

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.1

Women leaders effectively participate in and influence decisions in political institutions at Federal and Regional levels.

Women's leadership and political participation in Ethiopia has improved over the years due to a conducive normative framework and political will by the then ruling party the Ethiopia People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) that uses a voluntary quota system within the party for legislative seats. This trend also continued with the ruling party currently in power, Prosperity Party (PP). During the Strategic Note implementation and with UN Women's support, women are taking the lead in governance systems in Ethiopia and women leaders effectively participate in and influence decisions in political institutions at Federal and Regional levels. As evidence, in 2021, UN Women strengthened the capacity of 628 women leaders through transformative leadership skills and decision-making training which enabled them to lead and participate in decision-making processes and governance structures at all levels. Through the training and coaching programme, UN Women has built capacity of 75 women leaders drawn from federal and regional level government entities (Amhara and Oromia regions), CSOs and emerging young women leaders to exercise their transformational leadership competencies. The training and coaching programme created an opportunity for participants to network and establish a platform of women leaders for a peer-to-peer coaching group. In 2021, the Transformative Leadership for Gender Equality (TLGE) Training Center in Bahir Dar University was supported by UN Women in the construction of training room partitions and design of the overall layout of the training centre. Building up on the institutionalisation of a transformative leadership for gender equality training programme for women leaders, UN Women supported the development of Women Political Empowerment curriculum and draft curriculum has been completed. The curriculum is expected to be rolled out in 2022 to ensure elected and appointed women are equipped with the skills to increase their legitimacy and standing within political structures. UN Women increased availability of pool of trainers, including in Afan Oromo [1], through a training of trainers (TOT) on adult learning skills to 18 (12 female and 6 male) core trainers of UN Women using the transformative leadership for gender equality curriculum of Bahir Dar University. As a result, four of the trainers facilitated the capacity building training held in collaboration with MoWSA targeting 50 women leaders. A mentorship booklet was developed with support of UN Women after launching the mentorship programme in Amhara region in the presence of 767 participants (467 female leaders and 300 male leaders). The mentorship booklet has been a key user-friendly tool to guide mentors and mentees during the mentorship programme. [1] Afan Oromo – is an Afroasiatic language that belongs to the Cushitic branch. It is native to the Ethiopian state of Oromia and spoken predominantly by the Oromo people and neighbouring ethnic groups in the Horn of Africa

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.2

Women are perceived as equally legitimate and effective political leaders as men

UN Women in partnerships with CARE Ethiopia, EMA and Amhara BOWCSA has been significantly contributing to key social norms change for women to be perceived as legitimate and effective political leaders as men through multiple and targeted efforts including community dialogues, gender forums with diverse stakeholder and gender machineries, political parties, NEBE, CSOs, academia, media, youth and women association members, as well as and media capacity building programs. A perception and awareness of 1,917 participants (959 female and 958 male) community members in Amhara region on the importance of

