

Inter-regional Workshop Experiences and lessons from ECOSOC NVP Presentations Kingston, Jamaica

Discussion based on 5 GUIDING QUESTIONS

- **To what extent did NVP countries use the IADGs/MDGs template to review and assess progress?**
 - **What analytical frameworks/tools did countries use for national planning and NVP reviews (e.g. environmental impact assessment tools)?**
 - **What kind of evidence-based framework, methods and data set did countries use for policy formulation and review?**
What was the quality and reliability of data and indicators?
 - **What were the key strategies used by NVP countries to cope with data gaps in measuring and analysing progress?**
- To what extent NVP national reviews build on knowledge and data available in the UN system and other stakeholders?**

Global goals Characteristics

- Transform declarations into actions
- Provide focus to global development strategies
- Government-led
- Universal
- Voluntary
- Provide focus to national development strategies
- Enhance partnership for implementation
- Keep development in the spotlight
- Raise awareness
- Promote action through review

Inter-regional Workshop Experiences and
lessons from ECOSOC NVP Presentations,
Ethiopian Experience, Bimerew Alemu,
Director Plan Preparation and

Global goals Characteristics

- National ownership and participatory processes will be key
- Global targets measure global – not national –progress (but can be localized)
- Government-led
- Universal
- Voluntary

How do we localize SDGs at National level?

Development Plan Preparation Steps

- Identifying and strengthening existing or creating new coordination mechanisms
- Reviewing existing national plans and strategies
- Examining how the SDGs can help reach long-term national development objectives
- Mapping and engaging with multiple stakeholders, to ensure their participation from the planning phase

Development Plan Preparation Steps...

- One-size-does-not-fit-all ...different national priorities, initial conditions, and capacities
- Carrying out a gap analysis in the business as usual scenario
- Identifying areas for change and criteria for prioritizing
- Analyzing possible synergies and linkages for policy coherence
- Carrying out analysis of data availability for SDGs
- Analyzing financial and capacity needs and identifying current and possible new resources and partnerships
- Matching ambition and circumstances/resources to define national targets

Development Plan Preparation Steps...

- Setting overall and intermediate targets
- Updating national and sectoral plans to integrate intermediate targets
- Translating plans and intermediate targets into policies and reflecting synergies
- Matching policy interventions with possible sources of financing and partnerships
- **Aligning annual plans and budgets to reflect policies and costs**
- **Preparing local governments to the “localization” of SDGs at sub-national level**

Development Plan Preparation Steps...

- Defining **modalities of national follow-up, review** and mechanisms for **citizen participation**
- Raising **awareness of all citizens** about national priorities and SDGs
- Engaging with **the private sector to enhance its participation in the implementation** of SDGs

The planning process

- Vision
- Long-term national development framework
- Mid term national development plan
- Sector Development plans
- Annual Plans and Budgets

Long-term vision

Ethiopian National vision

1. Dominance in democratic rule, good governance and social justice
2. Building an economy which has a modern and productive agricultural sector with enhanced technology and industrial sector which plays a leading role in the economy and,
3. Sustaining economic development (economic, social and environment) and increasing the per capita income of citizens

National Development Policy/strategy (ADLI)

The core objective of the National Development Policy of the country is **building a market-oriented economy** in which:

- ☞ all Ethiopian peoples are beneficiaries,
- ☞ ensure food security,
- ☞ attain sustained economic growth and social development,
- ☞ ensure environmental sustainability,

ADLI: Increase agricultural output and productivity

Increase Industrial output and productivity

Mid-term national plan...

- **The second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/2020)**
- **Basis of GTP II are:**
 - National Vision,
 - National Development policies and strategies,
 - Lessons learned from the implementation of GTP II,
 - Nationally agreed post 2015 development goals
 - Global and regional economic circumstances

Mid-term national plan...

