

Activity Appraisal Document Lumpsum

Bewaar/Genereer

I REQUESTED DECISION CONCERNS

Application number	4000002764
Short name application	Gender Equality program - UN WOMEN
Long name application	Support to UN WOMEN country program to enhance Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Ethiopia
Description application	<p>This activity will contribute to addressing gender equality challenges in Ethiopia through interventions that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empower women to lead and participate in decision making at all level. • support women and girls in Ethiopia to access justice and protection services and work towards prevention of violence against women/girls. • create opportunities to empower women economically. • contribute to institutionalization and securing of predictable and sustainable financing for gender equality and women empowerment commitments.
Budget holder	ADD
Number business partner	30015817
Implementing organisation	UN WOMEN in collaboration with other selected local organizations and NGOs
<u>Legal relationship</u>	Arrangement/ contribution
<u>Commitment</u> in foreign currency (if applicable)	USD 4.705.882
<u>Corporate rate</u>	0.85
Commitment in euro	4.000.000,00
Funds centre	1703U02010012
Start date activity	1 July 2019
End date activity	30 June 2024
Has an evaluation	Yes, not mandatory

been planned?			
Start date contract	1 July 2019		
For ODA activities only			
Aid modality	Non-earmarked contributions		
Donor role	Lead or active donor		
Technical assistance (TA)	TA<10 less than 10% of the activitybudget		
Beneficiary's country/region	Ethiopia		
Countries within the region (if applicable)	NA		
Location within the country (be as specific as possible)	Territory	Name location(s):	At Federal level and some Selected regions such as Amhara, Oromia and SNNP
CRS code	15170		
Policy marker weight is 'principal' (no minimum or maximum amount)	GikhMV		
Policy marker weight is 'significant' (no minimum or maximum amount)	InsOntw PubSct		
Special pledges made by the Minister or State Secretary / and/ or special marks regarding sensitive information	NA		

1.2 Compliance with lumpsum criteria

This form is intended for decisions on activities financed by a lump sum for which no prepayments records need to be kept. The following types of contribution are covered by this regime:

- general contributions to multilateral organisations and NGOs (unrestricted core);

- non-earmarked contributions to Multidonor Trust Funds (MDTF) or windows within MDTFs (the latter only if this is supported by the fund's reporting system);
- humanitarian aid provided via multilateral organisations, with the exception of specific programme contributions (which seldom occur).

If the activity involves one of the above types of contribution, please answer the following questions:

Is the activity financed by more than one donor?	YES
Is the Dutch contribution non-earmarked, in other words is the specific destination of the total funds unknown when The Netherlands commits to its contribution?	YES
Is the application and/or the allocation of the spending of funds regulated by an effective governance structure? OR (in the case of relief aid): Is there an adequate coordination of the activities between the implementing organisations?	YES

When **all** the above mentioned questions have been answered with a 'YES', the payments can be treated as lumpsum and do not have to be registered as a prepayment.

When at least one or of the questions is answered with 'NO', the BEMO template for ODA or non-ODA should be used for the appraisal of the activity.

Explanatory note concerning lump sum criteria questions: Is the Dutch contribution a non-earmarked contribution or is the specific final destination of the funds still uncertain at the time the Netherlands makes the contribution? If the Netherlands contributes to a fund or programme as a whole, the contribution is non-earmarked. However, the contribution to a programme or fund **is** earmarked if the financial regulations provide that accounts are to be settled between donors **at a previously fixed end date**. In that case, the payment must be registered as a prepayment.

II. ACTIVITY APPRAISAL

2.1 Contribution made by the activity to BZ policy objectives (policy relevance)

2.1.1 Description policy relevance

The activity is relevant to MACS priorities and the result framework women's rights and gender equality:

- Through this support the Netherlands will contribute to improved preconditions for the elimination of violence against women and girls; for women's participation in politics, policy, legislation and governance; and women's economic empowerment through gender transformative climate smart agriculture and agribusiness.

