DETERMINING THE
ETHIOPIAN WOMEN'S
STATUS & PRIORITIES

A Study Report

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ministry of Women and Social Affairs

NEWA

OXFAM

DETERMINING THE
ETHIOPIAN WOMEN'S
STATUS & PRIORITIES

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ABOUT MoWSA, NEWA & OXFAM

The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) is a Federal Ministry established under the proclamation number 1263/2014. It is responsible for the affairs of women, children, youth, and other vulnerable and marginalized sections of the community which includes but is not limited to persons with disabilities, the elderly, the urban destitute, and community members with low socio-economic status.

The Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA) is a non-partisan, not-for-profit network established in 2003 by a group of women aspiring to create synergy and a stronger advocacy voice for women's advancement. It is one of the pioneer national civic society networks working for the respect of the political, economic, social, and legal rights of women.

Similarly, since the early 1970s, OXFAM has been working to address the underlying causes of poverty and marginalization by focusing on sustainable livelihoods, water and sanitation, agricultural development, climate research, gender, and humanitarian assistance.

NEWA and OXFAM implemented this research project in collaboration with the MoWSA.

The European Union (EU) funded the study and provided oversight support through an Advisory Panel constituted of senior experts and gender advocates.

For more information, visit

www.mowsa.gov.et

www.newaethiopia.org

www.Oxfam.org

PREFACE

The government of Ethiopia has made significant strides in fostering an enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment, evidenced by the design and implementation of various policies and strategies aimed at addressing gender inequalities. Despite this effort, social norms entrenched in traditional practices and protracted conflicts in certain regions continue to pose challenges to advancing women's empowerment. Women and girls continue to face the harsh realities of conflict often falling victim to sexual violence and other forms of abuse.

While there exists a broad understanding, there is a lack of comprehensive evidence on the status of women, particularly in crisis settings. Previous studies while useful have been fragmented, resulting in a lack of comprehensive and up-to-date understanding of women's experiences. The absence of a holistic study addressing various dimensions of women's lives has hindered informed decision-making and effective interventions. Recognizing this gap, the current study synthesized from two field research reports, i.e., The Survey of the Ethiopian Women 2023 (SEW 2023) and the Participatory Action Research (PAR), emerges as one of the largest and landmark initiatives in the study of the status of women. By using both quantitative and qualitative approaches, the study engaged 36,367 women across the country for the survey study and 480 women organized in 24 discussion groups for the qualitative.

We hope that the fresh data collected through the present exercise will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, gender advocates, the media, and researchers. Policymakers can use the findings to craft evidence-based policies, while gender advocates can leverage the results to raise awareness and advocate for policy changes. Development partners can also use this report for country policies and programming. The media personnel can highlight key issues, fostering public discourse and increasing accountability, while scholars can use the work as a stepping stone to generate further knowledge.

The research report indicates the commitment of MoWSA, EU, OXFAM, and NEWA to understanding and addressing the diverse challenges faced by women in Ethiopia today. The investment made in this exercise reflects a shared vision of shaping a more equitable future for women in Ethiopia.

NEWA & OXFAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summary presents the findings from the Ethiopian Women's Status and Priorities study report. The study was made in collaboration with NEWA, OXFAM International in Ethiopia, and MoWSA. The project was generously supported by the EU. The study was motivated by the absence of up-to-date information to comprehensively understand the current status of Ethiopian women across various dimensions, regions, and zones, which hindered informed decision-making and effective interventions. The objective of the study is, then, to generate comprehensive evidence on women's status and priorities on an array of dimensions—economic conditions, education, health, sexual and gender-based violence, psychological well-being, political and civic participation, peace and security, as well as access to justice—using data from household survey and participatory action research.

The survey covers a nationally representative sample of 36,367 households. These households were sampled from rural and urban areas, covering 12 regions and 2 City Administrations as well as covering 119 zones, towns, and sub-cities in Ethiopia. The sample is representative both at regional and zonal levels. Additionally, the qualitative data collection engaged 440 women group discussions (WGDs) across eight regions. The data collection for the study was conducted from September to December 2023.

The report is synthesized from two separate reports, one produced from the national quantitative survey and the other from a qualitative study which was made by using Participatory Action Research (PAR). This summary presents various themes in women's lives and it highlights their challenges, resilience, priorities, and aspirations.

Key Findings

THEMES IN WOMEN'S LIVES

As suggested hitherto, the summary presents a wide range of topics related to women's lives, such as economic status, health and wellbeing, education, and learning opportunities, among others.
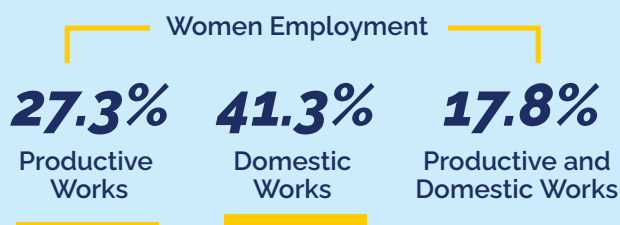
WOMEN'S ECONOMIC STATUS

- Despite some progress in women's economic participation, a significant gender gap remains, with a majority of women engaged in self-employment or unpaid family work. According to the survey results, 27.3% of women reported being involved in productive economic employment in the seven days preceding the survey, 41.3% in domestic work, and 17.8% in both productive and domestic activities. All in all, about 45.1% operate in productive employment. The result obtained for productive employment is comparable with that of the Labor Force and Migration Survey, LMS (ESS, 2021), which found that 42.4% of employed women were engaged in productive employment during the 7 days before the survey.

- The data reveals that cooking and preparing meals were the most common domestic activities of 82.5% of women across all age categories, regions, and household headship statuses. This is the highest percentage which is followed by utensils and house where only 4.1% of women were engaged;

- According to the survey results, 59.6% of women own residential housing; among this, joint ownership accounts for the majority of ownership at 75.0%. This is followed by sole ownership at 19.8% and a combination of joint and sole ownership at 5.3%.

- The survey result shows that 40.4% of women possess agricultural land. Of these, 74.8% of them exercise joint ownership, 21.7% sole ownership, and 3.6% both joint and sole ownership. About 15.0% of the women do not have any document for their agricultural land while 61.1% claim to have a land certificate.

- Majority of the survey participants use agricultural inputs such as improved seeds (57.7%), chemical fertilizers (65.5%), pesticides/insecticides/herbicides (60.9%), plough oxen (51.7%) and are aware of soil and water conservation methods (51.5%). On the other hand, 73.6% of the survey participants do not have access to irrigation, and 62.3% to extension program services.

- While some women are involved in joint asset and financial decisions, many still lack control over essential economic resources, especially in male-headed households. The majority of married women said they jointly make property decisions with their husbands ranging from 83.5% for borrowing against assets to 92.2% for income control from product sales.

- About 12.7% of married women are not involved in decisions regarding using the land as collateral whereas 9.7% are excluded from making decisions related to transferring (bequeath, inheritance, etc.) or renting out the household land.

- Also, 33.1% of women are excluded from making decisions on the income they earn, 31.6% from income earned by their spouses, 32.3% from big household purchases, 19.4% from selling produce, and 24.0% from how to spend the loan they received (24.0%).

- Approximately 42.8% of women in male-headed households own agricultural land. However, 4.1% to 12.7% of married women are excluded from various land-related decisions. Additionally, around 33.1% of married women cannot decide on their income from Income Generating Activities (IGAs). While 2.8% of women in male-headed households use formal credit, 24.0% of married women lack decision-making power over loan expenditures. Despite owning assets and accessing finance,

women's empowerment is hindered as they may not control or decide on asset usage, financial matters, and generated income.

■ The majority (57.3%) of women do not own a bank account and of those women who own, only 38.4% own individually, and 4.3% own jointly.

■ The data indicates limited women's membership in organizations. The highest percentage of women's membership is found in women's associations (9.6%), followed by Self Help Groups (SHGs) (4.3%), youth associations (2.4%), professional associations (1.5%), MSEs, and trade unions (1.4% each). This means that women show greater participation in women's associations than in other groups.

■ The majority of survey participants reported being affected by various shocks, with an unusual rise in the price of food items impacting 60.3% of them, followed by an unusual increase in the price or unavailability of inputs (42.6%). Other significant shocks include local unrest/ violence (20.9%), war (20.8%), drought (14.4%), and illness of a household member (13.1%). While the top two sources of shocks show no clear difference between women in male-headed and female-headed households, variations exist in other aspects. For instance, war holds more significance than local unrest/ violence, and illness of household members is more significant than drought for women in female-headed households.

■ The results show that 8.2% of the women are currently enrolled as PSNP beneficiaries. The figure is consistent with PSNP's targeting of nearly 10% of the population of Ethiopia with a focus on food insecure beneficiary households and woredas. In addition to the social protection program, 11.5% of women have benefited from humanitarian aid over the 12 months before the survey.

■ In addition, the findings from PAR reveal significant barriers to Women's economic empowerment spanning individual, family, and community levels. These barriers include time mismanagement and unequal distribution of domestic responsibilities as indicated by WGDs conducted in regions such as in three sub-cities of Addis Ababa and Assosa (Benishangul-Gumuz). Additionally, women encounter obstacles in accessing business ideas, training, and financial literacy, impeding their economic advancement as highlighted by WGDs in Arba Minch Zuria woredas (South Ethiopia).

■ Moreover, conflict and post-conflict situations exacerbate economic difficulties by disrupting markets and infrastructure, leading to heightened unemployment rates. Results of WGDs in Mekelle, Hawuzen, and Hagereselam woredas (Tigray region) indicate that gender-based violence, family disruptions, and the rise of female-headed households in conflict-affected areas further compound women's challenges, restricting their access to paid employment and investment opportunities and perpetuating social and economic inequalities.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC STATUS 15+ Years

Women Employment

27.3% Productive Works

41.3% Domestic Works

17.8% Productive and Domestic Works

KEY FINDINGS

WOMEN'S HEALTH STATUS

- The results show that while most women (73.6%) said they have access to healthcare services, the majority of them (81.5%) are only aware of its availability.

- Healthcare infrastructure gaps, especially in post-war zones, and rural and underserved areas, hinder access to SRH services. PAR findings show that in urban areas like Addis Ababa, while healthcare services are physically accessible, challenges with drug availability and affordability persist, including shortages of essential medications. In Tigray, particularly in IDP sites, women face limited healthcare access both due to medication shortages and inadequate facilities.

- The high cost of healthcare services (30.2%) and the lack of health insurance (26.3%) are also significant barriers to women's healthcare access. Additionally, the lack of transportation (15.1%) and long waiting times (10.9%) are substantial obstacles to accessing healthcare. The problem is more pronounced in rural areas.

- 36.3% of women said they had received information regarding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS during the 12 months before the survey.

- The qualitative findings also highlight the challenges women face in accessing sexual and reproductive health information. Cultural barriers and healthcare providers' attitudes hinder open communication about these topics, particularly in rural areas where discussing sexual and reproductive health remains taboo.

- The data reveals that 60.7% of women currently use some form of family planning method. The regional analysis uncovers substantial differences, with a particularly high usage rate observed in Southwest Ethiopia (80.4%) and Addis Ababa (73.5%), while the Somali region records a markedly lower usage rate of 20.5%.

- As to the usage of sanitary pads among women in the reproductive age group (15-49), the Survey result shows that 57.7% of women use disposable, 9.3% use recycled and 29.2% are locally made. The main reasons cited for not using manufactured sanitary pads include limited accessibility (42.9%), affordability issues (17.1%), and lack of awareness (27.2%).

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- The literacy rate for women in Ethiopia is 55.1%, which is relatively low even compared to other sub-Saharan African countries. For instance, Kenya and South Africa have higher female literacy rates, often exceeding 70%.

- Women in the 15-29 age group have the highest literacy rate at 76.3%, while those in the 50+ age group have the lowest at 17.1%. Also, women in urban areas are more likely to be educated compared to their rural counterparts.

- In terms of digital literacy, 15% can use computers, 21.8% can use the internet, and 53.8% say they own a cell phone.

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION
15+ Years

76.3%
Literacy Rate (15-29 Years)

17.1%
Literacy Rate (50+ Years)

15%
Use Computers

45.3%
Faced obstacles in pursuing education

72.9%
Want Equal Opportunity

- The analysis of women's challenges or barriers in pursuing the desired level of education shows that 45.3% encountered challenges in pursuing further education. Some leading constraints include lack of family support (30%), financial constraints (27.2%) and unpaid care work responsibilities (15.6%).

- In terms of women's perception of girls' education, 72.9% want equal opportunity for boys and girls while 10.9% want better opportunity for boys. Only 10% say the female children should get more opportunities.

- The survey shows a stark contrast in literacy rates across wealth quintiles, with those in the high-wealth quintile exhibiting the highest literacy rates, while those in the low-wealth quintile significantly lag.

- Qualitative research findings from Assosa (Benishangul Gumuz) and Bahirdar (Amhara) further reveal that despite advancements, women and girls encounter several factors affecting education. These factors include, cultural norms and practices gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, early or child marriage, and teenage pregnancy, all of which affect girls' access to and completion of education. Vulnerable groups, particularly women with disabilities face additional hurdles, and unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) responsibilities emerged prominent in most discussion groups.

- WGD participants in Samara, Logia, and Dubti (Afar Region) highlighted that the cultural norms of their community prioritize early marriage over girls' education, while in Bahir Dar (Amhara) challenges identified include long distances to schools and safety concerns exacerbated by armed conflict. In Tigray, the war-induced destruction of schools has affected access to education.

CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE

This part highlights women's challenges and resilience, particularly spotlighting SGBV, psychological wellbeing, and access to justice.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- The prevalence of all forms of gender-based violence in the past 12 months before the survey was 20.2%, with Sidama, Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions leading in GBV incidence.

- Reading physical violence, 9.3% of women surveyed have experienced it within 12 months before the survey. The most common perpetrators of physical violence, are intimate partners, with husbands or partners being the primary offenders in most categories;

- In terms of sexual violence, 6.0% of women experienced one or more forms of sexual violence within 12 months before the survey, which is nearly similar to data reported by DHS 2016 (6.5%). The survey result also shows that 13.3% and 5.8% of women had experienced one or more forms of psychological and economic abuse respectively within 12 months before the survey.

- The survey revealed that 14.0% of women attempted to seek help after experiencing violence. Of these, more than half (55.2%) reported their effort was of no result.

- Overall, 81.0% of women reported having heard of female circumcision, with 48.5% of them stating that they have been circumcised. Somali (83.5%) and Afar (70.2%) regions show the highest FGM prevalence.

- Using evidence from Tigray, the PAR findings show how all types of violence could be worsened during armed conflicts. The PAR findings show a big challenge in this regard.

- Regarding the response to GBV in war-affected areas and displaced populations, GBV survivor discussants in Mekelle and Hawuzen (both in Tigray Region) underscored that stakeholders' attention to victims of SGBV remains insufficient to meet their needs. Not only is there a lack of accountability against the perpetrators, but also survivors are in urgent need of essentials like food, shelter, counseling, and access to safe houses to seek refuge and support.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND COPING MECHANISMS

The report also explored key dimensions of women's mental and emotional well-being using various constructs including women's self-efficacy, psychological well-being, self-esteem, satisfaction levels, and stress levels.

■ Results on self-efficacy dimensions suggest dominance of positive responses, within a mean value ranging from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 60, and an average mean score of 48.8. However, Women Group Discussion results suggest pervasive gender inequalities that persist in most communities, perpetuating low self-efficacy among women. For instance, participants from Logia (Afar) shared experiences of constant self-doubt informed by cultural prejudices hindering their confidence and decision-making skills, impacting their overall sense of self-efficacy. Likewise, in Oromia-Metu, discussions centered on the profound effects of psychological violence stemming from harmful practices.

■ Satisfaction was captured using standard measures related to family, friends, job, earnings/income, the house women live in, and overall life. The average reported mean score is 27.7, indicating that Ethiopian women generally experience moderate satisfaction across the six measured dimensions. The minimum and maximum mean values recorded were 7 and 49 respectively.

■ Stress and anxiety levels among Ethiopian women were also measured. By using various standard concerns such as job security, financial stability, finding suitable partners, and facing unexpected expenses. The results indicate an average score of 14.6 suggesting that Ethiopian women experience a relatively high level of stress and worry across the five elements measured. The mean score ranges from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 25. The survey result on psychological well-being and self-esteem among Ethiopian women shows an average mean score of 23.6, with a possible range from 12 (minimum) to 60 (maximum). This indicates a moderate level of psychological well-being and self-esteem among the surveyed population.

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE

■ The total percentage of women who had reported dispute cases within 12 months before the survey is 5.1. The sources of disputes include land (21%) family members (45%), divorce (9.5%), and property, among others. Urban areas had a higher percentage of dispute cases at 5.9% compared to 4.7% in rural areas.

■ Among those who had dispute cases, 45% received support to resolve the dispute. Local mediation (61.8%) was the most significant support made, followed by legal service (21.4%) and Legal Aid (12.6%).

■ Out of those who received support, 66.6% said they were satisfied but 21.2% were somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

ASPIRATIONS AND AGENCY

This part presents women's aspirations and agency, encompassing their priorities, aspirations in governance structures, political and civic engagement, and perceptions of peace and security as follows.

WOMEN'S PRIORITIES AND ASPIRATIONS

69.3% of women who participated in the survey reported low or very low aspirations to engage in government leadership positions, while only 13.8% expressed high aspirations. While the majority of women feel they don't have access to power and are disconnected from structures leading towards it, the small number of them (13.80%) who expressed high expectations suggested some women still seek to break barriers. The survey identified women's priority agenda across regions in Ethiopia. Safety and security emerged as the most significant concern, prioritized by 71.6% of women. Economic opportunities were the second most significant concern, with 61.1% of women prioritizing it. Access to healthcare was another key priority, with 55.5% of women prioritizing this issue. Infrastructure and basic services were also a significant concern prioritized by 36.2% of women. Other priorities include social welfare and support networks (17.8%), participation in politics (2.4%), and other issues (0.4%).

POLITICS AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

■ Regarding women's awareness about laws and policies, the Ethiopian Constitution received the highest level of awareness, with 52.40% of respondents stating they know some rights enshrined in it. This was followed by awareness about land laws and Criminal Law (48.90%), family law and women's rights (45.90%), and women's policy at 35.60%. The lowest level of awareness was observed for Labour Law, with only 24%.

■ While the survey findings suggest that nearly half of the women possess some understanding of laws, a compelling anecdote from WGDs (e.g. Assosa in Benishangul Gumuz) illustrates the difficulties women encounter as the result of a lack of legal awareness.

■ The survey revealed that 84.1% of women know the name of the current prime minister, 35.8% are aware of the name of the president, and 44.5% know the name of the ruling party respectively.

■ In terms of political attitude, 53.1% of women disapprove of the belief that men are better leaders while 34.4% of women still hold that belief. Also, 67.2% believe that it would be beneficial to elect a woman in leadership positions in the counrty and 71% support electing women as woreda chairperson.

■ The survey found that 77.1% of women plan to vote in the next election and 71.6% were registered and had voted in the last election. Out of those who failed to vote (n=9162), the major reasons for not voting included being underage (49.2%) by that time, reluctance to vote (13.1%), failure to get a voting card on time (10.2%), illness (8.3%), lack of time to vote (5.8%), and fear of violence at voting stations (3%).

■ The survey result shows that 8.4% of women are members of Women's Groups, 1.9% members of Woreda or kebele administration or council, 2.1% members of Local Judiciary or Woreda Council, and 2.1% members of political parties.

■ While PAR result shows improved women's participation (e.g. Awbare woreda in Somali region, Semera in Afar) in politics, some WGD participants (e.g. in Assosa) expressed feeling bewildered by the political system, including a view that their voices are not fully reflected .

THE STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY

■ Regarding women's perception of the state of peace, 56% of the respondents described their locality as peaceful, while 10% think that the peace situation is improving. In contrast, about 16.6% feel that the peace situation is deteriorating over the past year, and 17.2 % say there is no peace at all. The Amhara region has the largest number of respondents saying there is no peace at all (52%). Tigray has the second highest percentage (48.4%) of women who believe that the peace situation is deteriorating over one year. Despite the statistics painting an upbeat picture, WGD discussants from urban areas in Addis Ababa, Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz and Amhara Regions showed challenges women face in their sense of security and safety.

■ Major types of conflict that women face include armed conflicts (29.5%), conflict over resources (12%), ethnic-based conflicts (14.1%), religious conflicts (6%), conflicts over boundaries (16.5%), and robbery (13.4%).

■ Among women surveyed, 30.2% said they worry about their own and their families' safety issues always or often, while 47.4% said they worry rarely or never. Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and Tigray region have a high percentage of women with fear due to armed conflicts, while the Afar region shows a particularly high level of fear due to robbery.

■ The survey shows that 17.4% of women suffered from armed conflict during the year preceding this survey. Women in Benishangul Gumuz, Afar, Amhara, and Tigray had the highest prevalence of suffering from armed conflict. Out of those who faced armed conflict, 47.4% were internally displaced.

■ Women's role in peace initiatives is minimal, with only 0.9% participating as leaders or organizers, and 15.5% participating as volunteers or participants. Additionally, 37.7% of women expressed interest in being involved in peace initiatives, while 45.9% were not interested or unable to participate. .

- In addition to the national survey results, the findings from discussions with participants from IDP camps in Mekelle (Tigray) revealed a distressing lack of security, particularly impacting the safety of women and girls. Residents describe a concern/climate of fear, where theft, harassment, and lack of protection are the norm. PAR findings further reveal the devastation brought by the war, including the destruction of livelihoods, essential infrastructure, educational facilities, and GBV and healthcare services.

- Even if some women demonstrate a strong interest in participating in peace initiatives, the study reveals several barriers. WGD conducted at Bahirdar (Amhara) and Arba Minch Zuria woreda (South Ethiopia) suggests social norms, limited education, and limited access to resources hinder their participation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on insights from findings and discussions, as well as conclusions, several recommendations are suggested targeted at government partners, civic society organizations, and other development actors working to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Pathways for empowerment are suggested around domains such as economic, education, health, sexual and gender-based violence, psychological, political and civic, peace and security, and access to justice. A full list of recommendations is found towards the end of the report.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS   Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

BGRS   Benishangul Gumuz Regional State

CBO   Community-Based Organizations

CSA   Central Statistical Agency

DHS   Demographic and Health Survey

DG   Discussion Group

EA   Enumeration Area

ESS   Ethiopian Statistics Service

EU   European Union

FCV   Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

GBV   Gender-Based Violence

GGGI   Global Gender Gap Index

HIV   Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICT   Information and Communications Technology

IDRC   International Development Research Centre

IFPRI   International Food Policy Research Institute

IUD   Intrauterine Device

LMS   Labor Force and Migration Survey

MSE   Micro and Small Enterprises

NEWA   Network of Ethiopian Women Association

NGO   Non-Governmental Organization

OXFAM   Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

PAR   Participatory Action Research

PSNP   Productive Safety Net Program

PwD   Persons with Disabilities

SEW   Survey of Ethiopian Women

SHG   Self-Help Group

SPSS   Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

STATA   Statistical Software for Data Science

TV   Television

TVET   Technical and Vocational Education and training

WEAI   Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

WGD   Women Group Discussion

WG   Women Group

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Section Four

Section Five

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Overview of the Study

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) is strongly committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and has adopted several institutional and policy measures that support these goals. Gender equality and empowerment of women (GEWE) is positioned as a national priority and is at the center of all policy, legal, and institutional frameworks.[1] A wide range of policies, laws, and strategies in favour of women have been implemented to advance and address gender inequalities. Gender is mainstreamed within key national development and sector-specific plans such as health, education, and industry, among others. Furthermore, institutional structures are in place for coordinating and monitoring gender mainstreaming. Despite strong and progressive policies, strategies, and action plans, gendered norms and practices, as well as conflict and violence make the efforts of promoting women's empowerment challenging. Women and girls continue to bear the brunt of conflict and they remain victims of sexual violence and other forms of abuse.

Previous studies on the status and role of women have been useful but are limited. For instance, they never provide us with zonal-level representative data. This has created an obstacle to informed decision-making and impactful interventions. In addition, some data remain out-dated, underscoring the need for the current study, particularly in the context of protracted conflicts in different regions of the country.

This study report on the Ethiopian Women's Status and Priorities (EWSP) emerges as a landmark initiative and makes several contributions. The comprehensive survey and qualitative study approaches adopted in this study fill the gap in an up-to-date and comprehensive study. The survey gathered data across a spectrum of dimensions, offering a comprehensive overview of women's lives. This monumental undertaking represents one of the most extensive and comprehensive efforts to date by participating 36,367 survey respondents all over the country and engaging 440 women in group discussions across eight regions.

The fresh study will thus serve as a resource for several stakeholders, including policymakers, gender advocates, the media, and researchers. Policymakers can utilize the findings to craft evidence-based policies that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender advocates can find the study useful in their efforts to raise awareness, advocate for policy changes, and drive societal transformation. The media personnel can use the information to highlight key issues and foster public discourse, contributing to increased awareness and accountability. Scholars can use the report as a stepping stone to generate further knowledge.

This exercise stands as proof of the commitment of MoWSA, the EU, OXFAM, and NEWA to understanding the diverse challenges faced by women by investing funds and time in an exercise that can serve as a vital tool in shaping a more equitable future for women in Ethiopia.

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[1] The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2019), Fifth National Report on Progress made in the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing +25). Document available at https://shorturl.at/3JsU3

1.1.2 Objectives of the Study

The overarching objective of this study is to gather detailed evidence on the status, priorities and needs of women across multiple dimensions, i.e., economic conditions, education, health, sexual and gender-based violence, psychological well-being, political participation, peace and security, and access to justice. The data is collected through quantitative surveys conducted in households across 12 regions and two City Administrations, covering 119 zones, towns, and sub-cities in Ethiopia. Additionally, qualitative data is collected from 22 women's groups, 20 women each in eight regions using PAR. By combining these two methodological approaches, the report aims to generate a comprehensive report and contribute to women's empowerment efforts by informing policy and programming initiatives that address various dimensions essential to women's well-being.

1.1.3 Organization of the Study Report

The report started with the introduction section, outlining the background of the study and its objectives, followed by a methodological overview elucidating the survey and qualitative research approaches, and a description of encountered challenges and possible limitations. Subsequently, it presents the participants of the study, the background characteristics of the surveyed household population, and the women respondents. This section comprehensively covers demographic information encompassing age, sex, educational status, disability, health-seeking behaviour, migration status, marital status, and engagement in work, alongside emphasizing the involvement of participants in Participatory Action Research (PAR).

Next, the second section of the report explores various themes in women's lives, encapsulating economic indicators such as employment, assets, access to financial resources, decision-making power, energy, membership in organizations, and experiences of shocks and stresses. Additionally, it investigates women's health and well-being, including awareness and accessibility of healthcare services, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and challenges in healthcare service access. Furthermore, this section discusses education and learning opportunities, spotlighting literacy, digital literacy, educational aspirations, and obstacles hindering educational pursuits.

