

**Performance Evaluation of the First Five Years
Development Plan (2006-2010) and
Growth and Transformation Planning (GTP) Next
Five Years
(2011-20015)**

**A draft document for discussion with the Regional/ City
administrations**

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Note

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Part One

Performance of the First Five Years (2006-2010) National Development Plan

1.1 Basis and Objectives of the Development Plan

⇒ The basis for the development plan is the country's vision and lesson learnt from of the implementation of the first five years (2006-2010) development plan.

⇒ The main objective of the development plan is to foster broad based development in a sustainable manner so as to meet at least the Millennium Development Goals.

1.2 Strategic Pillars of PASDEP

1. A comprehensive capacity building.
2. Ensuring broad-based, accelerated, and sustainable economic development.
3. Balancing population growth and economic development.
4. Creating conducive environment to unleash women capacity.
5. Strengthening infrastructure.
6. Sustainable human resource development.
7. Halting the adverse impact of vulnerability and disaster on development.
8. Creating job opportunity.

1.3 Performance review of PASDP:

⇒ In the past five years, the country has registered strong economic development. The following tables provide basic macroeconomic and development outcomes.

1.3.1 Performance of the macro economy and development outcomes of PASDEP

A. Gross Domestic Product (annual average growth in percent)

Sector	Starting (2005)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average (2006-2010)
GDP	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.2	9.9	10.1	11.0
• Agriculture and allied activities	13.5	10.9	9.4	7.5	6.4	6.0	8.0
• Industry	9.4	10.2	9.5	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.
• Services	12.8	13.3	15.3	16.0	14.0	14.5	14.6

B. Sectoral distribution of GDP (in percentage)

Sector	Start (2005)	End (2010)
• Agriculture and related	47.4	41
• Industry	13.6	13
• Services	39.0	46
GDP	100	100

C. Aggregate demand (at CMP, in percent of GDP) and poverty indices

Sector	Start (2005)	End (2010)
Total consumption Expenditure	94.1	90.6
Total investment	23.8	23.7
Total export	15.1	10.5
Total import	35.5	27.3
Resource gap	-20.4	-16.8
Share of national saving from GDP	5.9	9.4
Total percentage of population below poverty line	39	29.2 (approximate)
Total percentage below absolute food poverty line	38	28.2 (approximate)

D. Trend in selected development outputs and outcomes

Sector	Start (2005)	End (2010)
Agriculture		
Major crop production (Million ton)	11.9	18.08
Education		
Primary education gross enrolment rate (percentage)	79.8	94.2
Primary education net enrolment rate (percentage)	68.5	86.5
Proportion of girl to boys students		0.93:1
Proportion of students to books	2:1	1.25:1
Health		
Primary health service coverage (percentage)	30	89
Maternal Mortality rate (100,000)	871	590
Infant Mortality rate (1,000)	123	101
Number of Contraceptive users (percentage)	15	55
Proportion of birth attended by skilled health professionals (percentage)	9	25
Health extension workers to population ratio	1:25,000	1:2,500
Basic infrastructure		
A. Water		
Urban access to safe water coverage with in distance of 0.5 k.m	80	91.5
Rural access to safe water coverage with in distance of 1.5 k.m	35	65.8
Total access to safe water coverage	36	68.5
B. Road		
Road density (1000 square k.m)	33.6	44.5
Roads in Good condition (percentage)	64	81
Time needed to reach to all weather roads (hours)	5.7	3.7
C. Electricity		
Access to electricity coverage (percentage)	16	41
Number of towns with access to electricity	648	3367
D. Telecommunication		
Access to telephone services within in 5 k.m radius (percentage)	13	43.3
Number of Kebeles with access to telephone services	3000	13000
Number Mobile telephone users (in millions)	0.56	4
Number of fixed line telephone users (in millions)	0.62	0.74
Number of Internet users (in millions)	00.2	0.2

1.3.3 Progress in instituting good governance and capacity building

- ⇒ By enhancing the public participation various developmental and democratization work has been accomplished.
- ⇒ With regard to decentralized at Woreda/kebele level, administration restructuring, staffing and capacity building undertaken.
- ⇒ particularly, building the capacity of the rural Woredas and Kebele, Capacity building activities targeted reforming the working process, operation and organizations and various staffing of human resource activities were carried out significantly in the Woredas and Kebeles.
- ⇒ Under the urban good governance programme initiated in 2007, a transparent and accountable planning financial management and land administration system instituted and services were made efficient.
- ⇒ With regard to corruption, through better awareness of citizens and active judicial system, corruption practices minimized.

