Annex 3.A. Country profiles for SDG 7: Access to electricity

The tables presented in this annex are based on detailed "indicator inventory" spreadsheets which have been compiled for each case study SDG (tracking indicators and any data against them). The spreadsheets are based on extensive web-based research and consultation with development co-operation providers and partners, as well as verification in the field. The objective was to identify SDG-aligned or SDG-like indicators used by partners and/or providers, and any data against these. A detailed set of criteria or rules were used for identifying indicators which were considered SDG-aligned or SDG-like.

At corporate level, all Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member and multilateral development bank providers which are known to have adopted **standard indicator sets**,[13] and have indicators in the relevant sectors, are included. At country level, the following providers are included:

- The United Nations via United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) indicators; UN agencies were included in aggregate rather than each individual UN agency being considered separately – **except** for Myanmar, where there is no current UNDAF. Instead United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) indicators and results were included. UNICEF is an active provider in the education sector.
- The World Bank Group and relevant regional multilateral development finance institution (i.e. African Development Bank or Asian Development Bank as applicable).
- The case study donor focal point.
- The top three DAC providers of aggregate bilateral official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to the partner country in that sector in 2016.
- The top three DAC providers of aggregate bilateral ODA disbursements to the partner country in that sub-sector in 2016, if different from above (e.g. for Indicator 4.1.1, the top three providers of bilateral ODA in the primary and secondary education subsector in Ethiopia in 2016).
- Additional DAC bilateral providers are included for analysis even if they are not one of the top three providers of bilateral ODA to the partner country in that sector/sub-sector if the provider has prioritised that sector in their development co-operation strategy for that partner country. For example, although Norway is not one of the top three providers of bilateral education ODA in Ethiopia, it is included for analysis, because Norway has prioritised the education sector in its development co-operation strategy for Ethiopia. This approach allows for inclusion of smaller providers who are relatively active in a particular sector and partner country, despite their lower ODA outflows.

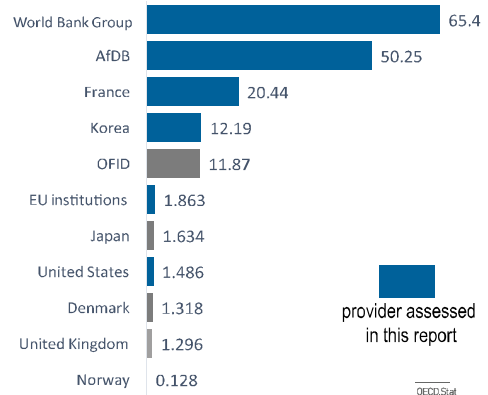**Annex Figure 3.A.1. Ethiopia Country Profile for SDG 7**

ETHIOPIA SDG 7
RESULTS PROFILE

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ETHIOPIA ENERGY SNAPSHOT

Ethiopia's economic ambitions are hampered by its relatively underdeveloped energy sector. **Ethiopia is endowed with abundant renewable energy resources** which could potentially generate over **60 000 MW** of electric power, however it currently has an installed capacity of approximately just **2 300 MW. Access to electricity has drastically increased,** from **27.2%** of the population in 2014 to **42.9%** in 2016, which compares favourably to the regional average of 35%. However, **only 26% of the country's large rural population enjoying access to electricity.** Ethiopia's energy mix depends on **86%** hydro power, **6%** thermal energy and **8%** other renewable sources (2015). Upon its completion (anticipated in 2022), the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is expected to add another **6 450 MW** to the installed energy capacity.

ODA FOR ENERGY IN ETHIOPIA BY PROVIDER

Provider	Value
World Bank Group	65.4
AfDB	50.25
France	20.44
Korea	12.19
OFID	11.87
EU institutions	1.863
Japan	1.634
United States	1.486
Denmark	1.318
United Kingdom	1.296
Norway	0.128

provider assessed in this report

OECD.Stat

ETHIOPIA IN NUMBERS

A POPULATION OF **105 MILLION GROWING** AT **2.6%** PER YEAR MAKES ETHIOPIA AFRICA'S SECOND MOST POPULOUS NATION	GROWTH HAS AVERAGED **10%** PER YEAR OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS. **GDP** PER CAPITA IS **1 899 USD**	DESPITE RECENT DEMOCRATISATION EFFORTS, ETHIOPIA STILL RANKS **128/167** IN THE LATEST DEMOCRACY INDEX	**26.7%** OF THE POPULATION LIVES BELOW THE POVERTY LINE OF **USD 1.9** PER DAY	ETHIOPIA IS ONE OF THE LEAST URBANISED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD. **85%** OF THE POPULATION LIVES IN RURAL AREAS

NET **ODA** RECEIVED IN 2017 WAS **USD 4 118** MILLION, EQUIVALENT TO **5.1%** OF GNI

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY INCLUDES:

✓ DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

✓ TARGETS

✓ INDICATORS

AGRICULTURE IS THE LARGEST SECTOR EMPLOYING **8%** OF THE WORKFORCE AND ACCOUNTING FOR **90%** OF EXPORTS

ODA BY SECTOR (%)

Humanitarian aid	**32%**
Health and population	**18%**
Production	**11%**
Programme assistance	**10%**
Economic infrastructure	**9%**
Other social infrastructure	**9%**
Education	**5%**