Moving forward, the third section of the report addresses challenges and resilience, particularly spotlighting sexual and gender-based violence, women's psychological indicators, and access to justice. It probes into the prevalence of various forms of gender-based violence, women's psychological well-being, and their engagement with justice systems. Subsequently, it investigates women's aspirations and agency, encompassing their priorities, income and security expectations, aspirations in governance structures, political and civic engagement, and perceptions of peace and security. Finally, the report presents conclusions and recommendations derived from the findings and analyses presented throughout the preceding sections, offering policy suggestions, programmatic interventions, and actionable steps aimed at ameliorating identified challenges and fostering positive transformations in the lives of Ethiopian women. Furthermore, the annex provides detailed methodology, a survey questionnaire and selected data generated for zonal level information using both weighted and unweighted numbers of respondents.

To enhance the readability and flow of the report, tables containing relevant data and findings are appended at the end of each section. This strategic placement ensures that readers can navigate through the textual content before referring to the corresponding tables for supplementary information and visual representation of key data points.

1.2 | METHODOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

1.2.1 Description of Survey Methodology

1.2.1.1 Sampling Design

The Survey of Ethiopian Women 2023 (SEW 2023) covers all households with individuals aged 15 years or older living in urban and rural areas of all the regions in the country, except some security problem areas. The survey is based on a nationally representative sample consisting of 36,330 households from 1,211 enumeration areas (EAs). However, it did not include the people residing in collective living quarters such as universities, colleges, hotels, hostels, monasteries, and the homeless living on the streets, and also households where there were no female members with the age of 15 or older. It should also be noted that the urban and rural population estimates provided in this survey only refer to residential households.

The sampling frame used for the survey includes all EAs, which was prepared in 2018/19 by the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency (CSA). The census frame is a complete list of 147,602 EAs created using a GIS and Map work done by ESS in 2018/19. The sampling frame contains information about the location of the EAs, the type of residence (urban and rural), and the estimated number of residential households.

A three-stage stratified cluster sample design was used to select target households. In the first stage, each zone was stratified into urban and rural areas. Stratification and power allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling. A total of 627 urban and 584 rural EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The EA size is the number of residential households in the EA according to the sampling frame.

A household listing operation was carried out in all the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households were used as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs were large, consisting of more than 300 households. To minimize the task of household listing, each large EA selected for the survey was segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment; that is, an Ethiopian Women Survey cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of sample selection, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability of systematic selection from the newly created household listing in this survey. The survey interviewer interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households were allowed in the implementing stages to prevent bias. Once the households were selected, female household members aged 15 or above were selected for interview. The following scenarios were used to select the final sampling units from which data were obtained.

- If there was an adult woman in the selected household, since the probability of being selected is 100%, the adult woman found in the household was interviewed.

- If there were more than one adult woman in the selected household, an interview would be done by selecting one adult woman using a random sampling technique.

- To select an adult woman in the selected household, it was enough to be over 15 years old, no other criteria were needed.

1.2.1.2 **Survey Questionnaire**

The process of developing the questionnaire for the survey involved a comprehensive approach aimed at capturing the multi-layered aspects of women's empowerment. The initial step in this endeavour was an extensive literature review to gain insights into the factors and issues that are pertinent to women's empowerment in the Ethiopian context. This phase enabled the study team to identify key themes and areas that required further exploration, laying the foundation for a targeted and informed questionnaire.

To ensure the questionnaire was tailored to the specific needs and nuances of different regions in Ethiopia, a consultative workshop was conducted at the Hilton Hotel on July 04, 2023, with stakeholders from both regional and federal levels. This workshop played a crucial role in understanding the existing evidence gaps and gathering insights into the unique challenges faced by women in different geographical and cultural contexts. By engaging with a diverse group of stakeholders, the study team was able to incorporate a broad range of perspectives into the questionnaire, enhancing its relevance and applicability.

Following the workshop, a draft questionnaire was developed and subsequently presented to an Advisory Panel for feedback. This panel comprised experts in women's empowerment, researchers, and representatives from relevant government bodies and civic society organizations. The feedback received during this session was instrumental in refining and improving the questionnaire. Through a collaborative and iterative process, the final questionnaire emerged, reflecting a synthesis of academic insights, stakeholder inputs, and expert recommendations. This approach ensured that the survey instrument is robust, culturally sensitive, and capable of yielding meaningful data to inform policies and interventions aimed at enhancing women's empowerment in Ethiopia.

Following constructive discussions with the Advisory Panel, the study team progressed to the next crucial step in the survey process: questionnaire translation. Recognizing the diverse linguistic landscape of Ethiopia, the study team ensured the questionnaire was not only available in English but also translated into local languages, including Amharic, Afan Oromo, and Tigrigna. This meticulous translation process aimed to eliminate language barriers, ensuring that respondents from various regions could comfortably engage in the survey, thus enhancing the inclusivity and accuracy of our data collection.

Subsequently, the questionnaire underwent a seamless digitization process facilitated by the Kobo Toolbox, an innovative tool designed for efficient and reliable data collection. The programmer dedicated to the survey adeptly prepared the Toolbox, making the instrument accessible in all specified languages, including English. This digitization not only streamlined the data collection process but also allowed for real-time synchronization and quality control, thereby improving the overall efficiency and accuracy of the survey. To ensure uniformity in data collection and maintain the integrity of the survey instrument, a comprehensive field manual was prepared. The manual served as a vital resource for training the survey team, providing them with clear guidelines on administering the questionnaire and navigating potential challenges in the field. Moreover, the manual served as an ongoing reference tool for the survey team, contributing to the consistency and reliability of data collection throughout the survey period.

The questionnaire is divided into seven thematic indicators: economic, Sexual, and Gender-based violence, psychological wellbeing, access to justice, women's priorities and aspirations, political and civic engagement, as well as peace and security. The questionnaire also contained individual and household socio-economic characteristics, which are commonly covered in a standard household survey questionnaire. The household questionnaire was used to collect information about demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the members of the sample household such as age, sex, level of education, religion, marital status, and employment situation. On the other hand, the individual questionnaire was used to collect information on the individual (15 years or older) women's attitudes, and perspectives. The questionnaire was administered through a face-to-face interview.

1.2.1.3 Recruitment and Training of Field Staff

Firstly, enumerators, supervisors, field coordinators, and cluster coordinators were carefully selected. The consulting firm who carried out the national survey conducted an in-depth review of the field staff's qualifications, language skills, work experience, and ethical behaviours. Preference was given to those who have a background in social science, Agriculture, economics, or statistics, particular preference given to those who have experience with CSA. The training spanned from September 18 to September 21, 2023, and was concurrently conducted across key cities in Ethiopia—Mekelle, Adama, Hawassa, and Dire Dawa—with separate training sessions organized in Bahirdar and Dessie in the Amhara region from November 19 to 22 due to security considerations. The decision to conduct separate training in the Amhara region underscored our commitment to ensuring the safety and security of participants, reflecting a proactive approach to potential challenges. The training was a pivotal component of the survey implementation, involving the preparation of the field personnel, including enumerators and supervisors, in these six locations.

A total of 160 data collectors, 30 supervisors, and 5 coordinators were trained at six training centres by senior experts among the Survey team who had extensive experience in survey design, planning, analysis, and report writing. The training included theoretical presentations, practical exercises, and how to use Kobo Toolbox for based data collection. The documents and materials submitted to the trainees included: EA maps, questionnaires, data collection applications, and supporting letters. In addition, emphasis was placed on practice-oriented approaches. Mock interview sessions were conducted to provide hands-on experience, ensuring that field personnel were adept at applying their knowledge in real-world scenarios. Importantly, ethical considerations were woven into the fabric of the training, addressing key issues in research ethics. Sessions dedicated to Oxfam and NEWA Child and Vulnerable Person Safeguarding Policies were integral, with each data collector and supervisor actively engaging in discussions and subsequently signing agreements to adhere to safeguarding policies. This commitment to ethical practices aimed to uphold the integrity of the survey and ensure the confidentiality and well-being of all involved parties.

Similarly, eight experienced research supervisors and eight project officers have been hired and deployed in each region and respective regional women associations or organizations for the qualitative research or PAR. Both have attended training on PAR tools and guidelines and oriented on safeguarding policies.

The Survey Featured 〉〉	🏠 **36,330** Households	👩 **15+** Years aged respondents	🧑 **160** Data Collectors
	📍 **1,211** Enumeration areas	🧍 **30** Supervisors	👥 **5** Coordinators
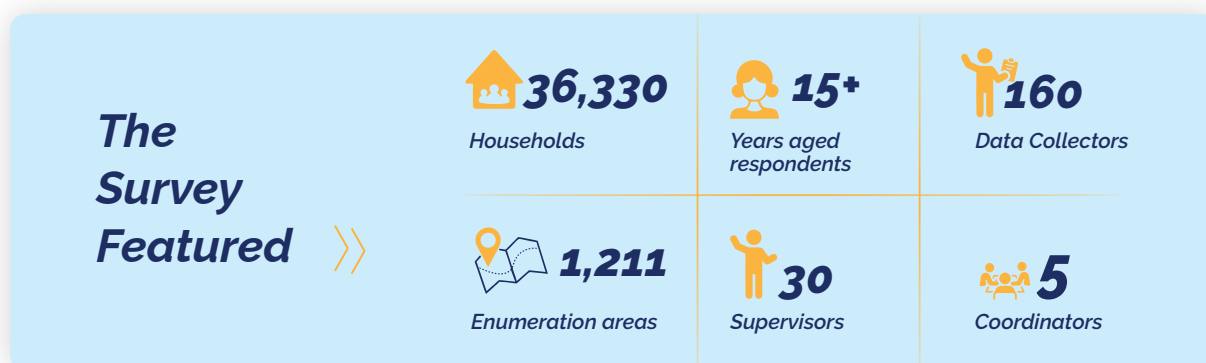
1.2.1.4 Pre-Test

The SEW conducted a robust pre-test and the objectives of the exercise were: to test the appropriateness of instruments used during the survey; test the appropriateness of the wording, the skip instructions (between questions), and clarity of the questionnaire; obtain feedback from Advisory Panel, and field staff in terms of suggestions of what worked well and what could be improved; determining the average time required to interview a single household and household members as well as to determine the average time needed to complete the whole survey; and establishing the appropriate operational procedures for the survey; gathering insights from the experience as well as obtaining first-hand information on the conditions that could be expected in the actual survey.

1.2.1.5 *Fieldwork*

The field data collection exercise could be one of the challenging phases of a survey, particularly for countries where infrastructure and communication networks are limited. Despite infrastructural constraints, the consulting firms were able to overcome the problem with their extensive experience in managing field data collection for large-scale surveys. NEWA and MoWSA set up collaboration with Regional States, Zonal, Woreda, and Kebele administrations and arranged the fieldwork with the appropriate deployment and required support to ensure the successful implementation of the survey. In line with the programme, immediately after the completion of the training session, the data collection was conducted from 03 October to December 01, 2023, in 1,233 enumeration areas. Thirty households were randomly selected in each of the urban and rural enumeration areas and so a total of 36,990 households were selected in the afore-mentioned enumeration areas. Thus the 1,211 EAs were effectively covered. The method of data collection took place from house to house with face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires. During the data collection, a Microsoft dashboard was set up for the stakeholders to follow the progress and monitor the performance of the data collection. A sample screenshot of the dashboard is shown below.

1.2.1.6 **Field Supervision and Data Quality Assurance**

Field supervision was undertaken to ensure that the field workers worked correctly and to identify problems early and solve them promptly in the field. Hence, the consulting firm conducted the follow-up from the beginning of the data collection to the end. A total of 25-30 trained and experienced supervisors were assigned to this task. Supervisors were deployed together with the data collectors at the beginning of the survey. The supervisors made on-the-spot checks, re-interviewed sampled households, and were also responsible for day-to-day technical and administrative routines under their supervision. Field supervision was also conducted by NEWA and members of the EU delegation in selected sites.
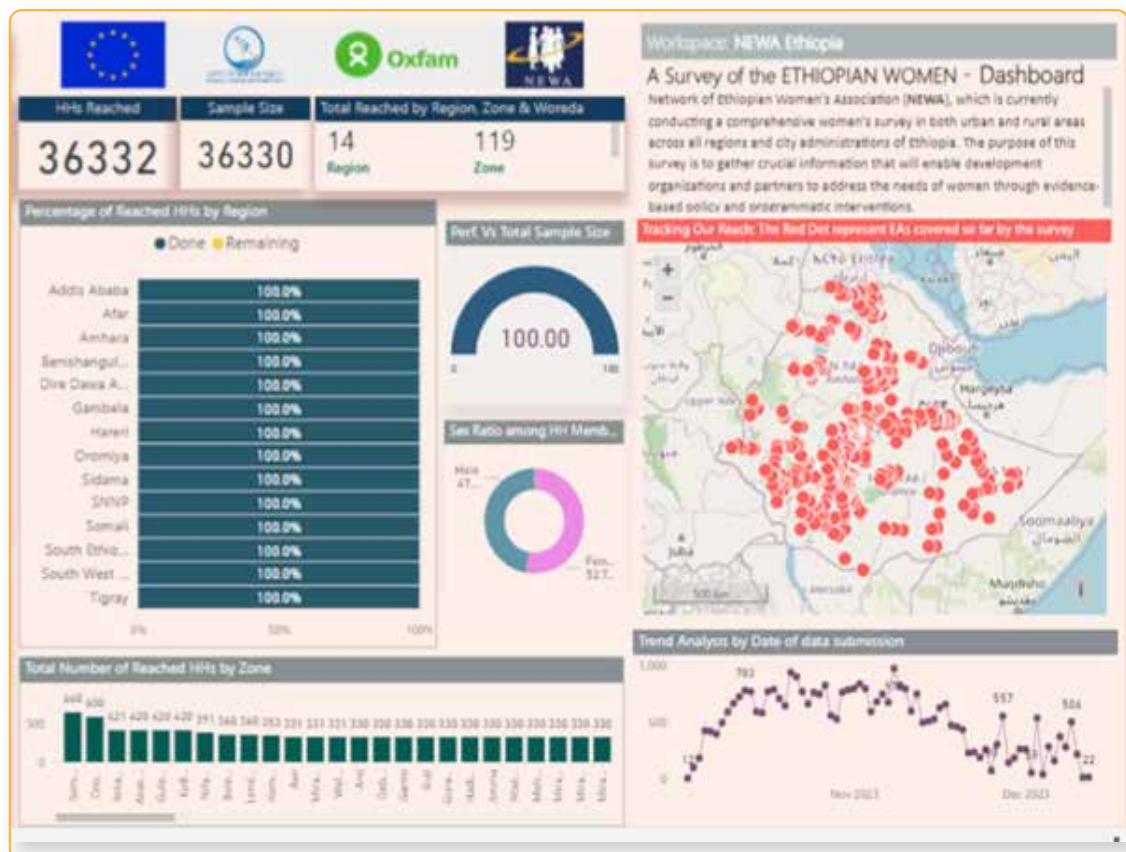
Furthermore, to strengthen data quality, an in-house data quality officer was hired. The officer played an important role in safeguarding the integrity of the survey by overseeing various aspects of data quality. Charged with the responsibility of ensuring consistency record-by-record, the officer conducted thorough examinations, identifying and promptly communicating any inconsistencies or anomalies to the respective supervisors. Beyond this, the officer closely monitored the minimum time allocated to fill out the data. On some occasions, when enumerators finished the questionnaire in less time than allotted, he made them repeat it. In addition, the officer examined the data patterns, further strengthening the overall quality control measures.

1.2.1.7 *Data analysis*

Before data analysis, the data was cleaned and sampling weights were applied to ensure representative estimates, addressing oversampling and under sampling. Appropriate weights were used for all quantitative data before generating summary statistics. The analysis utilized SPSS, STATA, and Excel to create summary tables, graphs, and charts. This process occurred in two stages: first, a tabulation plan was developed based on the survey objectives and insights from similar studies, which informed the production of statistical tables in the second stage. The final output included refined summary tables and illustrative graphs for the report. In this survey, the unit of observation is "women," while the unit of analysis is the individual.

The PAR data collected through women's group discussions were transcribed, coded, reduced/ expanded, and summarized as deemed necessary using content and thematic analysis from each of the eight regions. In other words, the data captured in the audio record and field notes were immediately transcribed with fresh memory to avoid forgetting. Using content analysis, the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within the PAR data collected was determined. Depending on the complexity of the data, the PAR transcripts were carefully captured. The coding of the results involved breaking PAR transcripts into quotes or text units and sorting them per thematic category. All reports that came from the eight regions were synthesized/validated to produce one PAR report.

1.2.2 *Overview of Qualitative Research Approach*

This study used the Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology to collect data through a qualitative approach. The PAR methodology allowed for a comprehensive and collaborative qualitative data collection and analysis. The PAR process was carried out in eight regions of Ethiopia, with the formation of regional hubs comprising Lead Research Supervisors, Project Officers, and representatives from Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) from September 20 to December 31, 2023.

The regions where the PAR was conducted, along with the specific zones, woredas, and kebeles within each region, are shown as follows:

- Addis Ababa City Administration: Three sub-cities and woredas
- Amhara Regional State: Bahir Dar City
- Oromia Regional State Metu: Ilu aba Bor zone, Metu woredas and kebeles
- Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State: Assosa
- South Ethiopia Region: Gamo Arba Minch Zuria woredas/kebeles

Regions where PAR was conducted

Tigray Regional State
Mekelle, Hawuzen, and Hagereselam woredas

Amhara Regional State
Bahir Dar City

Afar Regional State
Zone I, Samara, Logia, Dubti

Benishangul Gumuz Regional State
Assosa, weredas / kebeles

Addis Ababa
Three sub-cities and woredas

Oromia Regional State
Three sub-cities and woredas

South Ethiopia Region
Gamo, Arba Minch Zuria woredas/kebeles

Somali Regional State
Fafan zone, Babili, Awbare, Tule Guled woredas

- Tigray regional state: Mekelle, Hawuzen, and Hagereselam woredas
- Afar regional State: Zone I, Samara, Logia, Dubti
- Somali regional State: Fafan zone, Babili, Awbare, Tule Guled woredas

Three women's groups one from each of male-headed and female-headed households as well as from those in IDP camps) were established in each region, except for Amhara, giving a total of 22 women's groups across the eight regions. Each Women's Group comprised 20 women members, totaling 60 members in each region. Therefore, with three groups per region and 60 members per group, a total of 180 women participated in WGDs in each region, contributing to a total of 440 women members spread throughout the eight regions.

Additionally, a five-day workshop on PAR guidelines and tools was organized. The workshop focused on training the PAR actors on the research process and their roles. The PAR methodology utilized various data collection techniques, including Women Group Discussions (WGDs) key informant interviews, daily routines, transient walks, and timelines. These qualitative approaches allowed for a deep exploration of women's experiences, challenges, and aspirations across different thematic areas. The data collected through these methods were transcribed, coded, condensed, and analyzed using content and thematic analyses to identify key findings and patterns. The geographic scope of the PAR included diverse regions of Ethiopia, providing a broad representation of women's perspectives and priorities. The PAR methodology facilitated a participatory and inclusive research approach that prioritized the voices and experiences of women in Ethiopia. In addition, PAR used a survivor-centered approach while collecting data on GBV from IDP camps and other settings. A conscious effort has been made to prevent the risk of re-traumatizing women and girls during data collection.

1.2.3 **Mixed Methods Approach**

The current report was generated using a mixed methods research approach, combining survey and Participatory Action Research (PAR) data. This approach leverages the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research, minimizing their limitations. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges vulnerable groups face, such as women, through the integration of both data types. Several typologies classify mixed methods strategies, including convergent, explanatory sequential, and exploratory sequential designs. For the current assignment, a hybrid approach combining both convergent and explanatory (non-sequential) mixed methods designs is employed.

The report uses qualitative data to explain the survey findings indicating that the survey is the leading method used in this study. The overall intent of this design is to have the qualitative data help explain in more detail the quantitative results. Since the current study places a stronger emphasis on the quantitative approach, then an explanatory strategy is preferred because the research began with the quantitative component of the study. The literature suggests that for quantitatively oriented fields, the explanatory sequential approach seems to work well because the study begins and perhaps is driven by the quantitative phase of the research [2]. However, the current design slightly varies because the data collection was not conducted sequentially.

1.2.4 **Challenges and Limitations of the Study**

Conducting a study on Ethiopian women's status and priorities presented a set of formidable challenges that necessitated strategic planning and adaptive measures. The research was carried out within the current conflict context in Ethiopia, creating a difficult environment for data collection. Besides, the dispersed location of the data collection areas posed logistical challenges. In addition, in regions like Somali, the rainy season worsened mobility problems for the field personnel. Furthermore, limited Internet access in the Amhara region required data collectors to travel back to major towns for data uploading, introducing delays in the data collection process. The recruitment of sufficient female data collectors in hard-to-reach areas was challenging. Also, during the Qualitative data collection, the State

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[2] John W. Creswell (2017). "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.", Sage publications;

of Emergency in Amhara Region restricted mobility and gatherings. The PAR was conducted in Bahir Dar, involving 20 female discussants.

To overcome these challenges, the study benefitted from the commitment and experience of data collectors who had previous work experience with large-scale surveys in difficult circumstances, mainly with the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS). Besides, certain localities were skipped from data collection since they were active conflict zones. This was an important decision because first it avoids risks that may occur on data collectors and even when data would be collected from such localities, the integrity of data would be questioned because the response of the research participants would be influenced by temporary problems arising from the conflict situation. This does not mean, however, that the research team voided data collection from all conflict zones; rather PAR was used to collect data to capture key aspects.

The following zones were excluded from the survey: two Zones in Amhara (South Gondar and East Gojam), two Zones in Tigray (West Tigray and South Tigray), Four zones in Oromia (Horo Gudru Wollega, Kelem Wollega, Mirab Wollega, and East Wollega). Similarly, in response to the dispersed location of data collection areas, some hard-to-reach Enumeration Areas (EAs) were replaced to streamline logistics. A robust risk and mitigation plan was developed to proactively manage unforeseen obstacles and enhance the overall resilience of the survey operation.

Given the above challenges, it is inevitable for certain limitations to arise. These limitations may include biases, especially in psychological indicators. These biases can inflate certain data points, even with professional data collectors. Social desirability bias may influence respondents, particularly in Likert-type questions, making careful interpretation of survey results essential. The report primarily presents percentage points, a standard for survey reporting, but deeper analysis using advanced statistical methods is encouraged. Additionally, the qualitative component aims to address the "why" and "how" questions behind the quantitative data, though it still faces limitations regarding representation. The research team believes that collecting data from over 36,367 households and engaging 440 women in group discussions amid instability, dispersed survey sites, and adverse climatic conditions provides valuable insights for the broader survey research community. This experience suggests the necessity of resilient data collection methodologies. The effective use of mobile phone-based electronic data collection proved successful, even in areas with limited internet access, showing the adaptability of survey methods in challenging conditions. The team's navigation of logistical challenges and reliance on skilled data collectors offers a template for large-scale surveys in similar contexts. These insights also indicate the importance of careful planning, innovative technology use, and leveraging the experience of seasoned field staff.

1.2.5. *Analytical Framework*

The Women's Empowerment Framework (WEF) is a comprehensive conceptual framework designed to assess and promote various dimensions of women's empowerment. Originally developed by gender and development scholars such as Kabeer (1999) [3] and Rowlands (2016) [4], among others, the framework provides a multi-faceted approach to understanding the factors that contribute to women's empowerment and the barriers that hinder it.

The WEF encompasses several critical components. Economic empowerment is a central aspect, focusing on women's access to and control over financial resources, their participation in the labor market, and their economic decision-making power. Educational empowerment is another vital element, involving access to education, completion rates, literacy levels, and opportunities for lifelong learning and skill development. Health empowerment addresses access to healthcare services, reproductive health rights, mental health support, and overall well-being. Psychological empowerment is also integral to the framework, relating to self-esteem, confidence, personal autonomy, and freedom from psychological abuse or coercion. Political and civic empowerment is concerned with women's participation in political processes, as indicated by representation in decision-making bodies, and engagement in civic activities.

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[3] Kabeer, N. (1999). Resources, agency, achievements: Reflections on the measurement of women's empowerment. Development and change, 30(3), 435-464.
[4] Rowlands, J. (2016). Power in practice: Bringing Understandings and Analysis of power into Development Action in Oxfam. IDS Bulletin, 47(5), 119-130.

Social and cultural empowerment examines the role of gender norms, cultural practices, family support, and access to social networks. Legal and judicial empowerment pertains to women's access to justice, legal awareness, protection from gender-based violence, and the enforcement of legal rights. Finally, peace and security involve women's safety from conflict and violence, their participation in peace-building processes, and their overall security in public and private spheres.

Moreover, the framework's components on legal and judicial empowerment, as well as health empowerment, align well with assessing issues related to sexual and gender-based violence. This provides a framework to evaluate the effectiveness of current legal protections and support systems. The WEF supports the use of both quantitative and qualitative data, which is an essential fit with the design of this study. Findings based on the WEF can inform policy recommendations and program development aimed at addressing the identified gaps and promoting women's empowerment across multiple sectors in Ethiopia.

Conceptual framework
Ethiopian Women's Status and Priorities

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Social & Economic Themes
Economic Empowerment
Health Empowerment
Educational Empowerment

Aspirations & Agency
Political & Civic Engagement
Attaining Peace & Security

Opportunities & Resilience
Safety from SGBV
Psychological Empowerment
Access to Justice

Source | Authors' illustration: adopted from N. Kebeer (1999)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY PARTICIPANTS

2

2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2.1.1 Age-Sex Composition

The survey presents a comprehensive overview of the population distribution by sex and selected background characteristics (Table 2.1). Females account for 51.8% of the total population, while males constitute 48.2%. The overall sex ratio of the population (number of female populations divided by the male population) was 92 indicating that for every 92 males, there are 100 females.[5]

When examining the age group distribution, children (0-14 years) represent a significant portion of the population, with females comprising 34.6% and males 39%. Meanwhile, the youth age group (15-24 years) consists of 21.8% females and 19% males, and the adult age group (25-64 years) encompasses 41.3% females and 38.8% males. Additionally, seniors (65 and above) represent a smaller portion, with 2.3% females and 3.3% males. In terms of the religious composition, Orthodox Christians comprise 42.5% of the total population, followed by Muslims at 35.8%, Protestants at 20.2%, Waqefeta at 0.6%, and Catholics at 0.4%). In terms of the place of residence, 72.2% live in rural areas, while 27.8% in urban.

This exercise stands as proof of the commitment of MoWSA, the EU, OXFAM, and NEWA to understanding the diverse challenges faced by women by investing funds and time in an exercise that can serve as a vital tool in shaping a more equitable future for women in Ethiopia.