Relevant Policy Markers:

- **Promoting equality between men and women and empowering women** is the basis for the country program of UN Women. Overall the activity is relevant to women's rights and gender equality and strengthening CSOs that are working to advance gender equality. This policy marker is relevant to each of the four result areas under the country program.
- The activity will also contribute towards **institutional development and capacity building**. In all the result areas UN Women is working with selected CSOs, media enterprises and government and building their capacity for the advancement of gender equality in Ethiopia.
- Some interventions will contribute to **transforming the public sector** towards equitable distribution of resources by addressing gender specific challenges.

Added value:

- Given the focus on creation of enabling environment for gender equality and women empowerment in Ethiopia, the support to UN Women will have a positive effect on other interventions in the field of SRHR, food security and rule of law. Synergies are foreseen with the UNFPA integrated SRHR and SGBV interventions in Amhara, Addis Ababa and SNNP; the Justice capacity building program and capacity building support to regional governments such as Oromia and food security interventions linked with Ministry of Agriculture.

2.1.2 Appraisal

Nr.	Criteria 2.1 Policy relevance	Indicators(score nvt, 0, 1, 2)	Score
2.1.1	The objectives of the organisation/ MDTF tie in with the Dutch policy ob- jectives and intended results formulat- ed in the relevant policy memoranda (policy theory and intervention logic)	2 = The objectives of the organisation/ MDTF tie in with the main objective as well as the secondary objectives	2
Explanation			
2.1.2	The organisation / MDTF fulfills a stra- tegic role within (inter)national policy making	1 = Substantial role with (in- ter)national policy making	1
Explanation			

2.1.3	The organisation/ MDTF fulfills an effective role relating to the coordination of (inter)national cooperation.	2 = Leading role relating to the coordination of (inter)national cooperation	2
Explanation			
2.1.4	The organisation / MDTF is a potential platform for the effective realization of the Dutch policy.	2 = The organisation/ MDTF is a good platform for the realisation of Dutch policy.	2
Explanation			
Total score (maximum 8 points)			7

2.2 Problem analysis and lessons learned

2.2.1 Description problem analysis

Ethiopia has achieved some progress in bridging gender gaps. Reducing the gender parity in girls' education enrolment to primary education, promoting access to health services such as antenatal care, maternal care, and access to contraceptives. Maternal and child mortality have gone down. Ethiopia has managed to significantly reduce the incidents of harmful traditional practices including child marriage. In terms of women's economic empowerment Ethiopia has progressed in ensuring access to and control over productive resources such as land certification and property ownership policy.

However, according to the 2017 global gender gap report Ethiopia ranks 115th out of the 144 assessed countries showing the prevailing societal attitude that favour men/boys over women/ girls with regards to food security, health care and education while leaving women/ girls with limited opportunities for participation in formal sector employment. There is still notable inequalities when it comes to women's participation in most areas of the government. Apart from numerical increase in representation, there has not been notable evidence on the effectiveness of these representations and capacity to influence decision making for improving the lives of women and girls and bridging the gender gap. There is also a gap in government gender responsive budgeting and also financial resources allocated for gender equality and women's rights interventions. Violence against women remains a challenge. According to EDHS 2016 nearly one quarter of women have experienced physical violence and one in ten women have experienced sexual violence. There is still unavailability of data on gender disparity and on SDG indicators especially to track progress and report on global commitment including SDGs, data to inform macroeconomic planning, resource allocation and policies, data on gender relations and access to and control over resources.

UN Women country program is designed to address gender inequalities in the area of leadership and governance, economic empowerment, violence against women and girls and national planning processes.

UN Women is well positioned in Ethiopia to play a brokering, coordination role as well as strategic role vis-à-vis government and other UN agencies to promote gender equality and women's rights.

Over the past 10 years repressive CSO legislation had a crippling effect on organizations working on gender equality and women's rights agenda such as the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association and Network of Ethiopian Women's Association. In March 2019, a new CSO legislation was published in the official Gazette opening up the space for civil societies engagement among others in

the area of advocacy, human rights, gender equality, children's and women's rights. It also lifted the restriction on funding sources. Now that the space is open the challenge for civil society is their capacity to make use of it and play their role for the advancement of gender equality.