women in leadership and participation in decision was transformed through the implementation of 64 community, including using women as community dialogue leaders. In addition, a gender forum to promote women political participation in Amhara Region which brought together 190 (130 female and 60 male) participants from gender machineries, political parties, National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE), CSOs, academia and media has been a crucial platform for a commitment of the ruling party to bring more women candidates into the 6th General Election in Ethiopia in Amhara region. As a result of the media training on gender equality, elections and gender responsive reporting supported by UN Women and advocacy with Ethiopia Media Authority (EMA), three community radio media were able to secure a permission to report on the 6th General Election, after EMA communicated to NEBE on the lack of access for community radios to report on elections. Thereby, two media programs were developed and transmitted via radio promoting gender quality and the role of women in leadership and participation in decision making, as well as the added value of the training for the media. UN Women amplified women's leadership role in COVID-19 response efforts through two TV programmes profiling Sister Nigat Woldehawaryat, a Director of Nurses Department in COVID-19 treatment centre, highlighting women's effort as frontline responders to the pandemic, and Ms. Mekdes Mintesnot, Ethio-Telecom's Chief Information Security Officer, showing the role Ethio- Telecom played in creating awareness on the precautionary measures of the COVID-19 prevention and mobilizing the public through its wider outreach program under women's leadership. UN Women in collaboration with the local CSO - Network of Women's Association (NEWA) - have been leading on forming a platform to coordinate CSOs' interventions to promote women political participation and gender equality in Ethiopia. As a result of UN Women efforts in facilitating the South-to-South experience sharing from CSO representatives from Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda and Sierra Leone and mobilizing 18 local CSOs, the CSO coordination platform, led by NEWA and other local CSOs (Timran and Setaweet), has been established and the action plan endorsed. The CSO platform has been crucial in avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring coherent coordination in promoting women political participation during the 6th General Election in Ethiopia. During the Strategic Note implementation, UN Women has entered the field on peace and security and has contributed to women being perceived as equally legitimate and effective leaders as men in the area of peace and security. UN Women supported the enhancement of the role of youth and women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution through collaboration with other UN agencies and CSOs, promoting women's participation in peace and security related processes and women's protection in conflicts. For example, women's peace forums were established in Oromia and Somali regions to enhance and increase women's participation in peace and conflict related processes. UN Women has played a key role in creating interest and a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. UN Women's capacity building, advocacy and consultative meetings on WPS among key stakeholders resulted in MoWSA and Ministry of Peace (MoP) committing to support the development of National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security in Ethiopia, which is inclusive of civil society and adherent to international norms and standards.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.3

Fiscal laws, policies and strategies of the Government to prioritize budgetary allocations in favour of GEWE

UN Women continued making the case for gender-responsive budgeting in Ethiopia. In 2021 the gender audit manual has been finalized and has been the first of its kind in Ethiopia. With the UN Women support, 22 senior auditors from Office of the Federal Auditor General (OFAG) have been equipped with skills to conduct financial and performance audit from gender perspective pioneering the practice in Ethiopia. Following the enhanced capacity of experts, the Office of the Federal Auditor General (OFAG) established a team of experts in one of its directorates to lead on the performance gender audit. OFAG team of experts has been piloting the gender audit with the Ministry of Health (MoH) which shows its commitment to execute the gender audit manual. Under the framework of the new Strategic Note 2021-2025, the team of expert will be capacitated further, and the audit manual will be revised based on the MoH's audit findings. In addition, the

Gender Equality Strategy (GES) for Ministry of Finance (MoF) has been finalized, the strategy is a key tool to guide the overall approach to mainstream gender in the policy making as well as day to day execution of the ministry's activities. As a result, the gender directorate of the MoF included most of the pillars from GES into ministry's annual work plan to be implemented in 2022. A discussion forum organized by UN Women on the outcome of the assessment on resource allocation within the Transformation Plan II (GTP II) from gender perspective enabled an experience sharing and lessons learnt forming a community of practice among experts from different sectors on resource allocation for GEWE in different sector offices at regional and federal levels.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.6

Supportive policy environment in place to ensure gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs

UN Women has been closely working with the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) to ensure a supportive policy environment since 2020. During the reporting period, the third national strategy for the development of statistics with a gender perspective and the five-year sectoral plan for ESS were developed with support from UN Women. The adoption of a gender-responsive National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) III and ESS five-years sector plan will fill the gap in creating a supportive policy environment for gender statistics until the national statistical act is revised and a policy framework on gender statistics is adopted by ESS. The government restructuring, that took place in October 2021, highly impacted the revision of the statistical act as the mandate of ESS has been diminished. UN Women will continue to engage with ESS under the Ministry of Planning and Development to ensure workflow under the new mandate and achieve the long-term goal of putting in place a supportive policy environment for gender statistics.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.4

Strengthen the production of gender statistics to enable the monitoring of national policies and reporting commitments under the SDGs.