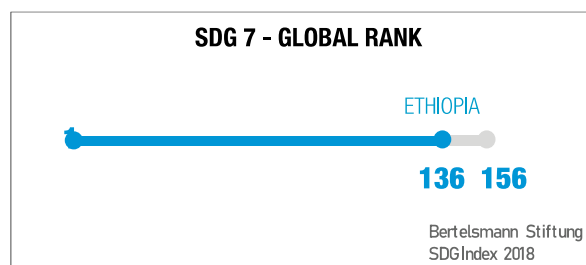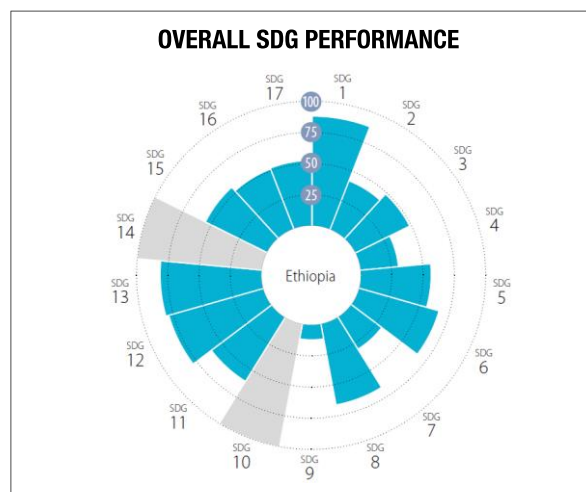## Annex Figure 3.A.2. Ethiopia Country Profile for SDG 7 (continued)

ETHIOPIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Becoming a lower middle-income country by 2025 is the aim of its second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). The sixth of the nine pillars of the GTP II relates to education and "accelerating human development and technological capacity building and ensuring its sustainability". The GTP II stresses the importance of education and skill development for the country's economic growth, and for turning the growing labour force into an important driver of industrialisation.

ETHIOPIA'S ENERGY STRATEGY

Under the GTP II, the government aims to increase its energy capacity to over 17 000 by 2020. The energy policy seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1 Security and reliability

2 Access

3 Technology

4 Governance

5 Safety and sustainability

6 Financing

OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE

SDG 7 – GLOBAL RANK

ETHIOPIA

136 156

Bertelsmann Stiftung
SDG Index 2018

HOW THE SDGS FIT INTO NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Ethiopia has largely mainstreamed the SDGs into national planning and monitoring processes, and is working towards deeper integration of SDG indicators.

Alignment	**Measurement**	**Use**
The GTP II integrates the SDGs at the output and outcome level. An SDG Needs Assessment will serve as a baseline for the first SDG report in 2019.	Together with the support of the UNFPA, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency will be undertaking a national census, which will also include certain SDGs.	Data mostly flow upwards to serve planning and reporting on a national level, but only very little data are being utilised for analysis and evidence-based management on a subnational level. All levels are still in need of further capacity development for the analysis and use of data
In 2017, the Ethiopian government undertook a voluntary national review of its progress towards the SDGs, including a section on the integration of SDG 4 in the GTP II.	Measurement still faces significant challenges with regards to data quality, reliability, availability and capacity.	
The lack of alignment and compliance of subnational institutions to national frameworks still often poses a challenge to national monitoring and reporting processes.		

Annex Figure 3.A.3. Kenya Country Profile for SDG 7

KENYA SDG 7
RESULTS PROFILE

7 AFFORDABLE A CLEAN ENERGY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT G⬤ALS
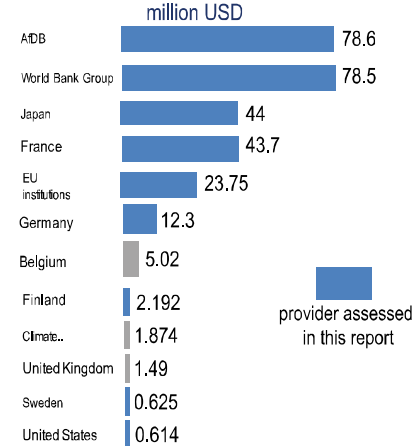
KENYA ENERGY SNAPSHOT

Kenya has one of the most developed energy sectors in its region, it has **the highest electricity access rate in East Africa: 75%** of the population has access to grid and off-grid solutions. Renewable energy sources are important to Kenya's energy mix, with hydro power (**35%**) and geothermal energy (**27%**) contributing the most. However, fossil fuels (**25%**) and biomass (**1.1%**) still make up a significant part of the total capacity. **Kenya's rural population remains disadvantaged,** with a gap in electricity access rates of 38 percentage points between the rural and urban populations. Power demand is expected to increase by **100%** between 2015 and 2020, **Kenya needs to heavily expand its currently installed capacity** of 2 651 MW, in order to meet the growing demand. With a proven potential along the Rift Valley of 10 000 MW, geothermal energy will likely be most prominent.

