

# Country-Level Data for Ethiopia country Outcome

## XM-DAC-41146-ETH\_D\_1.1

OUTCOME ETH\_D\_1.1 [XM-DAC-41146-ETH\\_D\\_1.1](#)

All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.

### OUTCOME DETAILS

#### SDG alignment



#### Impact areas



Women's economic empowerment



Ending violence against women



Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

#### Organizational outputs





Norms, laws, policies and institutions





Financing for gender equality

#### Outcome Description

 Positive social norms

 Access to services, goods and resources

 Women's voice, leadership and agency

 UN system coordination

### **Policy Marker**

GENDER EQUALITY

### **Humanitarian Scope**

No

### **UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Direct support and service delivery

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Support functions

## RESOURCES

**\$4.94 M**

Planned Budget

**\$3.25 M**

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



### Funding Partners

Other resources (Non-Core) / Funding Partners:



Germany  
\$17,825



Denmark \$681,500



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation  
\$257,000



Austria \$140,077



Norway  
\$176,180



Netherlands (the)  
\$133,997



MPTF-UN COVID-19 Response  
\$72,874



Ireland \$330,033



UN AIDS  
\$53,157



Sweden  
\$564,171



Office for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)  
\$826,119

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**

\$3,252,934

OUTCOME ETH\_D\_1.1

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.	(UNSDCF 1.2.5.) Proportion of recommendations of the 8th state report on CEDAW implemented.	2020 (Baseline)	30%	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	45%	0
		2023 (Milestone)	55%	0
		2024 (Milestone)	65%	
		2025 (Target)	75%	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	7	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	0	0
	2023 (Milestone)	1	0
	2024 (Milestone)	3	
	2025 (Target)	3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	2016 (Baseline)	Women (15-49): 63% Men: 28%	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	Women (15-49): 58% Men: 22%	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries and/or other actors with comprehensive and coordinated VAW prevention strategy (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where there has been an increase in the number of women who access services after experiencing violence or discrimination (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	2:03
	2023 (Milestone)	-	2:02
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of UNCTs that conducted the comprehensive UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard in the past four years, and met or exceeded requirements for at least 60% of UNCT-SWAP standards (derived from QCPR indicator 1.4.15) (Desk Review)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	Yes, met or/exceeded	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have: a) a dedicated gender equality outcome; and/or b) that mainstream gender equality perspectives across Cooperation Framework outcomes (derived from QCPR indicator 1.4.16) (Desk Review)	2020 (Baseline)	60%	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	65%	-
	2023 (Milestone)	70%	-
	2024 (Milestone)	75%	-
	2025 (Target)	80%	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of HCT response plans and strategies that demonstrate the integration of gender equality (Desk Review)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (Desk Review)	2018 (Baseline)		N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)		-
			Physical violence: 23% Sexual violence: 10% Spousal violence: 34% Sexual harassment: TBC
			Physical violence: 20% Sexual violence: 9% Spousal violence: 32% Sexual harassment: TBC

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

### All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with dignity.

Overall, 2023 marked notable advancements in a heightened response to violence against women, and a commitment to improving legislative frameworks to support gender equality. These achievements illustrate a concerted effort by various stakeholders, guided by UN Women's leadership, to create a more inclusive and equitable society. This year, UN Women's efforts in promoting gender-sensitive legislation have marked a significant milestone. The Criminal Justice Procedure and Evidence Code is now revised and submitted to legal drafting committee incorporating key inputs, including from the civil society, to ensure it is both gender-sensitive and centered on survivors' needs. Furthermore, despite initial resistance, relentless advocacy by UN Women, alongside the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) and other stakeholders, led to a breakthrough: the Ministry of Planning and Development's leadership to finalize the review of the first national GBV prevention and response policy as a final step before policy adoption by the Cabinet. This policy will undergo final approval and adoption before submission to the Prime Minister's office in 2024. Furthermore, UN Women continued to bolster VAWG coordination mechanisms. A key moment was the launch of the national five-year strategy on preventing and responding to VAWC, which is now endorsed and adopted by high-level dignitaries, including the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) president of Ethiopia and the Minister of MoWSA. Aligned with SDG 5 targets 5.1 and 5.2, it addresses discrimination and violence against women and girls in all spheres. Additionally, the strategy aligns with CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 35, advocating for a coordinated approach to monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of measures at various