Figure 2.1
Population pyramid of the survey population, SEW2023

Case weight by Household sampling weight

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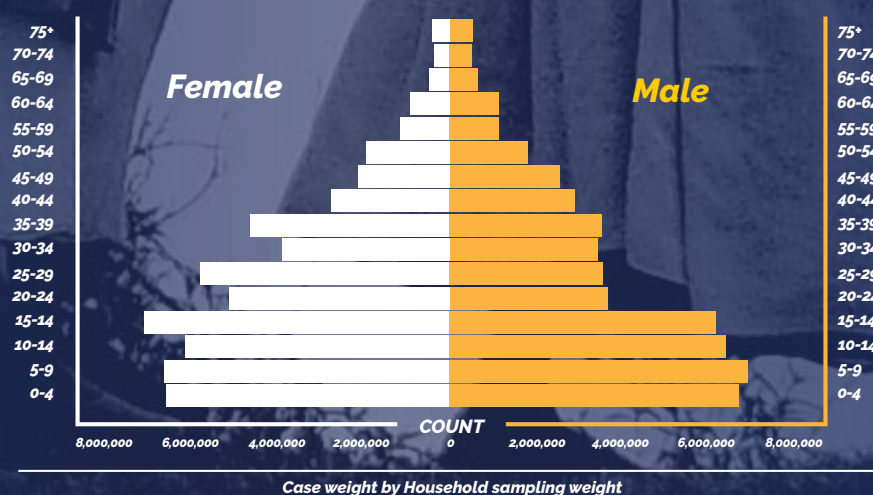
[5] The sex ratio of 92 in this survey is lower than the sex ratio of 102 in the national census of 2007. This difference can be attributed to the sampling criteria, as only households with women aged 15 years and over were included in the survey.

The population pyramid (Figure 2.1) exhibits the typical nature of a developing country where the base of the pyramid is wide, indicating a large population of children and young people (age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19). This reflects high birth rates. As we move up the pyramid, the width gradually narrows, indicating lower life expectancy and a smaller proportion of the elderly compared to younger age groups. This shape of the population pyramid signifies a high dependency ratio, where there are more young people who are dependent on the working-age population for support. Based on the age data, the age dependency ratio of the population is 65%. The shape of the population pyramid shows a possible scenario in which the country could have challenges associated with providing education, healthcare, and employment opportunities for the large youth population. However, the country can also have the potential benefit from a demographic dividend if it can effectively harness the economic potential of its youthful workforce.

2.1.2 Educational Status

Table 2.2 provides a comprehensive breakdown of the percentage distribution of household members aged 5 years or older, focusing on their enrolment in formal education and the highest level of schooling completed. Accordingly, 28.9% of household members aged 5 years or older have never been enrolled in formal school. Among those who have been enrolled in school, 5.8% have completed pre-primary education, 59.3% primary education, 25.0% secondary education, 4.8% TVET/Diploma, and 5.2% a degree or above. Age-specific analysis reveals distinct patterns, with 21.0% of those aged 5-14 having never been enrolled, contrasting starkly with the 81.2% who had primary education in this group. Conversely, for the 15-24 age group, only 8.4% have never been enrolled, with 42.5% having completed secondary education.

Regional disparities in educational access and attainment are pronounced, with significant variations observed across regions. For instance, while only 7.5% have never been enrolled in Addis Ababa, this figure soars to 45.9% in Afar. According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 61.2% of those aged 5 years or older (54.9% male and 67.5% female) had never attended school. The educational landscape for the population aged 5 years or above in Ethiopia has witnessed significant shifts between the 2007 national census and the outcome of this report whose survey was conducted in 2023. In 2007, a substantial proportion of individuals had never been enrolled in formal education, with 61.2% falling into this category. Among those enrolled, 5.4% received pre-primary and informal education, while 79.9% attained education up to the primary level, and 14.7% progressed beyond primary school. Contrastingly, the results of this study paint a different picture, indicating a considerable improvement in educational enrolment. The percentage of individuals who have never been enrolled decreased to 28.9%. In terms of educational levels among the enrolled population, there has been a noticeable increase in those receiving pre-primary and informal education (5.8%), while primary-level education remains relatively stable at 59.3%. Notably, the proportion of individuals advancing beyond primary school has seen a significant surge to 35.0%, reflecting a positive trend towards higher educational attainment in the Ethiopian population.

The results of this study underscore disparities between rural and urban areas in terms of educational access and attainment. Approximately one-third of the population in rural areas have never attended school, contrasting with the 16.3% in urban areas in terms of educational access and attainment.

Approximately one third of the population in rural areas have never attended school, contrasting with the 16,3% in urban areas. Regarding the highest grade completed among those who have been in school, a higher percentage of individuals in rural areas have attended primary school (66.0%) compared to those in urban areas (45.5%). Conversely, urban areas exhibit higher attendance in secondary and higher education categories, indicating a more balanced distribution across secondary, diploma, and degree and above, thus reflecting greater access to higher education in urban settings.

The results from the percent distribution of household populations by ICT skills and cell phone possession (Table 2.3) show Ethiopia's technological landscape. While the data reveals a relatively low level of ICT skills, with only 14.8% proficient in using a computer/laptop/tablet, there is a moderate level of internet usage, with 21.5% of the population being able to use the internet. Another significant finding is the widespread possession of cell phones, with 50.6% of the population possessing one. These findings indicate the outcome of initiatives aimed at enhancing digital literacy and technology access, given the implications for service delivery, communication, and access to information. However, significant disparities exist across various demographic factors, including age, gender, urban-rural divide, and region, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to bridge the digital divide and promote equitable access to technology across Ethiopia.

2.1.3 Disability

The survey data on disability is outlined in Table 2.4. Overall, 2.1% of the population has a form of disability, with prevalence increasing notably with age, peaking at 13.3% among individuals aged 65 and above[6]. Males exhibit slightly higher prevalence rates (2.2%) compared to females (2.0%). Regional disparities are clear, with Central Ethiopia, Dire Dawa, and Tigray exhibiting higher percentages (6.5% and 6.4% respectively). Mobility problems, visual impairment, and chronic illness emerge as the most prevalent types of disabilities, impacting 25.5%, 23.2%, and 20.3% of the population respectively. Additionally, as individuals age, the prevalence of visual impairment substantially rises, reaching 35.3% in the 65+ age group. Gender differences in prevalence rates are observed, with males exhibiting higher rates in disabilities related to mobility, visual impairment, and chronic illness, while females show higher rates in chronic illness and mental health issues. These findings accentuate the need for tailored policies and interventions to address varying disability prevalence across age groups, regions, and genders, emphasizing the importance of further research and targeted interventions to address disparities in disability prevalence effectively.

2.1.4 Health Seeking Behaviour

Health-seeking behaviour encompasses the actions individuals take to maintain, improve, or restore their health, including seeking medical care when unwell, adopting healthy lifestyle habits, attending health screenings, and engaging in preventive measures. The survey in question asked the household population about medical consultations and consultation frequency in the 12 months before this survey, with the results presented in Table 2.5.

Overall, 16.8% of the population sought medical assistance, with notable variations across age groups, genders, and regions. The elderly, particularly those aged 65 or beyond, exhibited the highest percentage of medical consultations (25.7%), while the 5-14 age group had the lowest (8.9%). Females showed a higher percentage (20.7%) of medical consultations compared to males (12.6%), possibly due to reproductive health needs and healthcare utilization patterns. Regional disparities were also observed, with urban areas reporting higher percentages (21.3%) compared to rural areas (15.1%), possibly reflecting differences in healthcare infrastructure, accessibility, and cultural factors. These findings suggest the importance of understanding variations in healthcare-seeking behaviour for effective healthcare planning, resource allocation, and addressing disparities in healthcare access and utilization.

Further insights emerge from the percentage distribution of household populations by the frequency of healthcare consultation. Accordingly, approximately 44% of the respondents consulted health care services multiple times. There are age-specific differences, with the 5-14 age group having the highest

[6] *The overall percentage of the disabled persons was slightly higher compared to the 2007 national census data, which was 1.1% (1.2% males and 1.0% females).*

percentage (42%) of consulting health care services only once, while the 65+ age group shows a higher percentage (23.4%) of consulting five or more times, reflecting differing healthcare needs across age groups. Moreover, females exhibit a higher percentage (40.8%) of consulting health care services three or more times compared to males (33.4%). Regional disparities are evident, with varying healthcare utilization patterns across different regions, such as relatively high percentages in Somali and Oromia. Additionally, urban areas display a slightly lower percentage of individuals consulting healthcare services multiple times compared to rural areas, suggesting nuanced differences in healthcare utilization between urban and rural populations.

2.1.5 Migration Status of Household Populations

The SEW 2023 (Table 2.6) offers fresh data on the migration status of the household population in Ethiopia, considering factors such as age group, gender, region, area of residence, and agroecological zones. The data shows significant variations in migration status across different age groups, with the lowest migration rate observed in the 0-14 age group (87.1% not migrated) and a relatively higher migration rate in the 15-24 age group (29.7% migrated).

Gender-based disparities are evident, as 59.2% of females have not migrated compared to 40.8% of those who have. On the other hand, while 71.4% of males have not migrated, 28.6% have. Regional differences are pronounced, with Tigray exhibiting a migration rate of 61.7% not migrated and 38.3% migrated, while Gambella shows a substantial difference with 31.1% not migrated and 68.9% having migrated. Additionally, variations in migration status based on the area of residence and agroecological zones are highlighted, providing a comprehensive overview of migration dynamics within the Ethiopian household population.

2.1.6 Marital Status

The current section presents a comprehensive exploration of the diverse marital statuses within the population of 10 years or older. Table 2.7 presents the distribution of the population by marital status such as never married, engaged, married monogamous, married polygamous, cohabitation, divorced, separated, and widowed individuals. By providing data about the marital landscape across different demographic segments, this report contributes to a better understanding of the social dynamics and relationships within Ethiopia's communities across different demographics.

Currently, 44.6% of the population is monogamously married, with 42.7% never married, and 4.0% in cohabitation. Engaged individuals account for 0.5%, while those married polygamously, divorced, separated, and widowed make up 0.7%, 2.5%, 0.9%, and 4.1%, respectively. Comparing the marital status data between the 2007 National Census and this SEW 2023, there is a significant resemblance in the distribution of marital statuses. The percentage of individuals who had never been married saw a slight increase from 41.9% in 2007 to 43.2% in 2023. Similarly, the proportion of individuals currently married remained relatively steady at 50.0% in 2007 and 48.6% in 2023. The percentages for divorced, separated, widowed, and cohabiting individuals also exhibited a consistent pattern across both datasets, indicating a stable trend in marital statuses among the population aged 10 years and above in Ethiopia over time. The alignment of these findings with the national survey underscores the reliability and quality of this study's results.

Notably, there are variations in marital status percentages across different age groups, with younger individuals more likely to have been never married. As age increases, there is a rise in the proportion of monogamously married individuals, peaking in the 25-64 age group at 72.3%. Variations by sex are observed, with females having a higher percentage of monogamous marriages at 43.8%, while males are slightly higher at 45.4%. Moreover, regional differences exist, with Dire Dawa showing a higher percentage of never-married individuals (50.1%) and Tigray having more divorced individuals (6.3%) than the national average. Urban areas have a slightly higher percentage of monogamous marriages (43.1%) compared to rural areas (45.2%), while urban areas also exhibit a higher rate of divorce (3.2%) compared to rural areas (2.3%). This data provides valuable insights into the marital dynamics and societal structures across Ethiopia.

2.1.7 *Engagement in Work*

The survey data on work engagement among individuals aged 10 years or over, detailed in Table 2.9, categorizes work involvement based on various background characteristics. The classifications include engagement in productive or economic activities, domestic tasks, a combination of both, seeking employment, not requiring work, and absence from work due to various reasons. The analysis indicates that the majority of individuals in this age group are actively engaged in productive or economic work, with a noteworthy segment also participating in domestic activities. Additionally, a smaller proportion is engaged in both types of work, while some are actively seeking employment, and a few do not require work. Moreover, a significant portion is currently not engaged in work due to leave or other reasons. Distinct patterns emerge when examining work engagement across different age groups.

In terms of gender differences, females display a lower percentage engaged in productive or economic work compared to males. Females also show a substantial engagement in domestic activities, with a notable proportion actively seeking employment. Conversely, males exhibit a higher engagement in productive work, a lesser involvement in domestic tasks, and a similar interest in seeking employment. The data also sheds light on regional variations in work engagement, with Benishangul Gumuz showcasing a high percentage of individuals engaged in productive activities, while Sidama demonstrates significant engagement in both productive and domestic tasks. Furthermore, differences in work engagement between urban and rural areas are relatively consistent.

The survey data in Table 2.10 illustrates the diverse participation in domestic activities among individuals aged 10 years or older. Cooking and meal preparation are activities many respondents are engaged in at 56.5%, emphasizing women's pivotal role in households. Tasks like fetching water (12.6%) and collecting firewood (10.2%) are significant for daily living. Cleaning utensils/house (6.5%), washing clothes (3.8%), and caring for children/elderly (2.4%) also other domestic responsibilities. Repairing household equipment (2.0%) and other activities make up the remaining 3.4%. Different age groups show distinct patterns in domestic engagement, with younger individuals focusing on water collection, meal preparation, and firewood gathering, while older age groups are primarily involved in cooking. Gender disparities are evident, with females predominantly engaged in cooking and males more involved in water fetching and firewood collection, reflecting traditional gender roles. Regional variations show differences in the types of domestic tasks individuals undertake, with urban areas emphasizing cooking more than rural areas. This analysis provides valuable insights into societal dynamics, gender roles, and regional disparities in domestic activities.

The analysis of time spent on domestic activities per day (Table 2.10) reveals insightful patterns based on different background characteristics. Individuals aged 25-64 dedicate most of their time to domestic tasks, averaging 6.4 hours daily, followed closely by the 15-24 age group at 6.2 hours. There is a slight decrease among those aged 65 or above, with an average of 5.7 hours. Females spend slightly more time (6.4 hours) on domestic activities compared to males (6.3 hours). Regionally, variations are evident, with Harari, Sidama, and Tigray residents spending the most time (averages of 7.7, 7.2, and 7.3 hours respectively), while Benishangul Gumuz and Dire Dawa have the lowest averages at 3.2 and 3.5 hours, indicating disparities in domestic workload. Rural areas show slightly higher time spent (6.3 hours) on domestic activities compared to urban areas (6.2 hours). These findings have implications for well-being, gender equality, and the need for targeted interventions to support individuals, particularly women, in balancing domestic responsibilities effectively across different regions and age groups.

Table 2.1 Background Characteristics of Households

Percent distribution of female and male population according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Female			Male		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age group						
0-14	34.6	19,288,006	27,320	39.0	20,083,594	27,956
15-24	21.8	12,136,533	17,374	19.0	9,765,982	12,572
25-64	41.3	23,009,270	32,945	38.8	19,976,589	28,081
65 and over	2.3	1,274,688	1,649	3.3	1,686,162	2,142
Religion						
Orthodox	43.6	24,272,779	32,388	41.3	21,274,156	27,423
Catholic	0.4	209,738	373	0.4	202,971	298
Protestant	20.1	11,195,663	18,410	20.4	10,511,319	16,354
Muslims	34.9	19,467,515	27,398	36.8	18,935,015	25,922
Waqefata	0.6	338,429	406	0.8	390,618	471
Other (specify)	0.4	224,373	313	0.4	198,248	283
Area of residence						
Rural	70.7	39,405,885	39,609	73.8	38,006,477	38,312
Urban	29.3	16,302,611	39,679	26.2	13,505,850	32,439
Region						
Tigray	5.5	3,073,417	3,438	5.3	2,709,601	2,987
Afar	2.1	1,163,680	3,231	1.9	964,581	2,650
Amhara	23.4	13,023,089	8,696	21.9	11,259,098	7,344
Oromia	33.8	18,827,795	23,009	35.7	18,410,057	20,644
Somali	6.9	3,868,150	9,166	7.4	3,800,929	9,118
Benishangul	1.2	650,327	2,240	1.2	620,390	2,136
Central Ethiopia	5.2	2,871,390	4,008	5.3	2,740,701	3,854
Sidama	4.7	2,620,570	1,473	4.8	2,477,512	1,245
South Ethiopia	7.8	4,322,964	8,958	7.9	4,089,538	8,382
South West Ethiopia	2.9	1,641,461	3,804	3.0	1,550,195	3,593
Gambella	0.5	276,942	1,866	0.5	239,488	1,495
Harari	0.3	164,085	526	0.3	134,371	427
Addis Ababa	5.2	2,911,208	8,192	4.3	2,239,270	6,234
Dire Dawa	0.5	293,420	681	0.5	276,597	642
Total	**100.0**	**55,708,496**	**79,288**	**100.0**	**51,512,327**	**70,751**

Table 2.2 Educational Attainment: Household Populations

Percent distribution of household members who have never been enrolled in formal school and the highest level of schooling completed among those aged 5 years and older, according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

	Never been enrolled	Unweighted Number	Highest grade completed					Total	Unweighted Number
			Pre-primary	Primary School	Secondary School	TVET/ Diploma	Degree and above		
Sex									
Female	32.9	69840	5.8	59.4	25.2	5.6	4.0	100.0	49459
Male	24.4	61033	5.8	59.1	24.8	4.2	6.2	100.0	47513
Age group									
5-14	21.0	36110	14.3	81.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	28838
15-24	8.4	29946	1.8	47.5	42.5	4.8	3.3	100.0	27407
25-64	40.5	61026	1.9	50.7	28.1	8.7	10.6	100.0	39806
65+	81.1	3791	7.1	65.0	16.1	5.5	6.3	100.0	921
Region									
Addis Ababa	7.5	12984	9.6	35.7	27.9	10.8	16.0	100.0	12023
Afar	45.9	5304	1.1	70.6	15.9	8.7	3.7	100.0	3085
Amhara	31.1	14197	8.6	52.4	26.8	5.6	6.7	100.0	10101
Benishangul Gumuz	23.1	3837	1.9	66.9	14.6	9.8	6.7	100.0	2891
Central Ethiopia	24.2	6832	7.2	64.2	21.4	3.3	3.9	100.0	4962
Dire Dawa	6.4	1211	3.3	38.2	36.0	8.5	13.9	100.0	1135
Gambella	21.8	2965	0.8	58.8	23.9	11.1	5.3	100.0	2283
Harari	19.8	883	4.6	44.5	26.3	10.2	14.5	100.0	706
Oromia	29.6	37968	5.7	60.0	27.3	3.4	3.5	100.0	30102
Sidama	16.3	2471	2.3	68.7	21.1	4.0	3.9	100.0	2192
Somali	43.7	15087	1.5	75.4	18.5	1.8	2.8	100.0	8195
South Ethiopia	27.1	14910	4.2	68.0	19.9	4.9	3.0	100.0	10642
South West Ethiopia	28.4	6595	3.5	61.2	24.6	7.8	2.8	100.0	4843
Tigray	32.8	5629	2.4	64.5	25.6	4.1	3.4	100.0	3812
Area of Residence									
Urban	16.3	63265	6.3	45.5	28.4	8.6	11.2	100.0	53523
Rural	33.7	67608	5.5	66.0	23.3	3.0	2.2	100.0	43449
Total	**28.9**	**130873**	**5.8**	**59.3**	**25.0**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**100.0**	**96972**

Table 2.3 ICT Skills and Cell Phone Possession

Percentage distribution of household populations aged 10 years or older by ICT skills and cell phone possession, according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background Characteristics	Percentage of the population who can use a computer/ laptop/ tablet	Percent of the population who can use the Internet	Percent of the population who possess cell phones	Unweighted Number
Age group				
10-14	4.0%	4.4%	7.0%	16985
15-24	23.8%	34.7%	60.3%	29946
25-64	14.2%	21.1%	60.3%	61026
65+	2.9%	2.8%	23.4%	3791
Sex				
Female	13.7%	19.3%	44.4%	60488
Male	16.1%	24.0%	57.5%	51260
Area of Residence				
Urban	28.7%	41.2%	68.5%	55093
Rural	9.4%	13.8%	43.5%	56655
Region				
Addis Ababa	38.0%	60.3%	80.7%	11724
Afar	14.4%	22.8%	68.9%	4741
Amhara	20.1%	22.7%	55.3%	12506
Benishangul Gumuz	14.8%	20.4%	60.9%	3287
Central Ethiopia	9.2%	20.2%	45.6%	5823
Dire Dawa	66.7%	68.5%	79.3%	1078
Gambella	7.1%	19.4%	54.9%	2658
Harari	35.4%	50.3%	69.6%	788
Oromia	10.7%	19.2%	47.5%	32558
Sidama	13.3%	25.8%	40.9%	2188
Somali	23.3%	21.3%	54.2%	11639
South Ethiopia	4.1%	7.2%	36.4%	12282
South West Ethiopia	13.5%	19.4%	46.1%	5719
Tigray	2.2%	6.2%	38.4%	4757
Total	**14.8%**	**21.5%**	**50.6%**	**111748**

Table 2.4 Disability Status

Percentage distribution of household populations by disability status and type of disability, according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of the population with any type of disability	Unweighted Number	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Cognitive/ intellectual	Chronic illness	Mental health	Other	Total	Unweighted Number
						Type of Disability					
Age group											
0-4	0.4	19166	24.8	18.0	17.7	13.1	17.8	4.8	3.8	100.0	73
5-14	0.8	36110	33.2	19.8	9.3	10.8	4.0	16.6	6.5	100.0	259
15-24	1.0	29946	22.0	11.2	13.2	10.2	15.2	25.4	2.9	100.0	316
25-64	3.1	61026	23.8	22.6	12.2	4.7	25.7	8.3	2.7	100.0	1760
65+	13.3	3791	29.2	35.3	15.5	0.9	14.1	2.8	2.2	100.0	537
Sex											
Female	2.0	79288	23.8	21.6	14.7	5.2	23.0	9.0	2.8	100.0	1433
Male	2.2	70751	27.2	24.8	10.9	5.7	17.6	10.6	3.2	100.0	1512
Region											
Addis Ababa	3.0	14426	23.4	29.0	4.7	4.7	24.6	7.9	5.7	100.0	412
Afar	2.7	5881	22.2	22.5	29.0	4.2	11.9	1.2	8.9	100.0	181
Amhara	1.9	16040	29.0	19.1	18.4	7.8	12.0	12.0	1.7	100.0	321
Benishangul Gumuz	0.8	4376	34.5	14.5	15.1	2.1	8.5	14.8	10.5	100.0	57
Central Ethiopia	6.5	7862	15.9	10.5	2.8	4.5	53.0	9.2	4.1	100.0	338
Dire Dawa	6.4	1323	28.5	68.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	87
Gambella	0.9	3361	32.8	28.3	19.2	4.2	5.2	7.0	3.4	100.0	28
Harari	2.9	953	20.8	34.8	0.0	3.8	27.4	5.4	7.9	100.0	27
Oromia	1.6	43653	23.4	32.1	17.9	6.3	6.2	12.0	2.1	100.0	757
Sidama	2.2	2718	19.6	40.6	22.0	0.0	16.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	32
Somali	0.6	18284	36.3	14.5	12.3	16.3	1.0	14.0	5.8	100.0	108
South Ethiopia	1.7	17340	37.2	18.1	8.3	5.7	19.0	4.4	7.2	100.0	266
South West Ethiopia	0.6	7397	37.8	23.3	18.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	7.1	100.0	54
Tigray	4.5	6425	32.4	14.9	6.3	3.0	30.4	11.8	1.1	100.0	277
Area of Residence											
Urban	2.2	72118	29.6	25.0	8.5	6.4	18.8	7.9	3.8	100.0	1490
Rural	2.1	77921	23.9	22.5	14.4	5.1	20.8	10.6	2.7	100.0	1455
Total	**2.1**	**150039**	**25.5**	**23.2**	**12.7**	**5.4**	**20.3**	**9.8**	**3.0**	**100.0**	**2945**

Table 2.5 Consulting Medical Assistance

Percentage distribution of household populations who had sought any medical assistance during the last 12 months preceding this survey and frequency of consultation, according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Percent of the population who consulted any medical assistance during the past 12 months	Unweight-ed Number	How many times have you consulted for medical assistance?						Unweighted Number
			One time	Two times	Three times	Four times	Five or more times	Total	
Age group									
0-4	20.2	19166	28.8	33.9	21.7	8.8	6.8	100.0	5114
5-14	8.9	36110	42.0	35.3	12.5	4.8	5.4	100.0	4034
15-24	12.9	29946	32.9	33.9	16.4	8.6	8.2	100.0	4576
25-64	21.9	61026	22.5	35.2	20.0	9.5	12.9	100.0	15306
65+	25.7	3791	15.0	31.8	19.8	10.0	23.4	100.0	1180
Sex									
Female	20.7	79288	24.9	34.4	19.9	9.6	11.3	100.0	19107
Male	12.6	70751	31.4	35.2	16.6	7.1	9.7	100.0	11103
Region									
Addis Ababa	32.1	14426	24.3	33.1	14.9	10.8	16.9	100.0	4797
Afar	17.2	5881	32.4	43.9	15.2	5.3	3.2	100.0	1295
Amhara	14.7	16040	17.3	33.7	23.9	11.4	13.6	100.0	2595
Benishangul Gumuz	24.7	4376	26.7	54.4	13.1	1.6	4.2	100.0	1513
Central Ethiopia	16.9	7862	28.0	30.5	18.7	8.6	14.2	100.0	1166
Dire Dawa	3.0	1323	10.0	14.5	22.9	4.9	47.6	100.0	37
Gambella	26.3	3361	8.3	38.1	29.0	9.4	15.2	100.0	954
Harari	9.6	953	27.9	31.9	26.6	5.2	8.4	100.0	88
Oromia	15.1	43653	38.4	32.1	15.5	5.8	8.2	100.0	8796
Sidama	30.7	2718	6.9	46.1	19.8	16.9	10.4	100.0	570
Somali	10.2	18284	39.4	32.6	17.5	3.3	7.2	100.0	1882
South Ethiopia	13.1	17340	35.0	39.4	15.9	4.7	5.0	100.0	3072
South West Ethiopia	19.5	7397	16.9	22.4	23.6	14.2	22.8	100.0	1750
Tigray	22.5	6425	25.7	35.5	23.9	7.5	7.4	100.0	1695
Area of Residence									
Urban	21.3	72118	25.5	33.0	18.9	9.2	13.4	100.0	17075
Rural	15.1	77921	28.2	35.5	18.6	8.4	9.2	100.0	13135
Total	**16.8**	**150039**	**27.2**	**34.7**	**18.7**	**8.7**	**10.7**	**100.0**	**30210**