ODA FOR ENERGY IN KENYA BY PROVIDER
million USD

Provider	million USD
AfDB	78.6
World Bank Group	78.5
Japan	44
France	43.7
EU institutions	23.75
Germany	12.3
Belgium	5.02
Finland	2.192
Climate..	1.874
United Kingdom	1.49
Sweden	0.625
United States	0.614

provider assessed in this report

KENYA IN NUMBERS

ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING ECONOMIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, AVERAGING 5% GROWTH PER YEAR OVER THE PAST 8 YEARS

KENYA'S GDP PER CAPITA STANDS AT USD 3 285

NET ODA WAS USD 1 542 MILLION IN 2017 - EQUAL TO 2.3% OF GNI

USD 2 474 MILLION NET ODA WAS RECEIVED IN 2017 - EQUIVALENT TO 3.3% OF GDP

A POPULATION OF 50 MILLION OF WHOM 6.4% LIVE BELOW THE USD 1.90 PER DAY POVERTY LINE

AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTES AROUND 75% OF FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND ROUGHLY ONE-THIRD OF THE NATIONAL GDP

PRESIDENT UHURU KENYATTA PLEDGED IN 2017 TO FOCUS ON THE "BIG FOUR": UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE, FOOD SECURITY, AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND EXPANSION OF MANUFACTURING TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY INCLUDES:

✓ DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

✓ TARGETS

✓ INDICATORS

ODA BY SECTOR (%)

Sector	%
Health and population	**34%**
Economic infrastructure and services	25%
Humanitarian aid	12.5%
Production	9%
Education	7%
Other social infrastructure and services	7%
Multisector	3%

Annex Figure 3.A.4. Kenya Country Profile for SDG 7 (continued)

KENYA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into "a newly industrialising, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment" Its four pillars:

Economic: Average annual economic growth of 10%.

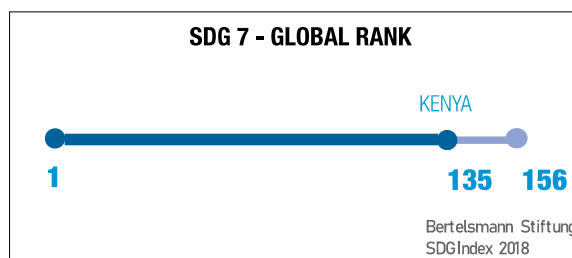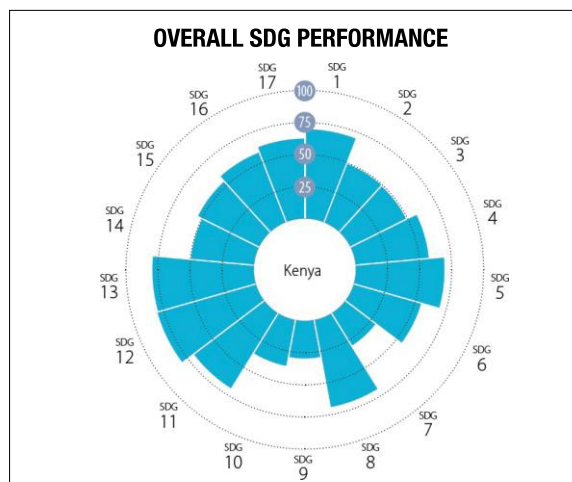Social: Just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.

Political: An issue-based, people- centered, result-oriented and accountable democratic system.

Enablers and macros: Macroeconomic stability, infrastructural development, science, technology and innovation, land reforms, human resources development, security, and public sector reforms.

KENYA'S ENERGY STRATEGY

The MTP III lists infrastructure as one of the "foundations for national transformation". Of the 14 flagship infrastructure projects mentioned for the period 2018-22, 7 relate to developments in the energy sector:

(1) Increase power generation

(2) Nuclear power development programme

(3) Power transmission

(4) Last Mile Connectivity Project

(5) Distribution network expansion and improvement

(6) Improved power supply reliability

(7) Renewable energy technologies

OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE

SDG 7 - GLOBAL RANK

KENYA

1   135   156

Bertelsmann Stiftung
SDG Index 2018

HOW THE SDGS FIT INTO NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Alignment	**Measurement**	**Use**
A five-year SDG roadmap and an SDG Interagency Technical Committee are spearheading the SDG process	The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics has responsibility for the collection and validation of data, including 128 SDG indicators which are currently being measured on a national level.	The State Department of Planning acknowledges that certain challenges remain in terms of ensuring that there is a demand for data by senior levels of government
In 2017, Kenya delivered its first voluntary national review, with the next one planned for 2021.	With some SDGs falling completely under the jurisdiction of the 47 semi-autonomous county governments, the central government needs to invest more efforts into ensuring that county governments have adequate capacity both in terms of human resources and data systems for robust community-level growth.	
Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year medium-term plans. MTP III and an accompanying results framework were released in 2018. All programmes and projects in the MTP III reference the SDGs.		
An externally commissioned analysis which maps SDGs to Kenyan plans and strategies and identifying policy gaps will also soon be released.		

