.Geo-Spatial%20Working%20Group%20Presentation_plenary.pdf.

¹⁹ In Ethiopia, as in many other countries, a significant part of MDG indicators and/or data needed for their compilation were submitted on paper which led to extra work on data entry, possible human error and necessary additional validation and verification.

67. In conclusion, it has to be underlined that dissemination of the ETS DG indicators implies simultaneous dissemination of the indicators themselves and the indicators metadata. Without proper metadata there is always a risk of data misinterpretation with negative consequences for the policy formulation. It would be a good practice to pay more attention to metadata compilation in a standardized form as this will facilitate its use. For example, it is desirable to prepare (and web-publish) a user guide (primer) on the ETS DGs indicators. **It is recommended also** that, in addition to the ETS DG database, ETS DG Watch (as a dedicated webpage on the CSA website) is established. ETS DG Watch might contain the latest data available for ETS DG indicators as well as any information informing users on the progress made in monitoring ETS DG implementation.

Cooperation with the UN County Team agencies

68. The censuses and surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia and the statistical units of the line ministries benefit from external assistance both in terms of funding and technical assistance on methodological issues and logistics. This assistance has to continue and increase in view of the need to redesign the sampling schemes, develop new survey modules, and rising costs due to increase in the sample sizes to ensure that “no one is left behind”.

69. A close cooperation between the UN agencies and other development partners (e.g., Paris 21) were also recommended to avoid possible duplication of work and minimize the reporting and logistical burden on CSA and other ETNSS members.

70. It is acknowledged that the assistance of the development partners is conducted in accordance with their own work programs and in contact with the corresponding line ministries. However, this assistance is not always properly coordinated with CSA. This might lead to duplication of work and other inefficiencies. It would be a better practice if all development partners inform CSA in advance about their plans to provide assistance to other members of ETNSS. If such practice is followed then CSA, as the coordinator of statistical activities in Ethiopia, will be in a better position to advise/comment on the relevant modalities of the proposed projects.

Annex 1: Global SDG indicators considered, for the report purposes, not applicable in Ethiopia.

L#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator
1.	2	2.a.2	C020a02	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.	2	2.b.1	C020b02	Agricultural export subsidies
3.	3	3.b.2	C030b02	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
4.	4	4.b.1	C040b01	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
5.	6	6.a.1	C060a01	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.	7	7.a.1	C070a01	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.	8	8.4.1; 12.2.1	C200202	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.	8	8.a.1	C080a01	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
9.	9	9.a.1	C090a01	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
10.	9	9.b.1	C090b01	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
11.	10	10.6.1, 16.8.1	C200205	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
12.	10	10.b.1	C100b01	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

L#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator
13.	11	11.c.1	C110c01	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
14.	12	12.3.1	C120301	Global food loss index
15.	12	12.a.1	C120a01	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
16.	13	13.a.1	C130a01	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
17.	13	13.b.1	C130b01	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
18.	14	14.1.1	C140101	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
19.	14	14.2.1	C140201	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
20.	14	14.3.1	C140301	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
21.	14	14.5.1	C140501	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
22.	14	14.a.1	C140a01	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
23.	14	14.c.1	C140c01	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
24.	15	15.4.2	C150402	Mountain Green Cover Index

L#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator
25.	15	15.a.1; 15.b.1	C200207	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
26.	17	17.2.1	C170201	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
27.	17	17.5.1	C170501	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
28.	17	17.7.1	C170701	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
29.	17	17.9.1	C170901	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
30.	17	17.10.1	C171001	Worldwide weighted tariff-average
31.	17	17.12.1	C171201	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
32.	17	17.15.1	C171501	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Annex 2: Global SDG indicators within the current statistical capacity of ETNSS

Note: the list includes currently available (CA) and easily feasible (EF) indicators.