Main Objectives

1. Achieve an average real GDP growth rate of 11 percent
2. Enhancing structural transformation by improving nationwide engineering and fabrication capacity and fostering the productivity, quality and competitiveness of productive sectors
3. building the capacity of citizens so as to ensure their ownership to and benefit from the country's development
4. Building developmental political economy by strengthening democratic developmental state

Strategic Pillars of GTP II

1. Maintaining rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth
2. Improving the quality, productivity and competitiveness of productive sectors to reach to the potential production capacity of the economy
3. Accelerating the transformation of domestic private investors/entrepreneurs and enhance their competency and contribution to the economy
4. Expanding access to and ensuring quality of infrastructure by strengthening the capacity of the construction sector
5. Managing rapid urbanization and increase urban contribution to economic growth

Strategic Pillars of GTP II...

6. Accelerating and ensuring the sustainability of human development and technological capability.
7. Building democratic developmental good governance through improving implementation capacity and public participation.
8. Promote women and youth empowerment, participation and equity
9. Building Climate Resilient Green Economy

A sample of structure of the results framework linked to MDGs

Links to SDGs	Objectives	Outputs /Outcomes	Indicators	Base Year	Annual Target
SDG1			1.1		
			1.2		
			1.3		
SDG2			2.1		
			2.2		
			2.3		
SDG3			3.1		
			3.2		

Areas covered by the Plan

- ➡ Ethiopia has one national development plan to be implemented throughout the nation and this is the plan for the whole country
- ➡ The Policy Matrix of the Plan consists of a set of targets and indicators at macro, meso and sectoral/subsectoral levels
- ➡ This creates an opportunity to see which areas can be covered in the next Policy Matrix
- ➡ The Policy Matrix will cover the proposed goals given the importance and relevance
- ➡ The availability of reliable Baseline data will also be a determining factor while integrating SDG targets in GTPII

Sectoral plans and strategies

- The country has one national development plan to be implemented in the whole nation
- Sector programs are the building blocks of the national development plan
- The Plan covers both macro, meso and sector/subsector level issues of the various dimensions of sustainable development
- Each sector has its own sector development plan which is more elaborated and detailed for implementation purpose
- Sector development plans are cascaded directly from the national development plan
- Both the development plan and Policy Matrix will entertain the proposed SDGs in their respective sector

Criteria for Prioritizing

The general framework is sustainable development and poverty reduction and we have national policies for this

- ☞ The level of urgency to address the basic needs of citizens
- ☞ The potential contribution of the sector/intervention for fastest growth
- ☞ The consistency of development interventions with national development policies/identified priorities
- ☞ The level of impact on other sectors or sustainable development
- ☞ The availability of resources and the return of investments
- ☞ technical, social and environmental feasibilities are also considered
- ☞ Regional and global commitments

Multiple of criteria are used for prioritizing

Cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms

- ☞ **The National Planning Commission (NPC)**
- ☞ The national development planning process is organized through four clusters, **macroeconomic, finance and economy, social, civil service reform and good governance clusters**
- ☞ There are also **Councils** which are established to oversee the implementation of their respective sectors
- ☞ In some infrastructure sectors, there are established cooperation (which needs to be strengthened

Stakeholder engagement

Government bodies

- Sector plans are drafted by responsible sector ministries/ agencies
- The draft sector plan is reviewed and commented by responsible clusters in all its aspects
- Draft sector plan agreed by cluster is submitted macro team
- Draft National development Plan is prepared by Macro team
- Approving the priorities and endorsing the Development Plan

Stakeholders

- Other Stakeholders which involved in the consultations
 - Farmers and pastoralists
 - Women
 - Youth
 - Private sector
 - Academia, research institutions professional associations
 - Civil Society Organizations Association of people with disability and representatives of different religion
 - Development Partners

Consultations Federal and Regional levels

- Farmers, Pastoralists, Women and Youth have associations
 - Private Sector players have Chambers and Sectoral Associations,
 - Academia and research Institutions through their institutions
 - Civil Society Organization through their consortium
 - People with disability through their association
 - Religious representatives through their institution
 - Development Partners through DAG
 - Consultations are made both on the achievements of GTP I and Draft GTP II chaired by higher government officials
- The Points raised during consultations are recorded and documented
- The plan to be revisited based on the comments and suggestions when necessary

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Experience sharing

Experience...Overview of Domestic Policies and Strategies

➤ In post 1991, Ethiopia has embarked on a new era of economic transformation of market economy,

