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EU National Level Policy Development to Implement SDG-11 in Africa

ABOUT THE PROJECT

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Chapter-1: Introduction

Background and Importance:

The United Nations is working on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2016–2030 as a follow up effort of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000–2015. While the purpose of MDG was to meet the needs of world’s poorest people, the SDGs are set for further development of the world. In order to meet this ambitious platform of development, the Sustainable Development Goals have 17 primary goals altogether¹. For the first time, there is goal that is explicitly related to the development of cities around the world with the aim of making them more sustainable and resilient. This is the eleventh goal of SDGs: “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”². Indeed, the focus of this research is particularly on SDG-11 and in its establishment.

Some of the other goals in the SDGs are closely related to SDG-11, particularly SDG-1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 13. This can be explained further by evaluating the sub-components, called the targets, of SDG-11 and by connecting the particular SDGs with these targets (the table below states all the targets briefly³).

SDG-11 Targets

1. Housing and basic services, upgrade slum
2. Sustainable transport system for all
3. Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization
4. Protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
5. Significantly reduce the deaths and losses caused by disasters
6. Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities
7. Safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces

¹ UN, “Sustainable Development Goal 11”

² IBID

³ IBID

For instance, SDG-1 ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’, SDG-3 ‘Ensure healthy lives and well-being’, SDG-4 ‘Ensure inclusive and quality education’, SDG-6 ‘Ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all’, and SDG-7 ‘Ensure affordable and clean energy’ can be well linked to SDG-11’s first, third, and fifth target with a focus in cities. SDG-9 ‘Build Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure’ fit particularly to the second and third target. SDG-13, ‘Combat climate change and its impacts’, links further towards the sixth and seventh targets of SDG-11. All these goals when connected to urban and city-centric development generally support the implementation of SDG-11 targets as well.

The importance of housing and basic needs of human settlement has been highly emphasized through the UN SDG-11 in recent times. Recent estimates suggesting urban population reaching 60% by 2030 with over 880 million people living in slums suffering in poor urban settlements⁴ are rather considered as challenges that lead to the establishment of a particular urban-agenda under goal-11 in the SDGs. Such massive population is exposed to vulnerable urban life standards and the urgency to improve their conditions has moved the rural development component in the MDGs to the agenda of sustainable urban development of cities as part of the SDGs.

Contexts:

In terms of the African continent, statistics show that 55% of Sub-Saharan African cities lived in slum-like conditions in 2014 and that the cities would receive 300 million more people in the next two decades suggesting the remarkable rapid growth rate of Africa’s urbanization⁵. Despite bringing new economic opportunities, this rapid urbanization of Africa brings in multi-dimensional challenges as neither the capacity of infrastructure, nor the resources or financing mechanisms are available at such large scale. Therefore, there is a requirement of large amount of investment to overcome these urban challenges of Africa if the targets of SDG-11 are to be attained by 2030.

This project analyzes the extent to which the selected European donor countries are shifting their development strategies to support the implementation of SDG-11 in Africa. The main focus of the research is to understand how different policy programs of European countries impact SDG-11 in Africa. Along with that, the main objective is to describe the trend of

⁴ “Some Facts on Urbanization”

⁵ IBID

development programs of the European donor countries to understand their positions and support in implementing SDG-11 in Africa. The information is to be analyzed to support advocacy efforts for Habitat for Humanity (HfH) in its European office to influence European donor countries' funding priorities as well as development programming in African countries, focusing on the implementation of SDG 11 in Africa. The geographical scope of the research is on four European donor countries France, Sweden, Germany, and the UK as they are estimated to be some of the largest European donor countries⁶. The recipient countries are Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, and Uganda given that HfHI have operations in these African countries, but are largely put into the context of Africa in general as a whole in the analysis part. A detailed recipient country analysis of Ethiopia is then provided for further analysis. It also provides specific recommendations for the advocacy purpose of HfHI regarding the topic.

Chapter-2: Funding Activities of the Donor Countries

1. France:

According to the 2016 OECD Development Cooperation report, France has been reported as the fifth largest global donor by volume and the 11th largest provider of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in terms of ODA (Official Development Assistance) as percentage of Gross National Income (GNI)⁷. France's 2015 ODA was USD 9.2 billion as 0.37% of GNI increasing 2.8% in real terms from 2014 which is first after its highest ODA percentage of GNI in 2010⁸. This increase has been targeted to continue and meet United Nations ODA target of 0.7% of GNI by 2030⁹. As in the case for Africa, it has been the primary recipient of France's ODA (55% altogether) having 16 priority partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa who are entitled to receive at least 50% of France's grant ODA¹⁰. In fact, France has served as one of the top contributors donating in Africa and its post-2015 main priorities is to increase further focus in African countries for greater strategic sustainable development¹¹.

