



Gender at the Macro Level in Ethiopia

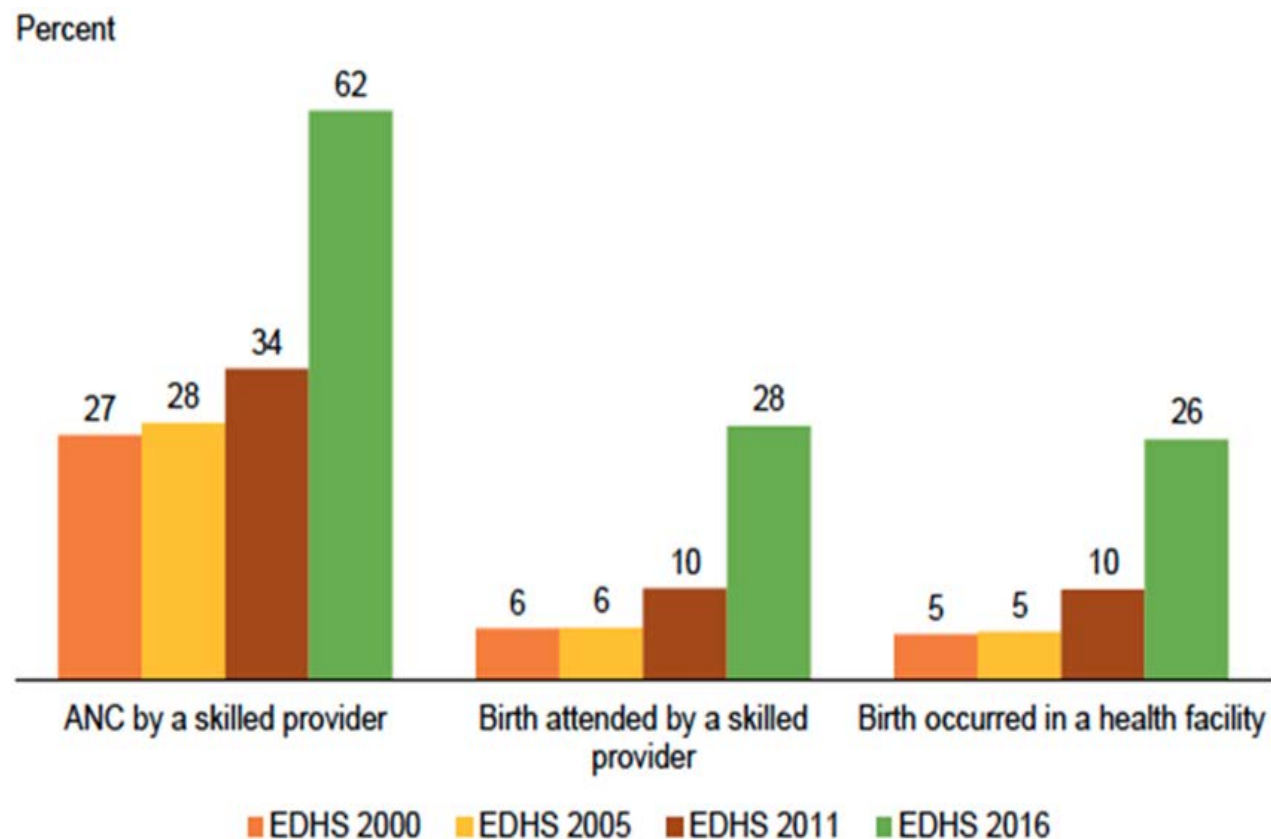
Evidence From Literature

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Maternal Health

- Increased ANC use: 27% in 2000 to 62% 2016
- Increasing but still low number of births attended by a skilled provider
- Increasing but still low number facility births
- Declining maternal mortality:
 - 871/100,000 live births in 2000 to 412 in 2016
- Higher HIV prevalence among women than men (1.2% versus 0.6%).