The Government has adopted **Agricultural Development Led Industrialization, the mother strategy**, which has provided with the **long term development framework** for economic transformation; and includes Sector Development Programs such as **agriculture, education, health, water, road...** ,

- **ADLI carries forward resource bases (land, labor, water), together;**
- **SDPRP , a comprehensive strategy, which was built on 4 strategic building blocks: ADLI, Justice System & Civil Service Reform, Decentralization and Empowerment, Capacity Building (e.g. education) in both Public and Private Sectors,**
- **Growth and Transformation Plan (2010/11-2014/15) a binding legal national plan document (based on PASDEP achievements and the national vision) , is a transformation plan of the economy that provides government's development policies with medium-term strategic directions, objectives, targets and operational strategies for achieving MDG targets. Extensive, active consultation with all stake holders,**
- **Generally the MDGs are mainstreamed in the National Development Plans which are vehicles to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions. Therefore, MDGs are not separate and/or parallel interventions**

Overview of Domestic Policies and Strategies

- **GTP is a five year (2011-2015) development & poverty eradication plan,**
- **It is a national planning document of the country approved by the House of Representatives,**
- **GTP preparation has focused on the framework of sectoral plans, but not institutional,**
- **It is a transformation plan of the economy that provides government's development policies with medium-term strategic directions, objectives, targets and operational strategies for achieving particular targets.**

Overview of Domestic Policies and Strategies

To reach the level of a middle-income economy as of 2020-2023,”

The country’s vision specifically on economic sector includes:

“building an economy which has a modern and productive agricultural sector with enhanced technology and an industrial sector that plays a leading role in the economy, sustaining economic development and securing social justice and increasing per capita income of the citizens so as to reach the level of those in middle-income countries.”

Overview of Domestic Policies and Strategies...Objectives of the GTP I

1. Maintain **at least** an average real GDP growth rate of **11.2** % and attain the MDGs;
2. Expand and ensure the **qualities** of education and health **services**, and achieve MDGs in the social sector (2 – 6);
3. Establish suitable conditions for sustainable nation building through the creation of **stable, democratic and developmental state**; (ingredients:- good leadership, professional bureaucracy, vibrant private sector and civil society, transformational policies-direct participation)
4. Ensure the sustainability of growth by realizing all the above objectives within a **stable macroeconomic framework**.

Goal 1: Eradicating Extreme poverty and Hunger

Rapid, broad based, sustained and equitable economic growth is central to achieve MDG 1 (reducing extreme poverty by half in 2014/15).

- ➔ At national level Poverty (Absolute Poverty) has declined substantially from 38.7% in 2004/05 to 22% in 2014/15. While food poverty declined from 38% to 33.6%.**
- ➔ The decline in rural and urban poverty also substantial. Rural poverty declined from 39.3% to 30.4% and urban poverty declined from 35.1% to 25.7% between 2004/05-2010/11.**
- ➔ The significant decline in the poverty index ensures that Ethiopia is in the right track to reach MDG goal of eradicating extreme poverty by half in 2015.**
- ➔ These achievements are attributed to the wide ranging and multifaceted pro-poor policies, strategies and programs that have been implemented in the country.**

MDG 1--- Maintaining Agriculture as a Major Source of Economic Growth

There is huge Potential for **productivity improvements, and hence for rapid economic growth, (average productivity of major crops were increased from 12.1q/ha in 2004/05 to 17q/ha in 2009/10 and expected to double).**

➔ Rapid growth in agriculture will have great significance to:

- 👉 the national vision of becoming middle income country;
- 👉 MDGs target of halving poverty by 2015;
- 👉 ensure food security;
- 👉 mitigate inflation pressure;
- 👉 enhance foreign exchange; and
- 👉 for industrial development (inputs, market, finance).

MDG 1: Maintaining Agriculture as a Major Source of Economic Growth

① Enhancing productivity of small-holders farming & pastoralists:

- ➡ Expanding use of better technologies and farming practices with priority focus on **scaling up best technologies and practices used by model farmers** to all other farmers and delivery of new technologies to farmers and pastoralists.
- ➡ Strengthening the agricultural extension system, development of **irrigation** and better use of natural resources.