Table 2.6 Migration Status: Household populations

Percentage distribution of household populations by migration status, according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristics	Migration Status			Unweighted Number	The previous area of residence				Unweighted Number
	No migration	Migrated	Total		Urban	Rural	Abroad	Total	
Age group									
0-14	87.1	12.9	100	55276	43.5	55.9	0.6	100	8688
15-24	70.3	29.7	100	29946	33.2	66.2	0.6	100	10888
25-64	43.4	56.6	100	61026	30.1	68.8	1.1	100	37108
65+	44.8	55.2	100	3791	18.6	81.0	0.4	100	2355
Gender									
Female	59.2	40.8	100	79288	29.9	69.0	1.1	100	35124
Male	71.4	28.6	100	70751	35.0	64.3	0.6	100	23915
Region									
Tigray	61.7	38.3	100	6425	38.0	61.5	0.5	100	2513
Afar	76.3	23.7	100	5881	25.5	72.6	2.0	100	1712
Amhara	60.1	39.9	100	16040	24.6	73.9	1.6	100	6401
Oromia	65.3	34.7	100	43653	31.0	68.3	0.7	100	20652
Somali	85.9	14.1	100	18284	13.9	85.9	0.2	100	2277
Benishangul Gu	39.5	60.5	100	4376	14.9	85.1	0.0	100	2378
Central Ethiopia	62.0	38.0	100	7862	23.1	75.1	1.9	100	2557
Sidama	72.4	27.6	100	2718	39.0	60.8	0.2	100	1343
South Ethiopia	75.8	24.2	100	17340	20.5	79.5	0.0	100	4848
South West Ethio	73.3	26.7	100	7397	20.1	79.9	0.0	100	2420
Gambella	31.1	68.9	100	3361	33.1	66.9	0.0	100	2286
Harari	45.9	54.1	100	953	57.8	42.2	0.0	100	524
Addis Ababa	39.9	60.1	100	14426	75.1	24.0	0.9	100	8467
Dire Dawa	50.2	49.8	100	1323	64.5	35.3	0.2	100	661
Area of residence									
Rural	71.3	28.7	100	77921	11.2	87.9	0.9	100	21041
Urban	48.7	51.3	100	72118	62.0	37.1	0.9	100	37998
Agroecological Zone									
Highland	64.2	35.8	100	29101	36.8	62.1	1.1	100	14126
Mid-Highland	63.8	36.2	100	81056	29.9	69.4	0.7	100	32340
Lowland	71.0	29.0	100	39882	30.1	68.3	1.5	100	12573
Total	65.0	35.0	100	150039	31.9	67.2	0.9	100	59039

Table 2.7 Current Marital Status of Household Populations

Percentage distribution of current marital status of the study population aged 10 years and over, according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Never Married	Engaged	Married Monoga-mous	Married Polygamous	Cohabitation	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total	Unweighted Number
Age Group										
10-14	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16985
15-24	82.2	1.2	14.6	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	29946
25-64	8.8	0.3	72.3	6.6	1.0	4.1	1.5	5.4	100.0	61026
65+	0.5	0.0	51.6	10.3	2.6	2.8	0.6	31.5	100.0	3791
Sex										
Female	38.8	0.7	43.8	3.1	0.5	4.4	1.6	7.2	100.0	60488
Male	47.0	0.3	45.4	5.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	51260
Region										
Addis Ababa	43.6	1.1	38.8	5.3	1.3	2.9	2.1	4.8	100.0	11724
Afar	26.0	2.3	51.2	6.9	3.8	3.7	2.0	4.1	100.0	4741
Amhara	38.8	0.8	49.2	1.1	0.1	4.5	0.9	4.5	100.0	12506
Benishangul Gumuz	32.1	0.0	49.3	12.0	0.4	1.9	1.1	3.0	100.0	3287
Central Ethiopia	43.2	0.1	41.5	9.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.2	100.0	5823
Dire Dawa	50.1	1.1	39.8	1.8	0.3	2.7	0.1	4.1	100.0	1078
Gambella	33.3	0.1	50.6	4.5	1.0	3.8	1.9	4.7	100.0	2658
Harari	34.2	0.6	50.2	4.6	0.4	4.9	1.6	3.7	100.0	788
Oromia	43.7	0.2	46.2	3.2	0.3	1.5	1.1	3.9	100.0	32558
Sidama	45.7	0.8	35.5	11.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.9	100.0	2188
Somali	47.5	0.9	36.7	6.4	4.0	1.2	0.3	3.0	100.0	11639
South Ethiopia	47.7	0.5	41.3	5.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	3.6	100.0	12282
South West Ethiopia	39.8	0.2	49.2	4.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	3.7	100.0	5719
Tigray	48.4	0.2	36.9	2.1	0.1	6.3	0.8	5.3	100.0	4757
Area of Residence										
Urban	42.3	0.7	43.1	4.2	0.8	3.2	1.4	4.4	100.0	55093
Rural	42.9	0.5	45.2	4.0	0.6	2.3	0.7	3.9	100.0	56655
Total	42.7	0.5	44.6	4.0	0.7	2.5	0.9	4.1	100.0	111748

Table 2.9 Engagement in Work

Percentage distribution of household populations aged 10 or older engagement in work, according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristics	Engaged in productive/ economic work/ activities only	Engaged in domestic work/ activities only	Engaged in both productive and domestic work/ activities	Not engaged in work, but seeking to work (productive activities)	Not engaged in work, and do not need to work (productive activities)	Not engaged in work due to leave/ various reasons	Total	Unweighted Number
Age group								
10-14	14.4	30.5	9.3	2.6	9.5	33.6	100.0	16985
15-24	30.6	27.2	13.7	6.4	4.1	18.0	100.0	29946
25-64	53.6	22.2	15.0	3.4	0.9	4.9	100.0	61026
65+	38.1	17.1	7.4	2.4	4.4	30.6	100.0	3791
Sex								
Female	23.9	40.3	15.3	3.7	3.1	13.7	100.0	60488
Male	59.5	7.0	11.5	4.5	3.4	14.1	100.0	51260
Region								
Addis Ababa	43.3	18.0	4.2	6.5	8.1	20.0	100.0	11724
Afar	35.5	41.6	6.6	2.7	1.0	12.6	100.0	4741
Amhara	49.6	22.3	3.9	7.6	4.4	12.3	100.0	12506
Benishangul Gumuz	76.2	12.1	3.0	0.1	0.7	7.9	100.0	3287
Central Ethiopia	53.0	21.7	1.9	4.5	1.1	17.7	100.0	5823
Dire Dawa	51.5	6.3	0.9	6.4	1.5	33.4	100.0	1078
Gambella	53.4	26.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	14.9	100.0	2658
Harari	40.9	22.9	10.1	4.2	3.2	18.7	100.0	788
Oromia	37.0	28.9	18.3	1.7	1.5	12.7	100.0	32558
Sidama	16.8	11.1	56.2	2.4	0.2	13.3	100.0	2188
Somali	24.8	27.4	8.3	6.6	9.4	23.5	100.0	11639
South Ethiopia	39.0	36.4	6.3	2.4	2.4	13.4	100.0	12282
South West Ethiopia	47.5	15.5	12.3	5.6	1.2	18.1	100.0	5719
Tigray	39.8	14.1	31.2	2.2	6.3	6.3	100.0	4757
Area of Residence								
Urban	40.5	23.6	9.2	5.0	4.6	17.0	100.0	55093
Rural	40.7	25.1	15.2	3.7	2.7	12.6	100.0	56655
Total	40.7	24.7	13.5	4.1	3.2	13.9	100.0	111748

Table 2.10 Domestic Activities

Percentage distribution of household populations aged 10 years or older engaged in domestic activities by type of domestic activities and time spent for domestic activities per day according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Cooking, preparing meals	Fetching water	Firewood collection	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Shopping	Caring for children/ elderly	Repair any household equipment	Other	Total		Hours spent on domestic activities (household chores) per day
Age Group												
10-14	13.7%	36.2%	20.6%	16.9%	3.8%	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%	5.3%	100.0%	5862	6.1
15-24	42.3%	17.7%	12.9%	10.3%	7.4%	1.1%	1.4%	2.6%	4.4%	100.0%	11233	6.2
25-64	77.5%	2.8%	5.4%	1.3%	1.9%	4.1%	3.3%	1.6%	2.1%	100.0%	20879	6.4
65+	64.8%	2.4%	9.5%	4.9%	0.7%	5.0%	2.8%	5.3%	4.9%	100.0%	815	5.7
Sex												
Female	72.1%	7.7%	4.5%	7.5%	2.9%	0.2%	2.2%	0.2%	2.7%	100.0%	31666	6.4
Male	3.8%	29.0%	29.2%	3.4%	6.7%	10.9%	3.2%	8.1%	5.7%	100.0%	7123	6.3
Region												
Addis Ababa	67.8%	4.8%	0.4%	8.3%	6.1%	1.9%	7.8%	1.5%	1.5%	100.0%	2594	5.6
Afar	63.6%	12.2%	9.9%	4.4%	1.6%	1.9%	4.4%	0.9%	1.2%	100.0%	2292	7.1
Amhara	67.5%	10.0%	10.0%	5.3%	2.9%	0.2%	2.9%	0.4%	0.9%	100.0%	3583	5.6
Benishangul Gumuz	59.2%	16.9%	21.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%	960	3.2
Central Ethiopia	73.2%	9.4%	7.7%	3.2%	3.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%	1469	7.4
Dire Dawa	68.3%	0.0%	1.5%	6.5%	1.2%	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	1.4%	100.0%	77	3.5
Gambella	62.0%	12.5%	4.3%	3.6%	0.4%	8.5%	0.6%	6.7%	1.3%	100.0%	858	7.1
Harari	82.2%	1.3%	1.9%	7.2%	0.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	100.0%	251	7.7
Oromia	55.2%	12.5%	12.0%	5.9%	3.8%	2.0%	2.6%	0.4%	5.7%	100.0%	13305	6.4
Sidama	32.2%	18.7%	10.7%	11.0%	7.3%	12.4%	0.9%	0.9%	5.8%	100.0%	920	7.2
Somali	58.7%	6.0%	6.2%	7.6%	3.6%	1.3%	2.8%	13.3%	0.5%	100.0%	4144	5.9
South Ethiopia	57.6%	17.8%	9.0%	3.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	9.1%	0.9%	100.0%	4613	6.8
South West Ethiopia	60.6%	7.7%	11.7%	3.1%	9.6%	3.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	100.0%	1764	4.2
Tigray	47.0%	18.0%	8.4%	14.8%	2.9%	6.3%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	100.0%	1959	7.3
Area of Residence												
Urban	61.8%	8.6%	5.0%	8.5%	4.9%	2.6%	4.4%	2.2%	2.0%	100.0%	16895	6.2
Rural	54.8%	13.9%	11.8%	5.9%	3.4%	2.7%	1.7%	2.0%	3.8%	100.0%	21894	6.3
Total	**56.5%**	**12.6%**	**10.2%**	**6.5%**	**3.8%**	**2.7%**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**	**3.4%**	**100.0%**	**38789**	**6.3**

2.2 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN RESPONDENTS

The survey data in Table 2.11 presents a comprehensive overview of surveyed women based on various background characteristics. The survey reflects a predominantly youthful demographic profile, with 47.0% of respondents aged 15-29, while 39.3% fall within the 30-49 age group, representing women in their prime working and reproductive years. Additionally, 13.7% of surveyed women are aged 50 or above, indicating the inclusion of older women with potentially distinct needs. The marital status distribution indicates that 53.8% of surveyed women are in monogamous marriages, with significant representation from those who have never been married (25.4%), divorced (6.0%), and widowed (7.7%) women. Regional data reveals varied geographic representation, with notable percentages from Amhara (26.2%), Oromia (31.6%), and South Ethiopia (7.2%). The urban-rural distribution shows 69.1% of women residing in rural areas, emphasizing the importance of understanding differing experiences and resource access. Household headship data indicates a majority headed by adult males (75.4%), followed by adult females (24.4%), and a minimal percentage by children under 18 (0.2%), offering insights into family structures within the surveyed population.

2.3 PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (PAR) PARTICIPANTS

The Participatory Action Research (PAR) engaged a diverse cohort of participants from multiple regions throughout Ethiopia, fostering inclusivity and representation across various demographics. Collaborating closely with Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) in each region ensured a comprehensive selection of zones and woredas, leading to the active involvement of 440 women in the discussions. This approach aimed to capture a wide spectrum of backgrounds and experiences, reflecting the diversity of Ethiopian society.

The participants were thoughtfully selected to encompass a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics, acknowledging the unique challenges faced by different groups. This included representation from both young women aged 15 to 29 and adult women aged 30 to 49, as well as from Female-Headed Households (FHHs) and Male-Headed Households (MHHs). Special consideration was given to vulnerable groups, such as women with disabilities, women engaged in agriculture, and those residing in pastoralist areas or Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps.

Furthermore, the involvement of eight Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) facilitated community representation and advocacy throughout the research process. The geographic representation spanned Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, South Ethiopia, Tigray, Afar, and Somali, with each region contributing to the diversity of perspectives.

Table 2.11 Background Characteristics of Women Respondents

Percentage distribution of women respondents, according to background characteristics, Ethiopian Women Survey 2023.

Background characteristic	Percent	Unweighted Number	Weighted Number
Age group			
15-29	47.0%	16816	16750647
30-49	39.3%	15037	13995663
50+	13.7%	4514	4894281
Marital status			
Never married	25.4%	6067	9043331
Engaged	0.9%	287	316706
Married Monogamous	53.8	22277	19163742
Married Polygamous	3.6	1584	1300087
Cohabitation	0.6	459	230444
Divorced	6.0	1886	2130741
Separated	2.0	980	701726
Widowed	7.7	2827	2753814
Wealth quintile			
Low	33.3	9497	11879935
Middle	33.3	13015	11879519
High	33.3	13855	11881137
Region			
Addis Ababa	6.0	4001	2142801
Afar	2.3	1762	825912
Amhara	26.2	4352	9333800
Benishangul Gumuz	1.3	1166	449027
Central Ethiopia	4.9	1830	1758205
Dire Dawa	0.5	300	190851
Gambella	0.5	1117	187205
Harari	0.4	300	125362
Oromia	31.6	10787	11269963
Sidama	5.0	630	1787684
Somali	5.6	3275	1983408
South Ethiopia	7.2	3541	2550331
South West Ethiopia	2.9	1775	1035764
Tigray	5.6	1531	2000278
Area of residence			
Urban	30.9	18819	11001650
Rural	69.1	17548	24638941
Ecological zone			
Highland	29.7	7476	10578622
Midland	55.8	19591	19885305
Lowland	14.5	9300	5176664
Headship			
Adult male	75.4	26799	26861959
Adult female	24.4	9500	8704105
Child under 18	0.2	68	74527
Total	**100.0**	**36367**	**35640591**

3 THEMES IN WOMEN'S LIVES

This section explores various themes in women's lives, capturing economic indicators such as employment, assets, access to financial resources, decision-making power, energy, membership in organizations, and experiences of shocks and stresses. Additionally, it examines women's health and well-being, including awareness and accessibility of healthcare services, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and challenges in healthcare service access. Furthermore, it discusses education and learning opportunities.

3.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

This section presents the results of the survey and PAR findings on key economic indicators to enable an understanding of the position of Ethiopian women in the economic sphere. These indicators are aligned with key economic indicators used in the literature and frameworks laid out in the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) (World Economic Forum, 2019) and in the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) (IFPRI, 2012) for measuring gender inequality and economic empowerment over a range of economic and social dimensions. Based on these, the report presents results about indicators of women's access to and control over decision-making concerning productive employment, domestic work, asset ownership, inputs, financial resources, information, energy, and membership in organizations. In addition, it looks at indicators of relevance to the state of vulnerability to shocks and stresses and access to mitigation and resilience-building programs such as humanitarian aid and social protection.

3.1.1 Types of Employment

This section presents the type of employment among women in Ethiopia, categorized by age group, region, and headship status (Table 3.1). Inquired about their work engagement, over the 7 days preceding the survey, 27.3% of women reported being involved in productive economic employment, 41.3% in domestic work, and 17.8% in both productive and domestic activities. This means 45.1% of women are in productive employment (with or without additional domestic engagement). Our finding on productive employment is comparable with the latest Labor Force and Migration Survey (ESS, 2021), which found that 42.4% of employed women were working over the 7 days before that survey.

The findings further reveal that 30-49 age group has the highest percentage of women engaged in productive economic work/activities (with or without domestic engagement) at 53.9%, followed by those in the 50+ age group at 44.2% and the 15-29 age group at 38.1%. Regionally, Benishangul-Gumuz has the highest women engagement in productive employment at 81.1% followed by Tigray (81.0%), Sidama (77.4%) and Dire Dawa (66.8%). The lowest engagement was recorded for Somali (19.5%). Women in female-headed households reported the highest level of participation in productive employment (at 55.4%) followed by those in male-headed households (41.8%). DHS 2016 (CSA & ICF, 2016) estimates show that 48% of married women of age 15-49 had been employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. The difference in estimates is to be expected considering the differences in age limit and reference period (12 months compared to 7 days preceding survey) between the two surveys.

3.1.2 **Employment Status**

Overall, women's participation is highest in self-employment with 27.7% employed in agriculture and 25.9% employed in non-agriculture during the seven days preceding the survey (Table 3.2). On the other hand, the participation of women as employees in government, private organizations, NGO/International organizations, and domestic ranges between 0.7% and 7.7%. A number of these estimates are comparable with those in the latest Labor Force and Migration Survey (ESS, 2021) considering the time lapse between the two surveys. For instance, ESS (2021) estimates NGO employment was 0.13%, cooperative membership at 0.04%, and self-employed in agriculture at 26.7%, which the present survey (SEW) estimates at 0.2%, 0.1%, and 27.7%, respectively. It is also clear that a sizable number of women (16.2%) also participate as unpaid family workers in agriculture in particular.

This survey finding of limited productive employment of women is corroborated by the qualitative analysis. Women's group discussions (WGDs) results show that there has been some progress in women's participation or access to such employment over the past years. For instance, WGD participants in Benishangul-Gumuz region stated "… በኢኮኖሚ ረገድ ሴቶች ከድሮ አሁን በጣም የተሻለ ደረጃ ላይ ናቸው፤ … በዕዉቀትም ሆነ በስነ-ልቦና፤ በሌላም ነገር ከድሮ አሁን ይሻላል…" meaning that: "…the situation of women has improved from the past, in terms of economy, knowledge, and psychology…"

From a gender perspective, however, WGDs show that more men than women are employed in government and private sectors and that most women have remained economically dependent on their husbands. The WGD participants in Benishangul-Gumuz region added: "… መሻሻል ቢኖርም ግን ሴቶች አሁንም ቢሆን ከባል ኢኮኖሚ ተፅዕኖ አልተላቀቁም… ከባል ጥገኝነት አልወጡም…" meaning that "Notwithstanding the progress, women still remain economically dependent on their husbands…." Another participant also stated: "… there is a better employment opportunity for women compared to the past… however, most women are employed in low-paying sectors as compared to men, earning income not sufficient to sustain their lives."

The findings further reveal some urban-rural dichotomy in women's employment status and societal perceptions about their contribution to the household and economy at large, which most participants of the WGD described as …በተማ የሚኖሩ ሴቶች በገጠር ከሚኖሩ ሴቶች በበለጠ በመንግስት መ/ቤት ተቀጥረዋል… የገጠር ሴቶች ግን ባብዛኛዉ በወንዶች ላይ ጥገኞች ናቸዉ…" This means "…more women in urban than rural areas are employed in civil service or public organizations… but rural women are mostly dependent on men"

Age-disaggregated survey data shows that 30-49 age category consisted the highest percentage of women employed in various sectors, including government, parastatal, private organizations, NGOs/International organizations, and domestic. This age group has a diverse range of employment opportunities, with 8.7% employed in government, 6.3% in private, and 3.8% in NGOs/International organizations. The regional distribution shows that Addis Ababa hosts the highest percentage of women employed in government at 18.1%, indicating a concentration of government employment for women in the capital city. Additionally, Benishangul-Gumuz has the highest percentage of women in domestic employment (29.6%), the second highest in unpaid family work in agriculture at 31.4%, and the lowest participation in non-agricultural self-employment (at 7.1%) and cooperatives/MSE (nearly zero). These findings indicate some pattern of exclusion of women in developing regions from activities that earn them income as compared to those in larger cities.

The findings further reveal that a smaller share of women in male-headed households participate in formal employment, such as government/government parastatal organizations (8.1%), private organizations (5.9%), NGOs (0.2%), and cooperatives/MSEs (0.9%) compared to women in female-headed households at 9.2%, 9.2%, 0.3%, and 1.4%, respectively. On the other hand 23.3% of women in male-headed households engage as unpaid family workers in agriculture and non-agriculture.

27.7%

The Portion of Women
self-employed in
agriculture

25.9%

The Portion of Women
self-employed in
non-agriculture

In terms of women's self-employment across headship profiles, the survey results show that nearly 33.4% of women in female-headed households and 22.8% of those in male-headed ones are self-employed in the non-agricultural sector. This means that self-employment in agriculture is the most common form of employment across all age categories, with the highest percentage in the 50+ age group at 48.6%. Additionally, the regional distribution shows that Central Ethiopia exhibits the highest percentage of women involved in non-agricultural self-employment at 49.6%, highlighting a substantial engagement in this sector. Factors contributing to this trend likely include the region's proximity to the capital city and the work culture of the society. Overall, the findings indicate the prevalence of a substantial engagement of women in self-employment in agriculture and non-agricultural activities and its variations across age cohorts, headship profiles, and regions in Ethiopia.

Exploring further into what drives women's substantial engagement in self-employment, WGDs gave some indications that it is more of an engagement out of necessity than of entrepreneurship. For instance, participants of WGDs in Benishangul-Gumuz (Assosa) stated they had never heard of the presence of women entrepreneurs in their area as follows: "ስራ ፈጣራ ሲባል በተሌቪዥን እንሰማለን እንጂ ... እኛ አናዉቀዉም..." meaning "we hear the word entrepreneurship on television, but we do not know it…." This shows that more needs to be done to create women entrepreneurs in the region. As described by the WGD participants, while men-only enterprises are quite common, women-only enterprises are rarely found in the region, with women found only as members of cooperatives and MSEs together with men.

Similarly, WGD participants in the South Ethiopia Region indicated the absence of effective entrepreneurship and business ownership practices in both urban and rural settings. They said that all good words in the rhetoric such as packages, incentives, or policies about the youth, women, or other sections of society are not implemented. As a result, women and those with disabilities, in particular, continue to live in extreme hardships. All three women group discussants in South Ethiopia Peoples' Region, young women groups, those in male and female-headed households, and those in IDP camps, highlighted that entrepreneurial efforts in both urban and rural settings were impeded by several factors. These include inadequate training to equip the beneficiaries with the necessary skills and attitudes, challenges in creating market networking opportunities, difficulties in securing start-up capital, and access to working spaces or premises. A woman head of household from the same region of South Ethiopia and who belonged to a rural women's group, emphasized that rural women, though they deserve special attention to ensure economic independence, are not benefitting from programs targeting them. This is mainly due to poorly designed training approaches, credit procedures, lack of market access and working place. She expounded further on the credit procedure as follows:

The entrepreneurship arrangements faced challenges due to unrealistic credit terms and conditions. Women and youth targeted for entrepreneurship endeavors made attempts to save and access credit from Omo Micro Finance Institution (OMFI) to support their businesses. However, a high interest rate and inefficient service delivery such as delays in money collection, discouraged the beneficiaries, leading them to the withdrawal their memberships.

In the Amhara and Tigray regions, entrepreneurship and business ownership were on the rise. This was driven by factors like the desire for economic independence, high youth unemployment, and the need to tackle local challenges. Entrepreneurs were engaged in various sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and technology, contributing to job creation and economic growth. However, the outbreak of war and its aftermath severely impacted these efforts.

> In the Amhara and Tigray regions, female entrepreneurship and business ownership were on the rise. However, the outbreak of war and its aftermath severely impacted these efforts

Findings from WGDs show the situation of women after the war broke out: before the conflict, small and medium-sized enterprises were thriving in different areas of Tigray and Amhara regions. Financial institutions like the Amhara Saving and Credit Institution and the Dedebit Micro Finance Institution in Tigray played a crucial role by providing loans and financial services, especially to women's groups and rural enterprises. Governments and development partners also supported entrepreneurship through training programs and market access initiatives. Unfortunately, the war disrupted these positive trends.

The WGDs results further show challenges related to limited women's participation in productive employment including lack of job opportunities, cultural barriers shaping perceptions against women's economic participation, and resistance to gender equality. Discussions in Afar revealed that despite Afar women's interest in engaging in income-generating activities, career prospects, and finances are extremely limited for them. WGDs results in Oromia (Metu) and Tigray (Hawzen), showed women often face limited access to education, cultural norms and traditions that restrict their employment opportunities, and discriminatory practices in the labor market. These factors contribute to the concentration of women in lower-paid and less-prestigious occupations, such as domestic work, agriculture, and informal sector jobs earning less than men for work of equal value. Also, discussions with male- and female-headed households (M/FHHs) in Oromia found that most women have lower income status and are economically dependent on their spouses. Women's low-income status primarily stems from reduced agricultural production, limited access to improved seeds and technologies, a lack of alternative income sources, insufficient savings commitment among women, and inadequate access to suitable credit institutions, among other factors.

Regarding cultural barriers, for example, women in Gumuz and Benishangul communities have little participation in paid government or private sector jobs and practically all women in Gumuz society have not worked in government or private institutions because they are generally viewed as housewives. During the discussions, it was evident that entrenched cultural biases in how women's roles are perceived and valued within households and the broader economy, as shaped by traditional gender-based labor divisions, were prominently highlighted. In the words of a participant in a WGD, the gender disparity is stated as: "የሴቶችን ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታን በተመለከተ፣ .... ፤ ሴቶች ከወንዶች የበለጠ ስራ በቤት ውስጥም ሆነ ከቤት ዉጪ ይሠራሉ። ነገር ግን ምን ያደርጋል ... አለመታደል ሆኖ ትኩረት የለም፤ ስራ እንደሚሰሩ ተደርገ አይቆጠርም…" This means, "… women work more than men both inside and outside the home, but, unfortunately, there is no attention paid to their contributions; they are not considered to be working…". The problem appears more pronounced in rural contexts, as described by most WGD participants: "…የገጠር ሴቶች ባብዛኛዉ በወንዶች ላይ ጥገኞች ናቸዉ።… አብረዉ የሚሠሩትን ስራም ቢሆን ባል እንደሚሠራ እንጂ የሴቷ ስራ ተደርገ አይቆጠርም…" This means "… rural women are dependent on men; even the work even the work they do together is often attributed solely to the husband rather than to the woman."

All WGDs described that in Gumuz and Benishangul, cultural norms prescribe increased workloads on women who assume the role of carrying heavy things like baggage, containers, children, bamboo sticks, fetching water, etc. These cultural norms pose resistance to the realization of gender equality due to entrenched traditional practices that limit women's involvement, especially in the economic

realm, notably within rural settings. One participant highlighted that many women in villages refrain from participating freely in income-generating activities like exporting local agricultural products and importing industrial goods due to daily responsibilities and their husbands' influence. Discussions revealed that some husbands believe their wives' involvement in outdoor activities could disrupt household comfort and performance. Others fear that economic empowerment might challenge their authority or attract unwanted attention, potentially threatening their marriage. Similar concerns were echoed in WGDs in South Ethiopia.