Source: EDHS 2016



Education

- Adult female literacy = 41%
(World Bank, 2015)
- 62% of the boys; and 60% of the girls who enroll in primary school ever make it to 5th grade
- Higher pass rate in GSCE among boys than girls:
 - 60% female students scoring 2.00+ in the GSCE exams compared with 73% among males

Source: *Annual Abstract, Ministry of Education, 2015*



Workforce

- 63% of the economically inactive population are women
- Women spend 14 hours on unpaid domestic work/day
- 54% of agricultural workers are women
- Women have poor access to agricultural cooperatives services compared with men:
 - 74% male and 25% female participation in agricultural cooperative



Source: [USAID.GOV/ETHIOPIA](https://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia)

Governance

Women's Representation in the FDRE House of People's Representatives

| | |
|------|-------|
| 1995 | 2.83% |
| 2000 | 7.7% |
| 2005 | 21.4% |
| 2010 | 27.9% |

| Year | Progress |
|------|---|
| 1993 | The National Policy on Ethiopian Women was passed and a Women's Affairs Office was established under the Prime Minister's Office. |
| 2001 | The Office was upgraded to a ministry level and its structure was extended down to the <i>woreda</i> level. |
| 2005 | The newly named ministry extended its structure down through volunteers in <i>kebeles</i> . |
| 2010 | The ministry was restructured as the Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs and during this transition, it strengthened its <i>kebele</i> -level structure by replacing the volunteers with paid staff. |
| 2015 | The ministry was restructured and renamed the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs. (The Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs was established separately.) |
| 2016 | A new minister was appointed during the cabinet reshuffle (the second minister in the history of MOWCA). |



The Ethiopia Gender Based Violence Study—2018

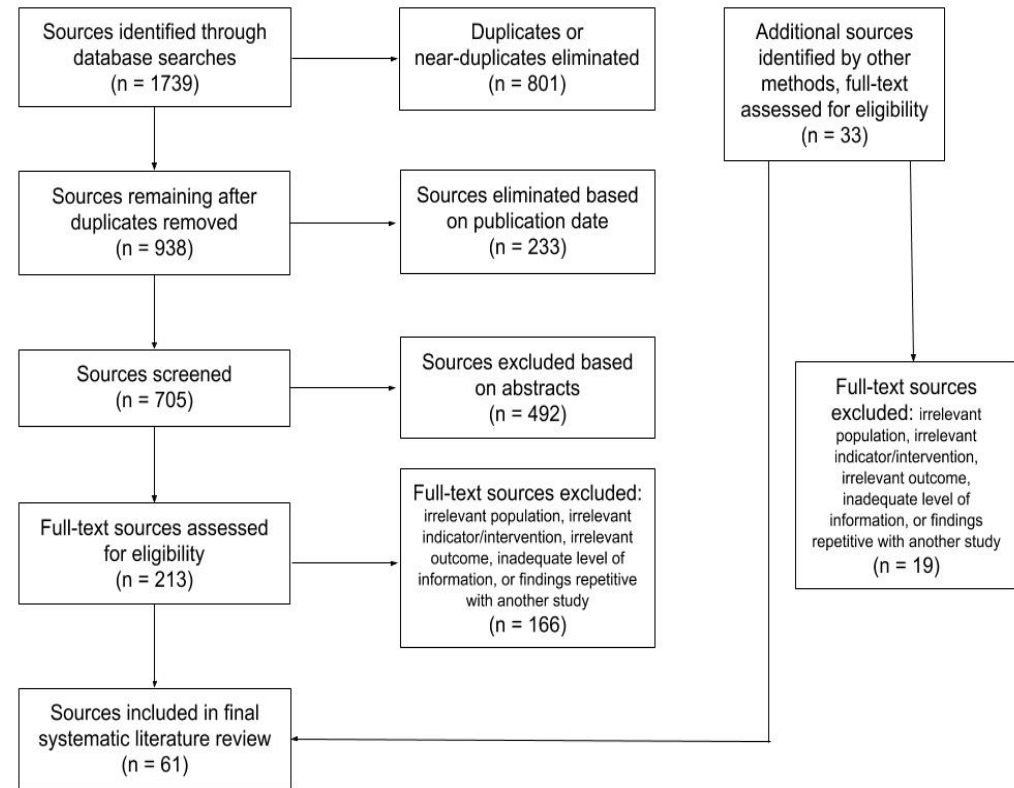
- Conducted by Social Impact and Masters Students from the George Washington University
- Based on study questions identified by USAID/Ethiopia
- Methods included a systematic literature review and limited interviews with key informants

