

# Country-Level Data for Ethiopia country Outcome

## XM-DAC-41146-ETH\_D\_1.4

Data as of:  
27 July 2024

OUTCOME ETH\_D\_1.4 [XM-DAC-41146-ETH\\_D\\_1.4](#)

All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.

### OUTCOME DETAILS

#### SDG alignment



#### Impact areas



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

#### Organizational outputs



Financing for gender equality



Access to services, goods and resources



Women's voice, leadership and agency

#### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

#### Outcome Description

#### UN Partners

UNICEF

**Humanitarian Scope**

No

**UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Direct support and service delivery

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$1.18 M

Planned Budget

\$194.36 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



Funding Partners

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:



Sweden  
\$126,393



Office for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)  
\$181



Norway \$60,783



Netherlands (the)  
\$7,000

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)  
\$194,357

## OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : 2022-2025

### OUTCOME ETH\_D\_1.4

B – Baseline      M – Milestones      T – Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.	(UNSDCF 4.2) Gender transformative approaches and practices have been promoted among actors working on climate action, agriculture ,agri-business and disaster risk management – Government, private sectors, academic and research institutions.	2019 (Baseline)	No	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
		2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
		2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
		2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women and girls as direct beneficiaries in coordinated humanitarian responses (Not for unit reporting)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	49.51
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT ETH\_D\_1.4.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The GoE at national and subnational levels has capacity, evidence, and tools to develop and adopt gender and vulnerability responsive prevention, preparedness and disaster recovery legislation, strategies, and systems, to address climate and disaster risk adaptation, mitigation and environmental sustainability.	Number of sectors reporting against gender-sensitive indicators on SDGs under Tier I	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Target)	-	-

Planned Budget:

\$2.05 M



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

\$734.47 K

Shortfall: \$1.32 M



Expenses:

\$635.56 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of gender-responsive surveys conducted	2018 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women (CO, RO, HQ)	2020 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	2	2
	2023 (Milestone)	3	3
	2024 (Milestone)	4	
	2025 (Target)	5	-

## OUTPUT ETH\_D\_1.4.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The GoE and women's civil society organizations have capacity to strengthen normative frameworks, institutions, systems and capacities to promote gender equitable benefit sharing from the use of natural resources, and women and girls' leadership in disaster risk management, environmental governance and climate related planning .	(UNSDCF 4.2.1) Number of gender-responsive initiatives undertaken by relevant institutions to support equitable access and benefit in sharing of natural resources and biodiversity.	2020 (Baseline)	1	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	2	2
		2023 (Milestone)	3	4
		2024 (Milestone)	4	
		2025 (Target)	7	-

Planned Budget:

**\$1.53 M**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**\$388.71 K**

Shortfall: \$1.15 M



Expenses:  
**\$376.30 K**



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	13	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	14	14
	2023 (Milestone)	16	15
	2024 (Milestone)	18	
	2025 (Target)	20	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data collection initiatives, including in emerging areas conducted or analyzed (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	6	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	2	3
	2023 (Milestone)	5	3
	2024 (Milestone)	5	
	2025 (Target)	7	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

### All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change.

The fourth outcome the Strategic Note 2021–2025, which is fully aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework 2020–2025, responds to the risks and threats that are posed by environmental degradation and climate change which exacerbate humanitarian crisis. In 2022, a total of 5,563 conflict-affected women accessed essential services, goods, and resources and became more resilient to humanitarian shocks, including violence against women and girls (VAWG) in disaster settings. Through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) global grant which is based on UN Women’s signature Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) framework, UN Women championed women’s active participation and leadership in humanitarian action, through support to networks and civil society organizations. UN Women provided technical, financial, and coordination support to six partners including Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), the Association for Women’s Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD), the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA), and the Network for Ethiopian Women’s Association (NEWA), CARE Ethiopia and Marie Stopes International Ethiopia (MSIE), enabling them to support 5,563 conflict-affected women and girls, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in the Northern Ethiopia conflict, with comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration services, including livelihood support to rebuild destroyed business and free legal aid. UN Women made progress towards promoting gender transformative approaches and practices among actors working on climate action, agriculture, agri-business and disaster risk management –government, private sectors, academic and research institutions. With enhanced capacity, access to tools, such as agriculture training manuals and audio visual training material and evidence generation, key stakeholders from the agricultural sector are now empowered and equipped with capacities to spearhead gender transformative approaches including developing gender responsive policies, legal frameworks, manuals/guidelines, and tools as well as supporting rural women’s access to services and resources. The gender transformative approaches implemented by Climate Smart Agriculture and Agribusiness (CSAAB) project, are contributing to the improved attitudes against discriminatory practices against women to enhance their equal participation in income generated opportunities

and decision makings as well as benefits from natural resources. Partnering with SOS Sahel Ethiopia and local formal and informal institutions, the Social Analysis and Action (SAA), Para legal groups and the gender model family impacted to transform community attitudes and discriminatory practices against women and girls. Such gender transformative approaches are addressing gender inequality and social issues including decision making and division of labour at household level, household asset management, female genital mutilation and other matters that are undermining gender equality and women's empowerment in their localities. Free legal aid mechanisms now link and support 56 women and women's organizations with the formal legal institutions on land rights and related issues, as a result of UN Women support. UN Women recognizes the importance of ensuring the gender responsiveness of measures, including policies, regulatory and programmatic ones, targeting environmental degradation and climate change and land right issues in relation to gender equality and women empowerment. In relation to this, the Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation and the Community Watershed Management and Use Regulation drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) have incorporated key provisions that protect the rights of women to access and benefit from land resources and ensure their representation in community decision making process, as a result of UN Women's technical and financial support facilitated in collaboration with the Women Affairs and Land administration and Use Directorates of the MoA as well the Women Land Right Taskforce. The drafts documents will be presented to the council of ministers for endorsement in 2023. Furthermore, the Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD) of the Ministry of Agriculture make conscious deliberation on gender issues in land related tasks. Women's land right issues are being used to promote evidence-based dialogues and policy and program formulation by government and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in particular. The key role that UN Women played with the RLAUD directorate enabled the team to give more attention to women's land rights issues and contribute to women's rights protection in land registration, certification, transaction, and rural land legal frameworks. In 2022, UN Women continued to adhere to the theory of change for this outcome ensuring the gender responsiveness of measures, including policy, regulatory and programmatic ones are in place targeting environmental degradation and climate change, exacerbated, and worsened by protracted humanitarian shocks.