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ASSESSING THE ROLE OF GOAL 17 IN IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs IN ETHIOPIA

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LETTER OF DECLARATION

I declare that '**ASSESSING THE ROLE OF GOAL 17 IN IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs IN ETHIOPIA'** is my own original work and that it has not been submitted for obtaining any qualification in any other university. And all sources of materials used for this thesis have been properly acknowledged.

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November 2021

This thesis submitted for examination with my approval as an advisor of the candidate.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
ADF	African Development Fund
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LCD	Local capacity Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MF	Ministry of Finance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to end Poverty
PCP	Program for Country Partnership
PDC	Plan and Development Commission
PSI	Policy Studies Institute
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNCED	UN conference on Environment and Development
UNCED	United Nations Commission on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
World Bank	World Bank
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Abstract

This study assesses the contributions of Goal 17-Global Partnership to the implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia and analyzes their impacts on the country's overall development. A qualitative research methodology is used in the course of collecting and analyzing data by employing both primary and secondary sources as a method of data collection. Key informant interviews with policymakers, implementers (relevant government officers), and various institutions yielded primary data.

The findings of the study have shown that global partnerships play a critical role in ensuring the development goals that Ethiopia is set to achieve by 2030. To start with, Ethiopia's development partners play an important role in providing funding for poverty reduction. Next, in Ethiopia, the availability of sound policies and a favorable environment plays a critical role in laying the groundwork for development initiatives and goals. In this regard, the constitution encourages collaborative development that complements global and regional development goals. Likewise, global cooperation assists development in Ethiopia in the establishment of a single plan and reporting system by reducing the proliferation and duplication of efforts in project implementation. Furthermore, as a driving engine for the SD, Ethiopia has been focusing on domestic resource mobilization as a means to support rapid economic growth, which plays a pivotal role in fueling the economy and ensuring the long-term sustainability of growth. Finally, last but not least, to achieve the SDGs in Ethiopia, there are gaps in global coordination structures and stakeholder interactions that are very poor and not adequately devolved to the local government level.

Therefore, achieving SDGs in Ethiopia in cooperation with global partners is significant to improving the country's competitiveness in the global market. Similarly, increase the rate of project implementation and resource utilization to encourage development partners. Also, promote regional blocks to reduce trade barriers and to integrate into regional and global value chains. Furthermore, to strengthen national unity, guarantee policy independence, and the right to use natural resources for development. Finally, active diplomatic engagement for the delivery of committed finance and to ease debt repayment obligations is also important.

Key words: Development, Sustainable Development, Sustainable development Goals, Global partnership, poverty

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was raised for the first time at the United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (UN General Assembly, 2015). The SDGs succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a reference and universal guidepost for transiting to sustainable development in the period 2015–2030. Different from the Millennium Development Goals, these goals are supposed to be universal and apply to all countries, both developed and developing (Delli & Adde, 2018). As stated by the United Nations General Assembly (2015), one of the objectives was to produce a set of universally applicable goals that will balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, such as social, economic, and environmental.

The SDGs are applicable universally by taking into account different national realities, capacities, and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities (Delli P. & Adde, 2018). The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals with 169 targets. The program aims to guide policy and funding for 15 years, that is, from 2015–to 2030, and begins with a significant undertaking to end poverty everywhere permanently (UN General Assembly, 2015). The goals build on the lessons learned from the MDGs, especially the MDG's failure to address the structural causes of poverty, inequality, and exclusion, as well as environmental sustainability (Idowu, 2018).

Accordingly, concerning this, some scholars insist that, in comparison to the MDGs, the new program contains a series of additional elements to the main aspects of the sustainable development agenda. All those apply to all countries, such as encouraging peaceful and inclusive societies, realizing human rights for all, achieving gender equality in all spheres of life, creating better jobs, and dealing with the environmental challenges of our time, particularly climate change (Allen & Wiedmann, 2018). Moreover, a number of the SDGs do not only specify the outcome goals but also how these goals are achieved. The SDGs expect to complete the job that the MDGs started, and to leave no one behind (ibid.). Ethiopia is one of the nations that endorsed the MDGs as well as the SDGs. The government's National Planning Commission sets out how Ethiopia will work to achieve the SDGs, both domestically and internationally. The Plan provides an overarching strategic framework within which Ethiopia can play an effective role, at home and abroad, in ensuring the Sustainable Development Goals are reached (National Planning Commission, 2017).

Various scholars argue for Governments have primary responsibility for implementing the SDGs, but the goals do not belong solely to governments. They belong to everyone, in every community, in every country across the world. To achieve the SDGs, governments, businesses, communities, and individuals will all have to work together. Everyone can contribute to that work, from businesses adopting sustainable corporate strategies to communities working together to improve their local environment, to the individual choices we all make as consumers. However, having in mind the significance of implementing the SDGs by different responsible bodies, this paper aims to assess the role and significance of Goal 17, which is a global partnership, in implementing the SDGs in Ethiopia.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The 2030 sustainable development agenda is a program of action intended to alleviate poverty and hunger for all people, save the world from climate change, foster all-inclusive peace and freedom, and ensure well-being and prosperity for all humanity (UN report, 2017). The SDGs are a framework of 17 goals and 169 targets across the social, economic, and environmental areas of sustainable development that the UN member states have committed to making a reality over the next 15 years (ibid). The SDGs, approved by the member states of the UN Organization at the convention held in New York from September 25–27, 2015, were a program implemented by all member states and stakeholders (Beisheim, 2015).

Ethiopia, as a UN member state, has been taking coordinated and organized practical actions, all inconspicuous commitment and a sense of ownership, towards the implementation of the SDGs (National Planning Commission, 2018). Ethiopia’s National Planning Commission insists that the SDGs are well in harmony with the development needs of the Ethiopian people. It is consistent with Ethiopia's renaissance journey and expedites broad-based, all-inclusive, and rapid economic growth; social and economic development; environmental development; and the establishment of a democratic system (ibid). The government of Ethiopia had, therefore, good reasons to have committed at an international level to implementing the SDGs and adapting them to the objective reality of the country. Nationally, it has already been ratified and implementation has commenced.

Ethiopia achieved remarkable results in a number of MDGs, as approved and confirmed by many scholars and think-tank groups (National Planning Commission, 2017).Furthermore, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) accepted and approved the SDGs during the UN member states meeting held in New York from September 25 to 27, 2015. As one of the primary government institutions mentioned in its report, the National Planning Commission of Ethiopia stated that the link between the SDGs, including their targets, and the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) in the basic directions of the priority development sectors and their targets has been clearly depicted in the GTP-II (National Planning Commission, 2017).

It stated that various consultations had been conducted across the nation with all stakeholders, either directly or through their representatives, on the draft SDGs-integrated GTP-II. The consultation platforms that were organized made significant contributions to enabling stakeholders to fully comprehend (ibid).Even more, in Ethiopia, the SDGs-integrated GTP-II was subsequently endorsed first by the council of ministers and then by the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR), after which its implementation commenced. Regional states and city administrations had also prepared GTP-II. In their GTP-II, the SDGs are also fully integrated. Thus, the SDGs in Ethiopia are fully owned nationally and in the regions.

Given this, the implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia actively engaged and involved domestic government apparatus as well as other stakeholders.Besides, it is believed that for the effective implementation of SDGs in Ethiopia, the contribution of global partnership is also more significant. In relation to this, Sustainable Development Goal 17 calls for strengthening the means of implementing the UN Agenda 2030. In particular, it calls for investing in the global partnership to realize sustainable development all over the world. Achieving the ambitions of Agenda 2030 will require mobilizing political will and deepening partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society (UN, 2015). It will also require increasing international cooperation and improving coherence between policies and initiatives both domestically and internationally. Goal 17 addresses these needs and calls for actions to increase capacity for implementing the other SDGs at all levels (Maltais, Weitz, and Persson, 2018). As such, meeting the targets and ambitions of SDG Goal 17 is essential for successfully advancing the entire SDG agenda in developing countries like Ethiopia (UN, 2018).

From the above discussion, it is possible to recognize that much literature focuses on the overall implementation of the sustainable development agenda in developing countries. It also gives much emphasis on the extent of achieving some goals and targets of the SDGs. However, there is no major study that has assessed the role and significance of Goal-17 in implementing the remaining goals of the SDGs in Ethiopia. The issue has not yet received sufficient attention from researchers and other stakeholders. It is imperative to explore to what extent global partnerships, as indicated by Goal 17 of the SDGs, can contribute to successfully executing the overall SDGs agenda in Ethiopia.

Finally, Goal 17 plays an important role in enhancing and contributing to the implementation of the SDGs in developing countries like Ethiopia and others that have not been researched and mapped adequately. It received little attention in developing countries' discussions about development and other values. Therefore, the researcher believes that there is an immense need to study the contributions of Goal 17 as stated in the global partnership for the implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia and analyze their actual impacts on the country’s overall development. It is also important to further the understanding of the role of global partnerships in enhancing the development initiatives that the country is aiming to achieve. Thus, this study attempted to highlight the potential role of global partnership (Goal17) in executing the sustainable development agenda in Ethiopia. It is hoped that the study could contribute to the existing body of knowledge as references for further study and input for policy determination.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The overall objective of the study is to assess the implementation of the goals and programs of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ethiopia in line with the role of global partnership (Goal-17).

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- To explain the contribution of Global Partnership-Goal-17 to the implementation of Ethiopia's sustainable development plan.
- To identify the challenges by Global Partnership-Goal-17 in carrying out Ethiopia's long-term development plan.

- To examine the institutional enabling environment in Ethiopia to implement the SDGs in collaboration with global partnership (Goal-17).
- To identify the possible measures national and other stakeholders should take to improve global partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs agenda in Ethiopia,

1.4. Research Questions

To deal with the identified research problem, the study will guide by the following sets of key research questions:

- What is the contribution of global partnership (Goal 17) toward implementing sustainable development agenda in Ethiopia?
- What are the challenges of global partnership (Goal17) to execute sustainable development agenda in Ethiopia?
- What are institutional enabling environment in Ethiopia to implement the SDGs in collaboration with global partnership (Goal17)?
- What are the possible measures that the national and other stakeholders should take to improve international partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs agenda's in Ethiopia?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study stressed the importance of how positive and strategic relationships should be established between Ethiopia and other global partners with respect to the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The study could help policymakers and various sectors to further study the gap and develop (improve) it in order to enhance the contribution of global partnerships in implementing the SDGs and provide stakeholders with the initiative and necessary knowledge for successful issue coverage and promotion. It could open discussions among government policymakers, academicians, and other stakeholders to come up with policy options on the role of global partnership (Goal 17) in implementing the SDGs and ensuring development in a given country.

1.6. Scope of the study

The UN Sustainable Development Goals are the international community's roadmap for collective progress towards the kind of world we want to see. For the first time, all nations have developed a shared vision and agreed on targets to overcome global challenges such as poverty, injustice, and damage to our planet. Thus, the SDGs involve 17 goals that are supposed to apply to all states of the world. Nonetheless, based on the state's realities of development, the implementation of these goals requires different resources. Individual state cooperation with global partners is among the ways and means to gain the assistance needed for the effective implementation of the SDGs. One of the goals aimed at voluntary collaboration between various parties, both public and private, is a global partnership (Goal 17), in which all participants agree to work together to achieve common goals.

As a result of the foregoing facts, Ethiopia is one of the countries actively engaged in designing and implementing the SDGs.This study is limited only to assessing the role and significance of global partnerships (Goal 17) in cooperating for the effective implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia. This study did not look at the overall applicability of the SDGs in Ethiopia; rather, it paid attention to assessing the role of global partnership (Goal 17) in implementing the SDGs in Ethiopia.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

As is true in much research, there are certain limitations to the study in terms of data availability. I went to great lengths to obtain authentic data from important informants. However, there are several drawbacks to the study: First, due to the nature of their jobs, several participants were unable to attend the interviews on the planned date and time. Second, some participants' refusals were recorded using a sound recorder during the interview; nonetheless, the interviewer interviewed while taking notes. Some interviews were interrupted throughout the recording process due to conflicting interview work schedules. Third, there is a shortage of relevant and appropriate information in the region. Finally, several informants were hesitant to reply to some of the questions, particularly when it came to the challenges of implementing SDGs in Ethiopia. Another restriction on collecting primary data from respondents was COVID-19. Despite the constraints mentioned above, the study was successful in achieving its goal.