② Encouraging large private investors in agriculture :

- ➡ High value **horticulture** farms in the highland areas.
- ➡ Large-scale commercial farms encouraged lowland areas.

③ Improved system of agricultural marketing:

- ➡ Integrating secondary markets with primary markets,
- ➡ Strengthening Cooperatives.

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MDG 1---

➤ **Agricultural Development–Led Industrialization Strategy emphasizes that small holder farmers and pastoralists need to use efficiently modern agricultural technologies that increase crop productivity and production.**

➤ **Three pillars of agricultural growth**

- **a) small holder farming**
- **b) horticulture and intensive farming**
- **c) commercial large scale farming**

Main focuses for agriculture are increasing

- **the capacity and extensive use of labour,**
 - **proper utilization of agricultural land,**
 - **taking account of different agro-ecological zones,**
 - **linking specialization with diversification,**
 - **integrating development, and**
 - **strengthening the agricultural marketing system.**
- **the private sector is encouraged to increase its share of investment in agriculture**

Agriculture---

Smallholder agriculture development

➤ During the GTP period, prior attention is given to smallholder agriculture by **scaling up interventions** based on the experience gained, and identification of successes achieved in the previous plan period, (**the productivity of most average farmers is two to three times lower than that of outstanding farmers**)

➤ Expand Irrigation Development and Improve **Natural Resources Conservation**: Accelerated and sustainable agricultural growth will be secured by natural resources conservation, development and improvement of water utilization, and expansion of irrigation coverage ,

➤ **Production of high value crops**: A further implementation strategy is a focus on improving the incomes of farmers and pastoralists. **Farmers and pastoralists will be encouraged to shift gradually from production of low value to high value products.** This strategy will be implemented gradually and will take account of existence of favourable market and infrastructural factors.

Agricultural strategies

- Inputs for growth **land, labor and capital**: use them productively; in Ethiopia's context limitation of capital and foreign currency; **so to maintain sustained growth, main source of growth is to raise land productivity per hectare and use labour efficiently... is the strategy,**
- **In addition the strategy needs to ensure accelerated industrial growth,**
- **When agriculture shows fast growth, farmer's income increases,...apart from producing food items for own consumption, fulfil needs to purchase inputs such as seed and fertilizer,**
- **Produces necessary inputs for domestic industries,**
- **Gradually capital accumulation will be created,**
- **This happens only if agriculture led industrialization strategy ,**
- **This strategy also ensures linking urban-rural development and industrialization so that gradually leading to industry led strategy**

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

ESDP's components

- Basic education (upgrading building, curriculum reforming, upgrading teachers, increasing book provision); Technical and vocational education and training); Teachers training institutes, Tertiary education to produce (educators, engineers, health workers, public administrators---

GTP Period directions:

- **General Education;** The initiatives, already in place to expand basic fair , accessible, **quality** educational services to all, and achieve the MDG targets, will be strengthened. To realize this priority, the **General Education Quality Improvement Package (GEQIP)** will be fully implemented
- **Technical and Vocational Education and Training/TVET;** will continue to serve as a potential instrument for **technology transfer**, through the development of occupational standards, accreditation of competencies, occupational assessment and accreditation, **TVET institutions will serve as the centres of technology accumulation for MSEs;** and create **opportunities for employment generation by building capacity and integrating with TVET system.**
- **Higher Education; key priority ---**ensure quality and relevance, quantity, produce human resources demanded by the economy (**manufacturing industry** in particular) and the **labour market**, increase in enrolment in graduate and post graduate programs will aim to be in line with the **70/30 program,** , focus in maths, language as well
- **TVET, tertiary education will be integrated to all sectors,** cooperation with **Universities (textiles, leather)** , **micro-finance** supports, financial system to be improved , supply of **skilled labor**

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education...

