Monitoring the SDGs in Selected Sites in Ethiopia through CBMS

Project Team
Degife Ketema (Project Leader)
Abel Tewelde
Senait Seyoum
Kasahun Mamo
Menen Abate
Eden G/Michael
Hiwot Girma
Introduction

- Ethiopia implemented the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), integrating them into its national development framework and registering remarkable achievements in the period 2000 to 2015.
- Six of the eight MDGs were successfully achieved in Ethiopia.
- The two goals not achieved were:
  1) Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women
  2) Goal 5: improve maternal health.
- Available data on the indicators of these two goals showed some progress but not enough to meet the targets.
The CBMS-Ethiopia team has implemented the CBMS program to review the progress of the country towards achieving the SDGs.

Household profile questionnaire were developed emphasizing on the core poverty indicators identified by the team with the support of CBMS-network office.

The core poverty indicators identified were related to the following variables:

- Health and Nutrition
- Housing detail
- Sanitation and water supply
- Education
- Income
- Employment
- Social engagement

The SDGs indicators were integrated to the CBMS indicators the progress towards achieving the goals.
### Households and Populations of the project site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wereda 10</td>
<td>1,814</td>
<td>6,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobessa town</td>
<td>2,676</td>
<td>9,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitana Gado kebele</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>2,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,107</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,746</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Progress review in achieving SDGs IN selected sites (CBMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>CBMS review 2018</th>
<th>GTP II Goal (2019/20)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1: Ending Poverty</strong></td>
<td>National poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>23.40</td>
<td>16.93</td>
<td>16.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being</strong></td>
<td>Maternal mortality rate per 100,000</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59.27</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under 5 mortality per 1000 children</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8 (from 100 deaths)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG 4: Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education</strong></td>
<td>Net enrolment in elementary education (%)</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>91.77</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net enrolment in secondary (%)</td>
<td>35.77</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>82.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG-6: Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation</td>
<td>National Potable water supply coverage (%)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The national sanitation coverage (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG-7: Ensuring access to affordable and reliable energy</td>
<td>Electricity supply coverage (%)</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poverty maps for selected household indicators

Households with own toilet

Wereda 10: 97.6
Gobessa: 90.47
Mitana Gado: 47.81
Poverty maps for selected household indicators

Proportion of households with access to safe water

Wereda 10: 99.79
Gobessa: 99.76
Mitana Gado: 73.35
Proportion of households who have their own housing

Wereda 10: 35.61

Gobessa: 52.58

Mitana Gado: 86.06
Poverty maps for selected household indicators

**Proportion of households who have access to electricity**

- Wereda 10: 99.68
- Gobessa: 96.81
- Mitana Gado: 34.25
Poverty maps for selected household indicators

Proportion of households leaving in standardized house

Wereda 10: 27.62
Gobessa: 9.82
Mitana Gado: 0
Conclusions

- The status of poverty indicators such as education, health, water and sanitation, employment and income is poor as we are going from urban to more rural areas.
- Even though health extension workers are assigned at every lower level of administrative units, the proportion of births professionals is far from meeting its targets.
Recommendations

- Even though the government is giving more emphasis for agriculture and rural population who are about 83% of the population in the country, the status of poverty in the rural is still high.
- This is due to the population’s access to basic services and facilities school, health center, electricity and road.
- Obviously, it is difficult to fully provide these facilities in rural areas due to lack of finance and low population density.
- Thus, the government should organize the population and rural arrange settlements into one area to effectively provide basic facilities.
Recommendations ...

- Expanding markets into new areas even in urban areas and establishing markets in the rural areas is also basic to enhance population’s involvement in more activities and increase their income.

- The local health centers need to inculcate the importance of delivering babies in health centers to make the health of mothers and babies more safe.
THANK YOU

DEGIFE KETEMA: CBMS-ETHIOPIA PROJECT LEADER