1.8. Organization of the thesis

Chapter one presents the background, the statement of the problem, the objective of the study, research questions, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, and the organization of the thesis. Chapter Two contains a review of related literature as well as theoretical and conceptual frameworks that relate to the problem being identified. The research design, methods, and procedures employed to gather data for the study are presented in chapter three. The results of the analyses and the findings that emerged from the study are contained in Chapter Four, and Chapter Five includes summary findings, the conclusions drawn from the findings, and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

Sustainable development is a widely used concept that has many different meanings and provokes many different responses. It attempts to combine growing concerns about a range of environmental issues with socio-economic issues. Large corporations, social reformers, governments, and environmental activists all embrace it, albeit with varying emphasises and interpretations of what sustainable development entails (Klarin, 2018).Thus, while making some analysis of sustainable development, it is indispensable to critically look at the perspectives suggested by some scholars. This is basically due to the fact that the main priorities and choices about what policies should be implemented and actions taken (Paoli & Addeo, 2019)

Accordingly, this chapter focuses on key issues elucidated by various scholars relating to the concepts of development, sustainability, and sustainable development. The history of sustainable development and its pillars and principles are also raised in this chapter. This chapter also presents the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the associated ideas of global partnership. Moreover, the chapter also highlights some theoretical approaches assumed to be suitable and applicable to the theme of the study.

2.2. Historical Origin of Sustainable Development

The origins of the concept of sustainable development (SD) can be traced to the "World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)" or the "Brundtland Commission" in 1987. The term "sustainable development" (SD) is coined and defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Blanc, et al., 2012). One of the defining moments for SD was the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the "Earth Summit", held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, with the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) that could be a useful tool for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development (UN, 2012).

Historically, sustainable development as a concept derives from economics as a discipline (Mensah, 2019). The discussion regarding whether the capacity of the Earth's limited natural resources would be able to continually support the existence of the increasing human population gained prominence with the Malthusian population theory in the early 1800s (Dixon and Fallon, 1989, cited in Mensah, 2019). As far back as 1789, Malthus postulated that the human population tended to grow in a geometric progression, while subsistence could grow only in an arithmetic progression, and for that matter, population growth was likely to outstrip the capacity of the natural resources to support the needs of the increasing population (Rostow & Rostow, 1978). Therefore, if measures were not taken to check the rapid population growth rate, exhaustion or depletion of natural resources would occur, resulting in misery for humans (ibid.). Similarly, examining whether the paradigm of global economic development was "sustainable," Meadows studied the Limits to Growth in 1972, using data on the growth of the population, industrial production, and pollution. Meadows concluded that "since the world is physically finite, the exponential growth of these three key variables would eventually reach its limit" (Meadows, 1972).

However, several academicians, researchers, and development practitioners argue that the concept of sustainable development received its first major international recognition in 1972 at the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm (Dernbach, 2003). Although the term was not referred to explicitly, the international community agreed to the notion now fundamental to sustainable development that both development and the environment, hitherto addressed as separate issues, could be managed in a mutually beneficial way (ibid).

Following these developments, the World Commission on Environment and Development, chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, renewed the call for SD, culminating in the development of the Brundtland report entitled "Our Common Future" in 1987 (Goodland & Daly, 1996). As already mentioned, the report defined SD as development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Brundtland Commission report had two key issues: the concept of needs, in particular, the essential needs of the world’s poor (to which overriding priority should be given); and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs (Mensah, 2019).

Jain and Islam (2015) intimate that the Brundtland report engendered the UNCED, known as the Rio Earth Summit, in 1992. The recommendations in the report formed the primary topics of debate at the UNCED. The UNCED had several key outcomes for SD articulated in the conference outcome document, namely Agenda 21. It stated that SD should become a priority item on the agenda of the international community and proceeded to recommend that national strategies be designed and developed to address the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development (Allen, et al., 2018). In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), also known as Rio+10, was held in Johannesburg to review progress in implementing the outcomes of the Rio Earth Summit. WSSD developed a plan of implementation for the actions set out in Agenda 21, known as the Johannesburg Plan, and launched a number of multi-stakeholder partnerships for SD (Mitcham, 1995).

In 2012, 20 years after the first Rio Earth Summit, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), or Rio+20, was held. The conference focused on two themes in the context of sustainable development: the green economy and an institutional framework (Allen et al., 2018). A reaffirmed commitment to SD was key to the conference outcome document, "The Future We Want," to such an extent that the phrase "sustainable development" appears 238 times within the 49 pages (UNSD, 2018a). The Rio +20 outcomes included a process for developing new SDGs, which will go into effect in 2015, and encouraging focused action on SD in all sectors of the global development agenda (Weitz et al., 2017). Thus, in 2012, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in the UN action agenda, highlighting the key role SD should play in international and national development policies, programs, and agenda, identified SD as one of the five key priorities.

In regard to these and other UN goals, Ethiopia also integrated them with its national development frameworks and executed various goals advanced at the international level. To mention this, Ethiopia has implemented the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which spanned the period 2000–2015 and registered remarkable achievements (National Planning Commission, 2018). The MDGs were implemented through effective government leadership and coordination of all stakeholders in an organized and structured manner throughout the country. Lessons have also been drawn from the experience of implementing the MDGs and, indeed, Ethiopia has made significant contributions by sharing these lessons as inputs to the preparation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ibid).

Ethiopia has been pursuing pro-poor policies and implementing development plans and programs through which global development agendas such as the MDGs, the Brussels Program of Action and its successor, the Istanbul Program of Action for Least Developed Countries, have been mainstreamed with remarkable achievements in economic growth, social development and environmental management (O'Keeffe, 2016). This, in turn, has helped in gaining replicable development experience over the last decade and a half. Informed by these experiences and having recognized future opportunities, Ethiopia has accepted and endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with national commitments and ownership to implement the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable development goals (SDGs) as an integral part of its national development framework (ibid). Accordingly, with a full sense of national ownership, the implementation of SDGs has been and is well in progress in Ethiopia. Thus, in realizing this practice, the study gives due emphasis to assessing the role of Goal 17 for the effective implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia.

2.3. Concept of Sustainable Development

Since its introduction to the whole discourse of development, the concept of sustainable development has evolved considerably in terms of theoretical perspectives as well as in terms of development and policy implementation. The following section discusses the concept of sustainable development, sustainable development goals, and the global and global partnership objectives related to the implementation of the SDGs.

2.3.1. Sustainable development

In this section, before giving the basic concepts of SD forwarded by several academicians, scholars of development, practitioners, and others, the definition of development and sustainability are given separately. Next, attempts were made to show the concepts of sustainable development from socio-economic and environmental points of view.

The concept of "development" has been associated with diverse meanings, interpretations, and theories by various scholars. Development is defined as "an evolutionary process in which human capacity increases in terms of initiating new structures, coping with problems, adapting to continuous change, and striding purposefully and creatively to attain new goals (Du Pisani, 2006, cited in Mensah, 2019). According to Reyes (2001), development is understood as a social condition within a nation in which the needs of its population are satisfied by the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and systems. Todaro and Smith (2006) also define development as a multidimensional process that involves major changes in social structures, attitudes, and institutions, as well as economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of absolute poverty.

About this, in the development literature, most academics, researchers, and practitioners apply the concept of "sustainability" to mean improving and sustaining a healthy economic, ecological, and social system for human development. Stoddart, et al. (2011) define sustainability as the efficient and equitable distribution of resources intra-generationally and inter-generationally with the operation of socio-economic activities within the confines of a finite ecosystem. On the other hand, Ben-Eli (2015) sees sustainability as a dynamic equilibrium in the process of interaction between the population and the carrying capacity of its environment, such that the population develops to express its full potential without producing irreversible adverse effects on the carrying capacity of the environment upon which it depends. From this standpoint, Thomas (2015) continues that sustainability brings into focus human activities and their ability to satisfy human needs and wants without depleting or exhausting the productive resources at their disposal.

This, therefore, provokes thoughts on how people should lead their economic and social lives, drawing on the available ecological resources for human development. Hák, Janouková, and Moldan (2016) have argued that transforming global society, environment, and economy into a sustainable one is one of the most uphill tasks confronting man today since it is to be done within the context of the planet's carrying capacity. The World Bank (2017) continues that this calls for innovative approaches to managing reality. In furtherance of this argument, UN-DESA (2018) posits that the ultimate objective of the concept of sustainability, in essence, is to ensure appropriate alignment and equilibrium among society, the economy, and the environment in terms of the regenerative capacity of the planet's life-supporting ecosystems.

Taking into consideration the above basic concepts of "development" and "sustainability", "sustainable" has become the catchphrase in development discourse, having been associated with different definitions, meanings, and interpretations. Taken literally, SD would simply mean "development that can be continued either indefinitely or for a given period (Stoddart, et al., 2011). Structurally, the concept can be seen as a phrase consisting of two words: "sustainable" and "development." Just as each of the two words that combine to form the concept of SD, that is, "sustainable" and "development", has been defined variously from various perspectives, the concept of SD has also been looked at from various angles, leading to several definitions of the concept.

The first concept widely popular over the last decades of the term "sustainable development" is the one given in 1987 in the report "Our Common Future" by the World Commission on

Environment and Development with the UN, also known as the "Brundtland" report. Accordingly, "Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (WCED, 1987). According to another definition, for a certain development to be sustainable, it should not only aim to improve the quality of life but also comply with the capacity of the ecosystems (and the earth as a whole) to endure that process.

Furthermore, Darlow insets the definition, emphasizing that sustainable development should not be understood narrowly as only related to the environment, but also as relevant to life quality in all its aspects—in the present as well as in the future (Darlow 1996). Based on these definitions, we can conclude that sustainable development necessitates thinking not only in the short term but also in the mid-and long-term horizons of international and national policies, as well as individual behavior (as citizens, consumers, and so on). Perceiving the world as an interconnected system – both temporally (the link between the present and the future) and spatially (sustainable development implies developing a global consciousness – accounting for and caring for the needs of citizens in developing countries) – is a feature of this development (Sazonova, 2014).

Looked at as an approach, SD is an approach to development that uses resources in a way that allows them (the resources) to continue to exist for others (Mohieldin, 2017). Evers (2017) further relates the concept to the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. Considering this angle, SD aims at achieving social progress, environmental equilibrium, and economic growth (Zhai & Chang, 2019). Exploring the demands of SD, Ukaga et al. (2011) emphasized the need to move away from harmful socio-economic activities and instead engage in activities with positive environmental, economic, and social impacts.

2.3.2. The Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development refers to the idea of achieving human development goals while also preserving natural systems' ability to supply the natural resources and ecosystem services that the economy and society rely on (Cerin, 2006). While the concept of sustainable development has been important since the dawn of time, it might be argued that its importance grows with each passing day as the human population grows but the natural resources available to humanity do not. Global concerns for wise use of limited resources have always been highlighted in light of this phenomenon.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most recent manifestations of such concerns (SDGs). The MDGs were created as a follow-up to the SDGs. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a historic global mobilization to achieve a set of significant socioeconomic priorities around the world (Breuer, Janetschek, & Malerba, 2019). Despite the MDGs' relative efficacy, not all of the eight goals' targets were met after 15 years of implementation (2000–2015), necessitating the creation of the SDGs to continue the development agenda. The UN approved the 2030 Agenda (SDGs) as part of this new development framework, which is a call to action to safeguard the planet, reduce poverty, and ensure people's well-being (Taylor, 2016). The 17 SDGs are largely aimed at achieving the following goals.

(1) Eliminate poverty and hunger, ensuring a healthy life for all; (2) Ensure that everyone has access to basic amenities including water, sanitation, and renewable electricity; (3) Support the generation of development possibilities through inclusive education and decent work by ensuring universal access to essential utilities such as water, sanitation, and renewable energy; (4) Encourage innovation and resilient infrastructure, resulting in communities and cities that are capable of producing and consuming in a sustainable manner; (5) Reduce global inequality, particularly in terms of gender; (6) Take care of the environment through combating climate change and safeguarding ocean and land ecosystems, and (7) Encourage collaboration among various social actors in order to promote a peaceful environment and promote responsible consumption and production (Saner et al., 2019; UN, p. 2017).

The SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, safeguard the planet, and ensure that all people experience peace and prosperity by 2030, according to the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) and Civil Society Organization (CSO) platform on SDGs in Ghana [2017] (Mensah, 2019). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by 193 nations and went into effect in January 2016, with the goal of promoting economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. With UN assistance the UNCG-CSO (2017) claims that the SDGs foster a spirit of partnership among governments, the commercial sector, research, academia, and civil society organizations (CSOs). This alliance aims to guarantee that the appropriate decisions are made now to improve lives for future generations in a sustainable manner (Breuer et al., 2019).

People, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships are five overarching themes in Agenda 2030, which cover the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Mensah, 2019, Zhai & Chang, 2019). Hunger, health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, industry, innovation & infrastructure, inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, consumption & production, climate change, natural resources, and peace and justice are among the issues they aim to address (Mensah, 2019). Sustainable development, according to the SDGs, aspires for social advancement, environmental balance, and economic growth.

2.3.3. Global partnership

As it can be discussed above, the Goal 17 of the SDGs calls for strengthening the means of implementing the Agenda 2030. In particular, it calls for investing in the global partnership for realizing sustainable development all over the world (United Nations, 2018). Achieving the ambitions of Agenda 2030 will require mobilizing political will and deepening partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. It will also require increasing international cooperation, improving coherence between policies and initiatives both domestically, and internationally (United Nations, 2015). The Goal 17 addresses these needs and calls for actions to increase capacity for implementing the SDGs at all levels. As such, meeting the targets and ambitions of the SDG 17 is essential for successfully advancing the entire SDGs.

Accordingly, Goal 17 of the SDGs - “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” – seeks to build global partnership to support and achieve the ambitious goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector, and other actors (ibid). Despite some advances in certain areas in 2017, more needs to be done to accelerate progress. All stakeholders will have to intensify and focus their efforts on the areas where progress has been slow.

The Goal 17 of the SDGs reflects a holistic approach to the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, including 19 targets that span finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systemic issues (Beisheim, 2015). In addition, the means of implementation are integrated across the other Goals through dedicated targets, underlining their crosscutting nature. The concrete policies and actions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development provide a strong foundation to support the SDGs progress (United Nations, 2018).

Thus, under this study assessment of the execution of SDGs in Ethiopia in relation to the global partnership contribution will be examined. The main challenges and opportunities for strengthening global partnership and enhancing the means of implementation in Ethiopia identified. Besides, attention also given to exploring the potential innovations for mobilizing resources and technologies and enabling environment for the SDGs implementation. Views, suggestions and current achievements in Ethiopia shared by practitioners, policymakers and experts based on their most recent experiences and research analyzed.

2.4. Theories and Approach of Sustainable Development Goals

A major challenge to advancing sustainable development in the past has been the lack of methodologies that enable a comprehensive, multi-dimensional, and dynamic perspective, as well as tools to evaluate the trade-offs and interactions among the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development (Allen, et al, 2018). The result has been that many sustainability interventions in the past have targeted highly tangible, but essentially weak, leverage points (i.e. interventions that are easy, but have limited potential for transformational change) (ibid). It is, therefore, scholars insist that critical national implementation of the SDGs is based upon sound evidence and science, taking advantage of contemporary approaches from the sustainability sciences including systems thinking and analysis (Allen et al., 2016; Collste et al., 2017).

Accordingly, in recognition of these challenges and gaps, countries in different regions have requested technical support in a range of key areas, including: establishing clear metrics and baselines; adapting global targets to national priorities; analyzing inter-linkages between targets; identifying clusters of interconnected targets; and developing integrated models and tools to support policy analysis (UNESC-AP, 2017). In response, several recent SDGs guidelines and toolkits recommend approaches and tools to support the analysis of inter-linkages (OECD, 2016; UNDG, 2017).

However, while the expert community is clearly emphasizing the need to adopt evidence- and science-based approaches to SDG implementation, policymakers now face the challenge of implementing the SDGs simultaneously in a coherent and integrated manner (Allen, et al, 2018). With an increasing number of developed and developing countries now turning their attention to implementation of the SDGs, there is a considerable risk that countries will pursue the same ‘siloed’ or ‘linear’ approaches to sustainable development that have met with limited success in the past (ibid). Regular systematic reviews of national progress and approaches to implementing the SDGs are, therefore, advisable to ensure that emerging science and knowledge is effectively informing national practice (ibid).

As a visionary and forward-looking development paradigm, SD emphasizes a positive transformation trajectory anchored essentially on social, economic and environmental factors. According to Taylor (2016), the three main issues of sustainable development are economic growth, environmental protection and social equality. Based on this, it can be argued that the concept of SD rests, fundamentally, on three conceptual pillars. These pillars are “economic sustainability”, “social sustainability”, and ‘environmental sustainability (Mensah, 2019).

2.4.1. Economic sustainability

Economic sustainability refers to a production system that meets current consumption levels without jeopardizing future requirements. Traditionally, economists who assumed that natural resource supply was limitless placed undue stress on the market's ability to distribute resources efficiently (Du Pisani, 2006). They also believed that economic growth would be accompanied by technological progress in order to replenish natural resources depleted during the manufacturing process (Cooper & Vargas, 2004). Natural resources, on the other hand, are not endless; in addition, not all of them can be renewed or are renewable. The expanding scale of the economic system, necessitating a reassessment of basic economic postulates (Du Pisani, 2006), has overstretched the natural resource base. Many academics have questioned the practicality of unchecked growth and consumption because of this.

Economies are made up of markets where transactions take place. There are governing frameworks by which transactions are examined and judgments concerning economic operations are made, according to Dernbach (2003). Production, distribution, and consumption are the three main activities carried out in an economy, but the accounting framework used to govern and evaluate the economy in these areas severely distorts values, which is bad news for society and the environment. Allen and Clouth (2012) repeat that human existence on Earth is sustained and maintained with the planet's limited natural resources.

Human needs such as food, clothes, and housing rise because of population growth, but the world's means and resources cannot be extended indefinitely to fulfill these demands, as Dernbach (2003) has previously suggested. Furthermore, because economic expansion appears to be the primary priority, crucial cost components such as the impact of depletion and pollution, for example, are overlooked, while rising demand for goods and services continues to drive markets and infringe on the environment's negative consequences (UNSD, 2018). As a result, economic sustainability necessitates making decisions in the fairest and fiscally sound manner feasible, while also taking into account other aspects of sustainability (Zhai & Chang, 2019).

2.4.2. Social Sustainability

Equity, empowerment, accessibility, participation, cultural identity, and institutional stability are all aspects of social sustainability (Daly, 1992). Because development is about people, the term suggests that people matter. Littig and Grießler (2005) define social sustainability as a system of social organization that alleviates poverty. In a broader sense, however, "social sustainability" refers to the relationship between socioeconomic conditions like poverty and environmental devastation. In this regard, the notion of social sustainability asserts that poverty alleviation should not be accompanied by unjustified environmental degradation or economic instability. It should strive to reduce poverty while working within the society's existing environmental and economic resource base (Zhai & Chang, 2019).

Moreover, Saith (2006) claim that at the social level sustainability entails fostering the development of people, communities and cultures to help achieve meaningful life, drawing on proper healthcare, education gender equality, peace and stability across the globe. It is argued that social sustainability is not easy to achieve because the social dimension seems complicated and overwhelming.

Social sustainability is not about ensuring that everyone’s needs are met. Rather, its aims at providing enabling conditions for everyone to have the capacity to realize their needs, if they so desire (Kolk, 2016). Anything that impedes this capacity is considered a barrier, and needs to be addressed in order for individuals, organization or community to make progress towards social sustainability (Pierobon, 2019). Understanding the nature of social dynamics and how these structures emerge from a systems perspective is of great importance to social sustainability. Above all, social sustainability also encompasses many issues such as human rights, gender equity and equality, public participation and rule of law all of which promote peace and social stability for sustainable development (Mensah, 2019).

2.4.3. Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability refers to the natural environment's ability to stay productive and resilient in order to support human life. Environmental sustainability refers to the natural environment's ecosystem integrity and carrying capacity (Brodhag & Taliere, 2006). It necessitates the long-term utilization of natural capital as a source of economic inputs and a waste sink (Goodland & Daly, 1996). The implication is that natural resources should be collected as quickly as they can be replenished, and waste should be discharged as quickly as the environment can assimilate it. This is due to the fact that the earth systems have limits or boundaries within which they must maintain equilibrium.

However, because technological innovation may not be able to maintain exponential development, the pursuit for uncontrolled expansion is putting ever-greater demands on the earth system and straining these boundaries. There is a growing body of evidence to back up concerns about the environment's long-term viability. The consequences of climate change, for example, present a compelling case for environmental sustainability. What is certain is that, for the sake of sustainability, all societies must adjust to new realities in terms of ecosystem management and natural growth constraints (Campagnolo et al. 2018). These are significant environmental challenges because, as previously said, they have ramifications for how the natural environment remains productively stable and robust to support human life and growth.

Fortunately, the aforementioned theoretical framework provides an adequate unit of analysis that facilitates comparison and generalizations to a very high degree. It is also comprehensive and adaptable enough to be applied to SDGs because the three concepts of SD like economic, social and environment has always been inextricably intertwined in its implementation. Accordingly, the study uses these three pillars of SD as the theoretical framework to analyze and show how global partnership influences SDGs implementation in Ethiopia. Hence, applying SDs economic, social and environmental theories provides deeper insights into how global partnership (Goal-17) will implicitly or explicitly put its own effects in effective and successful implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia.

2.5. Theory of Development

Development has been connected with numerous meanings, interpretations, and theories by various researchers. Development is defined as "an evolutionary process in which human potential grows in terms of creating new structures, dealing with issues, adapting to continual change, and working consciously and creatively to achieve new goals" (Du Pisani, 2006). Besides, Development defined as a social situation inside a nation in which the demands of its population are met through the logical and sustainable utilization of natural resources and systems (Reyes, 2001). Moreover, Todaro and Smith (2006) define development as a complex process that includes significant changes in social structures, attitudes, and institutions, as well as economic growth, inequality reduction, and the abolition of absolute poverty. A number of hypotheses have been proposed to explain the concept of development. They include the Theories of Modernisation, Dependency, World Systems, and Globalisation.

2.5.1. Modernization Theory

The Modernization theory of development separates two major types of societies in the globe, namely traditional and modern societies. Reyes insist the idea contends that traditional civilizations are entangled by norms, beliefs, and values that impede their progress (2001). As a result, in order to progress, traditional cultures must imitate the culture of contemporary societies, which is characterized by capital accumulation and industrialization, both of which are compatible with development (ibid). In essence, this approach tries to improve traditional societies' living standards through economic growth by adopting contemporary technologies. This theory has been criticized for failing to take concept of development in terms of freedoms and self-esteem into consideration (Mensah, 2019).

2.5.2. Dependency Theory

The Dependency Theory, which is founded on Marxist ideology, refutes the premises of the Modernization Theory, claiming that industrialization in developed countries causes poor countries to suffer from underdevelopment as a result of developed countries exploiting the poor countries' economic surplus (Webster, 1984). The idea, on the other hand, fails to explain how rich countries gain access to the impoverished countries' economic excess (Mensah, 2019).

2.5.3. World Systems Theory

According to the World Systems Theory, international trade specialization and resource transfers from the peripheral (less developed nations) to the core (developed countries) suffocate development in the periphery by forcing them to rely on core countries (Petras, 1981). According to the World Systems Theory, the world economy is viewed as an international hierarchy of unequal relations (Reyes, 2001), with unequal exchange ties between Third World and First World countries serving as the source of First World surplus. This is in contrast to traditional Marxist theory, which holds that the surplus arises from the capital-labor relationship that exists within "production" (ibid) The World System Theory has been chastised for exaggerating the importance of the global market while ignoring the forces and relations of production.

2.5.4. Globalization Theory

The Globalization Theory, like the World System Theory, is based on global processes of increasing integration of economic transactions across countries (Portes, 1992). Apart from economic relationships, cultural ties between nations are also important factors to consider when interpreting progress in the context of globalisation. One of the most important aspects in this cultural orientation is the rising ability of technology to connect individuals all over the world (Reyes, 2001). As a result, free and simple communication between nations has paved the way for cultural homogenization, resulting in the creation of a unified global civilization (Waks, 2006). Political events no longer have a local flavor, but rather a global flavor. According to Parjanadze (2009), political, economic, technological, and social elements and attitudes underpin globalization.

Despite their flaws, these development theories paved the way for today's global development concepts and paradigms, such as "sustainability" and "sustainable development" (SD).