Biases in women's participation and contribution vary across women's profiles with women with disabilities (WwDs) being the most affected. Factors impeding the employment opportunities of WwDs were discussed by participants in WGDs in the South Ethiopia region. They pinpointed significant barriers, misperceptions, negative attitudes, and segregation stemming from traditional biases, as well as the inadequate implementation of legal protections for WwDs. Discussants noted employers, including government entities, often perceive women with disabilities as incapable of fulfilling job requirements, leading to discouragement of their employment. This perception exists even when those WwDs who had the employment opportunity could prove to perform well, even better than those employees without disability. Another participant also from South Ethiopia who was 28 years old, a diploma graduate, and with seeing impairment in her right eye says: "I completed my secondary and college level studies without any support from others. I studied via self-support. When I completed eighth grade, I applied for a cleaning and decoration job position in a government organization to help myself in pursuing further studies. However, I was denied the opportunity."

3.1.3 Domestic Work Engagement

Table 3.3 presents the main types of domestic activities that women engage in, categorized by age group, region, and headship status. The data reveals that cooking and preparing meals are the most common domestic activities of women across all age categories, regions, and headship profiles, with 82.5% of the women engaged in these activities, this is followed by the next highest domestic activity, i.e., cleaning utensils and house (at 4.1%). Women in the age group of 30-49 have the highest percentage of engagement in cooking and preparing meals at 93.5%. In terms of headship status, women in child-headed households have the lowest percentage of engagement in cooking and preparing meals (at 47.3%) compared to women in adult male- and female-headed households, at 82.3% and 83.0%, respectively. The findings show that women in the age category 15-29 have lower participation in cooking and preparing meals (at 69.4%) and higher participation in the rest of the domestic work mainly collecting water and firewood, cleaning utensils/house, washing clothes and caring for children (ranging from 2.5-7.8%) compared to women in the older age categories. However, the overall low rate of participation of women in domestic chores other than cooking and preparing meals may indicate that other household members, such as children, house helps, and spouses, may have a role to play in those activities.

The survey findings, thus, reveal that given the largest number of women are engaged in domestic activities – mainly cooking and preparing meals – their participation in productive activities is limited. Besides, variations in the types of work in which they engage and their employment statuses across different age groups and regions are limited. The qualitative findings ascribe such limited participation of women in productive activities to the traditional gender roles and biases that keep them limited to unpaid work and domestic chores. WGDs noted that although there is gender gender-based traditional divisions of labor among Somali pastoralists, women tend to work longer hours and shoulder larger responsibilities than men do. Despite their contributions, women are often seen as weak and remain invisible in socioeconomic and political affairs.

Women's preoccupation with unpaid family work is particularly prevalent in Sidama and Benishangul Gumuz, where 51.1% and 34.9% of women are involved in unpaid family work related to agricultural and non-agricultural activities, and among women in child-headed households, where 44.0% engage in unpaid family work. Additionally, there is a sizable level of engagement in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) among women in child-headed households. Notably, cooking and meal preparation emerge as the most common domestic chores, with 82.5% of women participating in those activities.

3.1.4 Asset Ownership

3.1.4.1 Residential Housing Ownership Status and Documents

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of home ownership status across different age, region, and headship status categories. Overall. 59.6% of women own a residential house individually or jointly. Based on data over the last 3 rounds of the Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey (ESS survey), i.e., 2013/14, 2015/16, and 2018/19 there has been a trend of decline in housing ownership (CSA & World Bank, 2020). If this trend (1.5% annual decline, on average) continues, one would expect the current housing ownership to be nearly 67.1%, making a decline of 9.9 percentage points since 2014. However, the survey by our study showed women's ownership of residential houses has further declined to 59.6% compared to 77% in the latest ESS- 2018/19 (CSA & World Bank, 2020)]. This trend is consistent with the declining trend of housing ownership observed in ESS data over the period spanning 2013/14-2018/19. However, some difference is perhaps to be expected as our question was to get an answer to whether the woman has residential housing which is not the same as the question in ESS which reads 'On what basis does the household occupy the dwelling?' (The response choices: privately owned, free of rent, rented, and other). Moreover, quite several displacements linked to development projects and conflict/war were recurring in many parts of the country, which may have reduced women's housing ownership. Given the majority (75.5%) of housing ownership is joint among surveyed households, one might anticipate displacements to have equally impacted housing ownership among both men and women. Yet, WGDs conducted in the Afar Region underscores that mothers are often compelled to evacuate with their children and endure displacement during conflicts, showing the implication for housing ownership and armed conflict.

HOME OWNERSHIP

59.6% — **HOME OWNERSHIP** Portion of Women reported to have residential house

TITLE DEED: 41.2% — Out of those who said they own a house 41.2% have a title deed

JOINT HOLDING Do you own the house alone or jointly with someone else?

75.5%

Owned Alone: **19.8%**   Both Alone & Jointly: **5.3%**
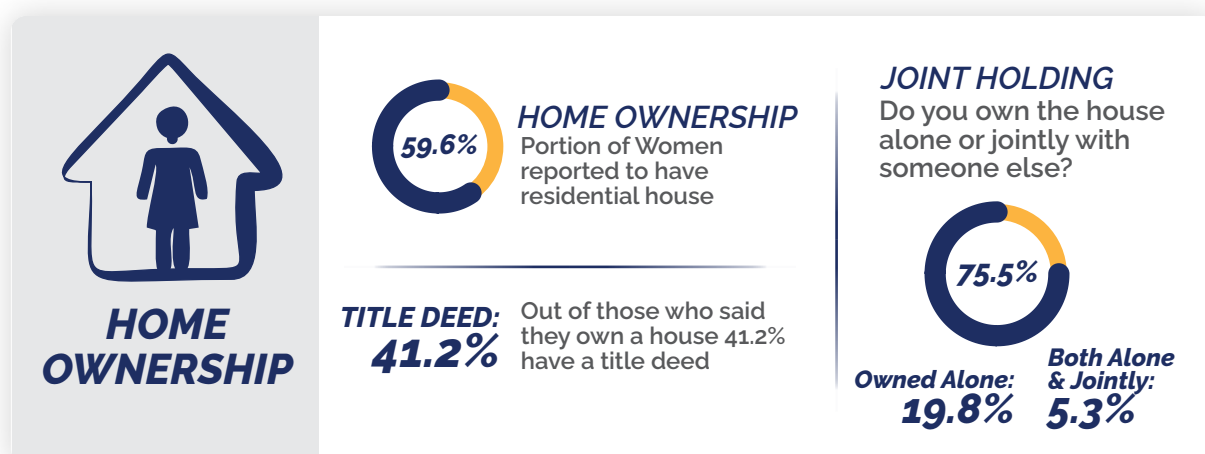
The highest percentage of home ownership is reported for women in the age category of 50+ with 87.0% of women having a residential house and the lowest for those in the age category 15-29 (at 36.8%). Home ownership is highest among women in male-headed households at 62.4% and lowest among women in female-headed households (51.1%). This finding is comparable with the DHS estimate of 50% housing ownership among married women aged 15-49 (CSA & ICF, 2016), considering the differences in the reference age and survey periods. The highest percentage of home ownership is reported for Benishangul Gumuz (78.3%) and the lowest for Addis Ababa (31.2%). Joint ownership is the major type of homeownership for women across all age groups, regions, and headship profiles standing at an overall 75.0%. Exceptions to this pattern pertain to Gambella and women in female-headed households where only 30.5% and 30.2% of women reported joint home ownership, respectively. The majority of women aged 15-29 (83.1%), 30-49 (77.5%) and 50+ (57.7%) own a residential housing jointly. Not surprisingly, the distribution of joint home ownership is lowest (30.1%) among women in female-headed households and highest (87.0%) among women in male-headed households. This finding is consistent with the anticipated higher likelihood of joint asset ownership among women in male-headed households, primarily due to their status as predominantly married women.

Overall, female sole home ownership status stands at 19.8%, which is comparable with the national

figure for female-headed households (24.4% based on our survey).The highest percentage of sole home ownership is reported for women age group of 50+ (at 39.1%), compared to other age groups, and for female-headed households (65.8%), compared to other headship profiles. This finding is consistent with the expectation of a higher rate of female headship status among older women than younger ones. However, unlike other regions, the highest percentage of sole home ownership is found in Gambella (67.3%) and the lowest in Benishangul Gumuz (10.9%). This warrants further research to explain the observed differences in women's homeownership by looking at the potential roles of cultural factors and incidences of female household headship in the regions.

In terms of having legal documents for home ownership, the majority (62.1%) of the women possess documents including title deed (41.2%), customary ownership (9.7%), survey plan (7.6%), inheritance certificate (3.4%) and others (0.2%), whereas a sizable percent of the women (37.9%) do not possess documents of any sort for their home ownership. Data categorized by age reveals that women aged 15-29 constitute the highest percentage (47.2%) of those lacking housing documents, while women aged 50 and above have the lowest percentage (33.9%). Regionally, Afar hosts the highest (76.0%) and Addis Ababa the lowest (6.2%) percentage of women with no documents for the housing they reported owning. This finding shows that even though housing ownership is limited in Addis Ababa and other urban areas, individuals who possess assets tend to have appropriate documentation for them. The finding aligns with the expectation that women in urban centers such as Addis Ababa are more likely to be well-informed about and have access to services for securing legal documents related to assets compared to the less urbanized ones. In terms of headship status, women in male-headed households exhibit the highest (39.9%) proportion of women with no documents for a house they reportedly own.

3.1.4.2 Agricultural Land Ownership Status and Documents

Results show that 40.4% of women possess agricultural land with 74.8% of them holding it jointly indicating, as is the case in housing ownership, that joint possession is the major type of ownership of agricultural land across all age, region, and headship categories (Table 3.5). Nearly 85.0% of the women, who reported possession of agricultural land, have documents including title deeds (64.1%), customary ownership rights (10.0%), inheritance certificates (6.2%), survey plans (3.9%), and others (0.7%). Overall, nearly 15.0% of the women who reported holding agricultural land do not have any documents for it. The results further reveal that 71.9% of the women, who reported having agricultural land documents, have their names on the document.

Agricultural Land Holding

40.4%
Land Holding
Portion of Women reported to have landholding

74.8%
Joint Holding
Do you own the land alone or jointly with someone else?

Both Alone & Jointly: **3.6%**   **Holding Alone:** **21.7%**
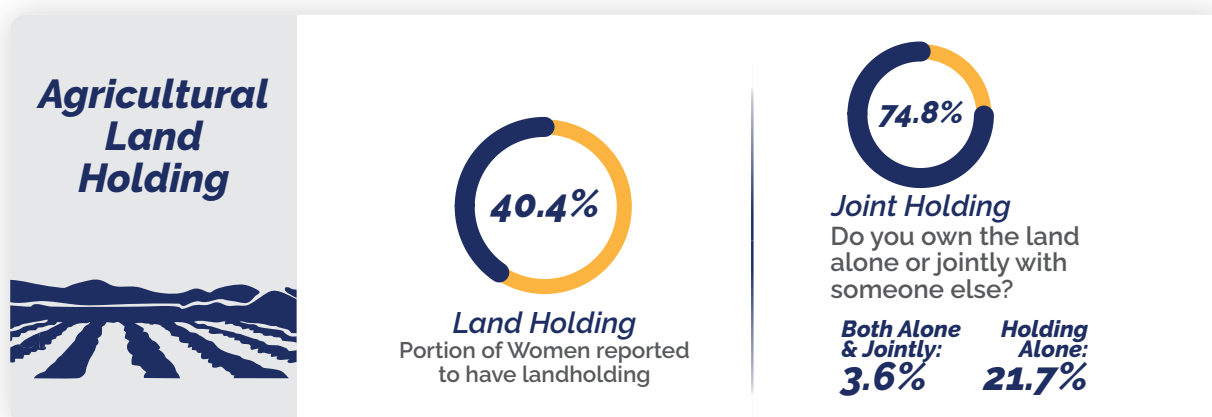
Looking at the age categories, 22.7%, 52.8%, and 65.8% of women in the age group of 15-29, 30-49, and 50+ possess agricultural land respectively. This shows a declining trend in holding agricultural land from the older to the younger generation. This result is consistent with the decline in the availability of farmland to be passed on to the younger generation due to population increase, indicating more needs to be done on exploring options in non-farm employment and industry sectors to absorb the labour force. The survey results further show that 42.8% of women in male-headed households reported holding agricultural land. This finding is fairly comparable with the DHS estimate of 40% among married women aged 15-49 (CSA & ICF, 2016), despite differences in the reference age between the two surveys. Not surprisingly, Addis Ababa hosts the lowest percentage of women (0.9%) holding agricultural land.

Land Certificate

61.1%

40.4% of the women said they have an agricultural land. Out of these 61.1% said to own a certificate, while 16% said to have no document.
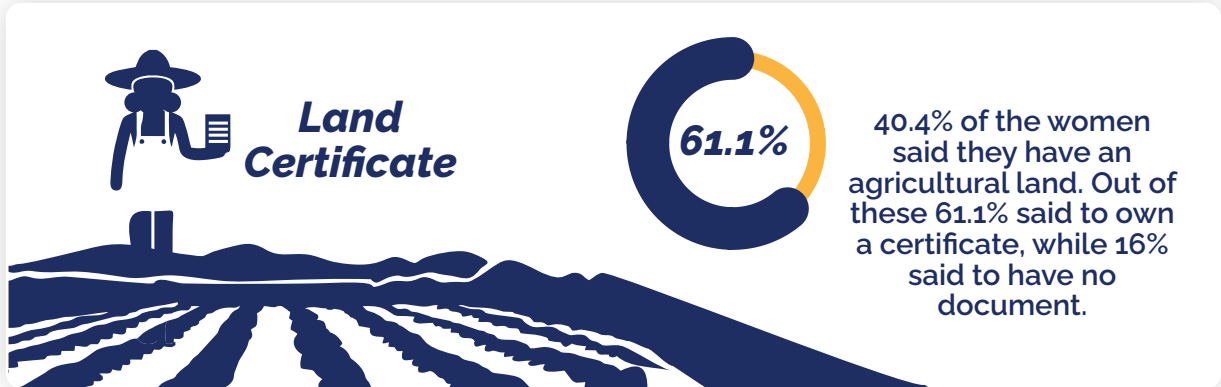
Amhara region has highest percentage of women (67.9%) who hold agricultural land, of which a substantial proportion have the sole holding right (27.8%) with the majority having documents for the land (91.2%) and the woman's name registered as the right holder (84.5%). On the other hand, the highest percentage of women (89.6%) having no documentation for the agricultural land they reported to have a holding right is found for Dire Dawa and the lowest for Tigray (3.1%). There is a stark regional disparity in this regard, indicating a need for further intervention, possibly through initiatives aimed at expanding land certification efforts. About 69.0% of women in male-headed households, who reported having some documentation for the agricultural land, and 82.6% of those in female-headed households, reported that their names is included in the land documents.

Based on the data provided, not all women who claim possession of agricultural land have the necessary documents, and not all women with documents have their names listed on them. This suggests the need to empower women by issuing land documents for 16.1% of women in male-headed households and 10.7% of them in female-headed households who currently lack those documents. Additionally, efforts should be made to include the names of 31.0% of women in male-headed households and 17.4% in female-headed households whose names are not currently on the land documents.

3.1.5 *Access to Agricultural Inputs*

Access to agricultural inputs is important for enhancing agricultural productivity and incomes. The survey looked at the use of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides/insecticides/herbicides, plough oxen, irrigation, extension program services, and soil and water conservation methods among women and the results are presented in Table 3.6. The majority of women use agricultural inputs, improved seeds (57.7%), chemical fertilizers (65.5%), pesticides/insecticides/herbicides (60.9%), plough oxen (51.7%), and are aware of soil and water conservation methods (51.5%). On the other hand, the majority of women do not have access to irrigation (73.6%) and extension program services (62.3%). Such limited access to irrigation and extension services undermines the agricultural productivity and food security status of women. The use of improved seeds among women does not show much variation across age cohorts and ranges from 56.6% for ages 15-29 to 58.6% for ages 30-49.

Some regional disparities in access to agricultural inputs are noteworthy. Results show that Benishangul Gumuz has better access to several agricultural inputs whereas those in Gambella seem to be underserved. Benishangul Gumuz records the highest percentage distribution of women with access to irrigation (59.4%) and extension program services (70.2%). On the other hand, Gambella records the lowest (at 5.7%) in access to irrigation and Somali records the lowest (at 11.5%) in access to extension program services. This is excluding Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations where there is limited agricultural engagement. Benishangul Gumuz region has the highest (76.2%) distribution of women owning plough oxen while Gambella has the lowest (2.5%). This difference can be partially linked to the regional disparity in the size of farmland and degree of agricultural commercialization levels, hence suggesting the type of plough technology needed to suit such peculiarities. Moreover, variations in access inputs like irrigation and plough oxen across regions may also reflect variations in rainfall patterns, labour availability, and degree of agricultural commercialization. The regional disparity in access to extension program services and several other inputs warrants further action.

Women in male-headed households are reported to have the highest access to extension program services at 38.4% followed by women in female-headed households (35.2%) and those in child-headed households (27.6%). This shows that women's limited access to extension program services is still a concern. In the case of irrigation, the numbers shift in favour of women in male-headed (27.4%) households having access to extension program services compared to 22.3% for women in female-headed households. Part of the explanation for these differences may be linked to the labour demand associated with irrigation practices.

Chemical fertilizers are the most widely used input (at 65.6%) among women in male-headed households and irrigation the least (at 27.4%), a pattern also observed among women in female-headed households and overall.

3.1.6 Access to Financial Resources and Services

The World Bank Group defines financial inclusion as the state that "individuals and businesses have access to useful and affordable financial products and services that meet their needs- transactions, payments, savings, credit, and insurance- delivered in a responsible and sustainable way" (World Bank, 2018). Financial inclusion contributes to productive employment, reducing poverty and inequality and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through enabling individuals and businesses to take advantage of market opportunities, make investments and manage risks. The survey considered women's bank account ownership, savings, and access to credit from formal financial institutions, such as microfinance institutions, credit and saving associations and banks, as indicators of women's financial inclusion.

3.1.6.1 Bank Account Ownership and Savings

Ownership of a bank account indicates financial literacy, autonomy, and inclusion. Providing access to a saving platform contributes to improving women's saving culture and enhancing resilience and investment capacity. The survey results on women's ownership of a bank account and savings are presented in Table 3.7. The findings show that the majority (57.3%) of women do not own a bank account and of those who own a bank account only 38.4% own individually and 4.3% jointly. This shows that unlike the case of physical assets such as housing and agricultural land discussed in Sections 3.1.4.1 and 3.1.4.2), exclusive ownership makes the most common form of ownership of bank accounts amomg wpmen. The current estimate of account ownership is fairly comparable with the ESS 2018/19 estimate of 22.7% on female account ownership, which grew from 17.5% in ESS 2015/16 (CSA & World Bank 2020). If such a trend (average annual increase of 2.6%) has continued, then we would expect female account ownership to rise to about 35.7% in 2023 since 2018/19. However, it increased to 42.7% in our case implying a difference of 7.0 percentage points which is expected given the recent trend of aggressive promotion for personal account ownership by financial institutions.

Bank Account Ownership

Owns exclusive account
Proportion of women who responded to own account alone

38.4%

57.3% No Account

Joint Account: 41.2%

A stark regional variation is observed in the ownership of a bank account. Somali region registered the highest percentage of women with no bank account at all (80.8%) followed closely by South Ethiopia (78.4%), whereas the least number of women reported not having bank accounts is in Dire Dawa, (10.8%). While the latter (Dire Dawa) indicates the highest level of finanacail awareness / literacy and access to

finacail institutions. The situation of women in Somali and South Ethiopia warrants further actions. In terms of headship profiles, women in male-headed households constitute the highest percentage of women who did not own a bank account individually or jointly (61.8%) and women in female-headed households the lowest (43.4%) during the 12 months preceding the survey. This shows that the majority of women in male-headed households remained without a banking service during the period.

In terms of saving practice, only 31.9% of women reported having saved in any form, of which 26.0% saved in formal financial institutions (e.g., banks, microfinance institutions), 4.4% in informal (e.g., at home, Equb, SHGs) and 1.5% in both formal and informal during the 12 months preceding the survey. On the other hand, 68.1% of women did not save in any form (formal or informal) during the period. A larger proportion of women in the age cohort of 30-49 practiced saving in both formal (29.8%) and informal (6.0%) institutions over the 12 months preceding the survey, compared to the age cohort of 50+ (at 23.9% formal and 4.7% informal) and 15-29 (at 23.4% formal and 2.9% informal). With 88.6% of women saving in formal financial institutions, Dire Dawa recorded the highest proportion of women who saved over the 12 months preceding the survey followed by Harari (64.6%) and Addis Ababa (53.8%). In line with this, participants of group discussions in Benishangul Gumuz stated that most bank account owners and mobile phone users are found in urban areas. On the other hand, one of the participants of group discussions with women in Addis Ababa indicated scarcity of economic resources as a major bottleneck for women's participation in financial mobilization. Informal saving among women is highest in Afar with 10.7% and Dire Dawa lowest with no record of saving in informal institutions. Central Ethiopia region hosted the highest proportion of women (87.7%) who did not save during the 12 months preceding the survey followed by Tigray (83.1%).

A larger proportion of women in male-headed households (70.8%) did not save in any form during the 12 months preceding the survey compared to women in female-headed households (60.1%) and women in child-headed households (48.2%). This finding may indicate the limited control over income among women in male-headed households.

3.1.6.2 *Access to Credit*

Access to credit enables individuals and businesses to take advantage of available market opportunities to make investments and grow. It also bridges an income gap and assists individuals, households and businesses in times of economic hardship. The survey results of women's use of credit from formal and informal sources and collateral as indicators of financial inclusion show that women have limited access to credit with only 5.4% using credit from any sources, formal or informal, over the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.8). The survey results show that the overwhelming majority (94.6%) of women did not have access to credit from any sources during the reference period, which is alarming. This is true across all age, region, and household headship profiles with at least 92.0%, 87.7%, and 80.3% of women not having used credit from any sources, respectively, during the period. Adults in the 30-49 age cohort exhibit the highest distribution of credit use at 8.0% compared to other age groups and 15-29 the lowest (3.2%). Use of credit from formal sources is highest for Dire Dawa (11.3%) followed by Amhara (6.5%), Tigray (5.7%), and Addis Ababa (5.5%).

Access to Credit

Proportion of women who said they were able to access credit from any source

57.3%

Survey results further reveal that the proportion of women using credit from formal financial institutions (3.1%) is only slightly higher than that from informal ones (2.0%) over the 12 months preceding the survey. This may be because, with limited access to formal credit, it is only natural that women resort to informal mechanisms. The regional distribution shows that a larger proportion of women used credit

from informal sources compared to formal ones in Sidama (6.1% informal and 0.1% formal), Afar (4.8% and 1.5%), Harari (3.7% and 0.3%) and South Ethiopia (1.4% and 0.9%) regions. In terms of headship status, women in child-headed households recorded the highest (13.9%) usage of credit from informal sources, and women in female-headed ones the lowest (1.9%) during the reference period. In addition, a larger proportion (2.1%) of women in male-headed households used credit from informal sources compared to those in female-headed households (1.9%). This is consistent with the limited control over assets and access to income opportunities among women in male-headed households compared to those in female-headed households.

The survey findings on women's limited access to formal credit were also reflected in the group discussions, which illuminated the interplay between biased perceptions against women's productive roles, lack of access to finance, and lack of entrepreneurial support to encourage the use of loan deterring women's benefit from credit services. For instance, WGDs in Benishangul-Gumuz unveiled that some women have already benefitting from credit services from microfinance institutions in the regions; however, most are denied of such access due to various factors. This is expressed in the words of a participant in a WGD: "እኛ ሴቶች ብድር … እንወስዳለን፤ ግን ሁሉም ሴቶች የዚህ ዕድል ተጠቃሚ አይደሉም፡፡ "this means "We, as women, have access to credit, but all women do not have not this opportunity." ሴቶች ሰርተው የት ሊደርሱ ነው እተባለ እንዴት ዉጤታማ እንሆናለን፤ ያክስራል ብለዉ ስለሚፈሩ ብዙ ሴቶች ብድርና ቁጠባ አይወስዱም፡፡ " means "There is a societal stereotype/ perception that holds women cannot progress in their business. Also due to fear of loss, many women refrain from taking loans from microfinance institutions." One of the participants of WGD in Addis Ababa stated: "The major factor that hampers women's participation in financial mobilization is scarcity of economic resources. It is honestly disappointing for the woman to tell her what to do in a vacuum, without providing her with any start-up financial support…"

On the other hand, a young woman participant stated that women's right to have access to financial loans from banks or any financial institution is in place; however, getting loans largely depends on the woman's awareness and accessibility and ability to wisely utilize the opportunity. The participant argues that a substantial number of women are not willing to act when they are informed of available opportunities for obtaining financial loans and so on. Besides, participants highlighted that women in many instances are afraid of debt. The very idea that they can make profits and then pay back their debts is not instilled in many women's mindsets and this impedes their participation in mobilizing financial resources. As indicated in one of the WGDs in Arba Minch, women's apprehension about credit and their uncertainty about their ability to repay loans may stem partially from the unfavourable terms of credit, including high interest rates and inefficient service delivery such as delayed collection of returnable loans.
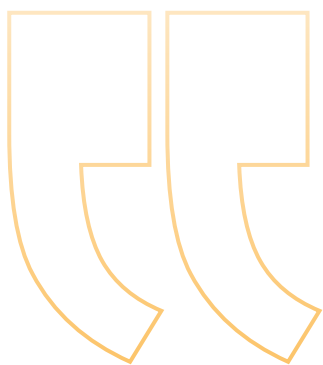
> As indicated in one of the WGDs in Arba Minch, women's apprehension about credit and their uncertainty about their ability to repay loans may stem partially from the unfavourable terms of credit, including high interest rates and inefficient service delivery such as delayed collection of returnable loan.

In terms of collateral use, the survey findings show that the majority (77.6%) of those women who used credit from formal or informal sources, during the 12 months preceding the survey, had to present collateral of some form. For women who had borrowed credit in the 12 months before the survey, the main form of collateral was a house or land ownership certificate (42.0%) followed by group guarantee (19.9%), individual or salary guarantee (13.7%), other (e.g., car, trade license, livestock) (1.7%), and jewellery (0.3%). The utilization of group guarantors and jewellery as collateral is more common among women in male-headed households (22.2% and 0.4%, respectively) compared to women in female-headed households (15.2%, 0.1%) and women in child-headed households (none). On the other hand, collaterals less commonly used among women in male-headed households include house/land ownership certificates (at 41.3% compared to 44.1% for women in female-headed households) and individual/

salary guarantee (13.2% compared to 14.8%). Such limited use of collateral in the form of land/housing ownership certificates and individual/salary guarantors among women in male-headed households is consistent with the limited asset ownership documents and participation in productive employment among women in male-headed households compared to those in female-headed households (detailed in Sections 3.1.4.1 and 3.1.4.2).

