



**JOINT PROGRAMME ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
(JP- GEWE)**

**MPTF OFFICE, ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Joint Flagship programme on Gender Equality and Empowerment of women • Programme Number (<i>if applicable</i>) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:² 	<p align="center">Ethiopia, National programme in 9 regional states and 2 city administrations , Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹</p> <p align="center"><i>Ethiopia /Eastern Africa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women have increased income for improved livelihoods (Lead: ILO) • Women and girls have increased access to opportunities for education, leadership and participation in local decisions making (Lead: UNICEF) • Federal and Local government institutions have increased their capacity to implement national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment (Lead: UN WOMEN) • Federal and local level institutions and communities have enhanced their capacity to promote and protect the rights of women and girls. (Lead: UNFPA) <p>UN Women is the overall lead while UNFPA is the operational lead. MoWCYA and MoFED are lead government agencies</p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s) UN WOMEN ,UNFPA, ILO,UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>National counterparts (MoWCYA,BoWCYAs, MoFED,MoE, MoJ,FeMSEDA,AABoWCYA,Amhara BoWCYA) private MFIs,MoE,NGOs (AWSAD,MCH center, BIGA)</p>
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$) Total estimated budget*: US\$ 35,502,303 Out of which: 1. Participating UN agencies contribution: 5,730,898 2. Funded Budget: US\$ 4,783,687.91 (resource mobilized from donors) 3. Unfunded budget: funding gap: 24,987,718</p>	<p>Programme Duration: July 2012 to December 2015</p>

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

MPTF /JP Contribution ³ : • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i> TOTAL:
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>

Overall Duration (<i>4 years</i>) <i>July 2012 to December 2015</i> Start Date ⁴ (<i>July 01 ,07, 2012</i>) Original End Date ⁵ (<i>Dec 31, 2015</i>) Current End date ⁶ (<i>December 31,2015</i>)
Report Submitted By <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <input type="checkbox"/> Title: <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead):UN Women <input type="checkbox"/> Email address:

³ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Flagship Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (JP -GEWE) phase I was initiated as a result of UNDAF 2007-2011 mid-term review, which identified result areas for which the UN system would benefit from an increasingly harmonized and scaled up programmatic approach. Additionally, Ethiopia had a status of Delivering as One self starter and the 'flagship' programmes were meant to drive forward innovation in operational modalities towards increased alignment and effectiveness of delivery.

The GEWE JP articulates the support of UN Agencies to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in its efforts to further improve the lives of Ethiopian women and support the realization of their rights, in line with its National and international commitments. The Joint Programme is aligned with the Growth and Transformation Plan, the overarching national development strategy as well as sector-based plans, strategies and policies. Moreover, the JP GEWE is grounded in the UN Development Assistance Framework for Ethiopia The second phase of the JP- GEWE was initiated in line with the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2015), jointly agreed by the Government of Ethiopia and the UN Country Team.

The current JP has benefited from lessons learned and progress in operational effectiveness to provide a multi-year programming framework with mechanisms in place for medium-term monitoring aligned to the UNDAF 2012-2015 and the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) 2010/11-2014/15 results framework. As clearly stated in the final evaluation and the joint management response of the UNCT and the GOE, the programme aims to ensure effective delivery of results.

The subsequent four years programme focuses on a set of strategies and synergies encompassing the work of six UN Agencies. The JP GEWE is being implemented in all regions as well as at the federal level. The specific regional mix of interventions is articulated in response to regional stakeholders' demand, strategic prioritization informed by political and evidence-driven allocation of resources, and the current landscape of already existing programme interventions between and within the regions as jointly agreed by the GoE and the UN Country Team (UNCT).