2.6. The Challenges of Developing Countries to implement the SDGs

Developing countries especially African countries have been facing a serious financial limitation to achieve the SDGs. All sector still needs due emphasize though some progress has been seen recently. A series of financing measures could secure considerable new funding for all sectors, as African leaders adhering to their Abuja declaration pledge to devote 15 % of their budget to the health sector and others. Increased taxes on unhealthy foods, alcohol and tobacco could increase additional funding to achieve the designed goal (Eric A. Friedman, 2106).

The assistance of wealthy countries to poor countries to improve their various sectors is insignificant. For instance, the commission for macroeconomics and health and more recently the sustainable development solution network calculated that affluent states would need to devote approximately 0.1 percent of GNI to international development assistance for health care, with another group estimate higher. Even the 0.1 percent would approximately double present official development assistance for health (Institute for health metrics and evaluation, 2015, World Bank).

The financing gap for life necessities (water and sanitation) in these developing countries has been estimated at 39 billion Dollars per year. However, rich countries provided only an average of 6.6 billion per year from 2011 to 2013. The SDGs commit to universal access for life necessities, such as potable water, hygiene, sanitation and nitrous food. Yet international funding in these areas has taken a back seat to high profile disease specific programs, such as for AIDS, TB and Malaria with easily measurable results. (Eric A. Friedman, 2016).

2.7. Assessment of the SDGs Implementation in Ethiopia

The 1992 UN conference on environment and development (UNCED) in Rio de Janerio, which was attended by 183 countries, had adopted agenda 21. Its full implementation was strongly reaffirmed at the world summit on sustainable development held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002, ten years after the Riode Janerio conference (UNEC for Europe, 2009). After UNCED conference of Rio de Janerio, the United Nations commission on sustainable development (UNCSD) was established. One of its main duties is to monitor countries effort in developing and using sustainable development indicators (Ibid).

Five years since the adoption of the sustainable development goals, the 2020 report notes that progress had been made in some areas, such as improving materials and child health, expanding access to electricity and in increasing women representation in government. Even though such advance had been made still different problems remain unresolved including food insecurity, deterioration of the natural environment, and persistent and pervasive inequalities. (UN the sustainable development report, 2020).

The Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia accepted and approved the 2030 agenda for sustainable development during the UN member's states meeting held in New York from 25-

27 September 2015. Subsequently it integrated the SDGs in to the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II).

According to FDRE Planning commission, integration of the SDGs in to the GTP was made possible considering its principal aims creating conducive conditions for Macroeconomic stability, ensuring fast and sustained economic development in infrastructural development, human resource, technological capacity building and ensuring good governance and democratic system.

A comprehensive assessment of Ethiopia's progress towards all 17 SDGs (and their 169 targets) has not yet been undertaken. The voluntary national review and SDG needs assessment carried out by the United Nations in 2017 indicate that achievement of the SDGs targets by 2030 will require 110 key interventions and 608 billion USD of financing (WFP, 2020).

Among any other, the assessment show that greater investments are required to achieve the SDGs particularly in access to basic service, child nutrition, reduced child mortality, eradicating child labor, and eliminating gender inequalities all of which explains high rates of multidimensional poverty. Moreover, low rates of access to improve water and sanitation sources, electricity and health care impede efforts to achieve goals such as reducing wasting, stunting and child mortality (UNICEF, Financing the child centered SDGs in Ethiopia).

Deep-rooted poverty is a major hindering factor to achieve the SDGs within the time framework. The chronic poor in the country lack the capabilities and assets to meet their daily needs and escape from poverty. This is because Ethiopia is an extremely diverse country and the causes and characteristics of poverty reflect this diversity. Nonetheless, Ethiopia's chronic poor tend to share a number of characteristics and are trapped in poverty is pervasive and multifaceted (Taylor, Amdisa, 2007).

2.8. Conceptual framework

Global partners are significant actors in terms of eradicating poverty and ensuring development. Based on the identified problem of the study, it is possible to establish the relational interaction between development, SD, SDGs and global partnership as illustrated in the following diagram:-

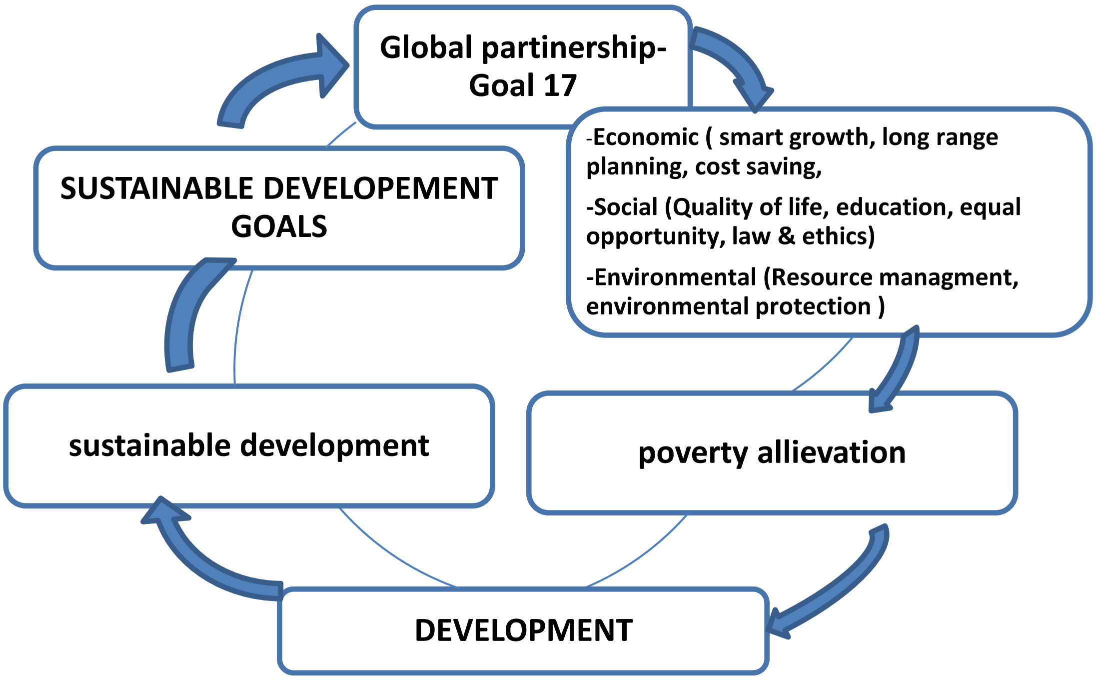

Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework

Scholars maintained that development is a multifaceted process that includes fundamental changes in social structures, attitudes, and institutions, as well as economic growth, inequality reduction, and the abolition of absolute poverty. This major change cannot be assured without robust efforts of the concerning bodies in bringing development. In developing countries like Ethiopia there are various problems related to social, economic and environmental issues, which requires solid policy and strategies to address.

In relation to this, in the above diagram it attempted to show that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also known as the Global Goals were a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 goals of the SDGs are integrated that, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

According to this, Goal 17 as one of the SDGs, demands for enhancing the mechanisms of achieving the Agenda 2030. It aims, in particular, to foster global collaboration in order to promote and realize the lofty goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector, and other players. It will also necessitate more international collaboration and improved coordination between domestic and international policies and activities. In particular, with the help of the global collaboration to successfully achieve the SDGs, favorable policy and environment may play a significant role.

Therefore, as a visionary and forward-looking development paradigm, Sustainable development emphasizes a positive transformation trajectory fixed essentially on social, economic and environmental factors. This is in return plays for the alleviation of poverty in developing countries.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology the study employed. It explains the research design, target population, data collection methods, sampling techniques and methods of data analysis and interpretation.

3.2. Research Design

The study employed a qualitative research approaches that offer specialized techniques for obtaining in-depth response about what people think, do and feel (Ritchie and Lewis, 2003). Qualitative research method is most often employed to answer the why and how of human behavior, opinion, and experience and elicit information that is difficult to obtain through quantitative methods of data collection (Ibid). Qualitative research is designed to study ongoing social processes, study records or artifacts that shape or are produced by these processes, and talk to people who are engaged in or affected by the processes being studied (Ibid).

Thus, in an attempted to assess the role of Goal 17 in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Ethiopia, and the investigation relied on the qualitative approach. As a result, discussion of concepts and data analysis of the study illustrated and presented qualitatively. In the first place, the existing literatures on Sustainable Development Goals in general and the contribution of global partners for the effective implementation of the SDGs in particular are reviewed. Next, attempted was made to assess theories (approach) which could best describe Sustainable Development and undertake analysis based on pertinent theories that best describe the applicability of the SDGs.

Research design defined as by stressing systematic methodology in collecting right the information, for interpretations with economy and procedure (Akthar, 2016). Zikmund (quoted in Akthar) defined it as “a master plan specifying the methods and procedure for collecting Research in Social Science: Interdisciplinary Perspectives and analyzing the needed information”. In line with the study objectives, the researcher will employ descriptive design since it is appropriate to describe the state of practices and relationships between the global partnership and the implementation of SDGs. As Kothari (2004) asserts the purpose of descriptive research is a description of the state of affairs exists as it exists at present.

3.3. Sampling Technique

Researcher must select a sample design that should be reliable and appropriate for his research study (Kothari, 2004). In line with the research objectives, the researcher used a purposive sampling procedure. The basic assumption of purposive sampling is selecting cases that are typical to a problem in focus or subjects important for the particular research aim (Derbisa 2018). Therefore, the study selected the participants based on their experiences on the execution of Sustainable Developments in order to address the objectives of the study.

3.4. Method of Collection

The research based on data elicited from both primary and secondary sources. Hence, primary data collected through Key Informant Interviews held with experts, policy makers, implementers (relevant government officers) of various federal institutions such as the Planning and Development Commission (PDC), the Ministry of finance (MoF), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Policy Studies Institute (PSI), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) office in Ethiopia.

As for the Key Informant Interview, the study used is the Semi-structured interview as a main method of data collection. A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a predetermined set of open questions (questions that prompt discussion) with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or responses. This method gives the researcher the freedom to probe the interviewee to elaborate or to follow a new line of inquiry introduced by what the interviewee is saying. Semi-structured interviews also allow informants the freedom to express their views in their own terms. It allowed generating primary qualitative data on wide-ranging of subjects under the study from different sources (Alliance, 2018). Accordingly, ten key informants purposively selected. As mentioned above, the informants were chosen from PDC (two individuals), MoF (two individuals); MoFA (two individuals), PSI (two individuals) and the UNDP office in Ethiopia (two individuals). The key informant interview guided with predesigned interview guide/questions to elicit relevant information.

Secondary sources of data used in the form of review and analysis of pertinent documents. This had undertaken through collection of data from diverse published and unpublished sources. Reaction, opinion and views of prominent scholars, politicians and researchers provided earlier in relation to development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the contribution of global partners substantiated by consulting relevant journals, articles, reports, conference papers, books and internets.

3.5. Method of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the analysis carried out thematically in line with the research objectives. Kothari (2004, p. 122) quoting Giles, defines analysis as to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist between data-groups. Thus, the study gathered information form proposed officials using qualitative method. The information and data gathered through interview organized into different themes and analyzed thematically.

The techniques for analyzing secondary data are textual analysis and explanatory method. Textual analysis implies analyzing the content of books, journal articles, monographs, unpublished thesis and internet materials. Explanatory method implies interpretation of existing texts on a subject matter. It means drawing inferences, premises, conclusions and implications from a scholar's work.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

Ethics is the very important issue of any scientific research in order to build trust with individual participants and organizations and to have reliable scientific results. It needs much attention of the researcher during each process of the study, i.e. prior to the study, at the beginning, during collecting and analyzing data and reporting the result. Accordingly, the researcher considered all necessary ethical issues in conducting this study including the right of privacy, consent and acknowledgements.

CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4. Introduction

This chapter focuses on assessing the role and significance of Goal 17 (Global Partnership) in cooperating for the effective implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia. Data from key informant interviews and secondary sources were analyzed and interpreted in light of relevant literature on the study's topic. In line with the study's objectives, the concepts and data analysis of the study were illustrated and presented qualitatively as appropriate to describe the state of practices and relationships between the global partnership and the implementation of SDGs. In the first place, the contribution of global partners to the effective implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia was reviewed. Of these, some foreign aid organizations that are working to eradicate poverty in Ethiopia are highlighted. Following that, an attempt was made to assess the enabling environment and institutions for the effective application of the Global Partnership for putting the SDGs into action. The challenges of global partnership to implement the SDGs and the necessary measures to yield them are also indicated in the last chapter of the thesis.