Indicator tables for SDG 7: Access to electricity

Annex Table 3.A.1. SDG 7.1.1 provider corporate SDG-aligned and SDG-similar indicators

Provider	Corporate outcome indicators (Tier I)	Corporate output indicators (Tier II)
	Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity	
European Commission#	Percentage of the population with access to energy services	No. of people provided with access to sustainable energy services with EU support (M/F) km of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded
Finland	Not available	Number of households with access to climate-resistant energy services
France#^	Energy consumption saved	Number of people connected to the electrical grid or gaining access to electricity Capacity of new renewable energy installed (MW) Number of people for whom the quality of electricity service was significantly improved kW of renewable or recovered energy financed
Germany	Not available	Number of people who received access to electrical energy as a result of GIZ's contribution
Korea#	Rate of increase in electrification (%) Rate of decrease in power failure hours (%) Rate of decrease in power loss (%)	Annual electricity production from renewable sources (kWH/yr)
Netherlands	Not available	Number of people with access to renewable energy (M/F, refugees and displaced persons, Energy Access Tier)
New Zealand	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) *(no longer in use as of 2018)* % of people with new or improved access to electricity, in targeted areas in the Pacific *(new indicator as of 2018)*	People provided with new or improved electricity supply (No., M/F) *(no longer in use as of 2018)* No. of people with new or improved access to electricity, in target areas in the Pacific *(new indicator as of 2018)*
Switzerland – SDC	Not available	yy energy-related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level
United States#	Not available	Beneficiaries with improved energy services Electricity produced annually or purchased, in MWh, by national electric entity MWh supplied to customers Capacity, in MW, of the power system increased
African Development Bank#^	Share of population with access to electricity Total installed electricity capacity (GW) Electricity losses through transmission, distribution and collection	New power capacity installed (MW) People with new electricity connections (F) People connected through off-grid systems (F) New or improved power distribution lines (km) New or improved power transmission lines (km)
Asian Development Bank	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	New households connected to electricity (urban/rural)
European Investment Bank^	Not available	New households connection to electricity networks New/upgraded power lines (km) New/upgraded substation capacity (MWA) Generation capacity from renewables (MW)
World Bank#^	Access to electricity (%, bottom 40%/gap to average)	People provided with new or improved electricity service (F)
African Union	**Outcome indicators**	**Output indicators**
Agenda 2063	Access to electricity	Not available

Notes: # indicates that the provider is active in the energy sector in Ethiopia. ^ indicates that a provider is active in the energy sector in Kenya.

Kenya

Annex Table 3.A.2. SDG 7.1.1 government of Kenya SDG-aligned and SDG-similar indicators

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity		
Partner	**National development plan outcome indicators**	**National development plan output indicators**
Kenya	MTP III to be released in 2018	Additional power-generating capacity (MW) Households with new electricity connections (% female-headed)*
Partner	**Energy sector plan outcome indicators**	**Energy sector plan output indicators**
Kenya	To be released 2018	Not available
African Union	**Outcome indicators**	**Output indicators**
Agenda 2063	Access to electricity	Not Available

*Extracted from 2013-17 results strategy available at:
www.ke.undp.org/content/dam/kenya/docs/energy_and_environment/second%20handbook%20of%20reporting%20indicators.pdf.

Annex Table 3.A.3. SDG 7.1.1 provider country-level assistance strategy indicators SDG-aligned and SDG similar indicators, Kenya

Provider	Country-level outcome indicators (Tier I)	Country-level output indicators (Tier II)
European Commission	Number of people with access to modern energy (electricity and clean cooking facilities) Number of people with access to electricity from the grid	Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy services with EU support km of transmission/distribution lines built or upgraded MW generated from renewable energy sources Energy consumption related to energy efficiency measures at household or industry level
France	Not Available	New installed renewable energy capacity
Japan	Not Available	Geothermal power generated
African Development Bank	National access rate (%) MW added to the national grid Rural electricity penetration (%) Additional households with electricity supply (% female-headed) Reduction in losses Reduction in average kWh cost CO_2 emissions reduced by xx million tonnes	132 kV lines construction Substation bays constructed New 132/33 kV substations completed km of high-voltage direct current 500 kV transmission lines Geothermal wells drilled Annual steam production (millions of tonnes)
UNDAF	% access to renewable energy by households in rural areas	Rural homes installed with photovoltaic system Institutions installed with photovoltaic systems
World Bank	Reduction in electricity system losses	Additional installed generation capacity from diversified sources (geothermal, thermal, wind)

Ethiopia

Annex Table 3.A.4. SDG 7.1.1 government of Ethiopia SDG-aligned and SDG-similar indicators

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity		
Partner	**National development plan outcome indicators**	**National development plan output indicators**
Ethiopia	Coverage of electricity service (%) Number of consumers with access to electricity	National electric power generation capacity (MW) Electric power transmission lines (km) Medium electric power distribution lines (km)
Partner	**Energy sector plan outcome indicators**	**Energy sector plan output indicators**
Ethiopia (National Electrification Program)*	Total access rate (%) On-grid access rate (%) Off-grid access rate (%) Primary schools access rate (%) Secondary schools access rate (%) Hospitals access rate (%) Health centres access rate (%) Health posts access rate (%)	On-grid cumulative connections Off-grid cumulative connections

Annex Table 3.A.5. SDG 7.1.1 provider country-level assistance strategy indicators SDG-aligned and SDG-similar indicators, Ethiopia