- **National Objective** in **GTP**: Expand and ensure the **qualities** of education and health **services**, and achieve MDGs in the social sector (**2 – 6**); and a strategy of **enhancing expansion and quality** of social development,
- **Pre 1991 problems were---low coverage leaving many uneducated citizen, no equity, inappropriate curriculum, inefficient ,**
- Vision (Education): Building an education and training system which assures **quality** and **equity** education by the year 2020 that aims at producing competent citizens,
- Mission (Education): Through developing the execution capacity of the education and training sector, designing and **assuring standards of efficiency**, expanding well **equipped higher education** and, ensuring productive, **equitable, participatory and quality** education and training,
- General Education Quality Improvement Package encompasses six programs
 - Teacher Development Program (TDP),
 - Curriculum Aligned to Student Assessment and Examinations,
 - Ethics Program,
 - Management and Administration Program (MAP),
 - Information Communication Technology,
 - Program Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

- ➔ **The Government of Ethiopia has undertaken major steps to improve gender equality and empower women. These include:**
 - ☞ **Creating more access to school and get more girls into school;**
 - ☞ **Improving women's health, through an extensive program of female outreach health workers who will get down to the village and family level;**
 - ☞ **Liberating girls' and women's time from the unproductive hours spent fetching water, by making water supply available within 0.5 km.**
 - ☞ **Adapting economic programs to be more responsive to women's needs, including a wide range of programs designed to boost productivity; including agricultural extension, micro-credit, natural resource management,**
 - ☞ **Continue with undertaking legislative and institutional reforms to protect the rights of women and open opportunities for women, including implementing the National Plan of Action for Women.**
 - ☞ **At decision making levels Legislative, HoR 27.9%, judiciary 30%, Executive 16.5%**
 - ☞ **101 women associations from MSE to medium, 610789 women beneficiaries of saving and credit, 403071 women get training and deployed to income generating activities**

MDG 4 and 5

- **Target 4: Reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015**
- *Indicator 4.1 – Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)*
- *Indicator 4.2-Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)*
- *Indicator 4.3- Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles*

- **Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**
 - **5.1 Maternal mortality ratio**
 - **5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health pers**
- **Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health**
 - **5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rates for married people**
 - **5.4 Adolescent birth rate**
 - **5.5 Antenatal care coverage**
 - **5.6 Unmet need for family planning**

MDG 4 and 5...

- HSDP (I-IV) a 20 year health development strategy
- HEP serves as the primary vehicle for prevention and basic curative care, and aims at universal coverage of primary health care, by expanding physical infrastructure and developing HEWs who implement 16 packages
- Achievements : construction and expansion of health facilities, access etc,
- HSDP IV provision of quality health services

MDG 4 and 5...

- strategic directions: objective of strengthening the health system that ensure improving mother's health, reducing infant mortality and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB;
- Health Extension Workers were trained... **34382..** (the standard is 1:2500); focus on 16 primary health packages such as hygiene and environmental sanitation, family planning, advocacy...
- Primary health service coverage reached 96%...(health post, health center, district hospital),
- Concerning maternal health: Antenatal Care (ANC) coverage 1+ (at least one visit) reached 82.2% in 2010/11 from 71.4% in 2009/10. and Postnatal Care (PNC) coverage increased from 36.2% in 2009/10 to 42.1% in 2010/11.
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel reached 16.6%
- Infant mortality rate per 1000 reduced to 59
- Under five mortality rate per 1000 reduced to 88

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

- ➔ 97% of women and 99% men are well aware-off about HIV/AIDs, indicating the country is close to attaining the universal awareness target.**
- ➔ HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Ethiopia is overall low at 1.5% in 2010/11.**
- ➔ The Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) coverage has reached 100% in 2007/08 and that has been maintained since.**

MDG 4 and 5...

Highlights of Problems ; why higher proportion of rural women do not use the services (indicative results from the 2011 EDHs)

- Access to health services and distance to health services
- Lack of money (economic), wealth
- Cultural (customary) causes not use services
- Education, knowledge e.g. of not using contraceptives

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- ➔ Environmental sustainability is a critical agenda for Ethiopia hence Ethiopia has taken measures to protect the environment through following a Green Development path.**
- ➔ Recently a strategy of Climate Resilient Green Economy is prepared and is under implementation.**
- ➔ Massive Watershed and reforestation activities are implemented to conserve the natural resources and biodiversity**
- ➔ Significant Improvement has been recorded in Water supply & sanitation services both in rural & urban areas;**
- ➔ Accordingly access to clean water supply has reached 71.3% ,**

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability...