The main purpose of the JP- GEWE is addressing core gender inequality issues and making the required changes to ensure the bridging of gender gaps and the empowerment of women. Cognizant of the fact that changes need to take place at the individual level, institutional level and at the community level, the joint programme adopts a multi-sectoral and comprehensive approach taking place at different levels. Interventions in all the three levels reinforce and complement each other by maintaining horizontal linkages using different entry points at the implementation level. The interventions focus on building individual skills and knowledge in business and entrepreneurship skills, functional literacy through post primary education. The second and third interrelated strands of the programme are based on the fact that the achievement of individual capabilities requires support from the community as well as institutions.

The JP GEWE is co-led by UNFPA and UN WOMEN with distinct division of labour based on their mandates and strength, where UN Women provides strategic guidance and leadership to the overall JP GEWE implementation while UNFPA leads the operational matters.

The participating UN agencies endeavour to contribute to the JP goal through four outcome areas, with a higher level result unlike the first phase.

These outcomes are:

- Women have increased income for improved livelihoods (Lead: ILO)
- Women and girls have increased access to opportunities for education, leadership and participation in local decisions making (Lead: UNICEF)
- Federal and Local government institutions have increased their capacity to implement national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment (Lead: UN WOMEN)
- Federal and local level institutions and communities have enhanced their capacity to promote and protect the rights of women and girls. (Lead: UNFPA)

During the reporting period, women had access to entrepreneurship skills and financial support that enabled them to initiate and run feasible business. The developments of such skills have led to individual women and girls having confidence, voice, influence and access to services and opportunities. This was achieved through strengthening the capacities of financial institutions, BDS providers, Cooperatives, Associations and other relevant institutions to provide diversified financial products and Business Development Services to Women.

In addition, the provision of financial support, hostel and tutorial services to disadvantaged girls at secondary and tertiary education resulted in improved academic performance and retention of girls in secondary and tertiary level education. These interventions are leading to increased opportunities for education, leadership and decision making

As a result of the comprehensive and multi sectorial approach, the ownership and engagement of governmental institutions in mainstreaming gender has been enhanced which lead in securing further commitment for implementation

Finally, the Joint Programme has continued its efforts to ensure the realization of rights for women and girls with particular focus on gender based violence through various interventions at federal and regional level. Recognizing the importance of advocacy to further enhance the commitment of all stakeholders at different levels, much coordinated events have been carried out under the leadership of the government (Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs) with the involvement of government bodies, UN Agencies and non-governmental organizations.

I. Results

This section is the **most important in the Report** and particular attention should be given to reporting on **results / and changes** that have taken place rather than on activities. It has three parts to help capture this information in different ways (i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; and iii. A specific story).

i) Narrative reporting on results:

From January to December 2013, respond to the guiding questions indicated below to provide a narrative summary of the results achieved. The aim here is to tell the **story of change** that your Programme has achieved in 2013. Make reference to the implementation mechanism utilized and key partnerships.

OUTCOME 1: Women have increased income for improved livelihoods

In Phase II, support has been provided to enhance the economic empowerment of targeted women by increasing the number of women who have access to financial and business development services to enable them start and expand income generating activities.

The following are the results within this outcome;

Output 1.1 Strengthened capacities of financial institutions, BDS providers, Cooperatives, Associations and other relevant institutions to provide diversified financial products and Business Development Services to Women.

- Linkage has been created between WISE and Amhara and Oromia BoWCYAs which resulted in building the capacities of regional experts of BoWCYAs and ReMSEDAs. The Regional Experts in turn built the capacities of BDS providers who provide direct support to women entrepreneurs. This approach has ensured coordinated technical support among the stakeholders working on women's economic empowerment in the regions.
- Enhanced skills of 60 experts drawn from Woreda Micro and Small Enterprises Development Offices and Women, Children and Youth Affairs Offices in Oromia through ToT on Basic Business Skills

Output 1.2 Women have improved entrepreneurship skills and access to women friendly, energy and time saving technologies to initiate and run successful business.

- Enhanced entrepreneurship and Basic Business skills of 3,400 disadvantaged women through training and other business development support to enable them initiate and run business.