Provider	Country-level outcome indicators (Tier I)	Country-level output indicators (Tier II)
EuropeanCommission	Number of households with meter connections to the grid % of population with access to electricity services Reduction of transmission and distribution losses	Kms of distribution line constructed (cumulative)
United States	Electricity access rate (urban/rural) Households without power	Power Africa new grid connections Power Africa new off-grid connections Installed capacity (hydroelectric, wind, thermal) Power Africa new MW to date
African Development Bank	Access to electricity services (%) Number of consumers with access to electricity	km of distribution lines constructed km of transmission lines constructed km of cross-border transmission lines constructed MW wind energy generated Number of people connected to electricity (% female)
UNDAF	Coverage of affordable, clean and efficient renewable energy (urban/rural)	N/A
World Bank	Population with access to electricity (%) Electricity reliability: System average interruption Frequency index in areas financed by World Bank project	Amount of energy generation installed capacity from non-hydropower based renewable resources (MW) Number of people provided with access to electricity in selected areas (on-grid/off-grid) Increased household electricity connection in selected areas that are already connected to grids and that are newly connected to grids Number of newly electrified towns and villages in selected areas

Notes

[1] Indicator 7.1.1 is completed by Indicator 7.1.2 measuring the proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

[2] The electricity access tiers are defined based on capacity, duration, reliability, quality, affordability, legality, health and safety. All tiers require a minimum capacity of 3W and at least 4 hours of service during the day and 1 hour in the evening, with higher tiers requiring greater capacity and duration. Tiers 3, 4, and 5 additionally require that basic service is less than 5% of household income. Tiers 4 and 5 also require a limited number and duration of outages, that voltage problems do not affect the use of desired appliances, that service is provided legally, and the absence of accidents. For the full Multi-Tier Framework see SEforALL (2016[21]).

[3] See Annex 3.B for more information on the providers that are considered in the analysis.

[4] The OECD-DCD Results Team uses a three-tier model for results frameworks in which Tier III is understood as performance information (inputs), Tier II is understood as development co-operation results (outputs and some short-term outcomes) and Tier I is understood as development results (outcomes and impacts). For more information on this model, see Engberg-Pedersen and Zwart (2018[22]).

[5] As shown in Section 3.3, this variety is also reflected at country level.

[6] Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) is an international organisation working with leaders in government, the private sector and civil society to drive further, faster action toward achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7. See Kenyan Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and SEforALL (2016[21]).

[7] It is important to note that a monitoring system for the NEP-IRM is also listed as a specific output of the new World Bank electrification project (World Bank, 2018[11]).

[8] Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project for Underserved Counties. See World Bank (2018[11]).

[9] Against this progress, it becomes increasingly important to generate additional evidence on more nuanced aspects of the SDG target, such as the quality, reliability, affordability, legality and safety levels of the accessed service. This is the purpose of the Multi-Tier Framework.

[10] Woreda, or districts, are the third-level administrative divisions of Ethiopia.

[11] For example, while GIZ has its own robust monitoring system and reports data to the MoWIE, the MoWIE does not incorporate these data because the very low numbers of connections fall within the margin of error.

[12] This information is based on a phone interview with World Bank Group staff implementing the MTF in the field.

[13] Defined as a standardised set of indicators used by development co-operation providers to monitor results. They are typically used for three tiers of results frameworks: 1) development results; 2) development co-operation results; 3) performance information. Standard indicators at Tier II typically aggregate project-level results in a way which enables communication of results achieved across multiple projects, countries and regions (Engberg-Pedersen and Zwart, 2018[22]).

Annex A. Background and methodology for the project

Background

Since 2015, the OECD-DAC Results Community has explored ways to build a more co-ordinated approach to results-based management which supports harmonisation of indicators and promotes ownership by partner countries. Analysis has focused on how a shared commitment to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can translate into increased use of the goals, targets and indicators as a common results framework for both providers of development co-operation and partner countries. This work led to a policy paper and a guidance note (Engberg-Pedersen, 2018[1]; OECD, 2018[2]) that present a menu of SDG targets and indicators that can strengthen providers' results frameworks, facilitate data collection and use, and offer improved platforms for dialogue with partner countries.[1]

Participants at the April 2018 OECD-DAC Results Community workshop expressed strong interest in building on this work to further analyse how partners and providers can, in practice, use the SDG framework as a shared platform for results measurement and management. During the workshop, providers acknowledged internal pressures to report results domestically or at corporate level that can contradict commitments to harmonise their approach, and to support and align to their partners' country results frameworks. Participants agreed on the importance of enhanced co-ordination among providers and between partners to reduce the production of duplicative and overlapping results data. They also stressed the need to ensure the interoperability of results data systems from the outset (OECD, 2018[3]).

At the same time, developing countries are working to ensure their national development plans and country results frameworks reflect the SDGs which they prioritise, and that they have the capacity and resources to monitor progress. They want providers to align with these priorities in their strategies, commitments and results systems (Zwart and Egan, 2017[4]).

Recent OECD analyses have highlighted these tensions – which are both technical and political/organisational in nature – and the potential of the SDGs to serve as a framework to address some of these challenges.[2] The SDG framework (SDG targets, indicators and reporting), and the shared commitment to achieving the SDGs provide an opportunity and a basis to practically manage this tension and work towards a more co-ordinated approach among providers, facilitating increased alignment of provider results frameworks with those of partner countries.

However, more evidence and analysis are required to examine how using the SDG framework as a shared framework for results measurement and management can support enhanced co-ordination and alignment of provider results frameworks to country-led result frameworks in practice. Workshop participants advocated for further work to identify challenges and bottlenecks, and to showcase good practice of co-ordinated collection and use of SDG (or SDG-similar) indicator data for results-based management. During the discussion, participants suggested case studies based on selected SDG targets in selected partner countries, where national development plans have already to some extent been aligned to the SDGs, as a way to focus on identifying challenges and developing solutions to facilitate a more co-ordinated approach to results-based management at country level (OECD, 2018[3]).