House or land ownership certificate is the most common form of credit collateral in South West Region (54.8%) and Addis Ababa City (53.1%), and least common in Harari and Somali, each with no record of asset ownership certificate as collateral. Using group guarantors is most common in Central Ethiopia (65.3%) and least common in Harari, Sidama, and Somali regions each recording none. Individual guarantor or salary collateral is most common in the Harari region, where all women presented for the loan they used, and least common in South West Ethiopia (4.7%). Dire Dawa, where the use of formal credit is most common (11.3%), the majority of women used individual guarantors or salary guarantees (57.2%) as collateral, followed by house or land ownership certificates (30.0%) and group guarantors (12.8%). The majority of women in child-headed households, although they use credit mostly from informal sources (13.9%), were not required to provide collateral (77.0%), with only 23.0% presenting collateral in the form of individual/salary guarantee. It appears that individual/salary guarantee is commonly used as collateral by women to obtain loans from formal and informal credit sources alike.

3.1.7 Decision on Agriculture Practice, Assets and Finance

3.1.7.1 Decision Making on Agriculture Practice

As shown in Table 3.9, an overwhelming majority of married women reported that they make joint decisions with their spouses on matters regarding the types of crops to plant, whether to leave the land fallow, selecting agricultural input, and decisions about when to harvest. There is a slight variation in the distribution of women who make joint decisions with their spouses across different issues, with percentages ranging from 89.9% on whether to leave the land fallow to 91.2% on the type of crop to plant. However, some regional variation is observed in the distribution of women who decide jointly with their spouses, with percentages ranging from 39.1% in Afar to 99.0% in Benishangul Gumuz for when to harvest and so on.

The findings further show that there are married women who have land but are excluded from making decisions on it. This category consists of those women who cannot decide on whether to leave the land fallow (7.4%), the type of agricultural inputs to apply (6.4%), when to harvest (6.2%), and the type of crop to plant (5.4%). There are some regional disparities in the proportion of married women who cannot make decisions on the above four dimensions in agriculture. Somali region has the highest proportion of married women who are unable to make decision on all four dimensions (ranging from 13.2% on the type of crop to plant to 15.5% on the agricultural inputs to apply) whereas Benishangul Gumuz has the lowest (ranging from 0.4% on when to harvest and so on to 1.3% on whether to leave the land fallow).

3.1.7.2 Decision Making on Property Disposal

The survey studied how married women participate in decision-makings about using agricultural produce and sales income, as well as land and housing transactions like renting, selling, borrowing with collateral, and transfers, covering seven different aspects. They make those decisions jointly with their husbands with the distribution ranging from 83.5% (on borrowing using the house or land as collateral) to 92.2% (on controlling income from sales of produce) (Table 3.10). This pattern of joint decision-making shows little variation across the seven decision dimensions.

The findings further show that a sizable proportion of married women are not involved in making decisions regarding the use of agricultural produce, income and asset transfer. The highest proportions of women unable to decide include those who can't decide on borrowing with property as collateral (12.7%), selling the house (10.5%), and other transfer rights like inheritance (9.7%). Additionally, some are unable to

decide on renting out land or houses (9.0%) and engaging in sharecropping (7.1%). Those unable to decide on when to sell produce, control land produce use, and manage income from sales constitute 4.9%, 4.5%, and 4.1%, respectively. Regionally, the highest exclusion from these decisions is seen in Somali (ranging from 13.7% to 32.9% in six dimensions), Harari (18.9% to 26.6% in five dimensions), Dire Dawa (11.5% to 14.1% in four dimensions), Dawa (11.1% to 15.6% in two dimensions), and Oromia (10.7% to 13.2% in three dimensions). Ironically, urban areas like Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa have high percentages of married women excluded from decisions on asset transfer and produce/income use, contrary to expectations given higher education levels in urban centers. The survey found that 33.7% of the rural population never attended school compared to 16.3% in urban areas. Although urban populations have higher rates of mobile phone ownership (68.5%) and internet usage (41.2%) compared to rural areas (43.5% and 13.6%, respectively), access to education and technology doesn't always lead to attitude changes.

Overall, the survey findings reveal that a higher proportion of women are excluded from decisions involving land and housing transactions/ transfers compared to those excluded from decisions regarding agricultural practices such as fallowing, type of crops, inputs, and timing of harvest (detailed in Section 3.1.7.1). The results indicate that more women were unable to make decisions involving land transactions in its various forms (renting, selling and using as a collateral) than were able to make such decisions solely. This pattern holds for most of the regions, with a few exceptions such as decision on selling produce (Addis Ababa) and use of produce/income from land (Tigray).

Part of the explanation for the exclusion of 4.1%-12.7% of women from land related decision-making may be traced from the customarily distinct roles assigned to women and men, as seen in the women group discussants in Somali and Tigray regions. WGDs in Somali noted that administering the household assets such as land, housing, and livestock is the responsibility of men, whereas, administering the farm and livestock products like crops, milk and meat is the women's domain. In the case of Tigray, discussants highlighted that males typically have the upper hand on decisions affecting assets in their families, even when they are the property of both the husband and the wife. However, it is not clear what 'administering the household assets such as land and housing' encompasses (in the case of Somali) and what 'significant decisions affecting assets' means (in the case of Tigray).

On the other hand, while the majority of married Somali surveyed women reported making joint decisions on land-related matters (65-85% across all 8 dimensions), the results of group discussions show a contrasting picture. Discussants indicated that land and resources on it is the sole responsibility of men. In all the study woredas, the women group discussants agreed that women have no say and concern on land.

3.1.7.3 *Financial Decision-Making*

The survey examined the extent of married women's participation in financial decision-making, focusing on various aspects such as the utilization of their own earnings and those of their spouses, decisions on saving amounts, loan requests, expenditure of loan funds, significant purchases, and the sale of household produce (whether from farming or non-farming activities).

The findings on financial decisions reveal that many women were left out of deciding on various financial aspects. A notable number of spouses are solely making decisions across all seven dimensions, ranging from 23.7% (for loan requests) to 33.1% (for deciding how to spend the income from their own income-generating activities). (Table 3.11). On the other hand, the proportion of married women participating in joint decision-making ranges from 45.0% on how much loan to request to 59.9% on big household decisions. The finding on joint decision-making on how a woman's earnings are used was reported by 54.6% of all married women, which is fairly comparable with the DHS finding of 62.1% for married women aged 15-49 (CSA & ICF, 2016) considering the time gap between the two survey periods. These findings are unlike those on other decision-making dimensions, i.e., agricultural practices and asset disposal (discussed in Sections 3.1.7.1 and 3.1.7.2) where an overwhelming majority of married women were involved in joint decision-making with women not participating in decision is barely exceeding 10%.

In terms of decision-making over income, only 4.2% of married women reported that they can make exclusive decisions about how to use the income they earn, compared with 31.6% of men spouses who can make exclusive decisions over the income they have generated. This shows a greater degree

of freedom enjoyed by the married man to make exclusive decisions on the use of income he earned compared to that of the woman on the use of her earnings.

Some regional disparities in financial decision-making are noteworthy. For instance, in South West Ethiopia, Harari, and Somali, the majority of married women reported that their husband make an exclusive decision on their income at 72.3, 71.2, and 57.6%, respectively. Among married women in South West Ethiopia, the distribution of exclusive decision-making by their husband ranges between 58.4% on how to spend the loan money she received to 72.6% on big household purchases. In Harari, on the other hand, the figure ranges between 37.5% for decision on the use of a spouse's income to 73.1% on big household purchases. In Somali, exclusive spousal decision among married women ranges between 41.1% on both how much loan to request and how to spend it to 58.8% on how much to save. In addition, majority of the wives in South West Ethiopia and Somali regions seem to have the privilege of making sole decisions on both their own income (72.5% and 56.4% respectively) and their income (72.3% and 57.6% respectively). The regional disparities in the degree of women's involvement in decision-making provide useful insights for further analysis.

The results show that married women may participate in agricultural production, own assets (land and housing), and earn income, but may be excluded from making key decisions regarding the use of produce or income from these activities, making asset transfers, and borrowing using assets as collateral. Also, not all married women who can borrow money are allowed to decide on how to spend it. However, these decisions are crucial for household productivity, income, and investment. Furthermore, the exclusion of these women from control and decision-making over resources and income increases their vulnerability in the event of marriage dissolution.

In addition, the findings show that the majority of women in married and cohabiting households make decisions related to the disposal and transfer of assets and finances jointly with their husbands. This finding is uniform across all age cohorts and regions and is supported by the qualitative analysis. For instance, WGDs in Tigray (Hawzen and Hagereselam) indicate that decisions about household income and expenditure are generally the responsibility of both men and women. Also, a member of the WGD remarks, "There is good progress as to who decides on household matters; it is a fairytale to say the husband only decides on household issues, income, and expenditure included."

The findings about the majority of women being able to make joint decisions on assets and finance may indicate some progress in women's empowerment. On the other hand, the evidence that (i) a larger proportion of women in male-headed households have no documents on assets and use credit from informal sources (compared to women in male-headed households) compared to those in female-headed households; and (ii) some of the WGDs (e.g., Somali region) depict the land as the sole responsibility of men, invokes further inquiry into the conceptualization of decision-making. That is, in light of the different components/stages of decision-making, including information sharing, bargaining, consensus and/or having the final word, etc., one may need to question the standard survey instrument designed to elicit data on participation in decision-making.[7] In particular, the decision questions and the response choices of 'jointly with spouse' or 'jointly with others', may need further unpacking. This enables a better understanding of which aspect of the joint decision-making the respondents may be referring to.

3.1.8 *Access to Information Sources*

Access to information is instrumental in empowering women and enabling informed decision-making. The survey looked at women's ownership and listenership to the radio/tape recorder and TV and the use of internet to capture potential access to information via common sources of information. The data revealed that 16.3% of women reported they possess a radio/tape recorder and 28.4% a TV set (satellite dish, TV stand) (Table 3.12). Possession of a radio/tape recorder and TV set and radio/TV listenership is highest among women aged 15-29 standing at 20.5%, 35.5% and 32.3%, respectively, compared to the other age cohorts.

Regionally, Sidama has the highest percentage (32.7%) of women who possess radio/tape recorder, while it is the lowest among the women in Benishangul Gumuz (7.4%). On the other hand, TV possession is the highest (78.0%) among women in Dire Dawa followed by Addis Ababa (69.2%) and the lowest

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7 *The present survey adapted CSA's standard survey instrument to collect data pertaining to intra-household decision-making, among others.*

among women in Central Ethiopia (9.2%). The highest usage of internet during the 7 days preceding the survey is reported among women in Dire Dawa (58.3%) followed by Addis Ababa (41.0%) and the lowest in Amhara (1.0%). The unusual figure for Amhara may be linked to the state of emergency declared in the region due to the active conflict/unrest during the time of the survey, which hampered connectivity in many parts of the region.

Delving further into the degree of radio/TV listenership, 28.7% of women reported that they usually listen to the radio/television. TV listenership is highest (49.4%) among women in child-headed households compared to women in female-headed households (31.8%) and women in male-headed households (27.7%). The slightly higher percentage of radio/TV listenership compared to that of TV possession overall and among child-headed households indicates some access to others' radio/TV. Overall, about 9.4% of women reported having used the internet in the 7 days preceding the survey.

Not surprisingly, possession of a TV set and Internet usage are more common among women in urban areas such as Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa. Overall, the low percentage of radio/TV possession and listenership among Ethiopian women indicates that interventions involving awareness creation or information provision need to explore other platforms to better reach out to them.

3.1.9   *Energy Sources*

The source of energy used has implications for human and environmental health. The survey generated data on the usage of electricity, biogas, solar, lantern/lamp, and wood/biomass to help Besides, it identified the main sources of cooking fuel and the practice of collecting, making, or purchasing firewood, charcoal, crop residue/biomass, animal dung, sawdust, kerosene, and electricity from a generator, and other sources.

The data shows that electric power constitutes the most common source of light reported by 54.8% of surveyed women followed by lantern/lamp/candle (27.7%) and wood/biomass (13.3%). Biogas and solar energy constitute the least sources of light (0.4% each) (Table 3.13). Notable regional variation remains in access to electric power for light with the highest percentage distribution reported among women in Addis Ababa (99.7%) and the lowest in Afar (32.9%). Solar power is the most commonly used source in Tigray (56.2%) and Afar (50.6%) where access to electricity from the gridline is highly limited. It is further shown that wood/biomass still serves as a significant source of light, particularly for women in Benishangul-Gumuz (12.1%) and Gambella (11.3%).

It is also to be noted that the use of electric power as a source of light is most common among women in child-headed households (82.9%) followed by women in female-headed households (64.5%) and those in male-headed ones (51.6%). The finding on electric power as the most common source of light among women in child-headed households is consistent with the high percentage of radio/TV possession and listenership among women in this headship profile.

As far as the main source of cooking fuel is concerned, the majority (63.7%) of the women collect firewood as their main source of cooking fuel followed by 13.9% who purchase it.   Charcoal is used by 8.2% of the respondents (Table 3.14). Overall, 85.8% of the women use biomass as their main source of cooking fuel (both collecting firewood, and purchasing firewood and charcoal combined). Electricity from gridlines constitutes among the lowest sources of cooking fuel (8.0%). Our finding (63.7%) is consistent with the ESS 2018/19 estimate of 62.9% for women collecting firewood for cooking (CSA & World Bank, 2018). The figures are also fairly close for the use of purchased firewood and charcoal which are found to be 14.1% and 8.5% in ESS 2018/19 compared to 13.9% and 8.2%, respectively, in the present SEW. Additionally, a relatively higher use of electricity from gridlines as cooking fuel is registered among women in female-headed households (at 12.4%) compared to women in child-headed households (7.8%) and those in male-headed ones (6.5%).

A considerable regional disparity is observed regarding the source of fuel. The highest proportion of fuelwood collectors are concentrated in Central Ethiopia (84.5%) followed by South West Ethiopia (83.8%), South Ethiopia (79.7%), and the lowest one being Tigray (50.0%). Our findings reveal that 99.7% of women reported using electricity as their primary source of light. However, only 58.7% of these women reported using electricity as their main source of fuel for cooking. Therefore, not all women who have access to electricity for lighting use it for cooking. The remaining 41% of women who reported

using electricity for lighting do not use electricity as their primary source for cooking. It is alarming that nearly 40.0% of women in Addis Ababa reported using biomass as their main source of cooking fuel, which includes collecting and purchasing firewood and using charcoal. This prevalence is concerning, especially in the capital, where near-universal access to electricity from gridlines is claimed. If this practice continues unabated, it poses risks to both women's health and the environment. Moreover, it restricts women's ability to adopt labour-saving technologies that could enhance their productive engagement.

3.1.10 *Membership in Organizations*

Participation in local civic, professional, and other organizations is instrumental in empowering women. These organizations serve as platforms for voicing women's concerns, providing access to information, enhancing their participation in decision-making, and symbolizing solidarity. The survey considered the state of women's membership in organizations such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), women's associations, youth associations, professional associations, and trade unions.

The data reveals that women's membership in organizations is limited, with the highest being registered for membership in women's associations (9.6%) followed by membership in SHGs (4.3%), youth associations (2.4%), professional associations (1.5%), MSEs and trade unions (1.4% each) (Table 3.15). Some notable regional disparities exist in the distribution of membership percentages across different organizations. In Gambella, women have the highest membership rate in SHG (32.3%). Afar boasts the highest percentage of women members in both women's associations (19.0%) and youth associations (9.1%). Meanwhile, Sidama stands out for having the highest percentage of women participating in professional associations (6.2%)."The notable participation rate in SHGs in Gambella, which stands at 32.3%, is likely influenced by the presence and activities of numerous NGOs and UN agencies that are engaged in supporting refugees and returnees within the region.

In terms of membership across women's headship statuses, only 12.1% of women in female-headed households are members of women's associations followed by women in male-headed households at 8.8%, and women in child-headed households at 4.9%.

The low participation of women in local organizations, with the highest at 9.6% in women's associations, has significant implications. It undermines women's access to information and agency to voice their concerns, which in turn increases their vulnerability to violence of various forms. This finding aligns with women's high rate of engagement in domestic chores as more women are engaged in domestic works, it is less likely that they will have opportunity to participate in organizations. More importantly, results of WGDs conducted in Arba Minch show some cultural resistance to women's engagement in organizations.

3.1.11 *Shocks and Stresses*

Shocks can be either natural, like droughts, heavy rain, and floods, or human-made, such as conflicts, wars, violence, and civil unrest. These events have the potential to result in the loss of production, income, assets, livelihoods, health, and even lives. They increase the vulnerability of women, especially those in poverty. In an effort to get some insights on the state of vulnerability of women, the survey considered shocks related to drought, soil/land degradation, flood, heavy rains, crop pests and diseases, loss of non-farm jobs, accidents (fire, road), theft/robbery, involuntary loss of house/land, displacement, local unrest, war, inflation and high cost of living, uncertainties in price of goods and services death of a bread winner, illness/death of a household member, and great loss/death of livestock /animals.
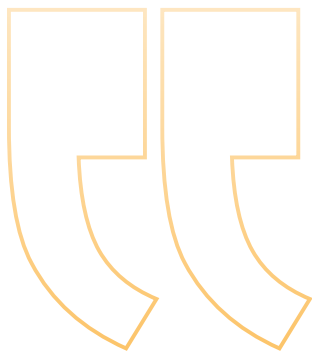
> Overall, majority (60.3%) of the women reported being affected by shocks related to unusual rise in the price of food items (agricultural produces) followed by unusual increase in price or unavailability of inputs (42.6%), local unrest/ violence (20.9%), war (20.8%), drought (14.4%) and illness of a household member (13.1%).

This section presents the percentage distribution of women affected by any of these shocks over the last 12 months disaggregated across age cohorts, regions, and headship statuses. The findings reveal that women are affected by a number of shocks and stresses during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.16). Overall, the majority (60.3%) of women reported being affected by shocks related to unusual rises in the price of food items (agricultural produces) followed by unusual increases in price or unavailability of inputs (42.6%), local unrest/ violence (20.9%), war (20.8%), drought (14.4%) and illness of a household member (13.1%). Apart from the shocks related to the price hike that ranks highest (60.3%) across all ages, regions, and headship categories, there are notable variations in the distribution of major shocks across regions. Shocks associated with war and drought are commonly reported among women in Afar at 50.0% and 34.1%, respectively, whereas shocks related to illness of household members and theft/robbery/other violence are more common in Addis Ababa at 14.3% and 8.5% respectively.

These findings were consistent with those of the qualitative analysis, which shows the effects of the recent war/conflict on the economic and social wellbeing of women and their households. Many women who became displaced or refugees had lost their husbands, who were the sole breadwinners, or had divorced during the fighting. WGD results show that death, divorce, and separation due to the war have left women with no financial assets and exposed them to massive economic crises. Women suffered more than men since men are traditionally considered as the owners of the economy. Even women with husbands experienced financial difficulties because some husbands deserted their houses, leaving their wives and children alone.

Tigray was the hardest hit in terms of the effects of the war. Many of the WGD participants claimed to have owned small to medium-sized private businesses in urban and semi-urban agriculture and/ or had respectable jobs before the war. When WGD participants were asked to respond to the trends and patterns of women in employment in their community (Hawzen and Hagereselam woredas), most of them had immediate survival concerns. One participant stated, "We would like not to talk about the details of our economic status and employment at all, because we now have nothing, and talking about it reminds us of what we used to have in the past, and this hurts". They said that before the war, women had greater control over resources. The war devastated the community. One discussant stated: "I had lost my credit-purchased property. I am not sure how I'm going to pay back my loans". Every WGD participant who spoke of property ownership emphasized the number of chickens and other livestock that were plundered by warring troops, as well as the trees that were destroyed to sustain their livelihoods. WGD members also reported a substantial drop in women's ownership of perennial trees and animals following the war in Tigray. Almost all economic resources were lost, leaving community members, particularly women, in a desperate condition with no means to re-establish their livelihoods. These shocks call for interventions commensurate to the specific type and intensity of the effect of the shock across demographic dimensions.

3.1.12 *Access to Social Protection and Humanitarian Aid*

Social protection contributes to promoting social security and reducing poverty and inequality. Launched in 2005 in Ethiopia, the PSNP (initially rural-based) is a targeted social protection program. It is a product of a shift in focus from emergency aid to a more sustained way of contributing to and building resilience among vulnerable and food-insecure communities by addressing the root causes of food insecurity in a holistic manner.

This section looks at women's access to (rural) PSNP or urban PSNP (UPSNP)[8] and humanitarian aid to help them combat the vulnerability associated with the shocks and stresses they are faced with (as detailed in Section 3.1.11). Results show that 8.2% of women are currently enrolled as PSNP beneficiaries whereas 4.5% used to be beneficiaries in the past (Table 3.17). The figure is consistent with PSNP's targeting of nearly 10% of the population of Ethiopia with a focus on food insecure beneficiary households and woredas. Nearly 10.7% of women in female-headed households and 7.3% of those in male-headed households are current beneficiaries of PSNP. The differences in enrolment among women in male-headed and those in female-headed households are consistent with PSNP's priority consideration for female-headed households. Notable regional disparity includes the highest (33.1%) distribution of PSNP beneficiaries in Afar and the lowest (nearly 0.0%) in Benishangul Gumuz, which is consistent with the PSNP's targeting of more risk-prone livelihoods such as those facing frequent droughts and conflicts in particular and food insecure woredas in general.

Access to social protection & humanitarian assistance
Enrolled in PSNP and those benefitting from humanitarian aid over the last 12 months

8.2%

Enrolled as PSNP beneficiaries

11.5%

Accessing aid

In terms of benefits from PSNP participation, the majority (33.3%) of the women enrolled in PSNP receive labour for food by participating in public works program followed by 27.2% receiving labour for cash and 12.6% receiving benefits in terms of both cash and food in exchange for labour. On the other hand, 26.9% of PSNP women are beneficiaries of direct support not tied to labour participation. Of those women enrolled in PSNP, the majority of women in female-headed households (71.4%) and women in male-headed households (74.0%) are beneficiaries of public work projects (receiving food and/or cash transfers) whereas the majority of child-headed households are beneficiaries of unconditional direct support transfers (60.3%).

In addition to the social protection program, women had also benefitted from humanitarian aid over the 12 months preceding the survey (11.5% overall). Regionally, the highest distribution of recipients of humanitarian aid is reported among women in Afar (64.6%) followed by those in Tigray (32.7%), which is consistent with the regions being the hardest hit by the recent war. Note, however, that the humanitarian aid and PSNP combined (19.7%) are not comparable with the proportion of women (at least 60.3%) reportedly affected by diverse types of shocks during the 12 months preceding the survey (see Section 3.1.11).

In addition, the results of PAR revealed that some communities have informal social support systems in place. In particular, kinship-based communities like Afar have a culture that encourages the idea of caring for and sharing with others and such social networks were instrumental in providing mutual aid to its members in times of difficulty. For example, refugees in the region were assisted not just by NGOs and the government, but also by the local community, which supplies them with financial assistance and clothing. This kinship-based system are especially vital for women who have been displaced, relocated, and experiencing economic difficulties.

[8] The present study uses the term PSNP to represent both rural and urban PSNP.