Output 1.3 Vulnerable women and women in formal and informal businesses have increased access to financial services

- Improved access to revolving fund for 3,400 women to start and expand their business .The revolving funds were administered to individual women and women organized in self-help groups and the average credit amount per women ranges from Birr 3,000-7,500.

Output 1.4 Women have improved access to markets for their products/services.

As one of the plans in this phase is creating wider access to markets through trade fairs, an opportunity has been created by the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs where series of Federal and Regional level exhibitions have been organized to promote products of women entrepreneurs.

OUTCOME 2: Women and girls have increased opportunities for education, leadership and decision making

Output 2.1. Increased participation of girls and women in secondary and tertiary education in targeted areas)

During the reporting period, a total of 9,813 economically disadvantaged girls (in Addis Ababa, Afar, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harari, SNNP, Oromia, Amhara and Somali regions) were supported to improve their access and retention in upper primary and lower secondary schools as well as their academic achievement. Of these, 5,284 were economically disadvantaged girls in Addis Ababa, Afar, Gambella, SNNP, Oromia and Somali regions who benefited from a direct cash transfer. The intervention was implemented in collaboration with regional education bureaus and regional bureaus of women, children and youth affairs (BoWCYAs).

The financial support provided to girls in different regions varies from ETB 250-1,000 (US\$13-52) per student for economically disadvantaged to cover costs related to their education. This is determined by the technical committee usually informed by the purpose the grant is provided, the amount available in the region and the number of girls with critical need for support. The remaining 4,417 were economically vulnerable female primary school students in Amhara Region who were provided with school materials. In addition, a girls' hostel in Yabelo Town, Oromia Region, accommodating 112 girls was supported financially to improve the hostel's water and kitchen facilities/utilities. The girls had serious challenges with attending classes regularly because they had to walk long distances and queue for hours to get water. Hence, the improved condition of the hostel is believed to have improved the girls' access, retention and academic achievements so that they transition to secondary education.

In relation to support at tertiary level, in partnership with MoWCYA, 8 universities (Addis Ababa, Haremaya, Jimma, Arba Minch, Hawassa, Gondor, Mekele and Bahir Dar) were selected to provide financial support for 200 economic disadvantaged girls. Accordingly, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed between MoWCYA and each university to assist girls and provide 200 Birr per month for three academic years until they get graduated.

Output 2.2. Increased number of teachers who have knowledge and skills to provide a gender responsive pedagogy.

In Addis Ababa, 72 (33 female) supervisors and school principals from three sub-cities received a two-day orientation workshop to systematize tutorial programme and ensure sustainability. Meanwhile, 1,150 secondary school girls attended tutorial classes for improved learning achievement.

Gender sensitive life skill education and tutorial support

In Amhara, a total of 237 woreda gender focal persons (34), school directors (100), girls' club focal persons and members of girls' education advisory committees (103) received a three-day training on gender responsive pedagogy and school environment; gender disaggregated data collection, management, analysis and utilization; and life skills education.

OUTCOME 3: Federal and Local government institutions have increased their capacity to implement national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Output 3.1. Coordinated mechanisms and structures at federal and local levels to monitor performance on gender related commitments.

Planning strengthened through the review of the Federal sector ministries and public organizations 2005 budget year annual performance as per the GTP sectors target & CEDAW recommendations. Accordingly, Sector plans of MoH, MoA, and FeMSEDA were reviewed and guidance was secured under the leadership of MoWCYA. This was achieved through the Annual sector review held in Adama. The forum has enabled stakeholders to receive feedback on their performance on previous year and on the plan and the strategies identified for the current year (2006EFY).

Output 3.2. Enhanced capacities and accountability of federal and local government institutions to integrate gender into analysis, planning, budgeting and implementation processes

The Gender Mainstreaming Manual, Gender Responsive Budgeting, Gender Audit and Gender Analysis Guidelines developed at the Federal level have been customized in 16 sectors and 4 regional states. Following the customization of the accountability tools, in depth trainings have been conducted. In addition, the national levelling tool was validated at a multi stakeholder meeting and is being implemented to measure effectiveness and efficiency of mainstreaming gender into their respective planning , budgeting , M+E processes.