## Purpose and objectives of the project

Purpose: to generate evidence, analysis and good practice examples of how development co-operation providers and partners[3] can concretely use the SDG framework as an entry point for co-ordinating around, investing in and using country-led results frameworks and data which are aligned to the SDGs from both a technical/methodological and an organisational/political perspective.

Objectives: Undertake **three case studies**, each based on a selected SDG target/indicator (but taking the broader goal into account) to:

- demonstrate linkages and synergies, but also challenges, around aligning providers' results frameworks (at corporate and country levels) to the SDGs, and to country-led results frameworks that have already domesticated the SDG framework (organisational/ political)
- explore possibilities for enhanced co-ordination and harmonisation4 around collection, analysis and use of results data in partner countries, including for voluntary national reviews (organisational/political)
- identify and document good practice in relation to investing in and using country-led results frameworks and data (especially administrative data), which are aligned to the SDGs, for results-based management by and between partners and providers (technical)
- demonstrate the potential for SDG data to: be collated and used as a platform for dialogue; and monitor country-level progress towards SDG targets and development co-operation contribution towards this progress (technical).

An analytic framework and research questions guide data collection against these objectives. Figure A.1 provides an overview of the analytical framework.

Figure A.1. Analytic framework for SDG case study project
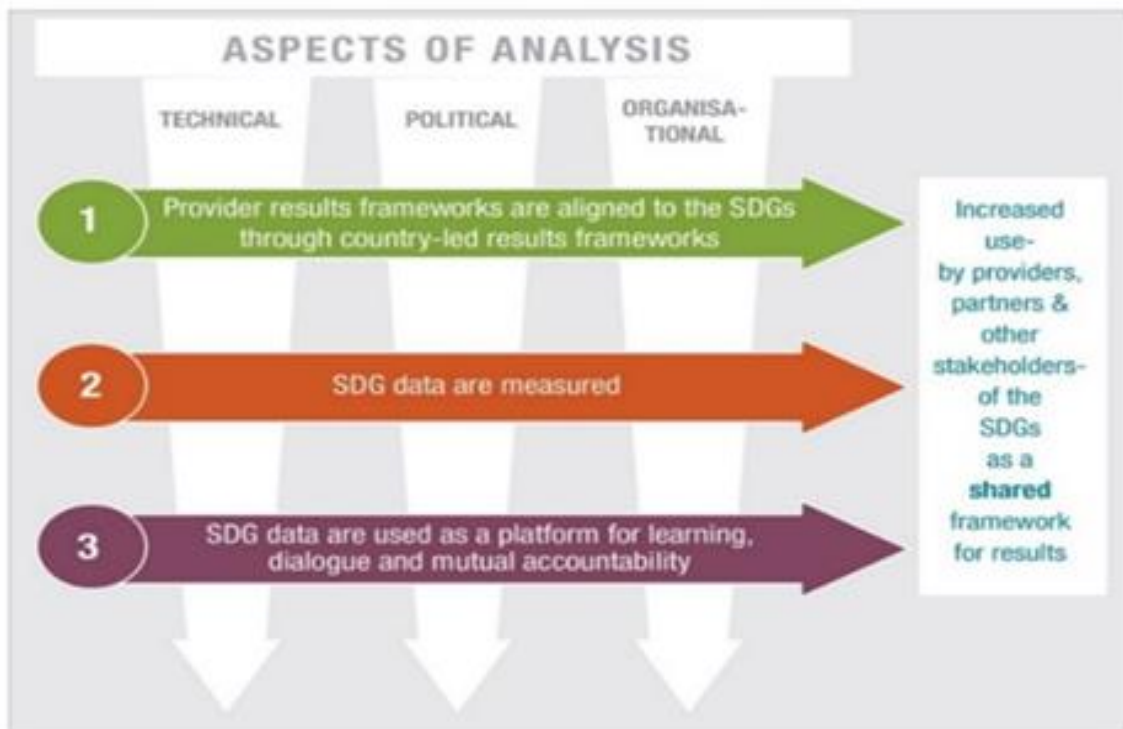
Approach

Many other projects and initiatives contribute to enhanced SDG data collection and use in developing countries. This project looks specifically at how development co-operation providers can contribute to enhanced alignment, measurement and data use in the context of the SDGs. At the same time, acknowledging and benefiting from synergies and links with other projects will be an integral part of the project.

As an OECD-DAC project, the case studies take a provider perspective. However, they are grounded on, and take as their starting point, the underlying commitment made by development partners to honour country ownership of results and *"further develop, support and use country-level results frameworks; progressively adapt results frameworks to reflect the targets and indicators of the SDGs; and make data on results publicly available"* (GPEDC, 2016[5]).

While the project takes a deep dive into alignment, measurement and use challenges surrounding individual SDG targets and indicators, we acknowledge the important notion that the SDG goals, targets and indicators are inter-related and will take into account the implications this may have on results measurement. Moreover, while the project focuses on results frameworks and indicators, the need to align to national frameworks from the planning and programming phase is fully recognised. In particular, the fact that a provider's corporate policies can have a significant influence on the extent to which their results frameworks are able to align with country-led results frameworks will be considered.