4.1. Global Partnership (Goal 17) towards implementing the SDGs in Ethiopia

This section looks at the contribution of global partnership (Goal 17) towards implementing the sustainable development agenda in Ethiopia from the aspects of foreign aid institution, capacity building, and some official assistance granted to assure the SDGs.

4.1.1. The contribution of Global Partnership in implementing the SDGs

Global partnership (Goal 17) is one of the goals targeted to voluntarily collaborate between various parties both public and private in which all participants agree to work together to achieve common purposes. Ethiopia is one of a country that actively engaged in designing and implementing the SDGs. There are various global partnerships toward a given country to assure developments, which elucidated below.

For the implementation of the SDGs (key informant, 2013, PDC), *"global partnerships are important to contribute to filling the gaps in technical, financial, institutional, and* *networking areas."* Among the different means by which SDGs are affected is foreign aid, which is provided by developed countries and development-based organizations established all over the world. Sustainable development goals require foreign aid provided by multilateral, bilateral, and developed organizations to less developed countries. In this regard, Ethiopia has been receiving substantial aid from the international community. About this, one informant said that:

> *Even if individual countries bear primary responsibility, the need for a strong global partnership in development is greater than ever because developing countries face capacity constraints, particularly in finance and technology. Thus, to address the challenges of development in developing countries, coordinated ways of partnership are significant. Thus, it might contribute to implementing the SDGs in a proper manner "(key informant, 2021, MoFA).*

As a result, according to the Global Partnership G(17), "having support from development partners in the areas of finance, technology, trade, capacity building, and so on may be indispensable for Ethiopia's implementation of SDGs" (ibid). That is why foreign aid as a flow of capital to developing countries for a purpose should be noncommercial from the point of view of the donor on a development agenda that includes poverty reduction and income distribution, and it should be characterized by concessional terms that include the interest rate and repayment for borrowed capital (Fekadu, 2014).

The flow of foreign aid in the form of grants, concessional, and technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral institutions has significantly increased from an annual rate of under 5 billion in 1960 to 50 billion and then to over 128 billion in 2009 (Fekadu, 2016). According to UNDP, foreign aid has been the principal source of overall development finance for the majority of developing countries, especially African countries. It is intended to stimulate economic growth through building infrastructure, supporting productive sectors such as agriculture, or by bringing new ideas and technologies to strengthen education, health, environmental, and political systems to support subsistence consumption of food and other commodities, especially during relief operations and help stabilize the economy at times of economic shocks (ibid).

4.2. Development aid organizations as a key agent to achieve the SDGs in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, several global partnerships are working in line with the government's policy to eradicate poverty, but these entire institutions have not contributed on an equal basis. For instance, USAID, JICA Japan, UNIDO, etc. are engaged in multi-faceted development endeavors such as education, health, clean water, roads, etc. In particular, these global partnerships coordinate with "*the Planning and Development Commission (PDC), which is a focal government institution working with different ministries and other related authorities, including more than 28 UN agencies based in Addis Ababa*" (key informant, 2021, PDC). Thus, in line with the objective of the study, it is significant to explain the role of such a global partnership in achieving the SDGs in Ethiopia.

4.2.1. U.S. Agency for International Development

One of the significant global partnerships for the execution of the SDGs in Ethiopia is the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID has a long history of assisting development programs in Ethiopia. Since its inception in 1961, it has been assisting Ethiopia. Ethiopia and the US signed a four-point technical aid agreement on May 15, 1952, and the US launched its activities in Ethiopia under the directorship of Herman Kleine (USAID Ethiopia report).

According to the USAID report, since its initial involvement, the US government through this agency has assisted the Ethiopian government development program in numerous activities in the fields of agriculture, health, education, relief and rehabilitation, industry, transportation, public safety and administration, community development, social welfare and housing, communication media, and private enterprise. Given this, the US government has provided approximately 2,430,000 USD in various development assistance since September 30, 2013. The report is listed as follows: -

Table 1 - US government development Assistances to Ethiopia

No.	Areas of Assistance	Amount in US Dollar (in Million)
1.	Agriculture	200
2	Governance	50

3	Health and population	200
4	Economic growth	400
5	Humanitarian	580
6	Humanitarian	600
7	education	200
8	others	200

Source: USAID Ethiopia report: Reading for Ethiopia's Achievement Developed, 2020 Monitoring and Evaluation (READ M&E)

Nowadays, the government of the US, through USAID, is supporting the development program initiatives in Ethiopia. Aligned with these international donors, the plan to achieve the development goal has been set out. For the last 15 years, Ethiopia has shown rapid economic growth. Moreover, various efforts have been made to raise agricultural productivity and ensure food security (key informant, PDC, 2021).

USAID played a significant role in assisting the government in implementing its wider program that brought sustainable development to the country. According to the USAID Ethiopia report, it encouraged the growth of the private sector and micro-enterprises in Ethiopia by improving access to finance and credit for underserved populations. It initiated a development credit portfolio focused on women and local entrepreneurs engaged in small-scale and minimum-seized business activities in agriculture and health (USAID Ethiopia 2020).

To support the agriculture and health sectors, USAID established a loan portfolio facility shared by eight private commercial banks. For agriculture, the program supports banks in extending credit to agriculture cooperatives, livestock market groups, the private sector, agro-processors, and private-sector commercial horticulture producers.

Similarly, the agency extended support to the health sector. It offers to lend to private health sector enterprises, particularly those providing HIV/AIDS and TB services, which has enabled private health sectors to make quality improvements and expand services to more people across Ethiopia (Ibid). The majority of humanitarian and development assistance provided by USAID to Ethiopia over the last three years is summarized below:

Table 2: Humanitarian and Development Aid USAID offered to Ethiopia

Fiscal Year	Amount in Dollar (Million)
2020	174.1
2019	428.8
2018	397

Source: USAID Ethiopia report, 2020

It can be seen from the above table that humanitarian and development aid offered by USAID to Ethiopia from the years 2018–2020 shows a certain variation, but the contribution in various sectors is crucial to the execution of SDGs goals in Ethiopia.

4.2.2. Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is also another important global partnership that contributes to the enactment of the SDGs implementation in Ethiopia. JICA opened its offices in Ethiopia in 1972. It had limited functions that were confined mainly to handling the dispatch of Japan's overseas cooperation volunteers. Currently, the government of Japan is one of the main development partners of Ethiopia. It is assisting Ethiopia to attain the development goals set by the United Nations, such as the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals (capital magazine, 2021).

The Japanese government paid close attention to its foreign policy to assist the Ethiopian government's development plan. It stated that Japan assists Ethiopia for the following purposes: a) Ethiopia is the headquarters of the African Union; b) because Ethiopia is located in the hinterland of the horn of Africa, the political and economic stability of the country is important for the safety of West Asia and North Africa.

According to the JAICA report 2020, the amount of cooperation has significantly increased in the last five years. On average, it has been about 50 million USD a year, ranging from 30 to 70 million USD. Among sub-Saharan African countries, Ethiopia is the 5th largest recipient of JAICAs' development assistance in 2019. Japan's development cooperation supported the GTP-II implementation during the 2015–2020 period, which aims to achieve sustainable development goals. Accordingly, the four major areas where the agency supports the Ethiopian development goals are agriculture and rural development, industrial development, infrastructural development, and education and health (JAICA 2020). Overall, Japan's development assistance through its agency for Ethiopia in achieving sustainable development goals is summarized as follows:

Table 3: JICA Development Assistance to Ethiopia

(Gross disbursement *100 million)

Fiscal year	Loan aid	Grant aid	Technical cooperation
2012	-	50.22	31.35
2013	-	105.95	36.21
2014	-	15.67	31.15
2015	55.00	5.74	26.15
2016	92.00	10.59	31.09

Source: JAICA Ethiopia report, 2020

The above table shows that loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation assistance from JICA to Ethiopia from the years 2012–2016 are important for development purposes in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, education, and health sectors. One *informant from the Ministry of Finance* said that:

> *The significance of global partnership for successful execution of the SDGs helps to pool and allocate all resources to commonly identified and agreed-upon development objectives, to enhance responsibility, accountability, and mutual trust, to reduce corruption and enhance value for money, as well as to build strong institutions* (*key informant, 2021).*

4.2.3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Another important global partnership for the accomplishment of sustainable development goals in Ethiopia is the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNIDO is helping Ethiopia to achieve its sustainable development goal in the field of industrial development. It has developed a program called the Program for Country Partnership (PCP) to assist the industry and manufacturing sectors in developing countries, including Ethiopia. According to one of the informants from PSI, Ethiopia has benefited much from this program (Jemal Mohammed, Informant), 2021). The PCP, which began in 2014, aims to help the country's government progress their national development strategy (GTP II) which is also an integral part of the SDGs, and achieve its industrial development goals of achieving middle-income status by 2025, as well as increasing contributions from both industry and the manufacturing sector in GDP (UNIDO).

Ethiopia has been the ideal choice for the first PCP collaboration. The program focused on and gave priority to Ethiopia by considering Ethiopia as the most populous country in Africa with a population of over 110 million people, having more than 71% of its population living in extreme poverty. Given rapid economic growth, the best destiny for investment, and a large number of the young labor force, it was seen as an opportunity by PCP to eradicate poverty and bring sustainable economic development (UN SDGs in Ethiopia).

The PCP offers an environment for interaction with UN agencies, development partners, financial institutions, and the business sector and helps to benefit from large-scale investments from both the public and private sectors. The program works in a symbiotic way with Ethiopia's existing national industrialization strategy and provides them with the support they need through advisory services, technical advice, and assistance with coordination (UNIDO). In this regard, key informants from PSI said that *global partnerships like UNIDO are significant to enhance the achievement of the SDG goals, improve global connectivity for an expanding market and enable economies of scale in Ethiopia* (2021).

Furthermore, one key manufacturing industry that has been a focus of the PCP is agro-food processing, and the program has specifically worked to support the growth of integrated agro-industrial parks. To boost domestic production, which is focused on import substitutions, the PCP has been helping the government to finalize feasibility studies for four pilot parks, to find ways to add value to local resources of agricultural products, provide infrastructure and utilities, and mobilize both public and private finance to help support future growth (Ibid).

4.3. Global partnership as capacity building

Ethiopia integrated the SDGs into the GTP-II. To achieve the plan, it ought to mobilize its resources and effectively utilize them. To this end, building the capacity of the leaders and the institutions is instrumental. The government of Ethiopia's main task in achieving both the SDGs and the GTP-II has been the initial capacity-building task to mobilize its resources for ending poverty as part of Sustainable Development Goal 17. In this regard, following the UN declaration on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the government of Ethiopia has been working to increase national capacity to mobilize and effectively utilize domestic resources (National Plan Commission, 2017).

International development partners are playing a crucial role in supporting local capacity development, which plays a significant role in bringing sustainable development. The local capacity development (LCD) project in Ethiopia has regularly employed a collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) approach in its efforts to strengthen the capacity of local organizations in Ethiopia. By creating relationships between local implementing partners' LCD, they have been able to increase the capacity of a local organization to receive donor funds and have a greater impact on USAID's mission objectives (Shumate, 2017). The role of international development partners in implementing SDGs in Ethiopia (key informant) implies that:

> *Ethiopia is currently employing certain steps to successfully achieve the SDGs with a strong partnership. To this end, "(i) SDGs are contextualized and localized up to indicator level, (ii) needs assessment is conducted, (iii) gaps are identified in achieving global SDG targets, (iv) high-level interventions are selected to fill the gaps, (v) the cost of the interventions is estimated, and financing strategies are developed, (vi) the selected interventions are integrated with the 10-year development plan, (vii) coordination mechanisms are established to monitor and evaluate the proper implementation of the SDGs" (PDC, 2021).*

Accordingly, the above measurement is significant to achieving the SDGS with the help of global partnership. Moreover, the LCD has been working to strengthen the management capacity of local implementing partners in four focal management areas such as: project management, monitoring, evaluation, and sustainability. Ethiopian development partners such as USAID and JAICA are working jointly on implementing local capacity development to use funds and resources allocated effectively. The KAIZEN Company from Japan conducted organizational assessments, created actionable capacity development plans, and provided tailored training, technical assistance, and monitoring to institutions seeking assistance (Ibid). Moreover, KAIZEN supported small and medium-sized enterprise development, and it contributed towards achieving efficiency, productivity, and quality. Accordingly, more than 700 companies are adapting the KAIZEN philosophy in Ethiopia (Capital magazine 2021).