Under the overall framework of the Strategic Note 2017-2020, UN Women has been implementing the Making Every Woman and Girl Count programme to improve the production of gender statistics in Ethiopia. Through its programme, UN Women contributed to the availability of gender data in Ethiopia. The production of gender statistics has been strengthened to enable the monitoring of national policies and reporting commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN Women has contributed to the achievement of the outcome through its support the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) to conduct a Gender Asset Gap Survey (GAGS). The GAGS, which is the first of its kind for Ethiopia, measures the gender wealth gap and provides data on SDG Goal 5, target 5(a) and indicator 5 (a.1). The survey has a national coverage except, Tigray region which could not be included due to the ongoing conflict. The final report will be validated and published through UN Women support in 2022. UN Women further enhanced the reporting on national development plans by strengthening the National Gender Information System (NGIS) in MoWSA. The NGIS, aims to have the national coverage for improved reporting on national development plans aligned to SDG gender-related indicators, has been cascaded to Sidama regional state through UN Women support in 2021. To standardize the data collection tools and improve reporting, UN Women in collaboration with ESS conducted a review of existing data collection tools and survey manuals from a gender perspective. The effective implementation of the revised data collection manuals and adoption of proposed changes by ESS and sectors will standardize administrative data collection and strengthen the overall reporting on national and global development plans by making it gender responsive. UN Women will continue its support and advocacy work, including by building the capacity of ESS and sector ministries on gender-responsive reporting to support the implementation of the findings of the review report. The role of non-traditional

actors in producing and using regular gender statistics is critical to strengthen the reporting on SDGs and national development plans. Accordingly, UN Women implemented a pilot project on the collection, analysis and use of citizen-generated data (CGD) for reporting of SDG-5 and gender-related indicators with International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). A guideline on the collection, analysis and use of CGD is developed and used to build the capacity of civil society organisations and statisticians from Amhara regional state and federal. Furthermore, a community of practice on CGD is established among CSOs to continue the efforts in improving the use of CGD in Ethiopia and ensure sustainability.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.5

More Sectoral Ministries develop gender responsive plans and budgets

As a result of South-South experience sharing which UN Women has been spearheading since 2019, the Federal Urban Food Security Agency and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) were able to revise and present the contextualized Gender Budget Statement in 2021 using a good practice from Rwanda. Two sectors developed their organizations' three years plans using the gender budget statement as a key accountability mechanism to promote financing for gender equality. Thereby, both sectors allocated its budget for different programs addressing the needs and priorities of women and girls in their respective sectors. Similarly, UN Women in collaboration with the Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Association (UEWCA) enhanced the capacity of 221 experts (120 female and 101 male) from civil service organizations to advocate for gender responsive budgeting (GRB) by establishing the first five GRB clusters in four regions: Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara and Diredawa to build sustainable and effective GRB implementation within the regions. UN Women postponed the capacity building of government experts on GRB to 2022 due to limited budget.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.7

Women are promoted as leaders in gender sensitive political institutions

During the Strategic Note implementation, UN Women significantly contributed to the achievement of this outcome. Currently, women hold 41.49 % seats (181 out of 425 seats) in the Parliament after the 6th General Election held on June 2021. With UN Women support, the capacity of 380 women members and female candidates drawn from political parties running at national and regional level was enhanced on critical skills of political empowerment including public speaking, campaigning, political leadership, voter outreach and fundraising to ensure that women candidates have enhanced capacity to compete on a more equal standing with men. 1,300 women candidates (around 70% of total candidates), drawn from all political parties running for federal parliament and regional council increased their knowledge on gender equality and electoral normative frameworks on women's participation in public and political life. UN Women tailored training has equipped women leaders with the skills to move into elected positions. This will not only create space for other women to gain much needed experience, but also increase their legitimacy and standing within political structures. The first ever inter-party debate on gender equality and commitment of political parties ahead of the 6th General Election was transmitted on main TV station called Fana TV with the support of the Embassy of Sweden and in collaboration with Ethiopian Women Rights Advocates (EWRA). The debate brought together four main political parties: Prosperity Party, Ethiopian Citizen's for Social Justice Party (ECSJ), Afar People's party (APP) and National Movement of Amhara Party (NAMA) running at regional and national levels. The debate provided an opportunity for the public to get an insight into the debating political parties party programs and policies regarding commitments on the promotion of gender equality in Ethiopia [1]. A national dialogue forum was also held among women candidates and members of political parties to create a platform for women politicians to come together to discuss challenges and opportunities in promoting gender equality as a political agenda and to discuss on how to strengthen women politicians'