Training of Trainers (ToT) were organized to capacitate gender and budget experts from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), Amhara Region and Dire Dawa City Administration's Bureau of Finance and Economic Development. The trainings focused on implementation of GRB in national and regional budget processes. The trainings enabled the participants to conduct similar ToTs trainings and sensitization to top officials to institutionalize GRB. Moreover, ToTs on GRB were conducted in Amhara, SNNPR and Oromia Regional States for Sectoral Bureau's Plan, Budget and Gender Experts in collaboration with MoFED. In addition, refreshment trainings have been conducted for the regional taskforce.

ToT and sensitization workshop conducted for MoLSA and BoLSA senior experts and top management which resulted in enhanced knowledge and skills in gender mainstreaming. As a result common understanding is created in reaching the set targets in GTP in relation to gender equity and women's empowerment in particular and in reducing poverty in general. Following the capacity building at regional level, trained experts in Amhara and SNNPR have also built the capacity of zonal experts in GRB. Following the sensitization workshop, regional cabinet has reached on a decision to have a standardized checklist of gender issues for each sector as a region.

Output 3.3. Knowledge management structures & networks on gender equality and women's empowerment established/strengthened at federal and regional levels.

In this regard, MoWCYA was supported to upgrade and update its resource center which will be used as data and information source on gender related issues. MoWCYA in collaboration with the central statistics authority is popularizing the findings of the pilot time use survey and facilitate the major study on time use survey at national level. which will inform strategic interventions.

In addition to the above outputs, south –south cooperation between India and Ethiopia have been strengthened in the area of women's economic empowerment. To this effect, an experience sharing visit of governmental officials from the Government of Ethiopia to India took place June 22 to July 2, 2013 with support from UN Women. The delegation was composed of nine high level officials drawn from different sectors, namely the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and regional bureaus of Women, Children and Youth Affairs. The main objective of the mission was for Ethiopian government officials to learn and localize good practices with regards to women's economic and social empowerment interventions and to gain knowledge on how to run self-help groups.

Outcome: 4 Federal and local level institutions and communities have enhanced their capacity to promote and protect the rights of women and girls.

Output 4.1 Coordination mechanisms for prevention and response to VAWG established /strengthened at federal and local levels.

-
- In order to establish and strengthen woreda level HTPs/GBV coordination systems, 800 participants from 20 woredas in Amhara Region were provided awareness raising training from October to December 2013. At regional level, a coordination committee that brings together different bureaus, including BoWCYA, bureau of health, and Supreme Court, was established and chaired by Bureau of Justice to work towards a comprehensive prevention and response to HTP/GBV. In Somali Region, the Bureau of Justice worked in close collaboration with the regional BoWCYA to provide capacity building training for coordination of child protection and GBV interventions in emergency situations. The training contributed significantly towards capacity building of members of the regional VAW/C coordination structure and is expected to enhance coordination of interventions at woreda level. Similarly, the Joint Programme has supported the establishment of a safe city network in Addis Ababa with multi-stakeholders participation in order to develop and implement action plans on combating and preventing violence against women and girls. Following the meeting, a memorandum of understanding has been drafted and endorsed by ten organizations from different sectors which includes the city council, justice, health, education, communication, police, court, social and labor affairs, faith based organizations, women and youth associations, non-governmental organizations, Edir and development partners including UN Women.
- **Output 4.2:** Service Providers have increased capacity to deliver gender responsive support (health, psycho-social support, social and economic reintegration).
- Access to services to survivors of Violence in Dire Dawa has been increased. To this effect, one stop center that has been established at DilChora hospital has been strengthened. This was achieved through the support provided to Dire Dawa Bureau of Justice through the regional BoWCYA in the provision of necessary materials needed by the center. The center has already started providing services to survivors of violence where 92 survivors of violence have received medical, psycho-social, legal, shelter and other basic services.