1.4 Challenges and Opportunities

1.4.1 Challenges

- ⇒ A record high inflation and Balance of Payment problems were among the challenges of PASDEP. With active policy and administrative measures, inflation has been lowered substantially.
- ⇒ Though revenue has been growing, it was not sufficient to support the development effort. To address this, Government has taken radial measure.
- ⇒ Low domestic saving has been a constraint and will be one focus area in the coming five years.
- ⇒ In past five years, the rainfall distribution was somewhat good, yet moisture stress areas experienced late coming and early ending of the belg and krent rain. To address this, Government will focus on the development of small and medium term irrigation.

1.4.2 Good Experiences

- ⇒ In economic management and development cooperation between the government, developmental investors, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens.
- ⇒ In collection and utilization of the own resources for large development projects.
- ⇒ In implementing the good governance package. This involves implementation of integrated institutional development and a transparent and accountable system through enhanced community participation, democratization and human resource development.
- ⇒ The emergences of model farmers give good lessons to increase agriculture production and productivity.
- ⇒ While progress in industrialization specially in expanding the manufacturing sector was not satisfactory, important lessons have been learned for future sector growth.
- ⇒ While expanding service delivery has been successful, the next agenda, improving quality of service could be facilitated from the lessons under PASDEP.

1.5 Conclusion

- ⇒ In the last five years, Ethiopia succeeded in deepening democratization, instituting developmental state, unprecedented high and sustainable growth and expanding basic services. Moreover, important lessons learnt from past experience.
- ⇒ Economic growth in the recent past was unparalleled by other countries of similar level of development.
- ⇒ The registered economic development is not only fast and sustainable but also broad based and benefited all sectors the community.
- ⇒ With continued momentum of growth, food security at national regional and household level shall be secured in short period of time. Moreover, eradicate poverty could be achieved in the foreseen future.
- ⇒ Building up on the good lessons of PASDEP, in the coming five years the country adheres to sustainable growth and economic transformation. The achievements so far are the base minimum for the coming five years.

Part Two

The Next Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) (2011-2015)

2.1 Basis of the Development Plan

- ⇒ The country's vision and lesson learnt during the PASDEP period.
- ⇒ The country's vision by 2025 is to realize participatory democratic system, institutionalize good governance and ensure social and economic justice for all, eradicate poverty and rich middle income level.
- ⇒ The major development agenda is to continue along and build up the success of PASDEP and eradicate poverty.

2.2 Objectives of the Development Plan

- ⇒ By maintaining at least an 11 percent annual average economic growth and by addressing emerging development bottlenecks, meet the MDG target.
- ⇒ Social development strategy will continue expand access and improve quality of basic services and meet the MDG targets in educational and health service.
- ⇒ Institute a stable democratic and developmental state needed to facilitate sustainable development.
- ⇒ Ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment needed to realize the above goals.

2.3 The Strategic Pillars of GTP

- 2.3.1 Registering accelerated, sustainable and fair economic growth.
- 2.3.1 The agriculture sector will continue to be the engine of growth.
- 2.3.2 Ensuring the industry sector play key role in economic development.
- 2.3.3 Expand and improve the quality of economic infrastructure.
- 2.3.4 Fostering social development and ensuring its quality.
- 2.3.5 Develop capacity and enhance good governance.
- 2.3.6 Increasing the capacity and development effectiveness of women and youth.

2.3.1 Registering accelerated, sustainable and fair economic growth

- ⇒ Continuing the economic growth registered in the last five years in a sustainable manner for the next five years and benefiting all segments of the population.
- ⇒ Continuing the on-going effort in infrastructure and social development to ensure accelerated development of the economy.
- ⇒ Continue the on-going effort of improving agriculture productivity in a sustainable manner so as to ensure its place of the engine of growth.
- ⇒ Enhance the realization of export led industrial strategy.
- ⇒ Promote the development of import substituting industrialization on a competitive and ensure a relatively faster growth of the sector and hence set a base for future transformation of the economy.
- ⇒ Through accelerated, sustainable and fair economic growth; expand job opportunities and gradually eradicating poverty.

Economic growth scenarios

Two scenarios are considered under GTP in the coming five years: Base Case and High Case Scenarios.