Some traces of urban development programs implementation can be tracked from the activities of French Development Agency known as AFD in Sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, finance towards Sub-Saharan Africa increased from Euros 2.8 billion in 2013 to Euros 2.95

⁶ OECD Development Cooperation Report

⁷ OECD Development Cooperation Report

⁸ IBID

⁹ IBID

¹⁰ OECD Development Cooperation Report; "Report on the Implementation by France"

¹¹ OECD Development Cooperation Report

billion in 2014 which amounted 36.5% of AFD's total financing¹². The agency has a target of “bringing 20 billion Euros of financing to the continent by 2018”¹³. The agency mentions its aim to “enable the development of sustainable cities”¹⁴ and identifies the need of “new investments required to accommodate...Africa's highest urban growth rate” essential to “catch up on the backlog of infrastructure, equipment and essential services that exists in most cities”¹⁵. More specifically, the agency reported that given the influx of above 300 million additional people in major cities of Sub-Saharan Africa in the next 20 years, there is a serious insufficiency of economic productivity along with inadequate facilities in these cities to support such large concentration¹⁶. These can be well acknowledged as AFD's concentration and focus on SDG-11's implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, the reason for this inadequacy along with the insufficient urban investment/financing is claimed to be “the lack of energy or the shortcomings in transport infrastructure”¹⁷ which also connects to one of the targets of SDG-11. On such reasoning, a rise of investments and higher financing in urban development as suggested from AFD over the following years will make Sub-Saharan African cities reach the targets of SDG-11. In addition, addressing the implementation of SDG-11 in 2016, AFD claims it is crucial for it to undertake in financing its urban projects now in Africa which requires innovative financing, direct lending to cities in ambitious urban projects, technical cooperation components, and more-donor grants in order to maximize the urban transformation and inclusion strategy¹⁸. Acknowledging all these, it can be noted that France is seriously considering the implementation of SDG-11 in Africa as part of its post-2015 international development activities.

Moreover, indirect linkages towards the fulfillment of SDG-11 targets are also visible. France provides support for building roads, railways, energy networks, and promoting innovative SMEs in African countries¹⁹. Even though this infrastructural and industrial component is not directly linked to SDG-11 implementation in Africa, it can be reflected as an indirect linkage towards improving living conditions of urban settlements and management of habitats by indirectly supporting targets of SDG-11. One other important area where France is allocating 2 billion Euros through to 2020 is financing for the development of renewable

¹² “Sub-Saharan Africa Financing”

¹³ “Africa Remains Area of Intervention”

¹⁴ IBID

¹⁵ “Financing Africa's Cities”

¹⁶ IBID

¹⁷ IBID

¹⁸ “Scaling Up Investment”

¹⁹ “Report on the Implementation by France”

energies and fighting climate-change in Africa known as the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative²⁰. This is also an important indirect linkage to support the targets of SDG-11 as energy is vital for better living conditions and investment-building (holding the assumption that this is implemented at the urban level in Africa).

In addition, France has considered building capacities of national health-care systems for fighting recent epidemics and maternal-child mortality in Africa as one of its key priority²¹. Building health-care systems links as an indirect funding opportunity to make cities more sustainable as it supports relevant targets of SDG-11. Moreover, France also initiated the 2016-2020 Cooperation Strategy on sexual and reproductive rights in West and Central Africa which prioritizes eradicating school-related gender-based violence through having projects that initiate education for girls in West Africa²². Even though the component of education in this strategy supports SDG-11's target of ensuring basic services, this may rather seem less adequately affecting the implementation of SDG-11. However, when adding the components of “an integrated approach to a continuum of care” promoting abortion services, prevention of unwanted pregnancies, and access to modern contraceptives²³, this overall strategy can play vital role in treating Africa's SDG-11 challenges at the grass-roots level. High growth of population is an incentive to make more sustainable cities in terms of housing, healthcare services, and food-job security – thus, this strategy can be treated as the long-term indirect support to SDG-11.

2. Sweden:

Sweden considers that it has a moral obligation to support people living under vulnerable conditions and poverty through its international aid and development funds²⁴. It is the largest ODA provider as a DAC member in terms of the GNI percentage and it stands as the sixth largest ODA contributor in volume²⁵. It is indeed the only DAC member out of the six to have successful development cooperation for developing countries reaching the UN target of 0.7% and contributing as high as 1% of GNI²⁶. Among this, more than half of the ODA is allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa to improve the living conditions of the vulnerable²⁷

²⁰ IBID

²¹ “Report on the Implementation by France”

²² IBID

²³ “France's External Action”

²⁴ “Aid Policy Framework”

²⁵ OECD, Development Cooperation Report

²⁶ OECD, Development Cooperation Report; OECD, “Supporting Sustainable Development”

²⁷ OECD, “Supporting Sustainable Development”

indicating Sweden's ODA priority towards the region. More specifically, Sweden's post-2015 (2016-2021) funding plans and strategies for regional development cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa altogether comprises of SEK 2670 million (approx. 277 million Euros)²⁸. This post-2015 funding allocation is targeted to implement the SDGs in the region through the activities and projects undertaken by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)²⁹.

Before the launch of the SDGs, its 'Policy for Global Development' aimed at eliminating poverty with a rights-based and holistic approach³⁰. Sweden considers this policy as a framework of key principles and "a central document in Sweden's aid policy" which "sets out the direction of aid in the form of a hierarchy of objectives that Swedish aid must help to achieve"³¹. It also considered strengthening democracy and gender equality, economic growth and good education, and environmental resilience as the other hierarchical-objectives³². Taking into account the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, the framework sets finance building capacity through taxation, sustainable energy, infrastructure building with green economy component, and gender equality to create resources as Sweden's core aid-objectives³³. To be more specific, Sweden's priorities are sustainable use of natural resources, increase capacity for food security, and renewable energy; strengthening regional economic integration and trade, and decent work for the poor; strengthening human rights and gender equality, democracy and peace-building³⁴. All these are to contribute more effectively in reducing poverty and ensure better living standards according to the rights-based approach. However, the agency is yet to specify any particular strategies with direct contribution to urban development of the Sub-Saharan African cities.