levels. Furthermore, another pivotal achievement has been reached in 2023 in advancing gender responsive policies in Ethiopia. In 2023, the national policy on gender equality and women's empowerment, set to replace the 1993 National Policy on Ethiopian Women, was completed and submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) for review before adoption by the Council of Ministers. UN Women, in partnership with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, has been advocating for a swift review by the Ministry of Planning and Development for it to be adopted in early 2024. Concurrently, a gender equality roadmap, functioning as an actionable plan for the policy, is now in its advanced stage of development. UN Women's role has been extending to supporting this through key studies and co-chairing the technical committee overseeing the policy and roadmap development, which includes government, civil society, and development partner representatives. As a result of UN Women continued advocacy on inclusivity and strategic technical support to increase the CSOs' level of influence in key normative and policy processes, the CSOs are now meaningfully participating and influencing the development of two pivotal policies in Ethiopia. CSOs play a key role in the formulation of the Gender Equality Roadmap, contributing to its early draft. Similarly, such CSOs as the Ethiopian Women Lawyer's Association (EWLA) and the Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA), as members of the technical committee, are instrumental in the development of the National GBV Prevention and Response Policy, through their substantial inputs and strong advocacy for a standalone GBV policy. The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs recognized their contributions, highlighting the significance of CSO involvement in these policy-making processes. Significant progress has been made in addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG) in public spaces, particularly in Ethiopia's transportation sector. Through UN Women's support in sensitization and capacity building, public transport associations and taxi supervisors are now actively raising awareness about VAW prevention. Additionally, a landmark draft bylaw has been developed by 20 public transport owners' associations, addressing various forms of violence, including harassment. The draft bylaw, the first of its kind in Ethiopia, is applicable for public transport owners, drivers and assistants and it covers types of violence including harassments in public settings, what measures to be taken if incidents happen, roles and responsibilities of the ending sexual harassment committee (which was established by the association), including raising awareness among drivers and assistants, identify incidents, reporting the cases, and different levels of written warnings and measures on perpetrators. The Hawassa city transport office, a member of the Safe Cities Advisory Group, played a crucial role in these developments. This initiative, starting in Hawassa city in Sidama region, is planned to be expanded to other areas, showcasing a scalable model for addressing VAWG in public transportation settings. In 2023, multi-sectoral humanitarian frameworks, strategies and tools are now more gender responsive ensuring equitable, safe, and dignified response and recovery mechanisms to enable women and girls, who are affected by conflict, humanitarian crisis and displacement, to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways. As a result of the UN Women gender-mainstreaming efforts, the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan now successfully incorporates all the three required metrics, focusing on a comprehensive response to the needs of women and girls. This included strategies to address gender-based violence and provide sexual and reproductive health care services. Unlike in 2022, the 2023 HRP also emphasized women's economic empowerment and livelihoods, incorporating cash programming as a key component. As a result of increased gender integration in the HRP and continued scale up of UN Women humanitarian portfolio, more female survivors of violence were able to access survivor-centred services critical to their health, protection, and recovery in 2023. While nation-wide data continues to be limited, 2023 witnessed a significant escalation in the number of women accessing services after experiencing violence. In a significant outcome of multi-sectoral interventions across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, 13,256 women and girls, including those affected by gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence, now access comprehensive services across regions including Addis Ababa, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Sidama, and Somali regions. Compared to 2022, this is nearly a fivefold increase which underscores a substantial enhancement in service accessibility and utilization by women and girls affected by violence, which comes as a result of UN Women programming.