2.2.2 Appraisal

Nr.	Criteria 2.2	Indicators (score 0,1,2)	Score
	Contextual analysis		
2.2.1	The rationale behind the organisation/MDTF is based on careful and thorough contextual analysis, from which a logical problem definition and mission/ objectives are generated.	2 = There is a contextual analysis from which a logical problem definition is generated.	2
Explanation			
2.2.2	Based on the problem formulated, the organisation/ MDTF explains in a logical manner how the priorities of the interventions have been set.	2 = The priorities follow logically from the problem analysis	2
Explanation			
2.2.3	The organization/ MDTF justifies the choice of target group	2 = The choice of the target group is clearly justified by the problem analysis.	2
Explanation			
2.2.4	The submitted documents clearly show how the governance of the organisation/ MDTF is regulated, and show the extent of Dutch influence.	2 = The Netherlands has an effective influence within a clear governance structure	2
Explanation			

2.2.5	The organisation/ MDTF has a clear vision regarding its stakeholders (including women and youth) and formulates clear objectives and results relating to these stakeholder.	2 = The organisation/ MDTF has a clear vision and has formulated clear objectives relating to various stakeholders	2
Explanation			
2.2.6	The organisation/ MDTF has a satisfactory policy regarding the performance of evaluations, the transparency on evaluation outcomes and adjustments based on these outcomes.	2 = The organisation/ MDTF has a clear policy regarding evaluations and shows proof of adjustments made on the basis of evaluation outcomes	2
Explanation			
Total score (maximum 12 points)			12

2.3 Objectives (outcomes), results (outputs), activities and resources, based on the SMART principle

2.3.1 Description objectives and results

The detailed result framework is added as an appendix to the BEMO. The following table demonstrates the relation of UN Women result framework vis-à-vis the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs results framework on women's rights and gender equality.

The strategic note of UN Women (2017-2020) has three programmatic focus areas.

- **Women in Leadership and Governance:** Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems
- **Women Economic Empowerment:** Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development.
- **Ending Violence against women and girls:** women and girls and live a life free from violence

UN Women Results Framework impact, outcome and outcome indicators	UN Women Outputs and output indicators	Selected output indicators for reporting under the Result Framework on Women's right and Gender Equality
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Impact 1: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Women leaders effectively participate in and influence decisions in political institutions at Federal and Regional levels.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1A. % increase of women in higher level management in targeted regions</p> <p>NL Outcome indicator: Number of demonstrable changes in values and norms at the levels of groups (women, men) communities, organizations and society (EE2: changes in values and norms)</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1. Increased technical capacity of women to compete for leadership positions with in the executive and legislative branch of the government in Amhara and SNNPR Regional State and at Federal Level</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1A. % increase in the skill/knowledge of women leaders at middle and lower level leadership positions who takes part in capacity building trainings</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1B. Availability of contextualized and translated Transformational Leadership Training materials in target regions</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p>
<p>NL Outcome indicator: Number of demonstrable linkages with networks, movements, action plans, intersectional collaborations (EE4: changes in association)</p>	<p>Output 1.1.2. A new generation of leaders is encouraged through role modelling and mentorship of experienced women leaders</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.A. Number of women leaders engaged in mentoring women leaders at lower level leadership positions</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Women are perceived as equally legitimate and effective political leaders as men</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.A. % of target community who perceive women as equally leaders as men in society</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1. Increased community and civic understanding of gender equality and women's right to political participation</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1A. Percentage increase in the understanding of target community/CBO members towards gender equality and women's right to political participation</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>
<p>NL outcome indicator: Number of demonstrable changes in practices and behavior of public, private and civic actors (EE3: changes in Actions)</p>	<p>Output 1.2.2. The media promotes positive portrayals of women leaders and gender equality as a social goal</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.A. Number of media reports generated by media personnel trained by UN Women that highlight the work of women leaders</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>
	<p>Output 1.2.3. Male political leaders lead by example and promote gender equality and women's leadership</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.A. Number of male MPs /regional members of council and political leaders publicly committed to taking action through HeForShe Solidarity</p>	