Nonetheless, there are other specified programs which run under Sweden's Strategic Cooperation 2016-2018 in association with the African Development Bank Group (AfDB)³⁵. Sweden's work with AfDB emphasizes sustainable and inclusive economic development with a further development of extensive infrastructural investments and economic growth through productive employment and resource mobilization³⁶. This emphasis is indirectly linked to the

²⁸ "Strategy for Sweden's Regional Development Cooperation"

²⁹ IBID

³⁰ "Aid Policy Framework"

³¹ IBID

³² IBID

³³ "Strategy for Sweden's Regional Development Cooperation"

³⁴ IBID

³⁵ "Strategy for Sweden's Cooperation with AfDB"

³⁶ IBID

implementation of the SDG-11's second and third targets as it can be linked towards infrastructural investments in urban transportation and sustainable housing development activities. Sweden's activities with AfDB in environmental and climate challenges in Africa (like that of building capacities to reduce vulnerability from disasters) are the next indirect connection indicating the implementation of the fifth, sixth, and seventh targets of the SDG-11³⁷. Ambitious goals are also set to allocate resources for greater investments on renewable energy in households, which can be recognized to making cities and settlements more sustainable through SDG-11's first and third targets particularly³⁸. \$13 million investment in clean and affordable energy in countries like Uganda and Kenya³⁹ from Swedfund (one of the largest financing institutes for development programs of Sweden known as the Development Finance Institute of the Swedish state, Swedfund) is an indication to this allocation of funding. However, all these indirect connections with SDG-11 targets can contribute to the SDG-11 targets only when these projects have urban-based components, which are yet to be clearly specified.

Furthermore, exploration of some of the recent programs collaborated by Sida and Swedfund is also important for further critical examination of the research. Sida is contributing closely to programs like 'the Civil Society Urban Development Programme' in Kenya to create strong and secure accommodation in cities with renewable energy, water and sanitation, and innovative cooperative savings model that encourage people in the slums to save and build their own basic accommodation⁴⁰. SIDA's support to improving the living condition in Kenya's slums is direct contributions to the targets of SDG-11 that has only been enhanced with the launch of the sustainable development goals⁴¹. Additionally, the Swedfund invested \$10 million to improve inclusive socioeconomic development in African countries, like that in Uganda⁴². The investment is to support low income people to improve their access to better financial services in order to fund their housing, small business, or education. This, thus, directs to making housing accessible through affordable loan and financial services and contributing towards the implementation of SDG-11. However, the question which remains and requires attention is whether these investments constitute only rural or urban basis or both. The absence

³⁷ IBID

³⁸ "Swedfund Continues to Focus on Renewable Energy"

³⁹ IBID

⁴⁰ "Civil Society Urban Development Programme"

⁴¹ IBID

⁴² "Swedfund Promotes Inclusive Finance"

of any specific answer to this vital query implies that traceable implementation of SDG-11 is also a question of rural and urban allocation of certain investments.

3. Germany:

German actions are concentrated in providing a sustainable world both in the national and international level. The key fields identified since 2002 according to the Federal Government are sustainable economic activities, climate and energy and sustainable water resource energy⁴³. Climate and energy are important issues for sustainable development and crucial challenges for the future. Germany aims to improve the quality of the environment and reduce the greenhouse emissions in 2020. Climate protection is a forefront priority in the domestic and international German policies. One of the tools to achieve this goal is to enforce climate protection policies⁴⁴.

Sustainable water resource policy is also an important related component to SDG-11. Water is an essential component of life and our most important source. Germany is dedicated with a high standard investment especially on sewage infrastructure and the re-naturation of water bodies which are important for water regimes and biodiversity, and also prevents floodings and considers landscape planning.⁴⁵ According to GIZ (the Agency Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit), water supply and sanitation are major issues and a growing need to Sub-Saharan African countries⁴⁶. Sustainable cities are understood in the prism of cities that welcome urban development, and provide safe and healthy public services to the citizen. However, German policy towards SDG-11 in Sub-Saharan African countries is not explicitly stated as a separate concrete policy and aid intervention. Its focus on climate change, and water supply and sanitation require support on urban development.

Between December 2008 and August 2011 the German federal cabinet presented the action plan of the German strategy for adaptation to climate change. The framework is created for medium-term national adaptation process that is to be carried internally by the German Lander and other social groups on climate-policy action⁴⁷. This field encompasses the initiatives undertaken by the German government to build up knowledge, communicate and provide information, support dialogue, expand German's research and information

⁴³(Federal Government | Sustainability | Priority Fields of Action n.d.)

⁴⁴ IBID

⁴⁵ (Water & Wastewater Treatment n.d.)(“Water & Wastewater Treatment” 2017)

⁴⁶ (Regional Cooperation n.d.)

⁴⁷ (Federal Government | Sustainability | Priority Fields of Action n.d.).

infrastructure, and it establishes links with other national strategic processes including the high-tech strategy 2020⁴⁸. Moreover, the preparation for the action is also concerned on international responsibilities such as international cooperation promoting adoption in developing countries in the context of the international climate regime and development cooperation.