Presentation draws attention to three research questions:

- Magnitude of Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- Laws & Policies
- Proven Interventions

Focus and Scope of the Literature Review

- Focused on violence against women and girls
- Main themes investigated:
 - Intimate partner violence
 - Female genital mutilation
 - Child marriage/abduction
 - Sexual violence



Magnitude of Gender Based Violence – EDHS 2016

| Type of GBV | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Intimate Partner Violence (ever-married women) | 68% |
| Sexual violence in lifetime | 10% |
| Prevalence of FGM/C (15-49 years old) | 65% |
| Prevalence of FGM/C (0-14 years old) | 16% |
| Child Marriage (25-49-year old women) before age 18 | 58% |
| Child Marriage (25-49 year old women), before age 15 | 6% |
| Child Marriage by age 18 (20-24-year-old women) | 41% |
| Child marriage by age 15 (20-24-year-old women) | 16% |

1995 Ethiopian Federal Constitution

- ❖ Several laws around GBV, but ineffective in preventing GBV
- ❖ *“The State shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, customs and practices that oppress and cause bodily or mental harm are prohibited”.*
- ❖ Allows disputes to be resolved under customary/ religious law

2005 Revised Criminal Code

- ❖ FGM
 - 3 months to 3 years in prison and/or a fine of 500-10,000 birr
 - Infibulation: 3-5 years, or, if it causes bodily harm, 5-10 years of imprisonment
 - All government funded organizations and employees must support the ban
- ❖ Child Marriage
 - Minimum age of marriage for men and women is 18
 - Full consent is required
 - 3 years in prison if the child is >~13 and up to 7 years if the child is <13
- ❖ Intimate Partner Violence
 - Criminalizes infliction of “grave or common injury to his/her physical or mental health”
 - Protects only populations in marriages or “cohabitating in an irregular union”
- ❖ Rape
 - Defined by intent and use of force
 - Rape of a minor is punishable with 3 years – a lifetime in prison
 - Marital rape not condemned

2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation (CSO Law)

- ❖ Defines certain areas of NGO work as “sensitive” and forbidden
 - Human rights
 - Gender issues
- ❖ NGOs cannot call any gender issue in Ethiopia a “rights issue”



Proven Interventions: Inclusive, targeted programs have proven most effective in addressing GBV

- ❖ Shelters for women and girl survivors of violence
 - 87% of survivors did not experience violence after leaving Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD) Addis Ababa's shelter which provides comprehensive services
- ❖ Phase II of the UNFPA Prevention and Management of Gender-Based Violence in Ethiopia Programme
 - Increase in *awareness* of GBV: a 20% increase for physical violence, 32% for sexual violence, 24% for forced marriage, and 30% in FGM/C



Proven Interventions: Programs That Target Men can be Successful in Reducing IPV

The Male Norm Initiative (MNI) Program

- Community and group education interventions resulted in a decrease in IPV from 53% at baseline to 38% at endline
- Community education interventions resulted in a decrease in IPV from 60% at baseline to 37% at endline

Implications of GBV for Development Work

- Direct GBV interventions
 - Shelters that provide services to women and girl survivors of violence are effective
 - Programs that address gender-norms are crucial
 - *Community awareness-raising projects are essential*
- Indirect interventions decrease GBV
 - Increasing girls' access to education
 - Support for economic growth, job creation, job training

Implementation Gaps in GBV Programming

- Programs focused on:
 - Prevention of sexual violence
 - Sexual violence in schools, in the community at large, rape and harassment were not addressed in any of the programs in Ethiopia
 - Stigma reduction among rape and sexual harassment victims
 - Strengthening enforcement of existing laws and criminal code