	Movement.	
	<p>Output 1.2.4. Increased availability of data and analysis on the equal representation and effective participation of women in leadership positions in the government</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4.A. Number of researches including MoWCA's study on women in leadership and master's thesis on aspects of participation and representation of Ethiopian women in politics and decision-making</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.3. Fiscal Laws, policies and strategies of the Government prioritize budgetary allocations in favour of GEWE</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.A. Introduced provisions for GEWE in budgetary laws, policies and strategies</p> <p>NL Outcome Indicator: Number of effective changes in laws, policies and regulations at different levels and in the public, private and civic sectors (EE1: changes in control)</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1. Strengthened Institutional capacity of MoFEC, its directorates and OFAG for gender-responsive public finance management (PFM)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.A. gaps identified on the gender-responsiveness of the Public Finance Management System to inform decisions by Government.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.B. Number of Federal and Regional Finance and Economic Cooperation and key stakeholders supported with targeted tools and studies to address the identified gaps in gender-responsive public finance management and resource allocation.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.C. Percentage of trained Experts of Ministries/Bureaus of Finance and Economic Cooperation that reported an increase in knowledge on gender-responsive public finance management and resource allocation.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.D. Gender Equality Strategy developed by MoFEC to ensure gender responsiveness of PFM</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.E. Percentage of trained auditors that reported an increase in knowledge on gender performance audit</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4. Quality, comparable and regular gender statistics are available to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting obligations on national and international commitments.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.A. Number of gender-related indicators in SDGs with at least</p>	<p>Output 1.4.1. Capacity of the national statistical system (NSS) strengthened to compile Tier I indicators in the minimum set and SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1.A. Number of sectors reporting against gender-sensitive indicators on SDGs</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>

75% country level data coverage.		
	<p>Output 1.4.2. Capacity of the national statistical system (NSS) strengthened to compile Tier II indicators in the minimum set and SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2.A. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location identified</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2.B. Proportion of total agricultural population with joint/individual land use entitlement identified by sex and marital status</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2.C. Number of regional states and city administrations linked through a network to feed into the MIS</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)
	<p>Output 1.4.3. Capacity of the national statistical system (NSS) strengthened to compile Tier III indicators in the minimum set and SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3.A. Percentage of data collected under the minimum set of gender indicators under Tier III.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3.B. Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions identified</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)
<p>Outcome 1.5. More Sectoral Ministries develop gender-responsive plans and budgets</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.A. Number of sectors influenced to develop gender-responsive plans and budget</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.B. Number of sectors that have improved allocation of resources to address GEWE financing gap.</p> <p>NL outcome indicator: Number of demonstrable changes in practices and behaviour of public, private and civic actors (EE3: changes in actions)</p>	<p>Output 1.5.1. Job creation Agency and MoANR capacitated to revise their planning template to enhance tracking of resource allocated for GEWE</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1.A. Availability of revised planning template of targeted Sectoral Ministries and Agencies</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1B: Percentage of High Officials and Experts of Sectoral Ministries and Agencies who reported increase in knowledge on the revised planned template</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to act on the basis of a strong organizational identity and vision (C5: capacity to achieve coherence)
	Output 1.5.2. Enhanced capacity of targeted parliamentarians (Women and Youth and budget standing committees) to question sectoral Ministries on their plan	Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)

	<p>and budget from a gender perspective</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2.A. Number of targeted parliamentarians with technical capacity on gender-responsive planning and budgeting</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2.B. Number of sectoral Ministries questioned about their plan and budget from a gender perspective during budget hearing using the guide in the toolkit</p>	
	<p>Output 1.5.3. Capacity of Gender Advocates and members of Multi Stakeholder group strengthened to advocate for increasing Financing for GEWE</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3.A. Multi-stakeholder group set up to advocate for increased Financing for GEWE</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3.B. Percentage of gender advocates and members of Multi-Stakeholders group who reported increased in knowledge on advocacy for increased Financing for GEWE</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)
	<p>Output 1.5.4. Availability of evidence on gender financing gaps increased</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.4.A. Number of Sectors for which Gender gap analysis of their budget was conducted and the budget gap identified</p>	
	<p>Output 1.5.5. Agriculture and Job Creation sectors capacity built to address the gender budget gap to increase financing for gender equality in their programmes</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.5.A. Availability of recommendations proposed by High Officials and Experts trained by UN Women to address the gender budget gap and to increase financing for gender equality in their programmes</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.6. Supportive policy environment in place to ensure gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.A. Proportion of Sustainable Development Indicators with full [sex] disaggregation produced at the national level.</p>	<p>Output 1.6.1. An assessment of gender statistics and identification of gaps is conducted at the national level</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.1.A. Number of assessments conducted on the gender data gap</p>	