council (initiated in 2020). Scaling up on previous capacity building since 2019, UN Women supported NEBE in launching a Female Political Party Members Joint Council on in Ethiopia. In line with a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed among the members, the council is expected to promote women's leadership at all levels, advocate for gender policies, and promote and work towards cross-party collaboration on issues concerning women rights and politicians including strive to eliminate political pressure, violence, and discrimination against women political party members. UN Women will continue to support the council through civil society to promote women political participation in Ethiopia. UN Women has been providing strategic support to the House of Peoples' Representative's (HoPR) (Parliament) and its Secretariat to ensure the institution is gender sensitive in exercising its representative, legislative and oversight function. Support is provided to the HoPR and its Secretariat in undertaking a gender audit facilitating stock taking of the journey that the current Parliament took in terms of its gender focused work and gender mainstreaming efforts in its mechanism and structures. The audit report will be used for further intervention in the Parliament with new parliamentarians following the 6th General Election. Building on teams' comparative advantage, UN Women National Planning and Women in Leadership and Governance teams, enhanced capacity of 61 staff (24 female and 37 male) of the Secretariat of the HoPR to plan and budget from a gender perspective. UN Women will follow up with the Secretariat and HoPR practices gender responsive budgeting principles while delivering on the mandate of the House. UN Women contributed to promoting electoral frameworks to be gender responsive in light of the 6th General Election. To this effect, the capacity of key electoral stakeholders including, electoral management body staff, accredited CSOs, medias and media monitoring bodies, national human rights institutions, male and female political party members has been built on how to mainstream gender in their electoral engagement [2]. A media campaign was also conducted through a launch of a well-received collaborative music video, 'Yehager Kasma' (roughly translated as Pillar of the Nation), featuring several prominent Ethiopian artists encouraging the participation of women in the elections. In addition, 24 public media outreach programmes were conducted, in collaboration with the EHRC and local NEWA, promoting women participation in politics as votes, candidates, members of political and as members of electoral management bodies (MBs). The public outreach programme was able to reach a wide audience, in four local languages, and a sign language and aired on Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation, with nationwide reach. To advance evidence driven data, UN Women conducted a "Rapid Assessment on Violence Against Women during Elections (VAWE)", in collaboration with EHRC. Capacitated members of NEBE and CSOs on gender inclusive voter education significantly cascaded the initiative to eight local FM radio stations, 51 community radios and 4 regional TVs, conducted a roadshow on voter education in 197 woredas and two federal cities, 11 women election literacy trainings in six regions and a consultative meeting with 43 religious leaders and community elders in four regions in Ethiopia. [1] Please see link for debate: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DphQ3ZGRTtM> [2] <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/11/un-women-in-ethiopia-supports-electoral-cycles>

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_1.8

Gender statistics are accessible to all users (including government, civil society, academia, and private sector) and can be analyzed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes and promote accountability.

During the implementation of the Strategic Note, UN Women contributed to the increased accessibility of gender statistics among diverse users. UN Women produced and disseminated gender statistics reports and publications on GEWE issues to sector ministries and CSO organizations and using various platforms to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes and promote accountability. UN Women, under the pilot project on citizen-generated data (CGD) with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), enhanced continuous engagement among producers and users of data improving the accessibility of data as it creates transparency on the availability and existing demand of gender data. This was done through several convened user-producer dialogue platforms, including four user-producer workshops on SDGs and

CGD and one seminar on Gender Statistics with Ethiopian Statistics Association and ESS bringing together users and producers of gender statistics from ESS, sector ministries and CSOs in Amhara regional state and federal level. Furthermore, the platforms have been used to present research and studies conducted on gender statistics. UN Women will continue its close collaboration with ESS, ESA and CSOs to improve the data flow between data producers and users. A dashboard on SDGs and National Development Plans has been set up in Planning and Development Ministry (formerly, Planning and Development Commission) to improve accessibility of data, following the process started in 2019 in collaboration with the SDG Centre for Africa and UN Women. In 2021, the dashboard been fully operational after the final approval by Ethiopia Information Network Security Agency. The dashboard, which uses the Ten Years Development Plan aligned to the SDG indicators as a bases for reporting, will increase the availability and accessibility of regular and comparable data on statistics.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_2.1

Women sustainable livelihoods enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources.