Finally, the project takes an "action research" approach. Action research involves actively participating in a change situation, and promoting learning, while simultaneously conducting research.[5] The goal is that the fieldwork (and subsequent reporting) for each of the case studies will be useful to providers and partners and generate dialogue in partner countries. In addition, the case study approach serves as a pilot, and parts of it can potentially be replicated in other contexts.

Case study topics

Each of the three case studies examines one specific SDG target and related indicator(s) (within the broader context of the overall goal) and how it is applied in two partner countries. In addition, one DAC donor focal point has been identified for each partner country. The three SDG targets/indicators are as follows (hereafter referred to as "case study SDGs"):

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

- Indicator 4.1.1: 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.

Target 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

- Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water.

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

- Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity.

Table A.1. Case study topics and structure

	Case study 1	Case study 2	Case study 3	*Donor agency focal point*
	SDG 4.1.1	SDG 6.2.1	SDG 7.1.1	
Partner country fieldwork	Ethiopia		Ethiopia	Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		Kenya	Kenya	European Commission
	Myanmar	Myanmar		Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Project methodology

The methodology consists of four main elements: 1) case study planning and inception; 2) desk-based review; 3) quantitative analysis of donor/partner data for case study SDGs; 4) in-country fieldwork. Each are discussed in more detail below.

1. Case study planning and inception

This element allows time for identification of case study topics, donor focal points and other partners; development of a full work plan, including an analytical framework and research questions to guide data-collection costings and time frames; and consultations with key stakeholders and partners to confirm milestones, roles and responsibilities.

2. Desk-based review

For each case study, the OECD Results Team undertakes background research and analysis, which informs fieldwork and the overall evidence base. An analytical framework based on case study objectives guides the review. Key documents for review (with a focus on the case study SDGs) include:

- GPEDC monitoring data for each partner country – Indicators 1a and 1b6 (2016 data and 2018 data available by end 2018)
- partner country national and sectoral plans and reports
- partner country results frameworks and reporting (national, sectoral, subnational)
- partner country UN voluntary national reviews
- provider policies, plans, data strategies, results frameworks and reporting at project, sectoral, country and corporate levels
- any documentation on data collection for case study SDGs in partner country and globally
- any documentation/information on donor co-ordination, donor/partner dialogue (relating to results data collection, management and use) at country level.

3. Quantitative analysis of donor/partner data for case study SDGs

The quantitative analysis addresses some of the technical aspects of the project, and is undertaken in parallel to the qualitative elements (desk-based and field research). The Results Team completes data analysis based on existing data for each of the three case study SDG indicators, aiming to present indicators and available data for each indicator along the results chain as follows:

- global overview on progress toward indicator
- analysis of progress towards the indicator in case study partner countries (national and subnational if possible) (outcome, impact level)
- if possible, indicators used and available data on combined (and individual) DAC donor efforts in terms of results achieved against the indicator globally and in case study partner countries (output level – from provider standard indicator data that relates directly to the case study SDG)

- data on combined official development assistance effort toward case study SDG globally and in case study partner country (input level – mapped to the OECD Creditor Reporting System purpose codes).

At each level described above, assessment of methodological challenges and data gaps with regards to collating and presenting these data is documented. Overall, the analysis feeds into the wider case studies, informs the fieldwork and serves as a pilot to confirm the methodology (and its limitations), with the possibility to repeat the analyses for other targets/indicators.

4. In-country fieldwork

To explore both technical and organisational/political elements of the research objectives from a qualitative perspective, the Results Team (in partnership with the donor focal point agency) plans and undertakes in-country fieldwork. In each country, the fieldwork is planned on the basis of the analytical framework and consists of meetings with a range of key stakeholders, including partner country government officials (ministry for planning, national statistics offices and relevant line ministries), donor focal point, bilateral and multilateral donors, civil society organisations, regional agencies, think tanks/data initiatives. The fieldwork includes two styles of engagement over the week:

1. Meetings with distinct stakeholders (e.g. donors, sector co-ordination groups, officials from line ministries, UN agencies) as individuals or small groups towards the beginning of the fieldwork enables a frank exchange of views.

2. A multi-stakeholder workshop at the end of the fieldwork enables an open exchange of views on shared challenges and opportunities, and possible actions going forward (one for each case study).

Key facets to explore for the case study SDGs are set out in the analytic framework.

The donor focal point provides important background information for the case study, but also, as much as possible, helps facilitate the in-country field work (i.e. assist with identifying key contacts and providing logistical support where possible, e.g. arranging meeting rooms).

In addition, where possible, a member of the Results Team at headquarters of the donor focal point agency joins the fieldwork, as this strengthens the learning element of the work for the donor focal point agency and assists in drawing out the dynamics and challenges of meeting headquarters' reporting requirements at partner-country level.

A fieldwork guidance note (separate document) for donor focal points provides more detail on the fieldwork methodology, roles and responsibilities.

Outputs, milestones and timeframes

The DCD Results Team will produce interim and final reporting products. An informal project steering group peer reviews all project outputs. It is envisaged that learning from the case studies will be relevant and useful to provider staff both in headquarters and in country offices, as well as to partners and other stakeholders. A detailed dissemination plan will ensure findings from the project are communicated to the relevant audiences.