- ➔ In terms of reducing slum areas the government has introduced the Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP).**
- ➔ The IHDP has been aimed at achieving twin objectives in tandem: Addressing the critical housing demand for low income urban residents and job creation through integrating the activities of micro and small scale enterprises and TVETs.**
- ➔ Accordingly urban slum areas reduced to 50% .**

Monitoring and Evaluation of The GTP

System and institutional mechanisms

- ➔ **Monitoring and Evaluation is based on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and the Policy Matrix of the GTP.**
- ➔ **Mandates of government institutions at the Federal and Regional levels are the bases for planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation of the GTP. Implementation coordination of the GTP has been carried as per the mandates of these institutions (MoFEC, NPC and CSA, Sectors).** Therefore;
- ➔ **They are responsible for implementation coordination of the GTP at national- macro level,**

Monitoring and Evaluation of The GTP...

System and institutional mechanisms

HICE Survey, Welfare Monitoring Survey---complemented with Participatory Poverty Assessment (qualitative data)

- ➔ All **federal government institutions** are responsible for implementation coordination of the GTP at **national-sectoral levels**;
- ➔ **Regional** Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development are responsible for implementation **coordination** of the GTP at **regional levels**;
- ➔ All other regional government institutions are responsible for implementation coordination of the GTP at **regional-sectoral level with vertical linkages to the federal respective ministry**;
- ➔ The Central Statistics Agency is responsible for setting up of **standard methodologies for data collection and survey and census** data generation at the **national level**; ---**quality of administrative data**.
- ➔ Progress reports include Annual Sector Performance Reviews and Annual Progress Review of GTP along with Policy Matrix.

Monitoring and Evaluation of The GTP...

- **In 2010/11, the HICES is conducted by the CSA for the fourth time. The three previous surveys were conducted in 1995/1996, 1999/2000, and 2004/2005. The 2010/11 HICE survey covered almost all rural and urban areas of the country,**
- **Results of the 2010/11 HICES data analysis showed that, the proportion of poor people (poverty head count index) in the country is 22 %,**
- **This shows a marked decline in poverty from its level in 2004/05, which stood at 38.7 %,**
- **The analysis also showed that poverty has declined both in rural and urban areas, although the decline is higher in urban areas,**

Key challenges

Lessons learned

1. Capacity limitations (both institutional and skills)
2. The need for enhanced coordination to increase the synergy among sectors
3. Low national saving rate that is unable to support the investment needs of the economy;
4. Unpredictability of external financing;

Conclusion...

Indicators	1990	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Real GDP growth rate (%)		11.4	8.6	9.9	10.4	10.2
Share of Invest to GDP (%)		32.1	37.1	34.1	38	39.3
Share of Export to GDP (%)		16.7	13.8	12.5	11.6	9.8
Share of Imports to GDP (%)		31.5	31.6	29	29.1	27.3
Share of Domestic Saving to GDP (%)		17.2	19.2	17.6	20.5	21.8
Agriculture growth(%)		9	4.9	7.1	5.4	6.4
Industry growth (%)		18.7	19.6	24.1	17	21.7
NER (%)	32	85.3				92

Conclusion...

Indicators	1990	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
NER (%)	32	85.3				92
Gender parity (number of females to number of males enrolled)	0.61	0.94				
Under 5 mortality/1,000	190	88			100	100
Infant mortality/1,000	123	59				
Maternal mortality/100,000	871	676				
Access to Potable water (rural 1.5 km) %	23	71.3			75.5	

Conclusions ...

- The economy is growing at an average rate of 11% which is well above the 7% growth estimate required to achieve the goal of **poverty reduction** by the year 2015
- The government has also made an enormous progress in the provision of **social services such as education, health, and infrastructure** by spending a large share of its budget in the **pro-poor sector**
- This effort has also resulted in the excellent stride made to **meet the MDGs**

MDG Goals	On Track	Likely to be on Track	Off Track
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	YES		
Achieve universal primary education	YES		
Promote gender equality and empower women		YES	
Reduce child mortality	YES		
Improve maternal health	YES		
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	YES		
Ensure environmental sustainability		YES	
Develop a global partnership for development	YES		

Thank you for your attention