According to the Sustainable Development Goals 2016 report, 30 % of the population of the Sub-Saharan African countries lives in slums encountering challenges in water sanitation, access to better houses and lack of urban infrastructure. Although the density of people residing in slums has declined from 2000 – 2016⁴⁹, there is still an urgent need to develop SDG 11 in these cities because they are like magnets that attract people toward employment opportunities and increase the population density. .

In addition, since 2002 GIZ have provided support to the African Union in many projects that are related to the SDG. For instance, some of the priority areas are good governance, agriculture and infrastructure. German international cooperation programs support the African Union priorities. Before the African Union priorities, the German international portfolio is focused on the environmental and natural resources⁵⁰. African Union states that remaining challenges are to achieve economic development, natural resources development and investment in infrastructure⁵¹. However, the GIZ and AU do not say much on whether the infrastructure referred to is part of the urban or rural development. Urbanization is not a new phenomenon. It plays an important role not only at the local level but also at the international development level. As Christoph Beier Vice-Chair of the GIZ Management Board explains, „Cities are the starting point to have impact on a major scale such as on the global public goods, climate, social integration, economy, democratization and political stability”. The importance of the cities is growing along with the population and it is becoming a widespread phenomenon that requires attention and projects to promote sustainable urban development (GIZ, 2016). Furthermore, GIZ runs projects on the areas of water supply, sanitation, climate, transportation, and in the social infrastructure sector. This project aims to intervene and improve the cities, and better protect the people from negative impacts caused by climate change, such as green emissions and flooding (GIZ, 2016). This is a joint focus with the priorities of the African Union, and the projects are implemented in collaboration. Making cities greener means

⁴⁸ IBID

⁴⁹ (Sustainable Development Goals n.d.)

⁵⁰ (Regional Cooperation n.d.)

⁵¹ (The AU Commission Strategic Plan 2014-2017 | African Union n.d.)

improving the slums, develop the urban infrastructure and make cities grow green, thus, improving the air quality⁵².

Given the fact that GIZ is focused in preserving the environment and improving the climate, but also in growing and developing the economy, it is crucial to focus on the urban development such as interfering into the slums and providing water supply.

4. United Kingdom:

United Kingdom has an important role in Sustainable Development Goals as a donor country toward African countries focusing primarily on political geography, climate change, trade, governance, food and security. In addition, UK is also concern on its domestic level. Basically, UK likewise Germany have as a priority the domestic development of their own cities especially on environment related issues, sustainable urban development and climate change. The domestic priority reflect upon setting priorities on recipient countries as well.

Regarding the domestic level within UK, according to the national agenda on Human Settlement 2004 - United Kingdom, programs and projects were focused on providing adequate shelter for all, improving human settlement management, promoting sustainable Land-use planning and management. Moreover, it considers promoting the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure: water, sanitation, drainage and solid water management, promoting sustainable construction activities. Making the cities more sustainable in terms of urbanization, infrastructure and quality of life, the decision makers were tackling the issues on the individual and family level as well. The government was determined to combat complex problems faced by poor neighborhoods, as a result of an accumulated problem over the course of the years. Therefore, the object of the regional planning is to tackle this issue and correct them by improving the air quality, and the environmental health⁵³. Therefore, it requires interventions and planning of the settlements and improving these settlements based on the infrastructure standards to ensure low pollution, health environment and better planning. The agenda on Human Settlement 2004 in the UK, means that intervention on the urban infrastructure plays an important role in lowering the pollution, and providing a better and healthy environment⁵⁴.

⁵² (The AU Commission Strategic Plan 2014-2017 | African Union n.d.)

⁵³ (UN-Habitat 2007)(UN-Habitat 2007)

⁵⁴ (UN-Habitat 2007)(UN-Habitat 2007)

Based on the findings, UK is interested in SDG-2 ‘End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’. Agriculture is a sector often affected by the climate change, cases of floodings and uncertain weather conditions as a result of the climate changes risk agriculture products and affect the lives of the consumers. The sector of agriculture is important for developing countries’ economic growth, reduction of povert, overall development, and food and nutrition security. The British government is providing help to farmers of developing countries, supports better land management practicies and help the women and young people to step up in a more commercial agriculture that is also better for the climate in the case of Nigeria⁵⁵. The partner in this goal is “Adaptation for smallholder agriculture”. The British Government will provide up to £150 million to the International Fund for Agriculture Development’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme⁵⁶.

Regarding SDG-7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all) and goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) it is in partnership with climate and clean air coalition that has 51 country partners, 17 IGO partners and 45 NGO’s⁵⁷.

Moreover, goal 1 (end poverty in all its forms and everywhere), goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact) and goal 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development) is under the name of an informal, multilateral partnership known as “Poverty-Environment Partnership”. The PEP seeks to integrate poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and climate resilience in global, national and local development agendas. Members in this partnership are also the Agency Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Development Alternatives Durban City Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Programme⁵⁸.

In addition, the UK department of International development is also in collaboration with AU since 2002 in regional projects that focus on climate, environment, trade, economic

⁵⁵ (Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform n.d.) (“Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform” 2017)

⁵⁶(Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform n.d.)

⁵⁷ (Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform n.d.) (“Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform” 2017)

⁵⁸ (Poverty-Environment Partnership (PEP) - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform n.d.) (“Poverty-Environment Partnership (PEP) - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform” 2017)

development and transportation⁵⁹. The focus is similar to the GIZ projects, both this countries have prioritized the climate preservation, and economic growth⁶⁰.