Table 3.1 Types of work

Percentage distribution of women who are engaged in various types of work, according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Were you engaged in any work during most of the past 7 days?							
	Yes, productive economic work/activities engagement	Yes, Domestic work engagement	Yes, Engaged in both productive work & domestic work	No, but seeking a job (productive activities)	No, do not need to work (productive activities)	Not engaged due to leave/ various	Total	Number of Women
Age category								
15-29	23.1	42.1	15.0	6.5	2.6	10.7	100.0	16,816
30-49	32.7	39.7	21.2	2.4	0.5	3.4	100.0	15,035
50+	26.3	43.4	17.9	0.8	1.6	10.0	100.0	4,516
Region								
Addis Ababa	33.6	34.1	6.6	7.8	4.4	13.4	100.0	4,001
Afar	13.2	70.5	10.8	1.4	0.8	3.3	100.0	1,762
Amhara	38.6	39.3	4.9	8.1	3.0	6.0	100.0	4,352
Benishangul Gumuz	76.7	17.5	4.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	1,166
Central Ethiopia	43.8	40.3	2.7	5.1	0.5	7.6	100.0	1,830
Dire Dawa	65.5	19.4	1.3	4.0	0.5	9.2	100.0	300
Gambella	57.5	32.7	2.9	2.0	0.5	4.3	100.0	1,117
Harari	27.6	41.6	18.5	1.9	1.2	9.1	100.0	300
Oromia	16.6	50.1	24.2	1.3	0.4	7.3	100.0	10,787
Sidama	7.6	12.2	69.8	2.1	0.3	7.9	100.0	630
Somali	11.5	51.5	8.0	2.8	5.2	21.0	100.0	3,275
South Ethiopia	22.5	54.3	12.7	2.6	0.8	7.0	100.0	3,541
South West Ethiopia	38.6	24.0	18.1	8.4	0.9	10.0	100.0	1,775
Tigray	35.0	14.4	46.0	1.5	0.6	2.5	100.0	1,531
Headship								
Adult male	24.4	45.1	17.4	4.0	1.7	7.3	100.0	26,799
Adult female	36.1	29.6	19.3	4.4	1.5	9.1	100.0	9,500
Child under 18	24.0	43.5	15.7	0.5	0.0	16.2	100.0	68
Total	**27.3**	**41.3**	**17.8**	**4.1**	**1.7**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**36,367**

Table 3.2 Employment status

Percentage distribution of women holding various employment status, according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Employment status of women engaged in economic activities

Background characteristics	Employee-gov't	Employee-gov't parastatal	Employee-private organization	Employee-NGO	Employee-domestic	Other employees	Member of cooperatives	Member of Micro & Small Enterprise	Self-employed-agri.	Self-employed-non-agri.	Unpaid family worker-agri.	Unpaid family worker-non-agri.	Employer	Volunteer work	Apprentice	Others	Total	Number of Women
Age category																		
15-29	8.2	0.7	8.6	0.2	4.8	2.9	0.1	1.4	16.7	26.9	19.7	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.9	100.0	6,817
30-49	8.7	0.7	6.3	0.3	3.8	1.8	0.1	0.7	31.1	27.1	13.7	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	8,303
50+	2.6	0.4	4.0	0.1	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.3	48.6	18.9	14.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	100.0	1,932
Region																		
Addis Ababa	18.1	3.3	28.9	1.0	8.6	1.9	0.9	2.0	0.3	24.4	0.6	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	5.4	100.0	1,862
Afar	15.3	2.4	5.6	1.9	12.5	7.8	0.7	1.0	9.9	15.6	1.7	2.7	0.1	2.6	0.5	19.9	100.0	489
Amhara	9.0	0.4	3.3	0.3	5.1	1.3	0.2	2.2	34.2	34.0	6.9	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,198
Ben. Gumuz	12.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	29.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.0	7.1	31.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	853
Central Ethiopia	8.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.3	15.9	49.6	12.5	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	828
Dire Dawa	20.7	1.0	16.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	40.7	11.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	204
Gambella	16.6	0.2	8.0	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.3	24.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	708
Harari	34.6	0.0	9.6	1.2	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	21.7	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
Oromia	5.3	0.5	12.0	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.4	23.9	19.0	23.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	4,469
Sidama	5.7	0.4	3.1	0.0	8.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	8.2	17.0	37.4	13.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	386
Somali	5.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	4.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	9.4	30.8	14.0	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	685
South Ethiopia	7.5	0.6	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	43.6	34.8	7.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,899
S. West Ethiopia	7.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	70.1	18.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,108
Tigray	2.4	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	46.9	22.3	21.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1209
Headship																		
Adult male	7.5	0.6	5.9	0.2	4.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	29.0	22.7	19.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	11,627
Adult female	8.3	0.9	9.2	0.3	3.6	2.6	0.3	1.1	24.8	33.4	9.0	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.4	100.0	5,399
Child under 18	1.4	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	15.8	5.6	6.5	31.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Total	**7.7**	**0.7**	**6.9**	**0.2**	**4.3**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**27.7**	**25.9**	**16.2**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**17,052**

Table 3.3 Domestic Work Engagement

Percentage distribution of women who were engaged in various types of domestic chores, according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

	The main type of activities of women engaged in domestic activities										Number of Women
	Cooking, preparing meals	Fetching water	Firewood collection	Cleaning utensils/house	Washing clothes	Shopping	Caring for child/elderly/sick	Repair any household equipment	Other	Total	
Age category											
15-29	69.4	7.1	4.0	7.8	4.4	0.2	2.5	0.1	4.5	100.0	9,479
30-49	93.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.4	100.0	8,855
50+	92.6	0.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	2,574
Region											
Addis Ababa	82.2	0.2	0.4	4.2	2.9	0.1	8.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	1,606
Afar	85.9	2.5	3.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	5.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,396
Amhara	89.9	2.3	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,049
Ben. Gumuz	80.2	5.7	12.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	523
Central Ethiopia	87.2	2.7	0.3	2.3	4.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	943
Dire Dawa	77.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(64)
Gambella	87.5	4.5	5.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
Harari	89.7	0.0	0.9	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
Oromia	81.6	3.6	2.3	3.1	1.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	7,338
Sidama	52.5	4.3	3.3	20.9	10.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	6.8	100.0	344
Somali	77.8	3.2	2.3	8.0	3.4	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	2261
South Ethiopia	81.4	9.9	1.5	3.4	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,106
S. West Ethiopia	95.8	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	792
Tigray	96.0	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	880
Headship											
Adult male	82.4	3.6	2.1	4.2	2.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	3.1	100.0	16,533
Adult female	83.0	3.0	2.6	3.9	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.2	1.9	100.0	4,343
Child under 18	47.3	0.0	7.8	15.1	16.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(32)
Total	**82.5**	**3.5**	**2.2**	**4.1**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**100.00**	**20,908**

Table 3.4 Housing Ownership Status and Document

Percentage distribution of women who own a residential house, ownership type, and type of house ownership documents according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Women who have residential House (%)	Number of women	Do you own the house alone or jointly with someone else?				What type of documents are there for the house you own?							Number of women
			Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Total	Title deed	Customary ownership	Inheritance Certificate	Survey plan	Other	No document	Total	
Age group														
15-29	36.8	16816	10.0	83.1	6.9	100.0	33.8	8.2	5.1	5.5	0.1	47.2	100.0	7229
30-49	77.5	15037	17.8	77.0	5.2	100.0	43.2	10.8	3.2	8.5	0.2	34.1	100.0	10629
50+	87.0	4514	39.1	57.7	3.2	100.0	46.8	9.1	1.5	8.5	0.2	33.9	100.0	3812
Region														
Addis Ababa	31.2	4001	30.0	61.0	9.0	100.0	65.6	2.2	8.5	14.6	2.9	6.2	100.0	1110
Afar	73.6	1762	13.0	78.6	8.3	100.0	10.5	7.7	4.6	1.2	0.0	76.0	100.0	1201
Amhara	65.0	4352	22.9	69.3	7.7	100.0	38.4	13.2	5.4	16.1	0.2	26.7	100.0	2859
Ben. Gumuz	78.3	1166	10.9	87.7	1.4	100.0	66.0	2.6	0.8	18.6	0.0	11.9	100.0	910
Central Ethiopia	46.5	1830	19.8	73.5	6.7	100.0	23.2	5.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	69.3	100.0	1106
Dire Dawa	61.6	300	21.1	78.1	0.8	100.0	59.9	0.6	2.4	0.0	1.3	35.8	100.0	175
Gambella	69.6	1117	67.3	30.5	2.3	100.0	73.6	6.2	4.4	2.6	0.0	13.2	100.0	828
Harari	59.9	300	40.0	50.5	9.5	100.0	44.5	3.3	7.5	1.4	2.4	40.9	100.0	198
Oromia	60.5	10787	16.2	81.5	2.3	100.0	35.8	10.4	1.4	3.2	0.0	49.1	100.0	5796
Sidama	50.2	630	16.1	68.4	15.5	100.0	67.8	8.5	3.0	2.6	0.0	18.0	100.0	306
Somali	65.8	3275	21.6	76.3	2.1	100.0	39.4	2.0	2.9	4.7	0.0	51.0	100.0	2543
South Ethiopia	50.9	3541	15.1	74.6	10.3	100.0	59.6	7.9	4.4	2.4	0.0	25.7	100.0	2390
S. West Ethiopia	73.5	1775	17.4	81.2	1.4	100.0	24.3	8.0	0.6	6.2	0.0	60.9	100.0	1297
Tigray	66.5	1531	24.0	75.7	0.3	100.0	57.8	12.3	5.4	4.6	0.0	19.8	100.0	951
Headship														
Adult male	62.4	26799	7.4	87.0	5.6	100.0	39.5	9.8	3.4	7.2	0.1	39.9	100.0	16979
Adult female	51.1	9500	65.8	30.2	3.9	100.0	47.6	8.8	3.6	9.1	0.5	30.5	100.0	4651
Child under 18	53.7	68	21.6	73.8	4.6	100.0	26.5	56.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	14.0	100.0	40
Total	59.6	36367	19.8	75.0	5.3	100.0	41.2	9.7	3.4	7.6	0.2	37.9	100.0	21670

Table 3.5 Agricultural land ownership

Percentage distribution of women who hold an agricultural land, holding type, and type of documentation according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Percent of women who have agricultural land	Number of women	Do you own the land alone or jointly with someone else?				What type of documents are there for the land you own?							Number of women	women's name is on the document	Number of women
			Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Total	Title deed	Customary ownership	Inheritance Certificate	Survey plan	Other	No document	Total			
Age group																
15-29	22.7	16,816	11.6	84.1	4.3	100.0	55.5	9.6	10.2	2.4	0.5	21.9	100.0	3,791	56.0	7229
30-49	52.8	15,035	19.2	77.1	3.7	100.0	65.6	10.1	5.8	4.6	0.7	13.2	100.0	5,836	74.8	10629
50+	65.7	4,516	39.1	58.5	2.4	100.0	70.8	10.3	2.5	4.4	1.0	10.9	100.0	2,248	82.0	3812
Region																
Addis Ababa	0.9	4,001	46.4	45.6	8.0	100.0	45.9	14.7	22.9	1.6	0.0	14.9	100.0	42	68.0	1110
Afar	9.6	1,762	15.4	79.1	5.5	100.0	4.4	8.0	9.1	0.0	1.3	77.3	100.0	115	47.4	1201
Amhara	67.9	4,352	27.8	69.3	2.9	100.0	68.8	8.5	8.2	5.1	0.6	8.8	100.0	1,695	84.5	2859
Ben. Gumuz	53.1	1,166	14.5	84.7	0.8	100.0	81.7	4.0	0.8	7.8	0.0	5.7	100.0	540	65.6	910
Central Ethiopia	34.7	1,830	17.9	75.7	6.4	100.0	25.7	2.4	1.1	39.9	11.0	19.8	100.0	880	82.8	1106
Dire Dawa	17.8	300	14.6	85.4	0.0	100.0	9.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	89.6	100.0	49	74.3	175
Gambella	55.6	1,117	60.7	38.1	1.2	100.0	67.2	9.2	6.2	1.3	0.9	15.3	100.0	635	82.2	828
Harari	18.7	300	19.0	67.8	13.2	100.0	61.9	11.1	15.6	0.0	4.4	6.9	100.0	63	61.4	198
Oromia	44.9	10,787	15.8	82.3	1.9	100.0	63.9	11.3	6.3	1.0	0.1	17.3	100.0	3,187	63.6	5796
Sidama	25.6	630	24.8	67.6	7.5	100.0	79.3	5.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	109	92.5	306
Somali	27.8	3,275	25.0	69.8	5.2	100.0	50.2	4.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	38.3	100.0	821	57.4	2543
South Ethiopia	39.3	3,541	15.0	75.0	9.9	100.0	72.9	9.0	5.3	2.1	0.0	10.7	100.0	1,984	71.3	2390
S. West Ethiopia	60.6	1,775	16.3	81.4	2.4	100.0	55.6	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	36.3	100.0	1,099	85.6	1297
Tigray	56.4	1,531	29.7	65.1	5.2	100.0	67.0	22.5	7.2	0.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	756	54.2	951
Headship																
Adult male	42.8	26,799	9.9	86.4	3.8	100.0	63.1	9.7	6.3	4.1	0.7	16.1	100.0	9,670	69.0	16979
Adult female	33.3	9,500	68.6	28.7	2.7	100.0	68.5	10.7	5.9	3.3	0.8	10.7	100.0	2,184	82.6	4651
Child under 18	33.7	68	9.5	85.6	4.9	100.0	9.0	80.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.4	100.0	21	73.6	(40)
Total	**40.4**	**36,367**	**21.7**	**74.8**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**64.1**	**10.0**	**6.2**	**3.9**	**0.7**	**15.0**	**100.0**	**36,367**	**71.9**	**21670**

Table 3.6 Access to Agricultural Inputs

Percentage distribution of women with access to different agrotechnological inputs and awareness on soil and water conservation methods according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Women with access to agricultural inputs							Women who are aware of soil & water conservation methods	Number of women
	Improved seeds	Chemical fertilizers	Pesticides/ herbicides	Irrigation	Plough oxen	Extension program services	Number of women		
Age group									
15-29	56.6	61.2	59.1	24.2	51.1	34.3	3791	43.0	16816
30-49	58.6	66.4	60.9	27.1	53.3	38.6	5836	57.7	15035
50+	56.8	68.6	63.1	27.3	48.8	39.6	2248	62.9	4516
Region									
Addis Ababa	50.6	51.2	50.0	13.4	54.8	5.1	42	22.1	4001
Afar	65.7	40.8	47.0	58.9	43.9	31.9	115	16.5	1762
Amhara	62.5	72.5	69.0	29.5	53.2	30.6	1695	62.6	4352
Ben. Gumuz	82.7	82.6	83.6	59.4	76.2	70.2	540	50.9	1166
Central Ethiopia	71.8	73.9	75.0	16.6	62.7	61.8	880	33.9	1830
Dire Dawa	14.4	11.8	15.8	8.4	47.2	9.0	49	23.0	300
Gambella	54.5	1.7	57.3	5.7	2.5	17.7	635	55.7	1117
Harari	37.5	32.2	28.7	31.2	26.4	13.8	63	70.6	300
Oromia	61.3	75.1	73.5	30.1	57.1	49.2	3187	52.7	10787
Sidama	74.3	66.5	49.6	26.6	38.4	27.4	109	63.2	630
Somali	51.3	30.3	35.6	19.7	43.1	11.5	821	27.2	3275
South Ethiopia	28.3	23.0	13.7	9.8	32.2	17.9	1884	55.4	3541
S. West Ethiopia	57.3	57.0	42.8	24.0	59.6	38.6	1099	28.3	1775
Tigray	33.7	55.9	33.1	14.9	38.3	32.4	756	76.8	1531
Headship									
Adult male	58.1	65.6	61.2	27.4	54.5	38.3	9670	52.4	26799
Adult female	56.0	65.5	60.2	22.3	40.7	35.2	2184	48.9	9500
Child under 18	37.2	18.8	16.4	41.4	32.4	27.6	21	30.8	68
Total	57.7	65.5	60.9	26.4	51.7	37.7	11875	51.5	36367

Table 3.7 Ownership of a Bank Account and Saving

Percentage distribution of women by type of ownership of a bank account, savings and institutions according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Do you own a bank account?				In the last 12 months did you SAVE in any way (formal and informal)					Number of women
	Yes, exclusively	Yes, jointly	No	Total	Yes, Formal financial institutions	Yes, Informal institutions	Yes, Both	No, not at all	Total	
Age group										
15-29	37.0	3.3	59.7	100.0	23.4	2.9	1.5	72.2	100.0	16816
30-49	41.3	5.4	53.3	100.0	29.8	6.0	1.7	62.4	100.0	15035
50+	34.8	4.8	60.4	100.0	23.9	4.7	0.8	70.6	100.0	4516
Region										
Addis Ababa	86.5	0.9	12.6	100.0	53.8	2.4	3.2	40.7	100.0	4001
Afar	32.8	5.7	61.5	100.0	15.6	10.7	6.2	67.6	100.0	1762
Amhara	43.9	8.1	48.0	100.0	41.1	2.9	1.0	55.1	100.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	60.1	3.1	36.7	100.0	52.1	1.5	2.4	44.0	100.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	27.5	0.5	72.0	100.0	7.3	4.8	0.2	87.7	100.0	1830
Dire Dawa	81.7	7.5	10.8	100.0	88.6	0.0	0.9	10.5	100.0	300
Gambella	49.2	2.8	48.0	100.0	39.8	3.0	10.2	47.0	100.0	1117
Harari	72.3	7.8	19.9	100.0	64.6	1.2	0.3	33.9	100.0	300
Oromia	35.3	3.1	61.6	100.0	19.1	3.8	1.4	75.6	100.0	10787
Sidama	24.0	4.0	71.9	100.0	15.7	7.4	2.3	74.7	100.0	630
Somali	17.2	2.0	80.8	100.0	11.9	9.3	2.9	75.8	100.0	3275
South Ethiopia	20.2	1.3	78.4	100.0	9.3	8.9	1.1	80.7	100.0	3541
South West Ethiopia	28.3	5.2	66.4	100.0	21.2	7.3	0.1	71.4	100.0	1775
Tigray	40.7	5.8	53.5	100.0	16.7	0.1	0.1	83.1	100.0	1531
Headship										
Adult male	32.9	5.4	61.8	100.0	22.9	4.8	1.5	70.8	100.0	26799
Adult female	55.4	1.2	43.4	100.0	35.4	3.2	1.4	60.1	100.0	9500
Child under 18	50.0	5.5	44.4	100.0	46.3	5.0	0.0	48.2	100.0	68
Total	**38.4**	**4.3**	**57.3**	**100.0**	**26.0**	**4.4**	**1.5**	**68.1**	**100.0**	**36367**

Table 3.8 Use of Credit and Collateral

Percentage distribution of women with access to loan and type of collateral according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Over the past 12 months did you use CREDIT/LOAN from financial institutions? (formal, informal, both)				If used credit from formal sources, what was the collateral?							
	Formal sources	informal sources	Both	Number of women	House or land ownership certificate	Group guar-antee	Individual or salary guarantee	Jewellery	Other	No collateral was needed	Total	Number of women
Age group												
15-29	1.7	1.3	0.2	16816	28.6	16.7	18.3	0.6	1.0	34.8	100.0	341
30-49	4.4	3.1	0.5	15035	43.6	21.2	14.0	0.2	2.4	18.5	100.0	614
50+	3.8	1.7	0.1	4516	57.6	21.0	5.6	0.0	0.3	15.5	100.0	139
Region												
Addis Ababa	5.5	2.4	0.2	4001	53.1	6.5	17.8	1.0	1.4	20.3	100.0	233
Afar	1.5	4.8	1.8	1762	29.1	13.7	28.4	0.0	0.5	28.2	100.0	21
Amhara	6.5	3.4	0.4	4352	49.3	21.0	10.8	0.3	2.0	16.5	100.0	306
Ben. Gumuz	2.4	0.5	0.2	1166	23.1	39.0	30.0	1.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	20
Central Ethiopia	2.4	1.9	0.1	1830	15.7	65.3	7.4	0.0	1.9	9.6	100.0	47
Dire Dawa	11.3	1.0	0.0	300	30.0	12.8	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Gambella	2.6	0.3	0.9	1117	23.0	5.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	60.4	100.0	36
Harari	0.3	3.7	1.2	300	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Oromia	1.2	1.0	0.2	10787	36.0	23.5	17.9	0.1	0.2	22.3	100.0	222
Sidama	0.1	6.1	0.9	630	38.6	0.0	20.5	0.0	40.9	0.0	100.0	4
Somali	0.0	0.4	0.2	3275	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	64.8	100.0	2
South Ethiopia	0.9	1.4	0.1	3541	17.2	33.3	25.1	0.0	4.5	19.9	100.0	77
S. West Ethiopia	0.9	0.9	0.4	1775	54.8	19.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0	32
Tigray	5.7	0.2	0.2	1531	18.8	6.3	9.3	0.0	0.6	65.0	100.0	58
Headship												
Adult male	2.8	2.1	0.2	26799	41.3	22.2	13.2	0.4	2.1	20.8	100.0	685
Adult female	3.9	1.9	0.6	9500	44.1	15.2	14.8	0.1	0.7	25.1	100.0	407
Child under 18	5.8	13.9	0.0	68	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	77.0	100.0	2
Total	**3.1**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**36367**	**42.0**	**19.9**	**13.7**	**0.3**	**1.7**	**22.4**	**100.0**	**1094**

Table 3.9 Married Women's Decision-Making in Agriculture Practice

Percentage of married women who hold land by their decision-making according to region, SEW, 2023

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Ben. Gumuz	Central Ethiopia	Dire Dawa	Gambella	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	Somali	South Ethiopia	S. West Ethiopia	Tigray	Total
Can you decide on the type of crop to plant?															
Yes, alone	29.7	9.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	5.4	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.4
Yes, jointly with spouse	41.5	51.0	92.4	98.1	85.9	65.9	85.4	80.1	91.9	78.8	85.9	91.1	93.7	93.2	91.2
Yes, jointly with other(s)	21.6	15.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.2	1.1
Not at all	7.2	24.8	3.3	0.6	11.0	30.8	8.4	14.5	5.3	20.7	13.2	5.4	3.8	2.5	5.4
Can you decide whether to leave the land fallow?															
Yes, alone	23.2	6.9	2.3	0.3	1.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.6
Yes, jointly with spouse	55.3	51.5	93.9	97.7	88.6	65.7	84.4	90.8	88.8	71.5	84.3	88.7	94.6	87.6	89.9
Yes, jointly with other(s)	14.3	16.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.8	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.2
Not at all	7.2	25.5	2.7	1.3	8.9	31.0	9.7	5.6	9.3	24.9	14.3	7.4	4.0	9.7	7.4
Can you decide on the agricultural inputs to apply?															
Yes, alone	20.0	12.9	2.3	0.3	1.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.8	1.6
Yes, jointly with spouse	62.8	49.5	93.0	98.8	83.8	62.0	85.1	86.9	93.2	55.7	82.9	89.1	94.8	90.4	90.9
Yes, jointly with other(s)	14.3	14.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.0
Not at all	2.9	22.7	3.6	0.6	14.3	34.7	9.1	9.5	5.0	44.3	15.5	7.5	3.6	6.2	6.4
Do you have the right to decide when to harvest and so on?															
Yes, alone	20.0	7.0	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	3.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.5	1.6
Yes, jointly with spouse	62.8	39.1	93.9	99.0	83.2	68.6	85.7	89.0	92.4	52.1	84.2	92.4	94.3	90.7	91.1
Yes, jointly with other(s)	14.3	18.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	2.6	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.1
Not at all	2.9	35.9	2.8	0.4	14.5	31.4	8.7	3.7	5.6	47.9	14.6	4.0	4.4	5.9	6.2
Number of Women	(20)	(71)	1256	352	581	(39)	433	(50)	2482	(66)	552	1644	913	511	8970

Table 3.10 Married Women's Property Rights and Decision-Making

Percentage of married women who hold land or House by their decision-making according to region, SEW, 2023

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Ben. Gumuz	Central Ethiopia	Dire Dawa	Gambella	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	Somali	South Ethiopia	S. West Ethiopia	Tigray	Total
I can control the use of products from the land?															
Yes alone	19.2	8.7	3.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	4.3	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.3
Yes, jointly with spouse	73.1	62.4	93.0	98.6	94.8	75.6	84.8	88.7	92.9	92.5	81.0	94.1	94.3	94.3	91.8
Yes, jointly with other(s)	5.8	11.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	6.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.4
Not at all	1.9	17.4	2.6	0.6	2.2	17.8	8.3	5.7	3.6	7.5	17.1	2.6	3.5	2.1	4.5
I control income from sales of products?															
Yes alone	17.3	8.1	2.5	0.6	2.1	0.0	4.5	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.2
Yes, jointly with spouse	75.0	69.1	94.5	98.3	95.0	84.4	85.2	88.7	93.3	89.6	80.1	94.0	94.7	94.9	92.2
Yes, jointly with other(s)	5.8	15.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.5
Not at all	1.9	7.4	2.1	0.6	2.4	11.1	7.8	5.7	2.9	9.0	18.0	2.8	3.3	1.9	4.1
I can rent out land or house															
Yes alone	7.9	3.5	3.4	0.6	2.1	0.7	6.1	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	3.6	2.5
Yes, jointly with spouse	76.1	88.6	89.3	97.6	88.5	89.0	81.5	74.1	86.2	92.2	80.3	86.1	92.6	90.9	86.8
Yes, jointly with other(s)	4.5	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	3.0	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7
Not at all	11.5	4.9	5.6	1.2	8.8	8.1	9.4	22.3	9.6	4.9	17.6	10.6	4.6	4.4	9.0
I can sell the house															
Yes alone	6.3	2.3	2.8	0.6	1.4	0.0	5.7	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.9
Yes, jointly with spouse	75.0	88.7	88.0	97.7	94.2	92.5	84.1	75.6	85.7	92.2	75.0	84.8	93.1	92.2	86.1
Yes, jointly with other(s)	4.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5
Not at all	14.1	6.5	8.0	1.2	4.4	6.8	8.6	23.0	10.7	5.9	23.8	12.1	5.1	4.7	10.5
I can borrow using the house or land as collateral															
Yes alone	7.7	2.7	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	5.2	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.1
Yes, jointly with spouse	74.3	86.3	87.6	98.1	88.7	90.4	83.0	71.2	82.7	90.3	65.8	83.9	93.0	88.6	83.5
Yes, jointly with other(s)	5.0	3.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.7	2.1	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.7
Not at all	12.9	7.7	8.0	1.0	9.7	7.4	9.6	26.6	13.2	7.8	32.9	12.8	4.9	7.8	12.7
I can make a decision whether to engage in renting or sharecropping															
Yes alone	17.3	8.7	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.0	4.7	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.0
Yes, jointly with spouse	75.0	77.2	92.8	98.3	94.7	84.4	82.1	75.5	87.2	89.6	85.1	88.3	94.4	92.2	89.4
Yes, jointly with other(s)	5.8	9.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	4.4	2.5	1.9	1.6	3.0	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.5
Not at all	1.9	4.7	3.8	0.8	3.4	11.1	10.8	18.9	9.3	7.5	13.7	7.7	3.4	5.3	7.1
I can make a decision when to sell product(s)															
Yes alone	15.4	6.7	2.4	0.3	1.7	0.0	4.3	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.0
Yes, jointly with spouse	75.0	71.8	93.2	98.6	94.0	82.2	84.1	84.9	93.0	86.6	81.8	93.2	94.6	94.5	91.8
Yes, jointly with other(s)	7.7	7.4	1.4	0.3	0.7	2.2	1.8	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.3
Not at all	1.9	14.1	3.1	0.8	3.6	15.6	9.9	7.5	3.4	13.4	16.7	3.9	3.6	2.7	4.9
I can make a decision about other transfer rights (e.g., right to bequeath land, inheritance.)															
Yes alone	7.2	3.2	3.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	5.4	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	3.1	2.2
Yes, jointly with spouse	74.9	86.2	87.8	97.9	94.8	91.2	82.5	77.7	84.0	92.7	78.0	88.7	93.5	92.9	86.4
Yes, jointly with other(s)	4.3	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.7	2.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.7
Not at all	13.6	7.3	7.4	0.7	3.2	7.4	9.9	19.4	11.9	4.4	20.2	7.9	4.5	3.3	9.7
Number of Women	557	950	2250	674	746	136	595	139	4596	206	1862	2083	1164	703	16661

Table 3.11 Married Women's Financial Decision-Making

Percentage of married women who hold land or House by their decision-making according to region, SEW, 2023