	<p>Output 1.6.2. Enabling legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, and adequate resources for gender statistics are in place</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.2.A. Number of gender-responsive policies on statistics</p>	
	<p>Output 1.6.3. National plans to localize gender-related SDGs targets and indicators are developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.3.A. A list of indicators tailored to the national context identified and agreed by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.3.B. Number of Annual Progress Report (APR) on the GTP II reported against gender-sensitive indicators</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.7. Women are promoted as leaders in gender sensitive political institutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.A. Number of legislations adopted specifically addressing gender equality or assessed for gender sensitivity</p>	<p>Output 1.7.1. Improved capacity of elected representatives to discharge their legislative, representative and oversight functions in a gender-responsive manner</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.1.A. Skill/knowledge of parliamentarians on gender equality and mainstreaming gender in parliamentary processes</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)
	<p>Output 1.7.2. Enhanced capacity of the parliamentary secretariat to provide support for gender-responsive legislative function</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.2.A. Increased knowledge and capacity of the secretariat staff on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in parliamentary processes</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.2.B. Availability of knowledge products (checklists; guidelines) in the office of the secretariat to guide the gender mainstreaming effort of the parliament</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)
	<p>Output 1.7.3. Women members of parliament have enhanced capacity to lead and effectively participate in parliamentary functions</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.3.A. Leadership skills of participants in leadership trainings</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)
	<p>Output 1.7.4. Strengthened capacity of women parliamentarian caucus to articulate practical</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added

	<p>and strategic needs of their constituencies and become an agent of change</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.4.A. Number of consensus building forums organized by the women parliamentary caucus (at national and regional level) to articulate strategic demands of Ethiopian women</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.4.B. Mentorship structure set up</p>	<p>value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to adjust to the changing context and learn from experience (C4: capacity to learn, adapt and self-renew)</p>
<p>Outcome 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.</p> <p>Indicator 1.8.A. Number of knowledge products published including gender assessments of SDGs using agreed SDGs indicators</p>	<p>Output 1.8.1. Increased dissemination of data at national, regional state and sectoral levels for a broad audience.</p> <p>Indicator 1.8.1.A. Number of user-friendly data sources that can be easily accessed by data users.</p> <p>Indicator 1.8.1.B. Number of publications on gender statistics disseminated to data users.</p>	
	<p>Output 1.8.2. User-producer dialogues regularized to increase accessibility, quality, transparency, and demand for gender statistics at the federal and regional state statistical offices and sectors.</p> <p>Indicator 1.8.2.A. Number of user-producer dialogue forums and workshops</p>	
	<p>Output 1.8.3. Capacity of civil society, government, and other actors to generate, use, publicize, analyze and disseminate gender statistics to inform decision-making is strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 1.8.3.A. Number of trainees with adequate skill and knowledge to roll-out training on data generation and analysis from a gender perspective</p>	
Impact 2: Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development		
<p>Outcome 2.1. Women and girls' sustainable livelihoods, especially for poorest and most excluded, are enhanced.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.A. Number of models adopted by Regional Governments to provide consolidated development assistance to women (technology, Business development services, finances etc) that scale up women's employ-</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1. Rural women have increased access and control over productive resources</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.A. Number of targeted rural women enterprises/cooperatives accessing better technologies to engage in CSA and add value to their products.</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>