Despite the profound pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, UN Women continued to propel improvements in women's income, access to decent work and economic autonomy. UN Women collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Agricultural Transformation Agency and Gender Working Groups, comprised of MoA, gender focal persons of different directorates and a gender expert seconded to the Ministry, supported the process to improve gender responsive public services. Accordingly, the Agricultural and Rural Development draft policy has been strengthened to be more gender responsive and ensure women's participation and their land rights and access to agricultural technologies. The capacity on gender mainstreaming, gender responsive planning and service delivery of gender coordinators and experts from MoA and its affiliated institutions (Agriculture Transformation Institute, Cooperatives Commission) and advisors to the Minister and State Ministers, Plan Director, female Directors at the MoA has been strengthened directly contributing to meaningful mainstreaming of gender into their work to respond to women's challenges in accessing and benefiting from productive resources and services. Moreover, a comprehensive training of trainers (ToT) manual on gender mainstreaming in agriculture consisting of 18 modules has been developed with support of UN Women. In addition, to scale up evidence driven data, research on "Actual Benefits of Land Registration and Certification for Women: Beyond the numbers" has been conducted in collaboration with the MoA to inform better benefits from the land certification process by the women. UN Women in collaboration with different stakeholders and implementing partners, enhanced gender responsive services provision, access to and control over means of production and resources by women and female youth in Ethiopia contributing to women's sustainable livelihoods. UN Women targeted interventions contributed to increased access to and control over productive resources such as land, climate responsive agricultural inputs, technologies/tools and business development services, finances, market opportunities and insurance coverage. Promotion of drought resistant and early maturing seed and breed varieties through climate smart agriculture and agribusiness project, enabled 634 women in agribusiness to improve productivity in a changing climate. Through technical support provided by Adami Tullu and Melkassa agricultural research centers, provision of improved technologies and practices such as improved fodder production and livestock feeding practice and training videos content production on climate smart agriculture and agribusiness has been prepared to be used for agriculture extension service provision for women farmers. With the support of UN Women, women-led and women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) were sustained in challenging times of COVID 19 continuous outbreak and escalating conflict in Ethiopia. Livelihood of women and families improved so resilience and employment opportunities. UN Women in partnership with government, private sector and CSOs have been improving gender responsive public services that support resilience of women in business form different natural and manmade shocks in Ethiopia. In response to climate change, UN Women and SoS Sahel Ethiopia partnered with Nyala insurance and Metemamen

microfinance to implement multi-peril crop insurance services. Accordingly, farmers are buying 25% premium for crop failure caused by natural disaster or yield reduction compensation.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_3.1

An enabling legislation and policy environment in line with international standards on EVAWG and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action

This outcome was not achieved in the reporting period. However, notable progress has been made this year in terms of promoting the adoption, revision and implementation of legislations and policies from women's rights perspective. ECO has contributed to this result through conducting evidence-based studies and various consultations with key stakeholders on the need for revision of discriminatory laws and adoption of favorable laws and policies on VAWG. In particular, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MOWSA) with the support of ECO, has initiated the development of a comprehensive national Anti-GBV policy which aims to respond to the gap in the legal framework on VAWG. ECO has supported the preparation of a position paper that argues for the need to adopt this policy as well as a draft policy is currently available for further consultations with relevant stakeholders and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. ECO, together with MOWSA, has coordinated stakeholders' review of the Ethiopian Criminal procedure Code from a gender perspective and submitted compiled inputs to the parliament. The multi-year efforts on the adoption of family law in Somali and Afar regions have also resulted in gaining some level of consensus among the community and decision makers on the importance of adopting the law while providing due respect to the regional context and religious practices. To be able to coordinate the various efforts towards the adoption of regional Family Law, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) established an expert group representing various institutions, including UN Women. In order to address the gaps in the availability and use of administrative data on VAWG, ECO in partnership with the Ministry of Justice has ensured the development of a criminal proceeding Information Management System (MIS) that focuses on recording and analyzing administrative data on criminal cases including VAWG cases. Furthermore, ECO through its support to Setawet is further collecting and analyzing administrative data from Police departments in order to identify gaps and offer recommendations to improve data collection by police officers in relation to gender-based violence. In addition, ECO has contributed to the improvement of quality and accessibility of justice services for women and girls through the establishment of legal aid centers in Afar and Somali regions as well as strengthening of one-stop centers in Gambela and Somali regions.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_3.2