Output 4.3

- Law enforcement agencies have enhanced their capabilities (knowledge, skills and systems) to promote and protect the rights of women and girls.
- Improved understanding of 70 prison administration officers (45 male and 25 female) consisting of heads of the prison centers, focal points from women and children protection unit (desk), police officers within prison administration, women and gender focal persons from region and the nine prison administration offices in Regional State of Tigray. A capacity building training focusing on reviewing the situation of women inmates in the nine prison administration centers and other gender related concepts and issues was conducted. Enhancing capacity to deliver gender-responsive services by the Women and Children Protection Units (WCPUs) within the prison administration centers was given much emphasis during the training. WCPUs developed a prison administration instruction booklet that defines responsibilities, privileges and rights of the inmates and the responsibilities of prison administration officers in respecting the rights of women inmates.
- Finally, training participants decided and reached consensus to establish a special committee on women and children protection with primarily responsibility to ensure the wellbeing of the women inmates in their own respective regions.
- Enhanced knowledge on GBV of 71 police officers (46 male and 25 female) comprising of chief of police, deputy chief of police, investigators, commanders, lieutenants and community policing from regional level structures and seven operational districts in Regional States of Tigray .
- Through the Joint Programme, the new established child crime investigation unit at the public prosecutor office

has been strengthened in Dire Dawa regional state. This was achieved through the support provided to Dire Dawa Bureau of Justice through the regional BoWCYA .

- **Output 4.4** Increased community interventions/actions that promote and protect the rights of women and girls:
- Enhanced political will of the government to recommit towards ending violence against women and girls with a special emphasis on ending sexual harassment was gained through the launch of the Africa UNiTE campaign in Ethiopia. The campaign has also enabled to gain the political commitment of the government of Ethiopia for the full implementation of the strategic plan for an integrated and multi sector response to VAWC and child justice and the HTP strategy in Ethiopia.
- The launch of the campaign took place in Addis Ababa in the presence of 220 Participants on November 25th, 2013 and this has made Ethiopia to be the 21st country to launch the campaign in Africa. The day was observed under the theme of “Let’s End Violence against Women through Coordinated Involvement of Developmental Army”.

Senior level participants at the national high level advocacy events in Addis Ababa on 25th November, 2013 (participants included H.E. Mr. Demeke Mekonen- Deputy Prime Minister, H.E. Mrs. Zenebu Tadesse- Minister of MoWCYA, Mr. Eugene Owusu- UN Resident Coordinator, H.E. Mr. Litha Msyimi- Ogana- Director- African Union Commission, Mrs. Letty Chiwara - UN Women Representative, Mr. David Throp- Country Director for Plan International Ethiopia and others).



Mr. Eugene Owusu- UN Resident Coordinator, Mrs. Letty Chiwara - UN Women Representative, and H.E. Mrs. Zenebu Tadesse- Minister of MoWCYA

In addition to the federal launch in Addis Ababa the Africa UNiTE Campaign launch has also taken place in Dire Dawa, Lalibellia and Gambella.

Highlights of Africa UNiTE launches in the regions



H.E. Ato Almaw Mengist, State Minister of MoWCYA, Lalibela Lalibela



Mr. Faustin Yao, UNFPA Representative,



Ms. Aziza Abdi, Dire Dawa BOWCYA Bureau Head



Ms. Djanabou Mahonde: Chief, Child Protection-UNICEF



Ms. Alemity Omot, Head of BoWCYA in Gambella



Mr. Amanuel Teferi Representative- Plan International Ethiopia

In line with this output, community action against HTPs was strengthened in 130 kebeles of 26 woredas in Oromia Region. This was achieved through community dialogues which aim to bring awareness on the harmful effects of HTPs. A total of around 4,000 community members were reached out with this initiative. The community dialogue sessions were managed and monitored by trained community dialogue facilitators in all the target communities.

In 13 JP woredas of Oromia regional state, improved community's commitment to stop practicing HTP has contributed to girls school attendance rate .Moreover, 89 of the 130 kebeles have declared abandonment of the practice of FGM/C.