- ⇒ In the Base Case Scenario, the economy is assumed to grow 11 percent per annum (same as PASDEP period).
- ⇒ In the High Case Scenario; with an annual average growth of 14.9 percent, double agriculture value added and the overall GDP in 2015 (from the level in 2010). Moreover, ensure the industrial sector will be the future bases of the economy.
- ⇒ The two scenarios are given on tables below.

A. Sectoral GDP growth (annual average per annum in percent)

Sector	Start (2010)	Average (2011-2015)	
		Basic Case Scenario	High Case Scenario
• Agriculture and allied activities	6.0	8.0	14.9
• Industry	10.2	20.1	21.4
• Service	14.5	10.5	12.8
GDP	10.1	11.0	14.9

B. Sectoral composition of the economy (in percent of GDP)

Sector	Start (2010)	End (2015)	
		Basic Case Scenario	High Case Scenario
• Agriculture and allied activities	41.0	35.8	41.0
• Industry	13.0	19.0	16.9
• Service	46.0	45.2	42.2
GDP	100	100	100

C. Aggregate demand (in CMP, in percent of GDP)

Sector	Start (2010)	End (2015)	
		Basic Case Scenario	High Case Scenario
Total consumption	90.6	82.6	78.7
Total investment	23.7	31.5	31.1
Total export	10.5	12.5	11.8
Total import	27.3	26.7	21.6
Resource gap	16.8	14.1	9.8
Total domestic saving	9.4	17.4	21.3

2.3.2 Continuing the Role of the Agricultural Sector as the Engine of Growth

- ⇒ Following our agricultural led development strategy and based on the experiences gained in the sector in the past; strengthening the already started market oriented and improved agricultural production on farmers and pastoralists level to local and international markets.
- ⇒ Encouraging private investment in the agricultural sector and provide better support for large scale agricultural investments.

- ⇒ Focusing on potentially productive areas, encourage farmers and investors to produce for the market and agricultural products that can fetch better prices
- ⇒ Continuing the government investment and expansion of services in the effort to support the development of the sector.
- ⇒ Continuing conservation of natural resource through the participation farmers and pastoralists, preserving fertility of the soil, developing both ground and surface water sources and improving their uses and focusing on the expansion of irrigation development activities.
- ⇒ Through ensuring accelerated annual agricultural growth;
 - Ensuring the food security at the family, regional and national levels.
 - Overcoming inflation pressure confidently and facilitate the sector to play its key role.
 - Making the sector to contribute the highest share in over-coming shortage of foreign currency.
- ⇒ Enable the agriculture sector to contribute its share in achieving the goals of the five years development plan and creating sustainable agricultural growth in achieving the country's vision of a middle income nation.
- ⇒ Creating conducive enrolment for the agricultural sector to have its share in the industrial development.

3.3 Ensure the industrial sector plays key role in economic development

- ⇒ Through ensuring accelerated and better growth in the industrial sector ;
 - Creating appropriate environment to make the sector a base for the next country economic development in a step by step manner.
 - Making the industry sector to contribute its share in solving the country's shortage of foreign currency.
 - Making the industry sector to contribute its share to further development of the agriculture sector.
 - Focus will be given to the industry sector to create more job opportunities through developing various types of industries.
- ⇒ Through Ensuring accelerated and sustainable technology development for the medium and large scale industry sector;
 - Enabling the economy to be competitive.
 - Fostering and strengthening the small scale and micro enterprises.
 - Ensuring suitable conditions for agricultural development.
- ⇒ Focus will be given to the development and capability of small scale and micro enterprises;

- In creating job opportunities.
 - In accelerating urban development.
 - In providing closer support to the agricultural development.
 - In creating conducive environment for new investors.
- ⇒ Ensuring the sector to be led by export based industry development as it was before and to contribute its share in solving the foreign currency bottlenecks and bring about fastest technology transformation.
- ⇒ Focus will be given to import substitutes industries to have a significant role in solving the shortage of foreign currency and are bases for efficient economic development.