As Ethiopia incorporated the GTP-II into its plan of SDGs, it embarked on strengthening the executive capability of leaders at different levels. Because the government believed that the success of GTP-II depended on the competitiveness and productivity of Ethiopian cities and the enabling conditions for enterprises and firms to grow and contribute to economic growth and job creation (Ibid.

By taking this into consideration, the government of Ethiopia jointly worked with UN-Habitat on how to accelerate the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy and to leverage the opportunities provided by urbanization that require significant up-scaling of the capacity of the city leadership in planning and managing the urbanization process. Therefore, UN-Habitat, together with the FDRE Ministry of Finance, gave training for city mayors that included a broad-based capacity package designed to support the implementation of the Ethiopian Cities Prosperity Initiative and designed to support Ethiopia's effort to become a middle-income economy by 2025 (UN-Habitat, 2015).

The training was intended to enhance the leadership skills of city mayors and senior officials in the areas of urban governance, management, the economy, and legislation. Accordingly, the UN-Habitat gave training on the following two issues: (a) strengthen city mayors' strategic leadership skills, allowing them to be key actors in the implementation of the Ethiopian Cities Prosperity Initiative, and (b) provide a forum for city mayors to discuss leadership challenges as they strive to provide quality services to their citizens, and (c) equip leaders of prospective cities with basic knowledge of urban planning, urban legislation, and urban economic instruments to address key challenges related to the Ethiopian Cities Prosperity Initiative.

4.4. Global partnership as means of Official Development Assistance

Ethiopia receives substantial funding from over 60 development partners and governments. These development partners have been playing a prominent role in providing funding towards achieving the national development plan that the country has set out and the sustainable development goal planned by the United Nations (IMF Ethiopia, National Plan Commission, 2017). In accordance with this key informant, (PDC) said that:

> *"Global partnership supports developmental institutions for the successful implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia." This could help to establish one plan and one report system; it reduces proliferation and duplication of efforts in project*

implementation; it enhances the value for money; and it builds experts and institutional execution capacity (2021, Planning and Development Commission).

Accordingly, of the different financial institutions and development partners that are assisting Ethiopia's economic development plan, the latest figures from the organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) show the largest contributors in Ethiopia are the World Bank (on average, US $824 million a year), the United States ($on average, $711 million), and the United Kingdom (on average, US $470 million). In the years between 2009 and 2015, Ethiopia on average received a total of US $3.5 billion. The United Kingdom contributes almost all its development assistance to child-centered sectors such as education, health, water, and sanitation (UNICEF, the child-centered Development Goal, 2020).

In addition, the government of the UK also assists in the education and health sectors. In this regard, the United Kingdom is the largest contributor in Ethiopia, followed by the World Bank and the United States, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), and the Global Fund in the health sector (Ibid).

Table 4: Top Ten Development Partners for Ethiopia, 2009- 2015 (USD million)

No	Development partners	Amount
1.	German	84.1
2.	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization(GAVI)	85.6
3.	Japan	101.1
4.	Canada	116.0
5.	Global Fund	127.7
6.	African Development fund (AFDF)	210
7.	EU institutions	210
8.	United kingdom	470.3
9.	United States	711.2
10.	World Bank	824.3

Source: OCED Database

Contributions from the World Bank, the United Kingdom, and the African Development Fund (ADF) account for 70% of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the water and sanitation sector. ODA assistance for humanitarian aid, including contributions for emergency response, disaster prevention and preparedness programs, and food aid, comes primarily from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union (World development indicators, Ethiopia, 2017). Furthermore, the OCED statistics show little change in Ethiopia's development aid during the period from 2009 to 2015. The ODA trend is consistent across development partners. Most of the aid is provided bilaterally on an average of around US $2.66 billion per year in bilateral grants and US $884 million per year in bilateral loans (ibid).

In recent times, it should be noted that development assistance is slowly shifting towards bilateral loans, and there is a gradual reducing trend in bilateral grants. *Due to pressure from the international community on the government as a result of the prevailing political conditions, development assistance from bilateral and development partners has significantly decreased since 2015* (Informants, UNDP). Some of the loans gained from bilateral institutions are used together with IDA funding in the water and sanitation sector and the rehabilitation of power infrastructure and anti-poverty sectors (Ibid).

According to the OCED, statistics on average (2009–2015) have shown that most ODA was allocated towards the child center, with more than half of the funding spent on health, population, education, water, sanitation, and humanitarian aid. The majority of the ODA is channeled through the public sector. The incoming increase in foreign aid, pared with government spending priorities, has allowed the country to invest heavily in education, health, and infrastructure (IMF staff report, 2017).

As aid's share of GDP declines, the government has started to replace those resources by improving tax administration and domestic revenue collection to maintain or even accelerate investment in these key child-focused sectors (ibid). Indeed, there are development partners and bilateral institutions that are strongly supporting child-centered sectors. The following table illustrates the donors and the amount of funds to assist the child-centered sector:

Table 5: - Top ten child centered sector donors (2009 -2015)

No.	Development partners	Amount of fund In Million
1.	Netherland	32.4
2.	United nations	41.2
3.	Japan	43.4
4.	Canada	65.1

5.	Global Fund	71.5
6.	Global alliance for vaccines and immunization (GAVI)	85.6
7.	EU	100.9
8.	IDA (World Bank)	228.2
9.	United kingdom	403.2
10	United States	416.1

Source: OCED Database

According to Frederick S. Pardee's projection, ODA to Ethiopia is expected to decline from 9 percent of GDP in 2016 to 6.6 percent in 2030. Although international futures (IFs) predict that Ethiopian aid will nearly double from $4.4 billion in 2016 to $4.4 billion in 2030, GDP will nearly triple during the same period, outpacing aid growth by an average of nearly 2.5 percent per year through 2030 (UNICEF, Financing the Child-Centered SDGs in Ethiopia).

4.5. Revenues generated from economic growth

According to the report of the World Development Indicators statistics department, Ethiopia's real GDP growth has ranged between 8 and 12 percent over the past decade. The international future IF, with a five-year intervention period from 2017 to 2021).

For the last fifteen years, economic growth has continued consistently. Agricultural productivity has risen, and an effort to ensure food security is increasing, as per the report of the National Planning Commission, which conducted a review of the SDGs implementation in 2017. The report was further detailed that GDP per capita has risen rapidly and the level of poverty has been reduced. Between 2010/11 and 2015/16, nominal GDP per capita increased by 13.4 percent per year on average. In 2010/11, GDP per capita was $373, and it increased to $794 in 2015/16. Poverty has also decreased significantly, falling from 44.2 percent in 1999 to 38.7 percent in 2004/05, 29.6 percent in 2010/11, and 23.5 percent in 2015/16 (PDC, 2017).

The government's plan to end poverty in line with the SDGs starts by setting medium-term economic and social policy priorities and by creating conducive conditions for macroeconomic stability. Ensuring fast and sustained economic development, infrastructural development, human capital, and technological capacity building, and ensuring good governance are given emphasis. To this end, the ministry of finance and economic cooperation (MoFEC) has prioritized the provision of basic services and infrastructure to boost the living standards of children, women, and disadvantaged populations (MoFED Government Budget Brief, 2017).

4.6. Domestic resource mobilization

Domestic resource mobilization (DRM) is a dependable and long-term source of development financing. In contrast, international sources of funding such as ODA, remittances, exports, and other inflows, in practice, prove much more volatile. Domestic resource mobilization is critical not only as a source of funding but also for fueling the economy and ensuring long-term sustainable growth. Unlike foreign aid and foreign direct investment (FDI), domestic finances are more predictable and directed to desired sectors (UNICEF Ethiopia fiscal space analysis, 2020).

Ethiopia has substantially strengthened its domestic resource mobilization through an increase in tax collection over recent years. There are several contributing factors to this increase, such as institutional reforms, improvement in tax administration, and trade facilitation. The government intended to increase domestic tax revenues to finance its development goal (MoFED laypersons' Guide to the Public Budget).

Following the declaration on the Addis Ababa action agenda, the government has been working to increase national capacity to mobilize and effectively utilize domestic resources to generate revenue that will help to achieve the sustainable development goal. Although revenue from the tax has been significantly increased in the last decade, the existing level of revenue collection remains low as compared to the revenue-generating potential of the economy and the total resource demand for government expenditure commitments (Nation Planning Commission 2017).

Therefore, as part of GTP-II, which is also an integral part of the sustainable development goals agenda set by the UN, the government has given due attention to increasing domestic resource mobilization. This is done through widening the tax base, strengthening and ensuring full implementation of the tax information administration system, enhancing taxpayers’ education and communication, enforcing tax laws, and strengthening revenue and custom institutional capacity (UNICEF, financing the child-centered SDGs in Ethiopia).

According to the National Planning Commission report on the review of SDGs in Ethiopia, the federal government of Ethiopia embarked on concrete policy actions for enhancing resource mobilization and the reforms necessary to secure the necessary governance, institutional, and economic environment for these policy actions to be effective for a specified set of development objectives. Accordingly, the government has set a stretch target in GTP-II to increase tax revenue from 12.7 percent of GDP (Birr 165.3 billion) in 2014/15 to 17.2 (Birr 542.8) in 2019. The overall domestic revenue (tax and non-tax) is projected to increase from 199.6 billion in 2014/15 to birr 620.6 billion in 2019/20 (National Planning Commission, 2017).

4.7. Debt sustainability analysis in relation to its effect on achieving the SDGs

With the objective of increasing its fiscal space to implement the 2030 agenda, Ethiopia can potentially resort to borrowing either on commercial terms, concessional terms, or with grant financing. The latest debt sustainability analysis from the international monetary fund indicates Ethiopia is at a high risk of debt distress since public and public-guaranteed external debt and debt-serving ratios have surpassed standard cross-country thresholds (IMF, Ethiopia report, 2018).

According to the IMF report on the Ethiopian economy, gross debt has steadily increased from 37 percent to 55 percent of GTDP between 2013 and 2016 and is expected to continue rising until 2018, after which projections indicate a decline. Because of export supply delays, the cost of debt servicing increased at an even steeper rate, jumping from 3 percent to over 21 percent of the total value of exports in just seven years. The recent decline in international commodity prices, which affected a large part of Ethiopia's export sector, is one of the main factors leading to unstable export revenue, which in turn affects the current account deficit and worsens the debt situation.

Some of the different risks associated with this increased level of public debt include import compression, a decrease in foreign direct investment (FDI), additional private financing, and a weakening of Ethiopia's growth trajectory. With such low foreign exchange reserves, external factors can exacerbate the debt-servicing situation and seriously hamper Ethiopia's growth plan. Taking this into account, the government devalued its currency by 15% in order to boost exports, while also instituting intensified reforms through the GTP-II in order to improve competitiveness and increase private sector participation (Ibid).

The expectation of the government to finance its development objectives by exclusively borrowing on commercial terms appears to be unsustainable. Evidence-based on UNCTAD financing projections shows that low-income and middle-income countries cannot expect to finance their additional costs to attain the 2030 SDG objectives by relying on commercial lending. This strategy also appears untenable for Ethiopia given its current debt risk profile and high exposure to external shocks (UNITED, 2107).

In order to overcome these challenges, the government focused on increasing public resource mobilization, better allocating public resources in the budget, and setting a transparent and efficient debt management framework to ensure that debt is used productively (Ibid).

4.8. Policy and institutional environment to implement the SDGs

For implementing Sustainable Development Goals, the availability of solid policies and a conducive environment play crucial roles. In accordance with this, the Ethiopian constitution serves as the foundation for development programs and plans. The decentralized economic administration encouraged people to participate at different levels and aimed to build a robust economy. The policies' main goals are to build a strong national economy, ensure that people benefit from it, and eradicate poverty in all of its forms (Planning and Development Commission, 2017). Besides, in relation to this, (key informant, PDC) believed that:

> *"The constitution fosters collaborative development, complementing global and regional development agendas. He also insists that Ethiopia has a culture of domesticating global and regional development agendas such as MDGs, SDGs, and Agenda 2063 of the AU with the national development plans. This creates conducive policy, institutional, and coordination setups for effective implementation of the SDGs (2021)."*

National policies and plans are executed at multiple government administrative levels, regional states, and city administrations with significant integration and harmony. This helps to establish a favorable climate for the SDGs to be implemented. The government has expedited economic growth, infrastructure development, social development, and the creation of a democratic system in order to achieve the Lower-Middle-Income Countries category by the year 2025 (Planning and Development Commission, 2017).