Awareness and community participation in fighting HTP and knowledge on legal issues has improved in Dire Dawa city administration, following the training and community dialogues on harmful traditional practices to 235 members of HTP abandonment committee in Wahil, Biyowale Harala and Legebira Kebele in Dire Dawa regional state. As a result of the various interventions, individuals who have been practicing FGM have been under custody.

Knowledge and understanding of HTP practionaeries and other influential individuals in reducing the prevalence and practice of HTP and VAW enhanced in Amhara regional state. To this effect, a workshop was organized for a total of 389 participants (of which 51 were female) drawn from HTP Practitioners and other influential individuals within the community. In addition, awareness raising workshop was conducted at Woreda level for 405 (of which 80 were female) participants selected from Kebele land use committee, Kebele administration and concerned Woreda sectors office experts, with the aim of promoting fair distribution and use of land between males and females in the community,

In order to sensitize and advocate for the rights of girls and women and to address gender stereotypes, GBV/VAW and HTPs, the Joint Programme has supported regular media programmes in Amhara and SNNPR regional states. To this effect, several pieces have been printed in the weekly edition of the local newspaper on women and girls rights in Amhara regional state. Following the collection of a baseline data, brochures on legal education on women rights have been printed and a documentary is in the process of being produced that will highlight women rights issues in SNNPR regional state.

Challenges

- The main challenge encountered in relation to the credit /revolving fund delivery modality, the lack of standardized fund transfer modalities in the JP operation sites, which resulted in delayed repayment. To address this challenge, regions have realized the need to channel the credit money through mandated institutions. To this effect, learning from the Leave No Woman Behind programme experience, Amhara region is intending to use SACCOs/RUSACCOs for future credit delivery purposes.
- In this connection, identification of best practice on credit delivery modalities is under preparation. To this effect, a ToR has been prepared by the ILO and shared and discussed by the TWG members to conduct mapping of the existing practices and to recommend better ways to manage the credit component on a sustainable basis.
- Lack of understanding of group dynamics and team building as basic pre requisite for women to engage in group business.
- Delay in provision of time and energy saving technology due to shortage of electric power and lack of accessible working premises.
- Delay in fund transfer and in implementation as well as reporting.
- Limited capacity of IPs.

- Limited engagement of sectorial ministries and regional bureaus.
- Lack of budget to develop standardized manuals, guideline and feasibility study for business development and business to translate the tools developed into action.
- Lack of budget to recruit JP coordinators.
- Too small budget allocation coupled with lack of prioritization in some regions making it difficult to undertake meaningful interventions and demonstrate visible change.
- Loose multi-sectorial coordination.
- High turnover and internal transfer of staff

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1⁷ Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
JP Outcome 1. Women have increased income for improved livelihoods. indicator1a) Number of women who have started and expanded their business one year after receiving BDS and financial services Base line 1700	Over 3,400 Women have started their business after receiving business skills training and seed money.		Partners report
Output 1.1. Strengthened capacity of MFIs, Cooperatives and Associations and other relevant institutions to provide diversified financial products and BDS to women Indicator 1.1a) Number of financial institutions implementing targeted service packages for women	Linkage between WISE and BoWCYAs created where, experts drawn from Amhara and Oromia Regions BoWCYAs and ReMSEDA were capacitated in in basic Business Skills.		Partners report WISE training and its trainers report