Women and girls who experience violence can use available, accessible and quality essential services so the impact of violence is addressed, and perpetrators are held accountable

UN Women significantly contributed to the achievement of this outcome. A total of 4,153 women and girls in the different parts of the country, who are subjected to violence, have received essential services from several women shelters and hotline service providers supported by UN Women. UN Women contributed to these results through providing financial and technical support in the establishment and running of six women shelters where in 2021, a total of 934 survivors and their 332 children have accessed and benefitted from the comprehensive services as well as 100 survivors benefitted from the hotline counselling services. UN Women has also built the capacities of service providers, including shelters, justice sectors and hotline counselling providers that improved service provision in terms of implementing survivor-centered approaches. UN Women supported the rolling out of the National Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which now is used by Ethiopia Network of Women Shelters (ENWS). As the result, all members of ENWS have started to use the SOP in 2021 and implementing survivor-centered principles as per the global essential

services package. UN Women also played a key role in the development of a national five- year strategy on VAWG prevention and response which aims to accelerate evidence-based multi-sectoral actions to address violence against women and children (VAWC) which will be led and implemented by the government with the support of development partners. UN Women through its support to Setaweet, a CSO partner, has developed a referral directory which enabled service providers in Addis Ababa know where to refer survivors based on their needs. This was considered as a best practice that has ensured proper referral linkages in Addis Ababa and can be replicated in other regions as well.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_3.3

Favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG

Despite COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing conflict, intensive efforts have been made to address social norms that perpetuate VAWG. As part of prevention strategy, UN Women works closely with existing structures including government, faith, and traditional structures as well as the community. UN Women continued supporting the implementation of SASA!, a community mobilization tool to prevent VAWG and HIV, through continuous engagement of communities. Moreover, UN Women through Norwegian Church Aid mobilized religious leaders, faith communities and institutionalized the issue of VAWG in the faith-based structures and regular activities including sermons, theology and Bible colleges, women of faith and youth group activities. Further to this, UN Women in close partnership with education sector continue to promote gender equal, respectful, and non-violent culture among students, teachers and other staff through educational curricula and programs that address gender inequality and ending VAWG. To that end, UN Women has been working with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Amhara and Oromia Bureau of Education through continuous dialogue and capacity buildings towards gender sensitive curriculum and textbooks development. The school related gender-based violence (SRGBV) code of conduct has been revised and capacities of teachers, school communities and stakeholders in Oromia and Sidama regions to prevent and respond to SRGBV have been enhanced as result of UN Women initiatives.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ETH_D_3.4

Women and girls in Hawassa and Addis Ababa empowered in public spaces and Favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent sexual harassment and other forms of SVAWG

As part of the global flagship initiative on “Safe City and Safe Public Spaces”, ECO has been supporting the implementation of the pilot programme in Hawassa and Addis Ababa aiming to create safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls free from sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG). Significant efforts were made to promote a positive attitude and behaviors to enable women and girls to enjoy their right and create violence free public spaces through capacity enhancement of school gender clubs, media professional, youth volunteers and organizing media advocacy and public awareness events. In addition, capacity of legal bodies, service providers, faith institutions and public transport service providers were built to ensure effective accountability mechanisms and collaborative actions to make the cities safe for women and girls. Addressing the issue of SVAWG at different level created some form of momentum among the community, government and faith structures in the intervention areas, particularly in Hawassa city. In the course of the year, UN Women ensured the voice of women in the community is incorporated in the development of the Addis Ababa Safe City Programme design which enabled the incorporation of the needs and priorities of women and girls in Addis Ababa.

Normative and policy frameworks are promoted and adapted in line with international standards, and institutions have the commitment, knowledge and capacities to legislate, plan, implement and monitor policies to address VAWG and femicide.