⁵⁹ (Sustainable Development Goals n.d.)("Sustainable Development Goals" 2017)

⁶⁰ (The AU Commission Strategic Plan 2014-2017 | African Union n.d.)("The AU Commission Strategic Plan 2014-2017 | African Union" 2017)

Chapter-3: Detailed Perspective of a Recipient Country- Ethiopia

i. Background:

After Nigeria, Ethiopia is the second largest populous country in Africa, with an estimated population of nearly 100 million (in 2017) and a growth rate of 2.9 percent per year⁶¹. It is one of the poorest countries in the world. According to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) published by Oxford University Study Ethiopia is the second poorest country in the world⁶². 74.7 million of the population bears the burden of poverty. 47% of males and 31% of females are literate⁶³. In rural Ethiopia 96.3% are poor while in the urban area the percentage of poverty is 46.4%. 80% of population is living mainly in densely populated settlements which makes Ethiopia a predominantly rural country⁶⁴.

The Ethiopian economy is a subsistence one that is highly dependent on agriculture. Over 85 percent of the population depends on this sector for earning the means of its livelihood. Agriculture accounts for almost half of the GDP and more than 90 percent of the export earnings. However, the share of agriculture is declining steadily whereas the share of the service sector in GDP is rising recently. Despite the fact that the growth performance was poor in the past, the country has experienced economic development in recent times placing Ethiopia among the top performing economies in sub Saharan Africa. The performance in growth is in excess of the population growth rate and the seven percentage that is a compulsory requirement in order to attend the MDG goal of halving poverty by 2015. However, there are a number of challenges to sustain the trend of economic growth. There is a strong correlation between weather conditions (adequate rainfall) and economic performance in Ethiopia.⁶⁵ Such dependency makes country's economy vulnerable to the trade and development. To reduce the dependency government started to contribute in other sectors such as industry. The Growth and Transformation Plan I and II are the plans of Ethiopian government to strengthen both economic and social sectors in the country.

⁶¹ The World Factbook. CIA. Retrieved July 01, 2017

⁶² Alkire, S., Conconi, A., Robles, G. and Seth, S. (2015). "Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2014/2015: Brief Methodological Note and Results." OPHI Briefing 27, University of Oxford, January.

⁶³ Global MPI Interactive Databank

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Munich Personal RePEc Archive, Foreign aid and economic growth in Ethiopia, Tasew Tadesse. Dilla University, July, 2011, https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/33953/1/FOREIGN_AID_AND_ECONOMIC_GROWTH_IN_ETHIOPIA_33953.pdf

Donor Countries to Ethiopia:

Ethiopia is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. However, despite this fact, the government is still among low-income countries in the world. Ethiopia is the largest donor recipient country in African continent from US, EU countries and international organisations. The government takes the national priorities on the agricultural sector and Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).

“In 2010, 86% of scheduled disbursements to Ethiopia were recorded by the government. This rate exhibits an improvement from 2007 but is still lower than 2005 figures, and as such Ethiopia has not met the 2010 target for this indicator”⁶⁶. Among top donors to Ethiopia are Ireland, the EU Institutions and the Global Fund that share 90% of aid. The US, Canada and the UK share the lowest percentage of donorship among others⁶⁷.

Table: 1⁶⁸

| | Government's budget estimates of aid flows in 2010 (USD m) | Aid disbursed by donors for government sector in 2010 (USD m) | 2007 (for reference) | | 2010* % | | Total aid disbursed through other donors (USD m) |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------|--|---------|-------|--|
| | | | | | C=a/b | C=b/a | |
| African Development Bank | 97 | 153 | 62 % | | 63% | | 0 |
| Austria | 3 | 0 | 26 % | | | 0% | 0 |
| Belgium | --- | --- | 9% | | --- | | 0 |
| Canada | 9 | 64 | 72% | | 14% | | 43 |
| EU Institutions | 205 | 151 | 85% | | | 73% | 64 |
| Finland | 8 | 17 | 49% | | 51% | | 7 |
| France | 3 | 36 | 3% | | 7% | | 0 |

⁶⁶ Aid Effectiveness 2011: Progress in Implementing the Paris declaration. Volume II. Country Chapter., p. 8. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/Ethiopia%202.pdf>

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Aid Effectiveness 2011: Progress in Implementing the Paris declaration. Volume II. Country Chapter., p. 7. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/Ethiopia%202.pdf> p. 7

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--|------------|-----|------------|
| GAVI Alliance | 38 | 17 | --- | | | 46% | 0 |
| Germany | 50 | 23 | 45% | | | 46% | 0 |
| Global Fund | 76 | 305 | 55% | | 25% | | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 1 | --- | | 0% | | 0 |
| IFAD | 11 | 16 | 56% | | 71% | | 0 |
| Ireland | 32 | 34 | 49% | | 96% | | 0 |
| Italy | 9 | 38 | 22% | | 23% | | 0 |
| Japan | 3 | 47 | 19% | | 7% | | 22 |
| Korea | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | 0% | 0 |
| Netherlands | 7 | 0 | 82% | | | 0% | 41 |
| Norway | 2 | 7 | --- | | 34% | | 5 |
| Spain | 0 | 9 | --- | | 0% | | 0 |
| Sweden | 8 | 0 | 72% | | | 0% | 6 |
| United Kingdom | 138 | 188 | 73% | | 73% | | 0 |
| United Nations | 91 | 148 | 62% | | 61% | | 184 |
| United States | 4 | 380 | 2% | | 1% | | 0 |
| World Bank | 481 | 1097 | 93% | | 44% | | 0 |
| Average Donor ratio | | | 47% | | 32% | | |
| Total | 1277 | 2651 | 62% | | 48% | | 374 |