<p>ment through agro-processing in the Regions.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.B. Percentage of rural women with diversified, sustainable income sources and able to create assets and long term employment.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1.B. Number of targeted rural women/girls with improved soft and hard skills through skill development trainings and access to other BDS services</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.C. Number of women owned cooperatives/ enterprises linked with buyers for market opportunities and other exposures.</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p>
	<p>Output 2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of selected government sectors, private institutions and other stakeholders to mainstream gender in their work and to respond to women's challenges in accessing and benefiting from productive resources and services</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2.A. Number of targeted organizations that have included priorities on women's issues/needs in to their plans and services</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p>
	<p>Output 2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of selected government sectors, private institutions and other stakeholders to mainstream gender in their work and to respond to women's challenges in accessing and benefiting from productive resources and services</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2.A. Number of targeted organizations that have included priorities on women's issues/needs in to their plans and services</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2. A gender-responsive policy, social and economic environment is in place to promote women's/girls economic empowerment and sustainable development.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.A. Availability of gender responsive policies, and strategies, guidelines and procedures for enhanced women economic empowerment.</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1. Gender equality networks/ and Forums on WEE established and strengthened for coordinated efforts and to support mainstreaming of gender in I plans, programs/strategies, laws and policies promoting economic empowerment.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.A. Number of targeted rural community members who positively understand gender/women's economic rights and supporting women's economic empowerment efforts.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.B. Number of evidence generated and shared with decision-making bodies and other stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.C. Number of high-level policy dialogues carried on different issues of WEE</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to adjust to the changing context and learn from experience (C4: capacity to learn, adapt and self-renew)</p>

	<p>Output 2.2.2. strengthened dialogue mechanisms facilitated within communities and development stakeholders to engage at all levels of economic policy and poverty eradication processes.</p> <p>Indicators 2.2.2.A. number of targeted rural community members who positively understand gender /women's economic rights and supporting women's economic empowerment efforts.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2.B. number of evidence generated and shared with decision making bodies and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>
	<p>Output 2.2.3. Strengthened Women/girls Agency/capacity to influence policies and advocate for their economic and social rights at different levels.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3.A. Number of targeted leaders of women cooperatives/associations/Unions with the capacity to participate in decision making process, formulation, revision and enactment of policy/strategy in the target areas,</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to adjust to the changing context and learn from experience (C4: capacity to learn, adapt and self-renew)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to establish relations and coordinate with key partners and stakeholders (C3: capacity to relate to external stakeholders)</p>
Impact 3: Women and girls live a life free from violence		
<p>Outcome 3.1. An enabling legislation and policy environment in line with international standards on EAWG and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.A. Number of regional family laws that are aligned with international Human Rights Standards</p> <p>NL outcome indicator: Number of effective changes in laws, policies and regulations at different levels and in the public, private and civic sectors (EE1: changes in control)</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1. Somali region enabled to adopt family law in line with the Federal Family Code and International instrument on women's rights</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1.A. Number of regional family laws that are aligned with international Human Rights Standards</p>	
	<p>Output 3.1.2. Strengthened capacity of law enforcement bodies to prevent and respond to cases of VAWG</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2.B. % increase in VAWG cases investigated and prosecuted in selected areas</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>
	<p>Output 3.1.3. Evidence-based data, information and analysis on VAWG and women's access to</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to adjust to the changing context and learn from experience (C4: capacity to</p>

	justice available Indicator 3.1.3.B. % increase in VAWG cases investigated and prosecuted in selected areas	learn, adapt and self-renew)
<p>Outcome 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</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. A. Number of VAWG survivors who have accessed comprehensive services</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.B. Number of members of the Network of Ethiopian women shelters that are using standardized operating procedures</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.C. Number of community pacts on ending VAWG endorsed in Amhara and Oromia</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1. Availability and accessibility of quality essential services for women and girls survivors increased</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1.A. Number of shelters providing comprehensive survivors focused services</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to generate substantive outcomes and added value (C2: capacity to deliver)</p>
	<p>Output 3.2.2. Strengthened capacity of service providers in providing quality coordinated and accessible essential services to women and girl's survivors of violence in accordance with global standards and guidelines on essential services</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.A. Number of service providers applying standardized and model services</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.B. Number of interventions on EVAWG initiated through the multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.C. Number of police officers, prosecutors, judges and health officers trained in gender-sensitive service delivery to survivors of violence</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.D. Number of Police University/Colleges with curriculums which include preventing and responding to GBV</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.3. Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.A. Percentage difference in reduction of prevalence of intimate partners violence in SASA! Kebeles compare to non SASA! Kebeles</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.B. Number of community pacts on ending VAWG endorsed in Amhara and Oromia regions</p>	<p>Output 3.3.1. Women, girls, men and boys at community and individual levels are mobilized in favor of respectful relationships and gender equality</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1.A. Number of partners that have completed all phases of SASA!</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1.B. Percentage reduction in VAWG prevalence in SASA! piloted kebeles</p>	<p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to act on the basis of a strong organizational identity and vision (C5: capacity to achieve coherence)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)</p> <p>Number of women and organizations</p>