2.3.4 Expand the coverage and enhance the quality of infrastructure

- ⇒ Solving the problems faced in infrastructure development and increasing the investment activity in the sector.
- ⇒ Improving local savings and encouraging goods and services needed for infrastructure development to be produced and supplied locally instead of importing them as much as possible and solving the impact on the foreign currency significantly.
- ⇒ Supplying quality and price competent transportation, communication and power supply services to facilitate the economic growth.
- ⇒ Focus will be given to the development of roads, railways, energy, telecommunication, irrigation, drinking water & sanitation and basic infrastructure developments.
- ⇒ With regard to roads, rural roads will be constructed on all regions and all rural kebeles will be connected with standardized all weather roads with main highways.
- ⇒ With regard to rail roads, construction will be commenced and completed with major railway networks of the country being in 3 corridors and 4 lines (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Dawalle), (Awash, Woldia, Mekelle), (Woldia, Semera, Galafi), (Addis Ababa, Ijjaji, Jimma, Bedele), (Mojo, Konso, Woito).
- ⇒ Following a renewable energy strategy; focusing on the development of water and wind energy options to fulfill the energy demand of the country.
- ⇒ Regarding telecommunication; to be able to use state-of-the-art communication technologies, completing the commenced network expansion activities and rendering qualified, modern and integrated telecommunication services all over the country with reasonable prices.
- ⇒ Utilize and develop the water resources of the country for the economic development in a fairly and sustainable manner; increasing coverage on drinking water and irrigation constructions.

- ⇒ Based on the role of urban centers in economic and social development; ensuring accelerated and fair urban growth through infrastructure development thereby creating more job opportunities in the urban localities and creating small and micro enterprises.
- ⇒ Ensuring the construction industry to be labor intensive, developmental, market oriented, fairly competitive through making the private sector to play a significant role, beneficial to women and the youth, and ensuring construction designs to consider people with disabilities.
- ⇒ Regarding sanitation, ensuring an urban center suitable for living and working.

2.3.5 Accelerate the expansion and enhance the quality of social services

Regarding expansion of education and training coverage and improving quality;

- ⇒ Continue the existing encouraging activities.
- ⇒ Focus will be given to solving the problems related to hindrance to the participation of children and women in education.
- ⇒ Continuing the expansion of higher education institution as it is a place for competent citizen and is key for sustaining the economic growth.
 - In this case, focus will be given to science and engineering programs and ensuring quality, and programs to be competent with other country's similar institutions.
 - Improving the universities management and administration systems, providing trainings for Ethiopian researchers and university teacher's significantly thereby building qualified higher education system in the country.
 - The existing technical and vocational training institutions are part of the government's capacity building program and implementing the program integrated with those small scale and micro enterprises in creating additional job opportunities and solving the problem of unemployment.
- ⇒ The MDGs in the sector will be fully achieved at the end of the plan period

Regarding expanding health service and improving its quality;

- ⇒ Improving the service and quality of basic health and health control services based on organized participation of the community.
- ⇒ Ensuring the health institutions fully equipped and staffed by professionals based on the existing standards.

- ⇒ Improving the skills, professional mix and administration of health professionals and focus will be given to the effort especially in reducing brain drain of the health professionals through increasing the training of health professionals significantly.
- ⇒ To enhance the role and participation of the private sector in the health sector with ensuring quality and satisfactory service to all the citizens by means of getting experience of other countries in creating and establishing monitoring and evaluation system.
- ⇒ Providing the necessary support and incentive for the expansion of pharmaceuticals and medical goods manufacturing firms in the country.
- ⇒ The MDGs in the sector will be fully achieved at the end of the plan period

2.3.6 Promote good governance and enhance capacity

Regarding all rounded enhancement of implementation capacity building and good governance in accelerating the economic development;

- ⇒ Enhancing and developing the integrated capability of the civil service to make it competent for the implementation of the government policies and strategies, and consolidating good experiences gained on the implementations of the civil service reform program along with expanding its implementation at the national level.
- ⇒ Continuing and strengthening support in ensuring the changes observed in the justice administration and service system.
- ⇒ Carrying out expanded and profound good governance activities to bring about transparency and drying corruption from its source.
- ⇒ Focus will be given to works in ensuring the public participation in building the culture of democracy and democratic institutions.
- ⇒ Encouraging the culture and experience of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms and working in integrated manner to enhance activities to raise the nations' awareness of the constitution and conciseness of the law.
- ⇒ Raising the public consciousness about ethics and corruption to create strong public awareness on corruption.
- ⇒ Working towards building a society with consensus around national economic and political issues

2.3.7 Cross sectorial issues

1. Improving the capability and benefits of women and the youth

- ⇒ The objective of the development plan will be achieved if integrated cross sectoral problems of women and the youth are solved.