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
1.	2	2.2.1	C020201	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	CA
2.	2	2.2.2	C020202	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	CA
3.	2	2.5.1	C020501	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	CA
4.	2	2.5.2	C020502	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	CA
5.	3	3.1.1	C030101	Maternal mortality ratio	CA
6.	3	3.1.2	C030102	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	CA
7.	3	3.2.1	C030201	Under-five mortality rate	CA
8.	3	3.2.2	C030202	Neonatal mortality rate	CA
9.	3	3.3.5	C030305	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	CA
10.	3	3.6.1	C030601	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	CA
11.	3	3.7.1	C030701	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	CA
12.	3	3.a.1	C030a01	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	CA
13.	4	4.2.2	C040202	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	CA
14.	5	5.1.1	C050101	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	CA

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
15.	5	5.2.1	C050201	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 by age	CA
16.	5	5.3.1	C050301	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	CA
17.	5	5.3.2	C050302	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	CA
18.	5	5.4.1	C050401	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	CA
19.	5	5.5.1	C050501	Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) local governments	CA
20.	5	5.5.2	C050502	Proportion of women in managerial positions	CA
21.	5	5.6.1	C050601	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	CA
22.	5	5.a.1	C050a01	(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	CA
23.	5	5.b.1	C050b01	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	CA
24.	7	7.1.1	C070101	Proportion of population with access to electricity	CA
25.	8	8.1.1	C080101	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	CA
26.	8	8.3.1	C080301	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	CA
27.	9	9.2.1	C090201	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	CA
28.	9	9.2.2	C090202	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	CA
29.	11	11.1.1	C110101	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	CA
30.	12	12.b.1	C120b01	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	CA

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
31.	13	13.2.1	C130201	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	CA
32.	15	15.1.1	C150101	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	CA
33.	15	15.6.1	C150601	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	CA
34.	15	15.9.1	C150901	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	CA
35.	16	16.9.1	C160901	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	CA
36.	16	16.a.1	C160a01	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	CA
37.	17	17.11.1	C171101	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	CA
38.	17	17.18.2	C171802	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	CA
39.	17	17.18.3	C171803	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	CA
40.	17	17.19.2	C171902	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	CA
41.	1	1.2.1	C010201	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	EF
42.	1	1.4.1	C010401	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	EF
43.	1	1.5.1	C200303	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	EF

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
44.	1	1.5.3	C200304	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030/a	EF
45.	1	1.5.4	C200305	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	EF
46.	2	2.a.1	C020a01	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	EF
47.	2	2.c.1	C020c01	Indicator of food price anomalies	EF
48.	3	3.4.2	C030402	Suicide mortality rate	EF
49.	3	3.b.1	C030b01	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	EF
50.	3	3.c.1	C030c01	Health worker density and distribution	EF
51.	4	4.1.1	C040101	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	EF
52.	4	4.2.1	C040201	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	EF
53.	5	5.2.2	C050202	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	EF
54.	5	5.a.2	C050a02	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	EF
55.	6	6.1.1	C060101	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	EF
56.	6	6.2.1	C060201	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	EF

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
57.	6	6.b.1	C060b01	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	EF
58.	8	8.2.1	C080201	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	EF
59.	8	8.10.1	C081001	Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	EF
60.	9	9.c.1	C090c01	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	EF
61.	10	10.1.1	C100101	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	EF
62.	10	10.a.1	C100a01	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	EF
63.	11	11.5.1	C200303	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	EF
64.	11	11.6.1	C110601	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	EF
65.	11	11.a.1	C110a01	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	EF
66.	11	11.b.1	C200304	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030/a	EF
67.	11	11.b.2	C200305	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	EF
68.	12	12.7.1	C120701	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	EF

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
69.	13	13.1.1	C200303	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	EF
70.	13	13.1.2	C200304	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030/a	EF
71.	13	13.1.3	C200305	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	EF
72.	15	15.1.2	C150102	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	EF
73.	15	15.4.1	C150401	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	EF
74.	15	15.5.1	C150501	Red List Index	EF
75.	16	16.3.2	C160302	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	EF
76.	16	16.6.1	C160601	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	EF
77.	17	17.1.1	C170101	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	EF
78.	17	17.1.2	C170102	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	EF
79.	17	17.3.1	C170301	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	EF
80.	17	17.4.1	C170401	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	EF
81.	17	17.6.2	C170602	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	EF
82.	17	17.8.1	C170801	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	EF

LN#	SD Goal	SDGI official code (2017)	UNSD Code (2017)	Indicator	Feasibility
83.	17	17.13.1	C171301	Macroeconomic Dashboard	EF
84.	17	17.14.1	C171401	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	EF
85.	17	17.18.1	C171801	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	EF