It has done so by putting in place the required institutional processes as well as human capital. In Ethiopia, several institutional frameworks are assisting in the implementation of the SDGs. Under each government executive organ, a "Public Wings" platform controlled by the "Charter of Citizens" is established, creating an enabling environment for government organs to coordinate the fulfillment of their obligations while including stakeholders (ibid). The Public Wings platform will have quarterly joint meetings to discuss and make decisions on a shared agenda. This resulted in increased stakeholder understanding and ownership of the SDGs, as well as close monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs' implementation progress, allowing them to contribute to the accomplishment of their common goal (ibid).

Furthermore, the SDGs are integrated into the GTP-II to ensure its successful implementation in Ethiopia. It was made possible by taking into account the main directions from GTP-II, which focus on creating conducive conditions for macroeconomic stability, ensuring fast and sustained economic development, infrastructural development, human resource and technological capacity building, ensuring good governance, and building democratic systems. During the design of GTP-II, all development players reached a common understanding of the SDGs through conversations held at various levels. The federal parliament and Council of Ministers ratified GTP-II, which was a significant step toward integrating the SDGs into national development frameworks.

The government recognizes the SDGs' significant contribution to Ethiopia's ambitions to eradicate poverty and deliver prosperity to its people in the context of achieving the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs also have a part in Ethiopia's economic growth, including infrastructural development, environmental development, and the development of democratic systems, as well as in completing the country's renaissance journey. Awareness-raising workshops have already been held at various government administrative levels in order to enable Ethiopians to fully embrace the SDGs and execute them in accordance with realistic reality. In order to execute the SDGs and GTP-II, existing institutional forms and processes were employed.

Moreover, whenever asked to know the availability of well-established development agencies and bodies to execute the SDGs with the help of global partnerships in Ethiopia, one informant from the Planning and Development Commission maintained that:

> *"The main responsible body for linking global development issues with the development trajectory of the country is the Planning and Development Commission (PDC). According to him, PDC conducts SDG needs assessments to implement them in a contextualized manner. Each line ministry also domesticates the global agendas with their objectives and policy programs.*

They also create forums to facilitate building strong partnerships with development agencies. As a result, the PDC and line ministries form a steering and technical committee to monitor SDG implementation in close collaboration with development partners (2021)."

Likewise, GTP-II and its essential aspects of the SDGs have been implemented with rigorous monitoring and evaluation at all levels of government administration since the government adopted them. The SDGs are implemented as part of the GTP-II by the executive branches of the federal government, regional governments, and city administrations. The government has also successfully coordinated and involved many stakeholders (business sector, CSOs, NGOs, youth and women's groups, disability, pastoral communities) by forming a public wing under the relevant executive institutions to expedite the collaborative execution of development programs. Even *"the SDGs are also aligned in the Ethiopian development plan and policy matrix ranging from goal, targets, and indicators level"* (key informant from PDC, 2021).

Having the above facts about the enabling policies and institutions in implementing the SDGs, it is crucial to see the successful implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia from the aspect of an investment that has vehemently contributed to its development. In particular, the roles of global partnerships in relation to investment are not underappreciated. Because investment is a key factor to ensuring development, even conducive policies in the sector are able to attract investors from a competitive world in a given country, which is indispensable to implementing the SDGs. Thus, this section briefly discusses FDI in Ethiopia and its policy, as well as some of the contributions it has made to development.

4.8.1. Foreign Direct Investment flow in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has experienced strong and broadly based real economic growth of around 10.6 percent on average since 2004, according to a World Bank survey (2012).Growth over the last nine years was far beyond the growth rate recorded in aggregate terms for sub-Saharan Africa, which only reached 5.2 percent on average, less than half of Ethiopia’s real GDP growth during that period. This continued economic growth has made Ethiopia one of the fastest-growing non-oil-dependent countries in Africa, according to the FAO Investment Policy Support in Ethiopia report.

Beginning in 1992, following the end of the Derg regime, foreign direct investment (FDI) in Ethiopia began to increase with the liberalization reform that started in 1992. The new government sought to eliminate constraints on foreign investment and to establish a more conducive business environment (Ethiopian Investment Agency, 2010).

The inflow of FDI rose in 1997 to the US $288 million, following political stabilization, but declined in 1998 (the US $261 million), 1999 (the US 70 million), and the year 2000 (the US $135 million) as a result of the outbreak of the Ohio-Eritrean border conflict that lasted for about two years. After the end of the conflict, FDI increased rapidly, reaching a peak particularly in 2004 and 2006 at the US $545 million. The latest estimate places it at 221 million US dollars after a decline in 2007 and 2008 (UNCTAD report).

According to the Ethiopian Investment Agency (EIA), the areas with the most attractive potential for investment are agriculture, agro-processing, textiles and garments, leather and leather products, tourism, mining, and hydropower.

In 2003, manufacturing and processing received 46.57 percent of FDI projects, followed by trade, hotels, and tourism (40.7 percent), and agriculture and mining (12.7 percent).The main sources of this FDI are China, India, Italy, Germany, Israel, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Saudi Arabia (UNICTAD, 2004). Inspired by the East Asian experience, the government introduced a policy to attract FDI. It has gained experience in areas such as agricultural modernization, the development of new export sectors, investing in strong global commodity demand, and government-led development (World Bank, 2012).**Table 6: Progress of Foreign Direct Investment Projects**

Foreign Direct investment	2017	2018	2019
FDI (million USD)	4,017	3,310	2,516
FDI Stock (million USD)	19,097	22,407	24,923
Number of Green field investment	24	29	32
Value of Green filed investment (million USD)	1609	6,577	1,908

Source: UNCTAD, latest available data

4.8.2. Foreign Direct Investment as contributing factor for Development

Attracting foreign direct investment is generally taken as an integral part of the development policy mix of successful emerging economies that leads the way to the required sustained economic transformation. According to Megebaru and Miskir (2013), FDI's direct impact on poverty is through providing opportunities, particularly by creating job opportunities and training opportunities for local workers. To the extent that foreign capital inflows do not replace local investment absolutely and foreign investment takes the mode of greenfield investment, FDI may contribute to reducing existing unemployment and unemployment, providing people with income, and therefore, directly impacting employment.

In the last decade, the Ethiopian economy has witnessed steady growth in foreign direct investment inflows. Foreign direct investment implies that the foreign investor manages and exerts a significant degree of influence and control over the enterprise resident in the other country. Ethiopia in 2018 was among the top five countries that attracted the bulk of FDI to their economies (Amsalu, 2020).

Ethiopia is one of the fastest-growing countries among developing countries, with a high rate of economic growth for the last three consecutive years (National Planning Commission, 2017). It has registered impressive GDP growth, ranging between 6% and 12%. This high growth rate has contributed to improvements in the living standards of the population, an increase in per capita income, and absolute poverty reduction (Ibid). Thus, the flow of FDI to Ethiopia has contributed to enhancing the economy of Ethiopia in many ways, including modern technology transfer, new managerial and marketing techniques, the development of skills of the local labor force, the creation of job opportunities, and improvements in the working conditions of the employees (The World Bank survey, 2012).

4.8.3. Foreign Direct Investment contribution in creating job opportunity

Foreign Direct Investment plays an important role in creating job opportunities in the host country. It plays a significant role by directly generating new employment for investment firms and creating jobs indirectly through forwarding and backward linkages with domestic firms (Asefa Gerbi, 2013). According to Asefa (2013) and Amsalu (2020), international companies pay higher salaries than domestic firms even after controlling for firm and worker characteristics. Furthermore, the presence of multinationals generates wage spillovers; wages tend to be higher in industries and in regions that have a higher foreign presence. It is believed that it positively affects the incomes of the working population. It also reduces unemployment in the short and long run.

According to the report of the Central Statics Authority report, there was some reduction in the unemployment rate. It stated that Ethiopia's continued economic growth brought down the unemployment rate from 26.4% in 1999 to 17.4% in 2013 to 19.1% in 2018. In the years between 1992 and 2016, foreign direct investment projects in Ethiopia created 586,842 jobs, representing a significant portion of the total jobs created during this period. Between 1992 and 2016, Ethiopia attracted over 5000 realized FDI projects in multiple sectors, creating over 282,000 permanent jobs. In comparison, domestic private and public projects generated around 389,876 and 4,812 jobs, respectively, during the same period (Amsalu, 2013).

On average, each foreign investment generated 235 jobs, 113 permanent positions, and 121 temporary jobs. Overall, manufacturing sectors accounted for 41% of total permanent jobs created by foreign direct investment projects since 1992. The textile and apparel industries take the largest share in employment creation, largely due to the increased attractiveness of FDI to the sectors and the labor-intensive characteristics of the industry itself (Ibid).

4.8.4. Foreign Direct Investment and Technology transfer to Ethiopia

Foreign direct investment helps to transfer technology to the host country's developing countries. It can help to upgrade local industries to be competitive and, finally, promote economic growth. New technologies could be transferred through training, technical assistance, methods to upgrade the production quality, or via cooperation with local industries (Asefa, 2013).

According to Amsalu, 2020, a quantitative survey of the impact of FDI on technology transfer (TT) on the Ethiopian metal and engineering industries indicates that the technological capability of Ethiopian industries to adapt, modify, and improve a given technology is very weak, contacts between foreign and local industries are uncooperative, and the national technology policies are weak, which does not allow them to benefit from the technologies brought by FDI. All in all, as of now, the absorptive capacity of the Ethiopian industry is low.

Though foreign direct investment plays a minimum role in technology transfer to local industries in Ethiopia, there are big opportunities for greater change as FDI inflow increases from time to time, if it is supported by government policy. Analysts of the Ethiopian economy recommend the need to set up a system to ensure TT with incoming FDI. Accordingly, they suggest specifying the details of the content in the technical contract for TT and negotiating them with foreign countries as contracting conditions in FDI; free technical information, paid technical training, priority to the institute in the transfer company for granting technical licenses to other domestic companies, priority to transfer companies in cross-licensing with foreign companies, guarantee for use of certain percentage shares of domestic parts, etc. It is also strongly recommended to revise the proclamation on investment (proclamation No.769/2012) to facilitate and address problems with technological transfer (Ibid).

4.8.5. Foreign Direct Investment and its role for the enhancement of human capital

There is a strong interrelationship between foreign direct investment and human capital enhancement through the development of abilities and skills of workers in general and on-the-job training and training programs of all types, which help acquire knowledge and skills, especially in new technologies, and increase productivity (Rotimi and Amasalu, 2020).

Over the last two decades, Ethiopia has devoted large resources to developing the education and health sectors, aiming at later increasing productivity and economic growth. Foreign companies and organizations in different forms participate in these activities. There are foreign private initiatives, especially from big companies, and projects implemented together with international organizations and the Ethiopian government (Amsalu, 2020).

Nowadays, the government is working with foreign investors on how to facilitate skills transfer by foreign investors to the Ethiopian labor force in different industries such as the footwear, auto assembly and parts, textiles, industrial materials, construction, and logistics sectors (Informant, Policy Studies Institute, 2021). For instance, it is important to mention international cooperation between foreign and local investors through the coordination of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in a project for the establishment of a vocational training center in Mekelle for skilled workers and managers in the textile sector. The goal of the project was to prepare well-trained national skilled workers and managers to boost growth in the Ethiopian textile sector. The plan was to set up a center of excellence for the textile industry at which prospective specialists and managers would complete training to international standards (Amsalu, 2013).

Recently, new forms of business training, implemented by foreign companies, have appeared. Among recently announced initiatives, it is worth mentioning the Alibaba entrepreneur training program (Alibabagroup, China), an eCommerce training program that targets entrepreneurs and business owners in Ethiopia. This program is one of the agreements signed between the government of Ethiopia and Alibaba Group announcing the establishment of an EWTP Hub in Ethiopia (Ibid).

4.8.6. Foreign Direct Investment as source of foreign currency earning

In the last decade, the Ethiopian economy has shown rapid economic growth and inflow of foreign direct investment. Foreign direct investment implies that the foreign investor manages and exerts a significant degree of influence and control over the enterprise resident in their economy. To increase investment developing countries can draw on a range of external sources of finance, including FDI, portfolio investment, long term and short-term loans (Private and public), official development assistance, remittance and other official flows. FDI is the largest source of external finance for many developing economies. It makes up to 39% of total incoming finance in developing economies as a group (Teferi, and Amsalu, 2013).