- ⇒ Accordingly, in order to build and use all rounded capability of women and the youth the government will continue the direction of implementing women and the youth, policies strongly.
- ⇒ Therefore, during the plan period through strengthening and integrating the implementation of women and the youth package, economic, social and political participation, benefits and opportunities for women and the youth will be expanded and strengthened.

2. Social Security

- ⇒ In the process of fostering accelerated economic and social development, social security will be ensured with the expansion of social security services with the participation of pertinent bodies; identifying the social security problems and taking the necessary measures and working on activities that benefit peoples with the disabilities and needy citizens with their own participations.

3. Population Development

- Creating strong bases on the main demographic characteristics that will balance with the economic development.

4. Culture and Tourism

- ⇒ Enhancing and expanding the culture industry and enable it to contribute its share for the national economic growth; enable the tourism industry to be competent and a choice for tourist destination in Africa through ensuring the benefits of the population and building the country's image.

5. Environmental and climate change issues

- ⇒ Implementing active environmental laws and existing environmental conservation systems complying with building the green economy that do not have impact on economic and social development activities and specially building the capacity of the country towards the green economic development.

2.4 Macro Economics and development goals of GTP

A. Macroeconomic and selected development targets

Sector/ Indicators	Start (2010)	End (2015)
1.Macroeconomic targets		
Real GDP growth	10.1	11.5
Real Per capita income (USD)	235	354.7
Per capita income current market price (USD)	472	698.0
Share of total consumption in GDP (%)	90.6	82.6
Share of total national investment in GDP (%)	23.7	31.5
Share of total export in GDP (%)	10.5	12.5
Share of total import in GDP (%)	273	26.7
Share of resource gap in GDP (%)	16.8	14.1
Share of national saving in GDP (%)	9.4	17.4
Share of national revenue in GDP (%)	12.9	17.3
Share of tax revenue in GDP (%)	9.7	15.3
Share of total poverty reduction expenditure in GDP (%)	12.5	14.2
Share of capital expenditure in GDP (%)	10	11.4
Share of recurrent expenditure in GDP (%)	8.4	8.6
Percentage of the population living below poverty line	29.2(approximate)	22.2
Percentage of the population living below absolute food poverty line	28.2(approximate)	21.2
2.Agriculture sector development targets		
Main crop production (in million ton)	18.08	39.5
Number of beneficiaries of the extension service (in thousands)	5090	14640
Quantity of coffee export (in ton)	319 647	600 970
Number of households covered by development safety net program (in millions)	7.8	1.3
3. The industry sector development targets		
Sugar production (in thousand tons)	314.5	2250
sugar Export (in million ton)		1.246
Revenue from sugar export (in million USD)		661.7
Revenue from garments export (in million USD)	21.8	1000
Revenue from export of leather and products industry (in million USD)	75.73	496.5
Total national cement production capacity (in million ton)	2.7	27
Per capita steel consumption (in k.g)	12	34.72
3. Infrastructure		
3.1 Road		
Total road length (in thousand k.ms)	49	64.5
Time needed to reach to all weather road (hour)	3.7	1.4

Road density (k.m/one thousand square k.m)	44.5	123.7
Road density (k.m/one thousand people pop. distribution)	0.64	1.54
Road in good condition (percentage)	81	86.7
All weather roads with in 5k.m radius (percentage)	64	29
Construction of new rural all weather feeder roads to connect all rural Kebeles (k.m)	0	71523
3.2 Railway transport network		
Railway network	0	2395
3.3 Energy		
Access to electricity coverage (percentage)	41	100
Power generation capacity (MW)	2000	8000
Electricity distribution loss rate (percentage)	11.5	5.6
Number of electricity service subscribers	2000000	4000000
Transmission line construction (distance in k.m)	126038	258038
Rehabilitation of transmission lines (distance in k.m)	450	8130
3.4 Telecommunication		
Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 people	1.5	8.5
Access to telephone service coverage in 5 k.m range (percentage)	49.3	100
Number of fixed line subscribers (in millions)	0.74	8.5
Number of mobile subscribers (in millions)	4.0	61.4
Number of internet subscribers (in millions)	0.20	7.14
3.5 Water		
Total access to safe water coverage (percentage)	68.5	98.5
Urban access to safe water coverage with in distance of 0.5 k.m (percentage)	91.5	100
Rural access to safe water coverage with in distance of 1.5 k.m	65.8	98
Total Irrigated Land (percentage)	5	10
3.6 Construction and Urban Development		
Number of new urban Job opportunity created (in thousands)	176	400
Provision of housing and basic services (number of houses)	213,000	700,000
Reduction of slum and over populated areas (percentage)	40	20
Cobblestone construction in cities (in k.m)		3648
Number of enterprises to be established in the housing development program		5000
4. Education sector development targets		
Primary education net enrolment rate (percentage)	86.5	100
Proportion of girls to boys in primary school	0.93.1	1.1
Student book ratio	1.25.1	1.1
Primary school average dropout rate	10.8	1.0
Secondary school enrollment (percentage)	38.1	75