Key outputs:

- preliminary discussion paper and workshop inputs for October 2018 Results Community workshop (October 2018)
- three technical case study reports (one for each case study SDG) – to be posted on the OECD-DAC Results Community website (January 2019)

- report/spreadsheet resource for each case study SDG based on quantitative analysis (April 2019)
- final policy or working paper (and related communication products) ahead of spring 2019 Results Community workshop/High-Level Political Forum 2019 (April 2019).

The tables presented in this annex are based on detailed "indicator inventory" spreadsheets which have been compiled for each case study SDG (tracking indicators and any data against them). The spreadsheets are based on extensive web-based research and consultation with development co-operation providers and partners, as well as verification in the field. The objective was to identify SDG-aligned or SDG-like indicators used by partners and/or providers, and any data against these. A detailed set of criteria or rules were used for identification of indicators which were considered SDG-aligned or SDG-like. The spreadsheets are considered a working document, but there is potential to make the inventories publicly available. The Secretariat is therefore grateful for validation of and feedback on the data presented here. Links are provided to the source of the indicator in the left-hand column.

At corporate level, all DAC member and multilateral development bank providers which are known to have adopted **standard indicator sets**,[7] and have indicators in the relevant sectors, are included. At country level, the following providers are included:

- The United Nations via United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) indicators; UN agencies were included in aggregate rather than each individual UN agency being considered separately – **except** for Myanmar, where there is no current UNDAF. Instead United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) indicators and results were included. UNICEF is an active provider in the education sector.
- The World Bank Group and relevant regional multilateral development finance institution (i.e. African Development Bank or Asian Development Bank as applicable).
- The case study donor focal point.
- The top three DAC providers of aggregate bilateral official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to the partner country in that sector in 2016.
- The top three DAC providers of aggregate bilateral ODA disbursements to the partner country in that sub-sector in 2016, if different from above (e.g. for Indicator 4.1.1, the top three providers of bilateral ODA in the primary and secondary education subsector in Ethiopia in 2016).
- Additional DAC bilateral providers are included for analysis even if they are not one of the top three providers of bilateral ODA to the partner country in that sector/sub-sector if the provider has prioritised that sector in their development co-operation strategy for that partner country. For example, although Norway is not one of the top three providers of bilateral education ODA in Ethiopia, it is included for analysis, because Norway has prioritised the education sector in its development co-operation strategy for Ethiopia. This approach allows for inclusion of smaller providers who are relatively active in a particular sector and partner country, despite their lower ODA outflows.

The tables presented in this annex are based on detailed "indicator inventory" spreadsheets which have been compiled for each case study SDG (tracking indicators and any data against them). The spreadsheets are based on extensive web-based research and consultation with development co-operation providers and partners, as well as verification in the field. The objective was to identify SDG-aligned or SDG-like indicators used by partners and/or providers, and any data against these. A detailed set of criteria or rules were used for identification of indicators which were considered SDG-aligned or SDG-like. The spreadsheets are considered a working document, but there is potential to make the inventories publicly available. The Secretariat is therefore grateful for validation of and feedback on the information presented here. Links are provided to the source of the indicator in the left-hand column.

At corporate level, all Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member and multilateral development bank providers which are known to have adopted **standard indicator sets**,[8] and have indicators in the relevant sectors, are included. At country level, the following providers are included:

- the United Nations via United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) indicators; UN agencies were included in aggregate rather than each individual UN agency being considered separately
- the World Bank Group and relevant regional multilateral development finance institution (i.e. African Development Bank or Asian Development Bank as applicable)
- the case study donor focal point
- the top three DAC providers of aggregate bilateral official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to the partner country in that sector in 2016
- the top three DAC providers of aggregate bilateral ODA disbursements to the partner country in that sub-sector in 2016, if different from above (e.g. for Indicator 4.1.1, the top three providers of bilateral ODA in the primary and secondary education subsector in Ethiopia in 2016).

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Notes

1 A menu of 42 targets was developed, based on those which were: Tier I; relevant to development co-operation; and based on outcomes. See: https://doi.org/10.1787/24140929.

2 See, for example: www.oecd.org/dac/results-development/docs/results-key-messages-workshop-apr-2018.pdf (session 3), www.oecd.org/dac/results-development/docs/results-data-results-workshop-apr-18.pdf, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2017-6-en and http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/544032a1-en (section 3.4).

3 This project follows OECD-DAC terminology, which can differ from terminology used at country level. "Providers'' refers to bilateral and multilateral donors. "Partners" refers to partner country governments, and "other stakeholders" includes implementing partners, civil society organisations, think tanks, beneficiaries, regional bodies and others who have a stake in the development co-operation process.

4 It is important to note that this project is concerned with harmonisation of indicators and related measurement, rather than harmonisation of development co-operation more broadly. The project looks specifically at how increased co-ordination among providers and with partners might enhance harmonisation of results indicators.

5 See, for example: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282199978_Action_research.

6 http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/GPEDC-Monitoring-Framework-10-Indicators.pdf

7 Defined as a standardised set of indicators used by development co-operation providers to monitor results. They are typically used for three tiers of results frameworks: 1) development results; 2) development co-operation results; 3) performance information. Standard indicators at Tier II typically aggregate project-level results in a way which enables communication of results achieved across multiple projects, countries and regions (Engberg-Pedersen, 2018[1]).

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