NL outcome indicator: Number of demonstrable changes in values and norms at the levels of groups (women, men) communities, organizations and society (EE2: changes in values and norms)	Indicator 3.3.1.C. A national media guide on responding to VAWG cases for media produced	with strengthened capacity to adjust to the changing context and learn from experience (C4: capacity to learn, adapt and self-renew)
	<p>Output 3.3.2. Educational curricula and programmes addressing gender equality and VAWG are developed and integrated into formal and non-formal education</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.A. Increased number of VAWG (including sexual harassment) cases reported by students and schools</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.B. Standard teachers training manual on VAWG in schools developed</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.C. Increased number of VAWG (including sexual harassment) cases reported by students and Universities</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to act on the basis of a strong organizational identity and vision (C5: capacity to achieve coherence)
	<p>Output 3.3.3. Increased social engagement in the prevention and protection of women and girl's human rights</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.A. Number of women referred by women groups (associations, affairs office, development army) to service providers and police</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.B. Number of religious and traditional leaders trained and committed to working on EAWG and on women's rights promotion</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened competencies and capacity for effective action (C1: capacity to commit and act)
	<p>Output 3.3.4. Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.4.A. Number of CSO led advocacy initiatives that demonstrate influence in regional and global intergovernmental processes on EAWG, HPs and SRHR dimensions</p>	Number of women and organizations with strengthened capacity to establish relations and coordinate with key partners and stakeholders (C3: capacity to relate to external stakeholders)

2.3.2 Appraisal

Nr.	Criteria 2.3 Outcomes, outputs, activities en middelen, op basis van het SMART principe	Toelichting score (1 punt per indicator)	Score
2.3.1	The outcomes are clearly formulated, fall within the organisation's/MDTF's span of influence, are realistic and time-related. The outcomes follow logically from the problem formulated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The outcomes are specifically formulated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The outcomes are consistent with the organisation's mission / the MDTF's intervention logic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The outcomes fall within the organisation's/MDTF's span of influence. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> De outcomes are time-related. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> working area of the organisation/ MDTF is well defined, c.q. described accurately	5
Explanation			
2.3.2	The organisation/ MDTF uses a monitoring system that has the following features:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each outcome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A baseline measurement and a measurable target have been formulated for each performance indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The organisation/MDTF disposes of a realistic measuring method for the collection of data.	3
Explanation			
2.3.3	With regard to the (financing) of individual activities, the organisation/MDTF disposes of an approval mechanism which at least has the following aspects:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clear criteria against which the objectives of the organisation/ MDTF can be assessed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal assessment of proposals on the basis of logframe and SMART/DRAM principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Valid requirements for contribution applicants regarding stakeholder analysis	3
Explanation			
2.3.4	The organisation/ sets clear standards for the sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The organisation/ MDTF has a clear vision	3

	ity of its generated and financed activities	regarding sustainability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This vision is converted into specific standards / requirements which must be met by each proposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The organisation/MDTF takes the aspect of sustainability into account in every evaluation that is performed on the activities	
Explanation			
Total score (maximum 14 points)			14

2.4 Cooperation, [harmonisation](#) and added value (ODA only)

The activity involves cooperation with other donors. UN Women at country level has two different types of donors. Donors such as Ireland and Denmark have earmarked support to specific programmes. While Sweden and Norway are financing the country program. With the objective of becoming a strategic partner, the Netherlands support will also be for the country program.

The interventions are carried out in cooperation and partnership with local CSOs working on women's rights, and media agencies as well as government institutions.

Hence, the Netherlands will look for opportunities, during the drafting stages of the next strategic note, for joint financing arrangement with likeminded donors.