⁷ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Baseline- Target: 11 Indicator 1.1 b) No of women who obtained information on BDS from cooperatives/Associations/(percentage) Baseline 5700 Target 18000 Indicator 1.2b) #of women who acquired knowledge on financial and management skills Baseline 5700 Target 18,000</p>			
<p>Output 1.2. Women have improved entrepreneurship skills and access to women friendly technologies to initiate and run successful businesses Indicator 1.2a) # of women who show improvement in the day to day management of their businesses(business plans, income and expenditure records etc) Baseline: 1,700 Target 5400</p>	<p>3,400 have started their business after receiving business skills training and seed money.</p>		<p>Partners report</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Women and girls have increased opportunities for education, leadership and decision making Indicator: 1. % increase of girls who have transitioned to secondary education 2. % increase of girls and women who have transitioned to tertiary education 3. % increase in girls' performance in national exams</p>			
<p>Output 2.1. Increased participation of girls and women in secondary and tertiary education in targeted areas Indicator 2.1.1 Number of women and girls who access remedial educational/capacity building support per category of service(as defined in standard package Indicator) : Baseline: 2534 (With UNICEF support in phase one of the the GJP)</p>	<p>10,851 female students benefited from the different categories of education support</p>	<p>Target put as TBD in the programme document</p>	<p>Reports of partners from the implementing regions</p>

target: 22,800			
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 number of girls who benefited from financial support in tertiary education Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Baseline: 818 (JP Phase I) Planned Target: 720 (new)</p>	200 economic disadvantaged girls have been provided with financial support in 8 universities.	The plan (720 girls) indicates the three years target and it will be progressive until December 2015.	MoWCYA, financial and physical progress report
<p>Output 2.2 Increased number of teachers who have knowledge and skills to provide a gender responsive pedagogy Number of teachers who have knowledge and skills on gender responsive pedagogy</p> <p>Indicator 1. No of teachers who have knowledge and skills on gender responsive pedagogy</p>	309 supervisors, school directors and gender focal persons were trained on gender sensitive pedagogy		Report from regional partners –BoE, BoWCYA
<p>Outcome 3. Federal and local government institutions have strengthened their capacity to implement national and international commitments on gender equality</p> <p>Indicator 3a) Number of sectors at federal and regional level applying knowledge, skills and tools to integrate gender into their programming Baseline : 0 Target: 14 sectors</p>			

<p>Output 3.1. Coordinated mechanisms and structures at federal and local levels to monitor performance on gender related commitments</p> <p>Indicator 3.1a) No of reports against the Action Plan to implement CEDAW Committee recommendations on the 6th and 7th State Report</p> <p>Baseline: National Action Plan in place</p> <p>Target : Adoption of Action Plan by at least 3 regions</p> <p>Indicator 3.1b) comprehensive Ethiopia periodic report on progress in meeting CEDAW commitments</p> <p>Baseline: 6th and 7th state CEDAW report</p> <p>Target: 8th state CEDAW report</p>	<p>Evaluation undertaken as per the GTP sectors target & CEDAW recommendations for MoH, MoA, and FeMSEDA under the leadership of MoWCYA.</p> <p>Federal MoWCYA is implementing the action plan for CEDAW implementation.</p>		
<p>Output 3.2. Enhanced capacities and accountability of federal and local government institutions to integrate gender into analysis, planning, budgeting and implementation processes</p> <p>Indicator 3.2a) Number of line ministries and regional bureaus that have adopted detailed gender responsive planning (with Monitoring and Evaluation Plan) and budgeting tool</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (MOFED -GRB training manual and guidelines)</p> <p>Target : 14</p> <p>Indicator 3.2b) No of personnel who acquired knowledge and skills on gender responsive planning and budgeting</p> <p>Baseline-40 (trained as TOT in Phase I)</p> <p>Target: 40</p> <p>Indicator 3.2c) No of ministries that have a gender sensitive performance mechanism baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Pro- poor sectors and the four big regions have adopted the National GRB guideline and based on that, region are developing standardized checklist to guide their planning and budget process.</p> <p>160 experts from Oromiya, Amhara and SNNPR have acquired knowledge in Gender Responsive Budgeting.</p> <p>In Amhara and SNNPR, the trained regional experts have cascaded the knowledge in GRB by training zonal experts.</p>		<p>Training report for SNNPR and Amhara. Partners report for the three regions</p>