In 2018, the export of Ethiopia accounted for 8.38% and the import 22.8 % of GDP, and hence the total foreign trade represented around 31% of GDP, which in turn characterize Ethiopia as a small economy (Amsalu, 2013). In 2017/18, Ethiopia’s major exports include coffee (29.5%), oil seeds (14.9%), pulses (9.5%), cut flower (9.3%), and gold (3.5%). In 2017, Ethiopia’s total export earnings were declined by 2.3% in terms of trade value. Depressed commodity prices are the leading cause of this drop in exports (International trade administration, 2020).

Major destinations for Ethiopia’s export in 2017/18 were Asia 39.8% (of which, China accounted for 22.3%, Europe 28.7 % and Africa 20.9%). In the Fiscal year of 2017/18, the United States was Ethiopia’s leading export market representing 9.9% of total export, registering a 2% increase from the previous year. Ethiopia primarily exports coffee, leather, and leather products to the United States (Ibid).

4.9. Challenges related to Global partnership in implementing the SDGs in Ethiopia

For implementing sustainable goals, the availability of solid policies and a conducive environment play crucial roles. In accordance with this, the Ethiopian Constitution serves as the foundation for development programs and plans. The decentralized economic administration encouraged people to participate at different levels and aimed to build a robust economy. The policies' main goals are to build a strong national economy, ensure that people benefit from it, and eradicate poverty in all its forms (Planning and Development Commission, 2017). Besides, in relation to this, one key informant from the Plan and Development Commission believed that:

> *In Ethiopia, the barriers to global partnership are weak inter-and intra-government coordination mechanisms, low stakeholder engagement, and a lack of leadership commitment. He also insisted that there are gaps in coordination mechanisms and stakeholder engagements, which are very weak and not well decentralized at the local government level in the global partnership in implementing the SDGs in Ethiopia (2021).*

Moreover, Jemal Mohammed (2021) from the Policy Study Institute (informant) asserted that there are obstacles to global partnership in Ethiopia's development: (i) donor countries may twist development plans towards their self-interest, rather than the receiving country. (ii) dependency and poverty perpetuation; and (iii) tainted internal institutions.The gaps related to the global partnership in implementing the SDGs in Ethiopia are mostly dependent on financial support and less on FDI and limited technology transfer. This has resulted in dependency. Furthermore, inappropriate or corrupt use of funds obtained from partners resulted in national debt.

In parallel to this, it is also claimed that the double standards of the regional partners, their geopolitical interests, and limited institutional capability become other challenges in implementing SDGs in ties with global partnerships (Informant, Policy Studies Institute, 2021).

The global partnership for development has recently been strained with the spread of COVID-19 across the world, which has severely affected the economy. The unexpected and alarming spread of the pandemic also put strong pressure on developing countries. Official development assistance to developing countries has also declined. Developed countries were badly hit by the COVID-19 virus. They lost a large number of their people. They took different measures to contain the spread of the virus. Among these is a total lockdown where the movement of the people is seriously limited. As a result, their service and industry sectors were seriously affected, which in turn affected their economy. As a result, these countries reduced their grants to developing countries, including Ethiopia (Ibid).

Donor countries, on the other hand, lack certainty about the delivery of committed financial mobilization. The largest and main development partners of Ethiopia, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and some Western countries, always set preconditions for assistance, which strongly affect the national interests of receiving countries, for which Ethiopia is unexceptional (key informant, UNDP).

Although certain challenges are encountered in the implementation of SDGs, there are some opportunities in Ethiopia for their successful accomplishment. In this regard, the commonly shared points raised by the informants are summarized as follows:

1. Current policy and institutional reforms have been bearing fruit in recent times in enhancing productivity and competitiveness. Ethiopia's Home Grown Economic Plan is designed depending on the needs of the domestic economy and international dynamics. For instance, in finance, Ethiopia's plan is consistent with the SDGs on issues of building continental financial infrastructure and digital finance.
2. The participation and willingness of global partners and companies in the Ethiopian economy are increasing.
3. The active engagement of the diaspora community in national issues helps to attract foreign actors to the national economy.
4. The newly implemented integrated development planning approaches aid in the creation of platforms on which sectors can begin to plan, monitor, and evaluate their progress in a unified and accountable manner.

Accordingly, from the above points, it is possible to deduce that policy and institutional reforms (investment reform, homegrown economy, etc.), the enlarging of global partners for development aid, the embracing of Ethiopia's diaspora community, and newly integrated development planning approaches are some of the acceptable opportunities for the effective accomplishment of the SDGs in Ethiopia.

It is apparent that Ethiopia has already entered into implementing the SDGs in line with the support earned from global partners. Nevertheless, while enactment of the sustainable development goals, the government, its agencies, regions, global partners, etc., affirmed their intention to encounter certain obstacles, challenges, and gaps. To address these problems, the government, local regions, stakeholders, and others are urged to take the following measures to improve global partnerships achieving SDGs in Ethiopia:

- Establishing strong institutional arrangements at federal and regional sector implementation bodies.
- strong monitoring and evaluation systems in a well-organized manner.
- Creating effective accountability systems
- It is also maintained that the development stakeholders are significant in assuring development in Ethiopia in terms of institutional building, mobilizing resources, capacity development, and widening networking of economies.
- strengthening and capacitating the existing institutional arrangements to effectively implement the current policies pertaining to development partnerships.
- The support from global partners is conditional; economic planning must mainly depend on domestic capability. The role of global partners must be supportive.
- Enhancing the inter-linkages between Global Partnership and other areas for multi-sectoral coordination in the execution of the SDGs in terms of establishing consistent institutional arrangements at all levels of government; strong legal frameworks; ensuring accountability, and strong monitoring and evaluation systems to refine the established systems.

CHAPTER FIVE
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5. Conclusion

The UN Sustainable Development Goals are the international community's roadmap for collective progress towards the kind of world we want to see. For the first time, all nations have developed a shared vision and agreed on targets to overcome global challenges such as poverty, injustice, and damage to our planet. Thus, the SDGs involve 17 goals that are supposed to apply to all states of the world. Nonetheless, based on the state's realities of development, the implementation of these goals requires different resources. Individual state cooperation with global partners is among the ways and means to gain the assistance needed for the effective implementation of the SDGs. One of the goals aimed at voluntary collaboration between various parties, both public and private, is a global partnership (Goal 17), in which all participants agree to work together to achieve common goals. Ethiopia is one country that is actively engaged in designing and implementing the SDGs. This study assessed the role and significance of global partnership (Goal 17) in cooperating for the effective implementation of the SDGs in Ethiopia.

As can be deduced from the finding, Ethiopia is working with the international community to achieve the sustainable development goals set out by the United Nations. Global partnerships play a critical role in ensuring the development goals that Ethiopia is set to achieve in 2030. Ethiopia has integrated the SDGs with the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II).

Ethiopia has been receiving funds from over 60 development partners and governments. These development partners play an important role in providing funding towards achieving the poverty reduction targets set by the government of Ethiopia.

In terms of official development assistance (ODA), the latest figures from the organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) show the largest contributors to Ethiopia's development goals are the World Bank, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

In the years between 2009 and 2015, Ethiopia received substantial foreign aid worth the US $3.5 billion. This foreign aid will play a significant role in achieving Ethiopia's goal of eradicating poverty. The United Kingdom contributes almost all its development assistance to child-centered sectors such as education, health, and water and sanitation.

As a driving engine for sustainable development, Ethiopia has been focusing on domestic resource mobilization as a means to support rapid economic growth. Domestic resource mobilization is not only important as a source of funding by itself but also plays a pivotal role in fueling the economy and ensuring the long-term sustainability of growth. Unlike foreign aid and foreign direct investment, domestic finances are more predictable and can be used for desired sectors. Furthermore, policy and institutional reforms (investment reform, homegrown economy, etc.), the expansion of global development partners, the embrace of Ethiopia's diaspora community, and newly integrated development planning approaches are some of the acceptable opportunities for Ethiopia's effective achievement of the SDGs.

Moreover, foreign direct investment has shown a rapid increase and remains a major source of foreign currency. Over the last decade, FDI inflow to Ethiopia has shown a remarkable increase, creating job opportunities for the increasing young population and a major source of earnings for the government.

There are barriers to global participation in Ethiopia's development: firstly, donor countries may distort development programs to benefit themselves rather than the receiving country. Secondly, dependency and the persistence of underdevelopment; and thirdly, weak internal institutions induced by corruption. The gaps in global collaboration in achieving the SDGs in Ethiopia are primarily dependent on financial support, with little FDI and minimal technology transfer. This has led to dependence. Furthermore, inappropriate or corrupt use of finance gained from partners resulted in national debt. The regional partners' double standards, geopolitical interests, and insufficient institutional capacity provide additional hurdles in achieving the SDGs in collaboration with global partners.

Nonetheless, throughout the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the government, its agencies, regions, global partners, and others said that they would face significant barriers, problems, and gaps. To address these issues, the government, local regions, stakeholders, and others have been advised to adopt the following steps to improve global partnerships for the SDGs' achievement in Ethiopia.

6. Recommendations

In achieving the SDGs, it is important to take some measures that could be helpful to improve the global partnership. It is believed that development partners play an important role in ensuring development in Ethiopia in terms of institutional building, mobilizing resources, capacity development, and expanding economic networking. Thus, taking into account the following important measurements might also contribute to successfully implementing the SDGs:

- Strengthening and expanding existing institutional frameworks so that current development partnership policies can be implemented successfully.
- Establishing strong institutional frameworks at the federal and regional levels for credible monitoring and assessment processes, as well as effective and well-organized accountability systems to achieve the SDGs
- Assistance from global partners is conditional; economic planning must rely mostly on domestic skills. The role of global partners must be supportive.
- Strengthening the interconnections between the Global Partnership and other areas for multi-sectoral coordination in the implementation of the SDGs, including the creation of coherent institutional frameworks at all levels of government, strong legal frameworks, ensuring accountability, and a strong monitoring and evaluation system to refine existing systems.
- Enhancing the country's competitiveness in the global market through facilitating commerce, extending port options, improving infrastructure, and establishing industrial parks and clusters, among other things.
- Assisting regional blocks in removing trade barriers and integrating them into regional and global value chains; and • increasing the rate of project implementation and resource utilization to encourage development partners to participate.
- Ensuring policy independence and the right to utilize natural resources for development through promoting national unity and sovereignty.
- Active diplomatic engagement to secure committed funding and reduce debt payback obligations.

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Annex 1: Key Informant Interview questions

No.	Key Informant Interview questions
1	To explain the contribution of global partnership (Goal 17) toward implementing sustainable development agenda in Ethiopia. • What is the role of global partnership in development? • How global partnership could enable SDGs implementation in Ethiopia? • What is the significance of global partnership for successful execution of SDGs? • How could global partnership provision match with regional state's programs of development?
2	To identify the policy and institutional enabling environment in Ethiopia to implement the SDGs in collaboration with global partnership (Goal17). ▪ Do you think that the policy in Ethiopia provides the conducive environment to implement SDGs? ▪ Is there a well-established institution to execute SDGs with the help of global partnership in Ethiopia? ▪ What are indicative levels of alignment between the strategies and SDGs targets in Ethiopia? , ▪ Do you think that global partnership supports developmental institutions for the successful implementation of SDGs in Ethiopia? If so, how?
3	To distinguish the challenges and opportunities of global partnership (Goal17) to execute sustainable development agenda in Ethiopia. • What are the problems of SDGs implantation in Ethiopia? • What are the barriers of global partnership-Goal-17 in implementing SDGs in Ethiopia? • What are the rational factors to integrate global partnership to carry out sustainable development agenda? • Are there opportunities in Ethiopia for successful accomplishment of SDGs?

4	To forward the possible measures that the national, regional and other stakeholders should take to improve international partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs agenda's in Ethiopia. • What are the measures should take to improve international partnerships to achieve SDGs in Ethiopia? • Are development stakeholders significant in assuring development in Ethiopia? If so, how? • Is policy refinement indispensible to highly utilize global partnership in accomplishing SDGs? • What are the measures has to take to enhance inter-linkages between Global Partnership and other areas for multi-sectorial coordination in execution SDGs?