*Ration $c=a/b$ except government's budget estimate are greater than disbursements ($c=b/a$)

Table-2: The Donor Countries and Organisations to Ethiopia (2012-2013) ⁶⁹

⁶⁹ ODA. Official Development Assistance Group Ethiopia. <http://dagethiopia.org/new/oda-to-ethiopia>

| Top Bilateral Partners (in USD m) | | Top Multilateral Partners (in USD m) | |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| 1. United States | 610.3 | 1. World Bank (IDA) | 847.6 |
| 2. United Kingdom | 466.3 | 2. African Development Bank (AfDF) | 222.0 |
| 3. European Union | 170.8 | 3. The Global Fund | 182.7 |
| 4. Japan | 146.6 | 4. GAVI | 101.0 |
| 5. Canada | 128.9 | 5. UN Funds and Programmes | 80.1 |

Since 2017 the government of Ethiopia has been receiving donor assistance through Aid Management Platform. The US shares the largest portion among top five donor countries while the rest five providers are international organisations.

ii. Overview of Agricultural Component in GTP I and II:⁷⁰

The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) is a national five-year plan created by the Ethiopian Government to improve the country's economy by achieving a projected gross domestic product (GDP) growth. Both GTP I and II aim to sustain high growth and reduce the level of poverty. It also places the country on the path to becoming a middle-income country by 2025. Ethiopia started to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the first and second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-I and II).

GTP I focused on accelerating growth in production of traditional crops. It has done so by promoting the adoption of improved technologies by smallholder farmers, and by increasing investment in rural infrastructure, particularly for irrigation and improved watershed management. It also emphasized the need to ensure food security across all sections of Ethiopian society.

During GTP II, while accelerated growth in agricultural productivity continues to be an important area of focus, a gradual shift in emphasis towards high value crops and livestock production is being envisaged. This is to be complemented by the establishment of a market system that benefits farmers and non-farm rural actors. Similarly, natural resources development also continues to be an important area of emphasis.

⁷⁰ The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) 2010/11-2014/15. Volume I. Main Text. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. November 2010, Addis Ababa. [http://et.one.un.org/content/dam/unct/ethiopia/docs/GTP%20English%20Vol1%20\(1\).pdf](http://et.one.un.org/content/dam/unct/ethiopia/docs/GTP%20English%20Vol1%20(1).pdf)

However, the GTP II goes beyond this to promote more sustainable farming practices and enhanced conservation of indigenous biodiversity resources as well as livelihood development from natural resources (forestry, rehabilitated lands, water resources, etc.). A third area of emphasis is food security that continues to be a challenge. Finally, specific focus is placed on building institutional capacity for implementing and monitoring agricultural development. An underlying principle of the GTP II for agricultural development is that environmental sustainability must be maintained, climate change adaptation and mitigation should be promoted, and growth should be broad based and inclusive, with a particular focus on engaging women, youth and poor households.

Policy Recommendations to Improve the Agricultural Sector in Ethiopia:⁷¹

First of all, government should develop strategic objectives to improve the productivity of crops by focusing on strategic crops. For this government should adopt new technologies. Additionally, it should increase investment in medium and large scale farming with enhanced linkages to smallholders.

Second, one of the GTP II priorities is to increase livestock production and productivity. For this reason the government should promote livestock and feed production technologies and a strong livestock health system. To increase crop production and investment in private sector of agriculture government should envisage the systems that allow certification for compliance of Ethiopian products to international standards.

Third, another top priority of the GTP II is to manage intervention working towards the watershed, irrigation and forestry development as well as implementing programs on biodiversity conservation.

Finally, in line with abovementioned improvements in agricultural sector the government should also contribute in economic and industrial transformation to reduce the high level of poverty and increase employment opportunities for a growing workforce.

iii. GTP II: Economic and Industrial Transformation

In 2014-2015 the government of Ethiopia has launched the second five-year GTP II that is a continuation of GTP I. The National Planning Commission organized a national

⁷¹ Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency. GTP II Transformation Agenda. <http://www.ata.gov.et/ta/gtp-ii-overview/>

workshop on Sensitization and Roll-out of 2030 Agenda on sustainable development. The workshop highlighted goals as to increase the living standards of people and industrial development of the city. The workshop namely was focused on the improvement of basic infrastructure such as roads, communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power, and water must provide attention for enhancing investments in Ethiopia.

Table-3: Percentage Distribution of projected capital expenditure requirements by major socioeconomic sectors (%)⁷²

| Sectors | Projection | | | | | 5 yrs. average |
|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | |
| Infrastructure | 52.8 | 46.3 | 48.9 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 48.4 |
| Human resource development and Technological capacity building | 27.4 | 30.9 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.5 |
| Economic sector | 17.0 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 20.3 |
| Others | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Total capital expenditure | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The primary goal of GTP I was to promote inclusive growth through public investment in infrastructure. Built on GTP I, the GTP II aims to transform Ethiopia into an industrialized middle-income country by 2025. The transformation will be promoted by pursuing the following three objectives:

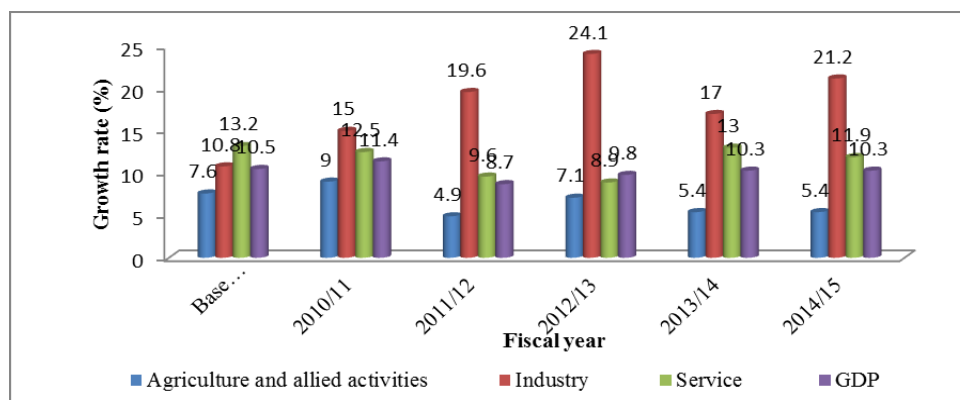
1. Maintain an annual average real GDP growth rate of at least 11%;
2. Pursue aggressive measures towards rapid industrialization and structural transformation;

⁷² The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20), National Planning Commission September 2015.

3. Ensure the sustainability of growth by fostering a stable macroeconomic framework and climate resilient green economy.

“The rapid economic growth performance during the plan period, 2010/11-2014/2015, has in turn consolidated the aspirations of individual citizens and the country in general to achieve even better in the time ahead. Ethiopia’s achievements over the last five years have also attracted global recognition, and help the image of the country for the better, as can be observed from the increased inflow of FDI and strong performance of the country’s first ever sovereign bond in the international capital markets”⁷³

Figure-1: GDP Growth by Major Economic Sectors (2009/10-2014/15)⁷⁴



The country is contextualizing and mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into GTP II. There is a strong link among the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), SDGs and GTP II that are aligned with Ethiopia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). For these reasons, Ethiopia aims to invest in the agricultural, energy and transport sectors, and to improve access to quality basic services. The industrialization of the agricultural sector will be accelerated. To improve food security sector will be emphasized through GTP

⁷³ Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20). Volume I: Main Text. National Planning Commission. Addis Ababa, 2016, p.5

⁷⁴ The data is provided by the National Planning Commission of Ethiopia, May, 2016. Addis Ababa

II. The Bank's new Country's Strategic Paper (CSP) will align with and facilitate attainment of GTP II objectives by continuing to focus on:⁷⁵

1. Develop infrastructure, especially energy, transport, water and sanitation
2. Promote economic governance, with particular emphasis on facilitating effective delivery of basic services at local level and business enabling environment for private sector development.

„By aligning with GTP II, the new CSP's twin pillars are consistent with the objectives of the Bank's ten year strategy plan. The CSP contributes to the attainment of green growth and climate resilience goals, with special emphasis in the High Fives – light up and power Africa, feed Africa, integrate Africa, industrialize Africa, and improve quality of life for the people of Africa”⁷⁶

Strategic Pillars of GTP II⁷⁷

To achieve the objectives of GTP II set out above, Ethiopia government pursues the following pillar strategies:

- a. Sustaining the rapid economic growth and development witnessed during the last decade including GTP I;
- b. Increase productive capacity and efficiency to reach the economy's productive possibility frontier through rapidly improving quality, productivity and competitiveness of productive sectors (agriculture and manufacturing industries);
- c. Enhance the transformation of the domestic private sector to enable them become capable development force;
- d. Build the capacity of the domestic construction industry, bridge critical infrastructure gaps with particular focus on ensuring quality provision of infrastructure services;
- e. Proactively manage the on-going rapid urbanization to unlock its potential for sustained rapid growth and structural transformation of the economy;
- f. Accelerate human development and technological capacity building and ensure its sustainability;

⁷⁵ African Development Bank Group. Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia Country Strategy Paper 2016-2020. Earc department. p. IV

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20). Volume I: Main Text. National Planning Commission. Addis Ababa, 2016

- g. Continue to build democratic and developmental good governance through enhancing implementation capacity of public institution and actively engaging the citizens;
- h. Promote women and youth empowerment, ensure their effective participation in the development and democratization process and enable them equitably benefit from the outcomes of development;
- i. Building climate resilient green economy

iv. The Post -2015 Sustainable Development Agenda: Addis Ababa Action Plan

The post-2015 sustainable development goals, the Common African Position (CAP) on Post-2015 Development Agenda, Agenda 2063 of Africa, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda have been embraced and their integration in to the national plans, policies and strategies is well underway. This presents a unique opportunity for integrating and mainstreaming the principles of sustainable development goals and the tenets of Agenda 2063 of Africa into policies and programs to articulate the national priorities, opportunities and challenges to the pursuit of economic structural transformation. Therefore, domesticating these international and regional agendas in to the national policies, strategies and development priorities is considered as a basis for GTP II.

Indeed, building experience from MDGs, Ethiopia becomes the first to start implementing SDGs that include new areas in people, prosperity, peace, partnership and planet. These five elements would ensure to end poverty and hunger in all forms for dignity and equality. Under Goal 9, the SDGs highlighted that inclusive and sustainable industrial development is the first-hand source of income generation, allows for rapid and sustained increases in living standards for all people.