In take capacity government higher education institution in under graduate program (number of students)	185,788	467,000
In take capacity of TVET institutions (number of trainees)	430,562	1,127,330
5. Health sector development goals		
Primary health service coverage (percentage)	89	100
Infant mortality rate (from 1000)	101	67
Maternal Mortality rate (from 100000)	590	267
Percentage of contraceptive users	55	80
Proportion of birth attended by skilled health professionals (percentage)	25	60
Percentage of Households using malaria net	100	100

2.5 Good governance and capacity building targets

2.5.1 Capacity building

- ⇒ Build the capacity of the top level leadership.
- ⇒ Build the capability of human resources (agent of change).
- ⇒ Build the capacity of government institutions.
- ⇒ Ensure result oriented, efficient, transparent, and accountable government financial system.
- ⇒ Build the capacity of capacity building institutions.
- ⇒ Facilitates communication for change.
- ⇒ Enhance transparency and accountability in working environment.
- ⇒ Reduce rent seeking attitude and actions.
- ⇒ Increase citizen's participation.

2.5.2 Improve of the justice system

- ⇒ Build the capability of human resources.
- ⇒ Improve transparency and accountability in the justice system.
- ⇒ Ensure freedom of the judge, transparency and accountability.
- ⇒ Enhance accessibility for justice services.
- ⇒ Rehabilitate the criminals.

2.5.3 Strengthen the democratic system

- ⇒ Strengthen the democratic and good governance institutions.
- ⇒ Creating one economic and political society.
- ⇒ Ensure citizen participation.

2.5.4 Good governance

- ⇒ Take the necessary measure against the unknown and illegal sources of treasure and money laundering.
- ⇒ Eradicate corruption and rent seekers from the root through raising awareness about ethics and anti corruption activities and create a society well aware of corruption and participates actively in the activities against corruption.

2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

- ⇒ A clear and full fledged monitoring and evolutions system will be established to recognize the macro and main sectors goals that will be attained during the implementation process of the plan.
- ⇒ The monitoring and evaluation system requires full and updated information in the implementation process of the Plan. These information will be obtained from the different administration levels of the government, key development actors at a (the government, private sector and the citizens).
- ⇒ The information's on the implementation monitoring and evaluation shall be collected by the administrative records in a full-fledged manner based on the Woreda to regional and federal sectors. Based on this information, updated implementation performance reports that shows country wide sketch's will be prepared by the micro and sector levels and presented to pertinent bodies.
- ⇒ Besides through inventory and sample research; the economic, social, demographic and geographic statistical data will be collected and interpreted in an integrated way and forecasted for the beneficiaries.
- ⇒ For the success of the monitoring and evaluation activities every citizen, government bodies, private investors ... and all development actors will have to understand that sense of belongingness and shall follow the implementation of the plan by providing the necessary information on time

2.7 Conclusion

- ⇒ The five years growth and transformation plan is prepared in the Basic Case Scenario and High Case Scenario. The High Case Scenario will double the 2002 agricultural production and the whole economy by 2015. These development goals will definitely be achieved if all the citizens of the nation participated at all levels. Therefore,
 - Success in GTP requires high investment.
 - To this effect, there is a need for greater domestic resource mobilization to finance investment demand.

- By enhancing citizen's awareness about tax, government will increase revenue mobilization and create more fiscal space by rationalizing non-investment spending.
 - Encourage the private sectors, cooperatives and households to enhance their culture of saving.
 - Create enabling environment for private sector investment growth.
- ⇒ At the end of the plan period, the industrial sector will be in position to play lead role in the economy.
- ⇒ There will be huge infrastructure investment to promote growth and development as well as generate foreign exchange savings.
- ⇒ At the end of the five years growth and transformation plan our country will definitely meet the goals of the MDGs ,
- ⇒ Good governance and capacity building will get due attention during the plan period,
- ⇒ By 2025, Ethiopia will be a middle income country.