Given the focus on creation of enabling environment for gender equality and women empowerment in Ethiopia, the support to UN Women will have a positive effect on other interventions in the field of SRHR, food security and rule of law. Synergies are foreseen with the UNFPA integrated SRHR and SGBV interventions in Amhara, Addis Ababa and SNNP; the Justice capacity building program and capacity building support to regional governments such as Oromia and food security interventions linked with Ministry of Agriculture.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Budget

5.2.3 Repayable grants, loans, participations and guarantees

Not applicable

5.3 Monitoring

Monitoring will be done jointly with other donors on selected and ongoing activities on annual basis in the fourth quarter. There is also joint annual review meeting with donors.

UN Women has put in place a system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the country programme. Mechanisms include, quarterly and annual reports on Results Management System, joint monitoring visit to projects sites with development partners, documentation of case stories, joint review meetings with participation of development partners and government, and mid-term and final evaluation of the strategic note.

5.3.1 Information requirements for deciding on annual contributions

UN Women will report annually on progress of the activities, spending of funds and plans for the coming year. The contribution in subsequent years will depend on UN women's previous years Performance and liquidity forecast for the coming year.

5.3.2 IATI - International Aid transparency Initiative (alleen voor BH&OS)

UN women at Head Quarter is reporting in accordance with the IATI standard, as set out in the BZ publication guidelines. UN women started publishing in IATI in 2012. Publication is done on a monthly basis. UN Women uses Result based management (RMS) for planning, monitoring and reporting on country programme results and ATLAS for financial management. UN women at the time of this assessment follows IATI 2.02 version. Please see ORIA for details.

The new transparency portal that UN Women will be launching end of 2019 will showcase the data which is published to IATI. Currently UN women is publishing based in Country Office Strategic Note level result data (Outcomes and Outputs). UN women is in the process of signing of the contract with the vendor shortlisted to develop the portal. IATI publication is implemented at country level. UN Women has an IATI task force which will include representation from regional offices.

The responsible policy departments will coordinate the policy dialogue with UN women to ensure that the IATI standard is implemented in accordance with the BZ/DGIS publication guidelines. These departments will also monitor progress, so the budget holder is not required to take any other action in this matter.

5.3.3 Monitoring calendar

Report type	Any specific re-requirements*	Period	Submission by
Annual plan	<i>The 2019 Annual Work Plan (AWP) is in the process of revision. Draft is submitted. Submission of the approved and revised AWP is expected in August 2019.</i>	<i>1 January 2020- 31 December 2020</i> <i>1 January 2021- 31 December 2021</i> <i>1 January 2022- 31 December 2022</i> <i>1 January 2023- 30 June 2023</i>	<i>1-November-2019</i> <i>1-November-2020</i> <i>1-November-2021</i> <i>1-November-2022</i>
Narrative IATI		<i>1 July 2019- 31 December 2019</i> <i>1 January 2020- 31 December 2020</i> <i>1 January 2021- 31 December 2021</i> <i>1 January 2022- 31 December 2022</i> <i>1 January 2023- 30 June 2023</i>	<i>1-July-2020</i> <i>1-July-2021</i> <i>1-July-2022</i> <i>1-July-2023</i> <i>1-July-2024</i>
Narrative and Financial		<i>1 July 2019- 31 December 2019</i> <i>1 January 2020- 31 December 2020</i> <i>1 January 2021- 31</i>	<i>1-July-2020</i> <i>1-July-2021</i>

		<i>December 2021</i> <i>1 January 2022- 31 December 2022</i> <i>1 January 2023- 30 June 2023</i>	<i>1-July-2022</i> <i>1-July-2023</i> <i>1-July-2024</i>
Certified statement		<i>1 July 2019- 31 December 2019</i> <i>1 January 2020- 31 December 2020</i> <i>1 January 2021- 31 December 2021</i> <i>1 January 2022- 31 December 2022</i> <i>1 January 2023-30 June 2023</i>	<i>1-July-2020</i> <i>1-July-2021</i> <i>1-July-2022</i> <i>1-July-2023</i> <i>1-July-2024</i>

5.3.6 Evaluations

Based on the decision tree, no evaluation is required. However, given the opportunity it offers to learn and adopt UN Women has planned for a final evaluation of the strategic note in the year 2020.