The World Bank together with Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GDRR) conducted a program on “A City Strength Diagnostic in Addis Ababa city of Ethiopia”, in 2015.⁷⁸ According to the report the city faced unprecedented level of urbanization including urban flooding, fire, earthquakes, water scarcity, unemployment and social vulnerability.

The Diagnostic identified the following priority actions needed to resilience the city:

⁷⁸ The World Bank. Promoting Urban Resilience - The City Strength Diagnostic, March 17, 2017, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/citystrength>

- Implement new Integrated Development Plan for the city by addressing the urban problems
- Establish a disaster risk management and climate change adaptation coordination initiatives across municipal agencies
- Address localized flooding due to surface water run-off by developing a storm water drainage master plan
- Support the authority of the city by new mandate to manage drainage in the city
- Strengthen citizens' engagement efforts using disaster risk management and climate change adaptation

Chapter-4: Conclusion and Recommendations

The research project examines traces of implementations of the targets of SDG-11 by a number of European donor countries (Sweden, France, Germany and United Kingdom) in the region of Africa. The concluding remarks here are deduced from the above analysis presented on the investment and development activities of the selected donor countries in Africa and of one of the African recipient countries. Indeed, it is rather early to concretely conclude of any shift of interest in donations within the scope of SDG-11 from these donor countries to the African recipient countries. This can be the result of a number of factors as part of this project. Even though the African counties are highest in the growth of urbanization, they are still largely rural with greater rural challenges which may explain the dominant concentration of donations from these donor countries. We have noticed this when analyzing certain strategies or projects which even though linked to the targets of SDG-11 may miss out genuinely affecting SDG-11 targets if they are only developed rurally. It is also difficult to concretely conclude whether these strategies have urban or rural components because of their missing information from the donor countries' official policy documents regarding these strategies. The implementation details of some of the relevant strategies for SDG-11 are not completely available. This has also been one of the limitations and challenges of this research. Additionally, for all the donor countries and the specific recipient country, there has been enough difficulty in finding direct evidence that connects to the implementation of SDG-11 in Africa. This can also imply that it is rather too early to decide on confirming any shift or whether there is still no significant interest by donor countries in the implementation of SDG-11 in Africa despite their visible interest in SDG-1, 5, and 13 for the African region. This particular implication based on the analysis is also vital for recommendation and advocacy purposes for HfHI. In general, it is recommended that there is still a need for progressive advocacy on the implementation of SDG-11 in Africa by the European donors. This need is typically critical for advocating on more strategies that impact directly on the implementation of SDG-11 in Africa. It is also vital in advocating for greater urban components in the strategies as they have indirect impact on the implementation of the SDG-11 in Africa. A number of specific advocacy strategies are recommended below based on the above research for further development.

- Even though France's development linkages in Africa for the implementation of SDG-11 are promising, some ideas need to be treated with caution. Higher amount of mobilization of resources towards SDG-11 is more possible if the funding is distributed towards urban development components instead of

focusing excessively on the rural. The need to ensure and encourage such mobilization of France's resources may be of HfH's interest for advocacy purposes to France's funding in Africa. In addition, France also needs to diversify its funding more towards non-French speaking countries which HfH can certainly advocate for. Even if greater investment in these countries may seem more obvious for France, greater mobilization of its resources in other countries with urban objectives is needed and so has higher scope for advocacy.

- Sweden requires greater advocacy to increase the level of direct contributions towards the implementation of SDG-11. Its strategic plans give more importance towards gender equality and climate change projects. HfHI can identify particular environment and climate change projects that Sweden contributes more to in Africa and can then advocate for the projects' greater contribution towards urban areas in green-spaces, disaster-management and renewable energy. Even though these projects may benefit few targets of SDG-11's implementation, absence of any strategy plans that impact directly on the targets like upgrading housing and slums in cities may provide greater scope for HfHI advocacy for Sweden. Like France, higher advocacy is also required to mobilize resources from these priorities so that they contribute towards an urban focus and not only rural. This is particularly important as Sweden specifies less direct strategic plans for cities particularly.
- The recommendations for German funding and aid activities is to pose more focus on the urban area as area as it is tied to economic growth, and climate improvement. There is not enough projects that focuses on the urban development. There is also the need to collect updated data on the urban growth and analyze the importance of investing in urban-related projects. In addition, more research in the field regarding the impact slums have in climate and environment in the sub-Saharan countries is also essential.
- In terms of the UK in a similar manner, reliable data on the urban situation in sub-Saharan countries needs to be produced. Investing more in the slums and urban lives of the citizens living in the case study countries in order to develop the economic growth by providing the necessary infrastructure. In order to provide clean and healthy water, it is important to invest in the sewage

infrastructure of the urban areas. In this case, the intervention will influence the death rate caused by malaria and other transmitted diseases.

- The recommendations for Ethiopia is to improve the high level of urbanization. To be more precise the Addis Ababa city should improve the efficiency of the existing water supply system and explore additional water sources to address the water scarcity. Address urban densification by using a municipal management approach
- Better managing river catchments and related network of secondary drainage, stabilizing eroding river banks and preventing encroachment in flood-prone areas
- Upgrade drainage on the ring road, expanding storm water drainage systems in low-lying areas of the city, and install the water retention ponds. Install and renew the existing electricity substations and produce safety net to support vulnerable groups and households impacted by shocks

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