During this reporting period, the following key milestones were achieved which contribute to tackling the multiple obstacles faced with regards to ratification, domestication, and enforcement of regional laws and policies- Desk review conducted was conducted to analyze the laws on SGBV, the status of domestication, and implementation of the subject laws, and the challenges experienced in the elimination of SGBV.- UN women through SIARP, revamped the gender observatory reporting platform and provided capacity-building training to enhance the accountability of members states' commitment to eliminate VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote /SRH&RR as mandated by African Union Instruments such as SDGEA and Agenda 2063. Strengthened AUC regional data and research gender observatory and scorecard to ensure periodic, inclusive, and quality reporting of member states and CSO's on VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRH&RR to generate evidence to inform policy and programs in collaboration with UNECA and AUC.- The SIARP increased investments in and collaboration with CSOs and the women's movement to implement a series of activities which intended to strengthen their technical, institutional, and networking capacities enhanced effectiveness and participation in AU policy and implementation processes to address issues of violence against women, and girls, and Harmful Practices. The program established formal agreements with 4 regional CSOs, research institutions, and Women's rights organizations and disbursed funds in line with the SIARP requirements of allocation of 30-50% SIARP resources to CSOs.

Systems of accountability in place to hold duty-bearers to account to deliver on GEWE commitments in national and international frameworks

UN Women contributed significantly to the progress in expanding systems of accountability through the development and roll-out of the Gender Accountability Framework to assess the performance of CSOs on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). The Gender Accountability Framework was developed through a project with IIRR on citizen generated data. In addition, the performance levelling tool which is used to assess government sectors' performance on GEWE is undergoing revision with UN Women support. In addition, the consolidated review of the National Policy on Ethiopian Women (NPEW) has been completed with clear recommendations for the revision and preparation of Ethiopia's first National Gender Policy. UN Women will continue its support to the development of the National Gender Policy which will signal a significant development in the lives of women and girls in Ethiopia. The development of an inclusive and transformative gender policy and accompanying gender equality roadmap will chart the way for enhancing GEWE in alignment to international, regional and national commitments. With UN Women's support, Ethiopia submitted international reports on progress on GEWE including the mid-term report as per the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee on Ethiopia's 8th periodic report. Output Cluster 1: Enhanced coordination, coherence and accountability of the UN system for commitments to GEWE In 2021, UN Women lead, coordinated, and promoted the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including in humanitarian action. UN Women has used its coordination mandate to advance the gender in humanitarian action agenda. UN Women has been an active participant in the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) to integrate gender into coordinated humanitarian action at the strategic leadership level. In addition, UN Women increased inter-agency and cross-sectoral coordination and integration of gender in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), Inter-Agency Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) Analysis Working Group, Protection Cluster and Gender-Based Violence/Child Protection (GBV/CP) Area of Responsibility (AoR). UN Women in partnership

with OCHA and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2021 was strengthened gender dimensions across sectoral responses, including COVID-19 response in the humanitarian sector. In addition, UN Women led development of the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) – Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) section of the same HRP, substantially increasing the relevance of PSEA within humanitarian needs and response. Recognition and upscaling of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) from with 6 sub-regional networks having been established across the country under the leadership of UN Women and UNFPA. The role of UN Women Gender in Humanitarian Action team in strengthening the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) mechanisms and referral chains as part of the PSEA Network has been recognized by the UN system as key in enhancing system-wide accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Under the overall coordination leadership of UN Women and UN OHCHR, the UNCT produced and submitted a UNCT supplementary report on the follow-up report by the Government of Ethiopia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Committee. The follow-up report provides substantial analysis of the situation of GEWE in Ethiopia in addition to the progress with regards to harmful practices and violence against women and girls and covers major developments in the country that have impacted the rights of women and girls in Ethiopia since the adoption of the concluding observations in 2020. UN Women has enhanced UN system's coordination around GEWE by setting up a network of UN gender focal points. The network has been instrumental in supporting the African Union Commission (AUC's) relevant sector departments to mainstream gender in their programs and initiatives. It also enhances coordination of UN system for "Delivering As One" on continental GEWE priorities with opportunities for synergy to advance the coherent implementation of SDGs and Africa Agenda 2063.