<p>output 3.3. Knowledge management structures & networks on gender equality and women's empowerment established/strengthened at federal and regional levels Indicator 3.3 a) No of gender forum/networks established (the forum should have TOR, structure with clear leadership ,secretariat and Work Plan) Baseline- One forum at federal level Target: establish forums in all regions Indicator 3.3b) No of meetings and reports of multi stakeholder fora on gender equality Baseline: 0 Target: 24 (1 federal p.year, 11 bi-annual for 2 years) Indicator 3.3c) Comprehensive and consolidated data base of national sex and gender disaggregated information Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>MoWCYA upgrade and update its resource center which is being used as data and information source on gender related issues.</p> <p>MoWCYA in collaboration with the central statistics authority will popularize the findings of the pilot time use survey and facilitate the major study on time use survey at national level.</p> <p>South-south cooperation between India and Ethiopia strengthened in the area of women's economic empowerment.</p>		
<p>Outcome 4: Formal and informal institutions at national and local levels have enhanced their capacity to promote and protect the rights of girls and women Indicator: Number of Woredas reporting against HTP abandonment plan and indicators Baseline: Planned Target:</p>			Delegation report
<p>Output 4.1 Coordination mechanisms for prevention and response to VAWG established /strengthened at federal and local levels. Indicator No of regions where multi-sectorial coordinating systems is put in place for the prevention and response of VAWG(mechanism should have a TOR, structure with clear leadership , secretariat and Work Plan)</p>	<p>Amhara and Somali have initiated the establishment of coordination mechanism.</p> <p>Safe City Network established in Addis Ababa.</p>	<p>Target for the programme period is 11 (one in each region).</p>	<p>Implementing partners' progress report</p> <p>Implementing partners progress report</p>

<p>Output 4.2.Service providers have increased capacity to deliver gender responsive support (health, psycho-social support, social and economic reintegration) to survivors of violence Indicator 4.2 a)No. of service providers whose day to day standard operating procedures and practices reflect gender sensitivity. Baseline: 8 Target: 14 Indicator 4.2</p> <p>b) Increased number of facilities that provide services for survivors of VAWG Baseline: 8 Target:14 Indicator 4.2</p> <p>c) No of regions with established referral mechanisms for the prevention and response to VAWG Baseline-0 regions Target : 5 regions</p>	<p>One stop center at Dire Dawa was equipped to provide comprehensive services suc as medical, psycho-social, legal, shelter and other basic services.</p> <p>Access to comprehensive services was made available for 92 survivors of violence at Dire Dawa one stop center.</p> <p>.</p>		
<p>output 4.3.Law enforcement agencies have enhanced their capabilities(knowledge, skills and systems) to promote and protect the rights of women and girls Indicator 4.3 a) Number of Federal and regional special investigation and prosecution units/ women and children's desks which adopt and use gender sensitive standard operating procedures for their day to day activities Baseline :0 Target : 1 Federal 6 Regions Indicator 4.3 b) Level of knowledge and skill of police, prosecutors & judges about women's rights and VAWG Baseline: TBD Target: 70%</p>	<p>The capacity of the newly established child crime investigation unit in the Bureau of Justice of Dire Dawa has built.</p> <p>Enhanced understanding and knowledge of 70 prison administration officers (45 male and 25 female) in Tigray.</p> <p>Enhanced understanding and knowledge of 71 police officers (46 male and 25 female), on Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Tigray,</p>		

<p>Output 4.4: Increased community interventions/actions that promote and protect the rights of women and girls</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of woredas which have intervention action plan to promote and protect rights of women and girls 2. Number of interventions to protect girls and women's rights supported by communities 	<p>26 woredas have facilitated community dialogue session with participation of 4,000 community members which leads to community decisions and actions against HTP</p> <p>Awareness created on HTP through community dialogues for 235 and 794 community members in Dire Dawa and Amhara respectively</p> <p>Individuals who have been practicing FGM/C have been under custody in Dire Dawa city administration</p>	<p>Target is put as TBD in the programme document</p>	<p>Implementing partners' progress report</p>
--	--	---	---

iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

V. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.