

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Ethiopia is a federal republic with multiple administrative tiers, including federal, regions, zones, woredas (districts), and kebeles.¹ The country comprises 11 regions, of which 2 are chartered cities, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, that have a special status similar to that of the regional states. At the municipal level, there are 928 local governments. The 1995 Constitution provides for two types of sub-regional government, while neither explicitly provides for local government nor their specific functional competencies.²



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).³

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Ethiopia introduced a new long-term development plan in 2021, which spans between 2021-2030, known as the **Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP)**. The TYDP was aligned with both the 2030 Agenda and the Africa Agenda 2063 through a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation process.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)** coordinates SDG implementation and related issues in Ethiopia.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The preparation of the 2022 VNR relied on a **steering committee** and a **technical committee**. The former was composed of high-level government officials who played the oversight role; while members of the latter were experts coming from different institutions and providing technical support in terms of reviewing the report, data collection, and validation. Regional authorities, rather than municipalities, participated in the consultations for the preparation of the VNR, together with the private sector, civil society, the scientific community and academia, parliaments and other stakeholders.⁴

1.3 MONITORING

The implementation of the SDGs has been periodically monitored through quarterly, annual, and biannual reports prepared by the **MoPD**. Sector ministers and government institutions are required to report their progress using the automated **Digital Monitoring and Reporting System (DMRS)**, which computes performance scores for each institution in terms of physical and financial performance. The information is used to generate performance reports at the national level by MoPD, contributing to “SDGs awareness, capacity building, mainstreaming, and monitoring and reporting.”

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

According to the 2017 VNR, regional governments and city administrations participated in the stakeholder engagement organized prior to the integration of the SDGs into the **Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II)**. However, they are considered mere implementing agencies of the SDGs.⁵ Also, there is no evidence of any participation of district governments. Whereas in the 2022 VNR, it is briefly mentioned that regional governments are involved in consultation processes of preparing

1. UCLG, 2022, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2022.pdf

2. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, “Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa”, https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf

3. See: <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/16437Ethiopia.pdf> (2017);

https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Ethiopia%20Report_1.pdf (2022)

4. UCLG, 2022, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2022.pdf

5. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

the TYDP. It is worth noting that the **Ethiopian Cities Association (ECA)** observes a low level of awareness and involvement in the SDG localization process. By contrast, regional governments are consulted and involved in federal sustainable development strategies.⁶

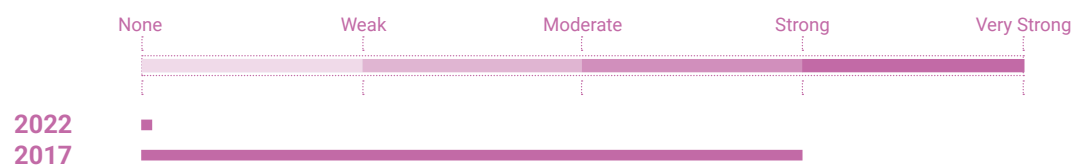
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: Regional authorities participated in the consultations for the preparation of the 2022 VNR.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: The Ethiopian local government association reports never having participated in the national coordination.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

Regional states and city administrations are mentioned throughout the 2017 VNR. However, there is no reference to the majority of districts. The need for domestic multi-stakeholder cooperation and partnership (mentioning local authorities) is mentioned in the Highlights of the report. In the 2022 VNR, however, there are fewer mentions of local governments, and no substantive references are made to them.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► The city of **Addis Ababa** has recently inaugurated a waste-to-energy station, which collects the heat emitted during incineration to produce energy. The waste-to-energy plant is expected to incinerate 1,400 tonnes of organic waste per day, representing about 80% of the city's waste, and to provide 100 skilled jobs in Addis Ababa.⁷

► Due to the conflict in the northern part of Ethiopia, around 1,215 schools were fully destroyed and 3,920 partially damaged. Regional governments have taken the responsibility of repairing and resuming partially damaged schools while the Ministry of Education is in charge of rebuilding schools that have been destroyed.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2017 VNR indicated that domestic resources pooling and utilization have been undertaken as primarily resources to ensure the implementation of the SDGs and integrate GTP II at all levels. It also mentioned an SDG financing needs study that would be conducted during the SDG implementing years (2016-2030). According to the 2022 VNR, in the 2021-2022 budget year, the government allocated ETB12 billion to SDG implementation and this budget has been distributed to the regions. Whereas the SDGs needs assessment lays out a total cost of US\$ 608 billion (from 2016-2030) for 110 key interventions necessary to meet the SDG targets.

6. UCLG, 2022, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2022.pdf

7. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Ethiopia has been a federal country since 1991. The last phase of its decentralization process started in 2001 and deepened the transfer of powers, resources and functions beyond the regional states to local governments. However, the conflict between the national government and forces in the northern Tigray region has been going on since November 2020 and destabilizes local autonomy, in addition to affecting thousands of victims and worsening famine risk.⁸ Whereas the policy framework for climate change provides for local government participation and incorporates them into the national climate change institutional structure. The **National Adaptation Policy (NAP-ETH)** requires local governments to be responsible for the prioritization and implementation of the strategic adaptation options of their respective woreda officials; monitoring and evaluating office-level performances during the implementation of NAP-ETH; designing mechanisms and mobilizing climate finance in their respective jurisdictions; and preparing and submitting monitoring reports to their respective coordinating offices.⁹

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

As of October 2021, women hold 8 out of 22 ministerial positions at the federal level, and 33% of cabinet positions, a decline from the 50% parity in 2018. Following the 2021 general election, the number of women parliamentarians holding seats in the parliament reached 42%, up from 38.7% during the previous parliament.

3.2 COVID 19

No reference to LRG initiatives to face the pandemic.

4. SDG INDICATORS¹⁰

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	39 (2020)
	Rural	5 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	16 (2020)
	Rural	4 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		64.3 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		38.5 (2010, Addis)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		31.9 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		0 (2019)

8. UCLG, 2022, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2022.pdf

9. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, "Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa", https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf

10. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>