	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Ben. Gumuz	Central Ethiopia	Dire Dawa	Gambella	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	Somali	South Ethiopia	S. West Ethiopia	Tigray	Total
How the money you earn through income generating activities will be used															
Myself alone	9.8	6.1	3.6	1.8	10.0	5.7	6.2	12.2	2.8	4.2	6.3	2.2	4.9	5.6	4.2
My partner/spouse alone	39.1	17.7	21.6	28.4	19.4	5.7	9.5	71.2	46.0	11.2	57.6	16.4	72.3	22.6	33.1
Jointly with my partner	50.3	33.1	73.8	67.9	56.4	88.3	82.7	15.1	38.5	79.9	32.0	77.9	14.9	58.9	54.6
Jointly with another person(s)	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.4
Others	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable	0.2	42.2	0.7	1.9	13.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	12.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	7.8	11.6	7.6
How much to save?															
Myself alone	17.7	5.5	5.6	8.7	9.0	7.1	20.6	13.0	6.0	4.8	10.8	3.2	5.0	6.5	6.7
My partner/spouse alone	33.9	17.8	14.2	24.2	15.9	10.2	11.9	59.8	39.0	10.1	58.8	14.4	62.4	21.6	27.8
Jointly with my partner	45.2	33.8	64.1	43.1	46.4	79.6	64.5	14.9	41.7	75.2	19.8	75.5	15.4	54.3	50.6
Jointly with another person(s)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable	2.7	42.5	15.6	24.0	28.5	1.7	2.8	12.3	12.9	9.3	10.2	6.1	17.1	16.7	14.4
How much loan to request?															
Myself alone	9.6	4.6	2.3	0.6	6.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	1.5	3.1	4.6	1.5	4.8	4.5	3.0
My partner/spouse alone	29.2	22.2	10.7	20.6	7.9	9.5	12.7	40.4	35.2	5.6	41.1	13.3	58.7	20.5	23.7
Jointly with my partner	45.7	35.7	52.6	37.0	34.6	77.6	67.6	14.2	41.5	71.6	14.8	70.3	12.4	53.5	45.9
Jointly with another person(s)	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not applicable	15.3	36.7	33.7	41.8	50.8	9.2	13.6	38.6	21.4	19.3	39.4	14.3	24.2	20.7	26.9
How to spend the money you received through loan?															
Myself alone	9.3	4.0	2.2	0.5	7.0	2.9	4.2	6.3	1.6	1.5	4.5	1.8	4.8	4.4	2.9
My partner/spouse alone	29.1	20.6	12.0	19.5	7.5	10.0	11.0	40.1	35.1	5.8	41.1	13.4	58.4	20.6	24.0
Jointly with my partner	45.8	36.3	52.4	37.9	35.6	78.2	69.5	12.9	41.5	71.1	14.8	70.0	13.1	53.8	46.0
Jointly with another person(s)	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not applicable	15.4	38.6	32.9	42.1	49.3	8.2	14.8	40.7	21.3	20.3	39.6	14.3	23.6	20.3	26.6
How your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used?															
Myself alone	7.3	3.4	2.9	0.8	3.3	10.7	4.9	3.7	1.7	1.6	5.6	1.4	4.7	3.7	2.9
My partner/spouse alone	38.8	24.2	18.4	24.1	25.3	5.8	7.5	72.1	43.0	5.7	56.4	17.0	72.5	25.7	31.6
Jointly with my partner	51.7	70.8	74.0	58.1	56.6	80.6	84.4	15.9	40.6	81.8	29.2	77.7	15.6	61.9	56.5
Jointly with another person(s)	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not applicable	1.5	1.2	3.9	17.1	14.0	2.9	2.7	8.2	14.4	9.6	8.6	3.3	7.2	8.0	8.5
About making major/big household purchases?															
Myself alone	8.9	2.3	3.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	4.1	2.9	2.2	0.2	5.7	1.3	4.9	4.2	3.0
My partner/spouse alone	41.6	25.1	18.7	28.1	22.1	21.6	7.8	73.1	44.7	7.0	52.0	17.8	72.6	24.7	32.3
Jointly with my partner	48.0	68.8	75.1	62.6	68.3	75.7	85.8	13.3	47.0	85.5	32.1	77.9	16.1	68.8	59.9
Jointly with another person(s)	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable	1.0	2.8	2.5	8.1	7.7	0.9	1.8	10.7	6.0	7.1	9.6	2.3	6.4	1.6	4.4
Selling household produce (farm or non-farm)?															
Myself alone	7.4	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.0	4.8	1.4	4.8	3.8	2.5
My partner/spouse alone	22.0	24.0	18.4	25.5	21.1	5.2	8.8	37.5	40.9	5.4	54.9	14.9	71.7	22.9	29.4
Jointly with my partner	34.2	67.3	69.3	65.7	67.0	61.0	84.6	12.7	43.5	82.1	18.7	76.2	15.6	64.4	55.2
Jointly with another person(s)	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.6
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not applicable	35.9	3.5	9.3	7.5	10.1	31.0	2.9	46.9	13.5	9.7	21.0	6.4	7.9	7.8	12.2
Number of Women	1993	1225	2817	792	1052	219	734	183	6814	315	2053	2454	1309	918	22878

Table 3.12 Radio/TV Ownership and Listenership and Use of Internet

Percentage distribution of women who own radio and television, listen to the radio/television and use the internet according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Percent of women who own radio/ tape recorder	Percent of women who own TV set (satellite dish, TV stand)	Percent of women who usually listen to the radio/television	Percent of women who used internet in the last 7 days	Number of women
Age group					
15-29	12.4	18.2	27.9	13.5	16816
30-49	20.5	35.5	32.3	7.0	15035
50+	18.0	28.3	21.3	2.3	4516
Region					
Addis Ababa	27.0	69.2	64.8	41.0	4001
Afar	15.4	17.6	21.1	17.3	1762
Amhara	11.0	28.5	24.0	1.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	7.4	35.0	31.0	14.7	1166
Central Ethiopia	14.2	9.2	17.0	5.4	1830
Dire Dawa	16.7	78.0	72.0	58.3	300
Gambella	9.0	36.9	20.9	10.9	1117
Harari	12.0	43.3	57.4	36.3	300
Oromia	18.9	26.2	29.8	9.9	10787
Sidama	32.7	13.9	48.9	16.5	630
Somali	8.5	12.6	10.9	11.9	3275
South Ethiopia	9.4	14.5	17.1	2.4	3541
South West Ethiopia	22.2	14.5	17.6	5.8	1775
Tigray	19.5	24.7	33.5	6.2	1531
Headship					
Adult male	17.1	24.8	27.7	8.9	26799
Adult female	13.9	31.0	31.8	10.8	9500
Child under 18	19.3	40.8	49.4	6.3	68
Total	**16.3**	**28.4**	**28.7**	**9.4**	36367

Table 3.13 Main Source of Light

Percentage distribution of women who use various source of light according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background character-istic	What is the main source of light you use?							
	Electricity	Biogas	Solar	Lantern, lamp, candle, Kuraz, Fanos	Wood/biomass/ animal dung	Other (specify)	Total	Number of women
Age group								
15-29	52.5	0.4	27.0	16.6	2.8	0.6	100.0	16,816
30-49	58.6	0.4	26.6	10.5	3.0	0.9	100.0	15,035
50+	52.0	0.1	33.0	10.6	3.2	1.1	100.0	4,516
Region								
Addis Ababa	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,001
Afar	32.9	0.1	50.7	12.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,762
Amhara	50.5	1.0	37.0	7.50	3.8	0.1	100.0	4,352
Ben. Gumuz	63.8	0.8	13.5	9.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	1,166
Central Ethiopia	66.3	0.2	21.3	12.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,830
Dire Dawa	85.3	0.0	14.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	300
Gambella	67.3	0.4	18.2	1.5	11.3	1.2	100.0	1,117
Harari	92.5	0.6	5.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	300
Oromia	54.0	0.1	28.6	15.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	10,787
Sidama	36.0	0.0	4.7	58.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	630
Somali	37.6	0.0	32.2	15.6	8.7	5.8	100.0	3,275
South Ethiopia	71.4	0.0	6.9	15.8	4.9	0.9	100.0	3,541
S. West Ethiopia	46.0	0.2	23.7	14.3	5.0	10.7	100.0	1,775
Tigray	35.9	0.0	56.2	1.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	1,531
Headship								
Adult male	51.6	0.4	29.6	14.4	3.0	0.9	100.0	26,799
Adult female	64.5	0.2	21.8	10.1	2.7	0.6	100.0	9,500
Child under 18	82.9	0.0	6.6	6.9	2.8	0.8	100.0	68
Total	**54.8**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**27.7**	**13.3**	**2.9**	**0.80**	**36,367**

Table 3.14 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Percentage distribution of women who use various source of cooking fuel according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	What is the main source of cooking fuel you use?													Number of women
	Collecting firewood	Purchase firewood	Charcoal	Crop residue/ biomass	Dung/ manure	Saw dust	Kerosene	Butane gas (or biogas)	Electricity from gridline	Electricity from generator	Solar energy	None	Other	
Age group														
15-29	63.0	14.7	8.6	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	16816
30-49	63.3	13.8	8.5	0.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	15035
50+	67.3	11.5	6.3	0.2	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	7.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	4516
Region														
Addis Ababa	2.6	6.1	31.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	58.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	4001
Afar	71.2	9.8	15.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1762
Amhara	63.7	19.1	3.9	4.6	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	4352
Ben. Gumuz	73.9	15.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	84.5	12.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1830
Dire Dawa	25.2	2.9	59.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	300
Gambella	68.1	25.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1117
Harari	27.6	11.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	20.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.6	300
Oromia	64.7	14.2	8.2	0.0	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	10787
Sidama	78.3	14.1	5.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	630
Somali	75.3	3.9	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3275
South Ethiopia	79.7	17.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3541
S. west Ethiopia	83.8	8.9	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1775
Tigray	50.0	5.9	0.9	0.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1531
Headship														
Adult Male	67.3	12.8	7.1	1.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	26799
Adult Female	52.7	17.2	11.5	1.1	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	12.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	9500
Child under 18	66.6	11.9	9.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Total	63.7	13.9	8.2	1.2	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	36367

Table 3.15 Membership in Organizations

Percentage distribution of women by membership in various organizations according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristics	Are you a member of any of the following organizations?						Number of women
	Self-help groups (SHGs)	Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)	Women's associations	Youth associations	Professional associations	Trade unions	
Age group							
15-29	3.5	1.0	4.9	3.0	1.3	1.1	16,816
30-49	5.2	1.9	14.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	15,035
50+	2.8	1.0	11.0	1,0	1.1	1.1	4,516
Region							
Addis Ababa	2.6	4.1	14.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	4,001
Afar	13.3	3.2	19.0	9.8	4.0	5.6	1,762
Amhara	2.7	1.8	11.0	3.7	1.9	1.8	4,352
Ben. Gumuz	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	1,166
Central Ethiopia	0.8	1.6	4.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	1,830
Dire Dawa	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	300
Gambella	32.3	2.3	4.4	1.4	3.1	5.3	1,117
Harari	6.8	3.6	8.2	1.6	4.0	1.7	300
Oromia	5.3	0.7	7.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	10,787
Sidama	9.1	2.6	10.0	6.5	6.2	2.4	630
Somali	1.9	0.4	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	3,275
South Ethiopia	7.0	0.6	5.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	3,541
S. West Ethiopia	5.1	0.3	14.3	5.1	4.7	3.7	1,775
Tigray	0.4	0.4	18.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	1,531
Headship							
Adult male	4.4	1.2	8.8	2.2	1.4	1.4	26,799
Adult female	4.0	1.8	12.1	3.1	1.8	1.6	9,500
Child under 18	12.9	0.4	4.9	4.6	0.1	0.9	68
Total	**4.3**	**1.4**	**9.6**	**2.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**36,367**

Table 3.16 Shocks and stresses

Percentage distribution of women experiencing various types of shocks and stresses background characteristics, SEW 2023

During the last 12 months, have you been affected by any of the following shocks?

Background characteristics	Drought	Soil/land degradation	Flood	Heavy rains	Crop pests/diseases	Loss of non-farm jobs	Fire accident	Car accident	Theft/robbery/other violence	Involuntary loss of house/land	Displacement (due to government development projects)	Local unrest/violence	War	Unusual price fall of food items (agri. Produces)	Unusual price rise of food items (agri. Produces)	Unusual increase in price or unavailability of inputs	Illness of a household member	Death of a household member (main bread winner)	Death of a child under 5 (miscarriage & still birth included)	Death of another household member	Great loss/death of livestock	Total	Number of women
Age group																							
15-29	12.3	3.9	4.3	8.7	7.0	3.3	1.2	0.9	7.8	1.1	1.4	19.9	18.7	10.7	56.1	37.6	10.0	2.3	1.4	2.8	5.6	100	16,816
30-49	16.2	4.5	5.5	11.7	9.2	5.4	1.2	1.0	7.4	1.4	1.6	21.8	22.4	8.8	64.0	46.2	15.0	3.2	2.0	5.5	7.1	100	15035
50+	16.6	4.5	5.9	11.9	9.7	7.6	0.9	0.9	6.7	1.3	1.5	21.8	23.3	8.1	64.0	49.2	18.4	4.7	1.1	7.3	7.6	100	4516
Region																							
Addis Ababa	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	8.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.7	55.8	5.8	14.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	0.6	100	4001
Afar	34.1	5.9	13.4	6.6	13.6	6.1	3.9	3.8	20.8	3.8	5.1	17.8	50.0	7.4	42.5	11.2	25.0	7.7	7.1	11.3	11.0	100	1762
Amhara	9.5	6.3	8.6	19.3	10.0	2.1	1.8	1.2	9.1	1.4	2.8	58.5	52.6	5.0	63.6	47.0	15.2	4.2	2.7	6.6	4.7	100	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	1.1	8.4	1.2	2.6	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	6.2	3.5	4.3	39.1	39.1	2.6	51.2	53.3	5.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	7.3	100	1166
Central Ethiopia	6.1	3.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	68.4	37.5	8.2	1.3	0.7	2.2	0.7	100	1830
Dire Dawa	7.8	2.4	2.6	9.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.3	62.6	11.4	1.6	5.0	0.3	2.3	1.6	100	300
Gambella	0.5	0.5	20.3	11.7	4.2	2.6	1.2	0.5	5.8	0.7	1.0	5.6	3.5	6.7	24.0	8.4	37.6	3.4	2.1	9.0	13.1	100	1117
Harari	9.0	4.3	2.8	6.2	8.5	10.0	1.1	0.3	1.4	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	13.2	55.1	21.3	11.5	4.3	3.0	7.0	2.4	100	300
Oromia	11.8	2.7	4.0	4.2	7.4	4.6	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.6	1.1	6.3	5.0	20.0	61.1	49.3	8.3	1.6	0.6	3.7	6.1	100	10787
Sidama	10.3	2.7	0.7	24.6	8.1	1.1	2.2	1.3	17.9	0.8	0.9	8.2	1.7	16.0	87.0	76.6	16.1	3.6	1.6	6.1	1.9	100	630
Somali	25.6	8.7	3.0	2.3	6.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	5.3	26.2	7.5	9.0	4.3	1.8	3.1	15.1	100	3275
South Ethiopia	17.8	5.8	7.3	12.3	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	4.4	2.5	1.4	65.0	45.9	8.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	7.8	100	3541
South West Ethiopia	4.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	3.2	27.3	22.0	21.2	0.7	0.0	1.9	1.1	100	1775
Tigray	65.4	3.8	3.2	21.3	28.9	40.3	2.2	0.7	25.1	0.9	0.8	18.3	57.9	3.4	71.3	57.0	33.0	8.7	2.4	11.2	22.7	100	1531
Headship																							
Adult male	14.9	4.6	5.2	10.7	8.6	4.1	1.1	0.8	7.4	1.2	1.4	20.8	20.4	10.5	60.2	45.5	11.6	1.5	2.0	4.4	6.8	100	26799
Adult female	13.1	3.1	4.3	9.2	7.1	6.5	1.2	1.3	7.7	1.4	1.6	21.3	22.0	7.0	60.5	33.3	17.7	1.9	1.5	6.6	5.6	100	9500
Child under18	6.1	2.6	3.3	3.6	1.7	5.1	0.0	3.8	13.6	0.0	5.5	11.0	16.1	7.7	59.0	43.2	21.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.1	100	68
Total	14.4	4.2	5.0	10.3	8.2	4.7	1.1	0.9	7.5	1.2	1.5	20.9	20.8	9.6	60.3	42.6	13.1	3.0	1.6	5.0	6.5	100	36367

Table 3.17 Access to Social Protection and Humanitarian Aid

Percentage distribution of women by enrolment in social protection, benefits and access to humanitarian aid according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Have you ever been enrolled/participated in a Safety Net Program (e.g., PSNP)?					If ever participate in safety net program, what benefits did you receive from the safety net program						Percent of women who received any humanitarian food aid in the past 12 months	Number of women
	Yes, I am currently (in the past 12 months) a beneficiary	Yes, I was a beneficiary in the past but not anymore	No, I have never been a beneficiary	Total	Number of women	Public Works (PSNP): labour for cash	Public Works: labour for food (food for work)	Direct beneficiary support: not tied to labour participation	Both Public work-labour for cash and labour for food	Total	Number of women		
Age group													
15-29	7.1	2.4	90.4	100.0	16816	25.2	23.1	35.0	16.8	100.0	1884	9.7	16816
30-49	9.0	5.6	85.4	100.0	15036	30.9	39.1	17.5	12.5	100.0	2371	12.8	15036
50+	9.3	8.7	82.0	100.0	4516	22.1	38.5	34.0	5.4	100.0	820	13.8	4516
Region													
Addis Ababa	6.3	6.6	87.1	100.0	4001	77.5	6.6	14.1	1.7	100.0	562	5.3	4001
Afar	33.1	7.7	59.2	100.0	1762	36.0	13.2	13.5	37.3	100.0	629	64.6	1762
Amhara	6.7	2.8	90.5	100.0	4352	32.9	29.1	18.7	19.2	100.0	666	12.2	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1166	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	5.4	1.9	92.7	100.0	1830	72.3	15.7	11.3	0.6	100.0	148	1.3	1830
Dire Dawa	14.7	13.5	71.8	100.0	300	43.4	52.0	1.7	2.9	100.0	81	12.7	300
Gambella	3.4	1.7	94.9	100.0	1117	14.7	8.5	71.0	5.8	100.0	61	3.8	1117
Harari	11.8	1.4	86.8	100.0	300	73.6	8.3	18.1	0.0	100.0	39	7.8	300
Oromia	5.0	0.8	94.3	100.0	10787	26.1	27.4	16.3	30.1	100.0	576	3.6	10787
Sidama	9.3	2.9	87.8	100.0	630	12.1	17.5	70.1	0.3	100.0	53	10.2	630
Somali	32.0	7.8	60.2	100.0	3275	15.3	14.38	68.2	2.2	100.0	1382	31.5	3275
South Ethiopia	5.4	1.1	93.4	100.0	3541	76.9	4.5	16.5	2.0	100.0	276	12.8	3541
South West Ethiopia	1.8	1.3	96.9	100.0	1775	66.3	10.8	17.4	5.5	100.0	45	3.2	1775
Tigray	10.7	37.4	51.9	100.0	1531	0.5	82.7	11.6	5.1	100.0	557	32.7	1531
Headship													
Adult male	7.3	3.8	88.8	100.0	26799	27.1	32.8	26.0	14.1	100.0	3349	11.1	26799
Adult female	10.7	6.7	82.5	100.0	9500	27.3	34.4	28.6	9.7	100.0	1712	12.8	9500
Child under 18	6.6	7.0	86.3	100.0	68	25.1	14.5	60.3	0.0	100.0	12	13.8	68
Total	8.2	4.5	87.3	100.0	36367	27.2	33.3	26.9	12.6	100.0	5073	11.5	36367

3.2 WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3.2.1 Awareness on Availability of Health Care Services

The Survey provides a detailed picture of the awareness levels regarding the availability of healthcare services among Ethiopian women. The survey result (Table 3.18) indicates that awareness levels vary significantly based on age, region, and area of residence. Women aged 30-49 exhibited the highest awareness at 85.8%, followed by those in the 50+ age group at 81.3%, and the 15-29 age group at 78.0%. This suggests a positive correlation between age and awareness. Regions like Somali and South West Ethiopia had lower percentages, indicating regional disparities. Overall, the total percentage of women who aware of available healthcare services stood at 81.5%.

The survey results provide an overarching view of women's awareness of healthcare facilities, but the qualitative findings from the WGDs uncover crucial details not captured by the survey data. WG discussant in BGRS said "በአካባቢዉ ጤና ተቋም እያለ ቤት የሚወልዱ ሴቶች ቁጥር አሁንም ቀላል አይደለም፤ በተለይም በጉሙዝ ሴቶች ዘንድ ለወሊድ ወደ ዱር ሄዶ መዉለድ ቀጥሏል፤ ለዚህ መንስኤዉ የግንዛቤ እጥረት ነዉ. "A number of women deliver at home despite availability of health institutions. Particularly women going to bushes for delivery among the Gumuz women has continued. The reason for this is limitations in awareness." The qualitative data reveals the tangible consequences of this knowledge deficit, with instances of malaria-related deaths linked to the lack of awareness about existing health institutions in the region. This lack of awareness results in practices like home deliveries and Gumuz women resorting to giving birth in the wilderness. Despite government initiatives to enhance women's health and reproductive rights, persistent gaps in awareness persist in rural communities, affecting women, girls, and youth regarding healthcare services and reproductive rights.

Health Care Services

Awareness
Percent of women aware of the available healthcare services in their localities.

81.5%

Access
Percent of women able to access healthcare services during the past 12 months.

73.6%
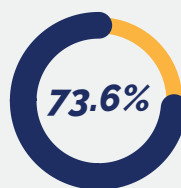
The qualitative data show the vital role of Health Extension Workers (HEWs) in boosting awareness levels in rural areas, although women in female-headed households (FHHs) and male-headed households (MHHs) group discussions in Oromia (Metu) note a decline in such dedicated efforts. Accessibility to healthcare services poses a significant challenge across various regions, marked by notable disparities. While women demonstrate a good grasp of sexual reproductive health and rights, they encounter obstacles like financial constraints, discrimination, and stigma when accessing healthcare services. The study emphasizes the necessity for targeted interventions to raise awareness of healthcare services, especially in regions and age groups with lower awareness levels, crucial for ensuring equitable access to healthcare information and services for women.

3.2.2 *Accessibility of the Healthcare Services*

The SEW 2023 report provides a detailed analysis of the accessibility of healthcare services for Ethiopian women, emphasizing notable variations based on age, region, and area of residence. Age appears to correlate positively with access, with women in the 30-49 age group showing the highest access (78.9%), followed by those in the 50+ age group (74.6%), and the 15-29 age group (69.0%). Regionally, Benishangul Gumuz demonstrates the highest access at 93.0%, while Sidama shows the lowest at 55.1%, indicating substantial regional disparities. Overall, the total percentage of women who are able to access healthcare services stands at 73.6%.
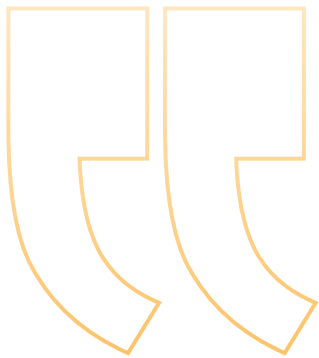
> Whereas WGD participants in Tigray stress the lack of health care services as a result of armed conflict, participants in Addis Ababa complained about availability of drugs.

The qualitative findings highlight the disparities and obstacles in healthcare access between urban and rural areas and across regions. Urban areas generally exhibit greater awareness of healthcare services compared to rural areas, where insufficient awareness often leads to practices like home deliveries. Despite government initiatives to enhance women's health and reproductive rights, awareness gaps persist in certain regions, emphasizing the necessity for targeted interventions. The decreasing commitment of HEWs in boosting awareness levels in some rural areas indicates a potential gap in the healthcare system requiring immediate attention. Additionally, challenges such as long travel distances, high transportation costs, financial constraints, and discrimination or stigma during healthcare seeking processes further impede women's access to essential services, particularly in remote areas. Whereas in Tigray WG participants stress the lack of health care services as a result of armed conflict, participants in Addis Ababa noted that health centres are generally accessible but accessing medication poses a significant challenge.

3.2.3 *Satisfaction with the Quality of the Healthcare Services*

The data in Table 3.18 highlights variations in women's satisfaction with healthcare services in Ethiopia, based on different factors. Women aged 30-49 showed the highest satisfaction levels, with 18.3% very satisfied, while those aged 50+ had the lowest at 13.7% very satisfied. Regionally, Dire Dawa had the highest percentage of women very satisfied at 47.0%, while Tigray had the lowest at 5.1%. Urban areas had slightly higher satisfaction levels than rural areas. Overall, 16.7% were very satisfied, 58.3% satisfied, 20.2% dissatisfied, and 4.8% very dissatisfied with healthcare service quality.

Insights from WGDs reveal challenges impacting women's satisfaction with healthcare services. Although there is some awareness about healthcare services, particularly in urban areas, issues with service quality affect satisfaction. Women in rural areas, besides awareness challenges, also face issues with service quality, with cultural factors influencing decisions to deliver at home or in the bushes (as the case in Gumuz community) due to perceived healthcare system shortcomings. This gap between awareness and satisfaction underscores the need for improved service quality.

While the government's initiatives to enhance women's health and reproductive status are recognized, there are concerns about service quality not consistently meeting standards, especially related to pregnancy and postnatal care. The diminishing role of HEWs in boosting awareness levels may impact

healthcare service quality in rural areas. Accessibility and cost remain significant barriers, with women enduring long travels and high expenses to reach healthcare facilities, leading to dissatisfaction. Addressing these challenges, particularly in rural areas and among older women, is vital for enhancing overall healthcare quality and women's satisfaction in Ethiopia.

3.2.4 Women's Awareness on Sexual and Reproductive Health Information

The findings of the SEW 2023 (Table 3.19) provide valuable information regarding women's awareness to sexual and reproductive health information in Ethiopia. The survey reveals that 36% of women have received information regarding sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, in the 12 months preceding the survey. However, there are significant variations in the percentage of women who have received this information based on age, region, and area of residence. Women aged 50 and above exhibit a lower percentage of information receipt at 18.5%, compared to women in the 15-29 and 30-49 age groups. Regional disparities are also notable, with women in Sidama, Addis Ababa, and Benishangul Gumuz having higher percentages of information receipt compared to women in Afar, South West Ethiopia, and Somali. Urban areas show a higher percentage of women receiving information (44.2%) compared to rural areas (32.8%), indicating the need for targeted approaches to ensure comprehensive access to sexual and reproductive health information for women across different demographic segments.

Access to Information

Proportion of women who have received information regarding sexual and reproductive health in the past 12 months

36%
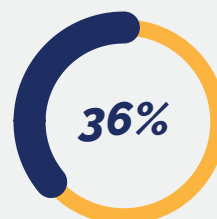
The most significant sources of information regarding sexual and reproductive health are hospitals, health centres, and clinics, with 21.9% of respondents indicating these facilities as their primary source. HEWs play a substantial role, cited by 20.1% of respondents, while TV and radio broadcasts are also influential, with 19.2% of respondents obtaining information from these media platforms. Community gatherings, educational institutions, and programs are also significant sources of information, indicating the diverse range of channels through which women receive information. Despite these sources, access to information remains a challenge, particularly in rural areas where cultural barriers and limited resources hinder women's access to comprehensive information.

The qualitative findings further highlight the challenges women face in accessing sexual and reproductive health information. Cultural barriers and healthcare providers' attitudes hinder open communication about these topics, particularly in rural areas where discussing sexual and reproductive health remains a taboo. Limited media and educational resources further hinder women's access to information, especially regarding STIs and prevention methods. Family planning education and decision-making are critical for women's empowerment, but access to comprehensive information is lacking, particularly in Benishangul-Gumuz where women face challenges in accessing family planning services and where husbands often have the final say in decision-making.

Figure 3.1

Sources of Information Regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

Percentage distribution of the different sources of information regarding reproductive health including HIV/AIDS, SEW2023

21.9%	**Hospitals/Health centers/clinics**
20.1%	**Health extension workers**
19.2%	**TV/radio**
12.7%	**Community gathering**
11.3%	**Schools or educational programs**
11.1%	**Friends**
3.7%	**Internet**
0.1%	**Other sources**
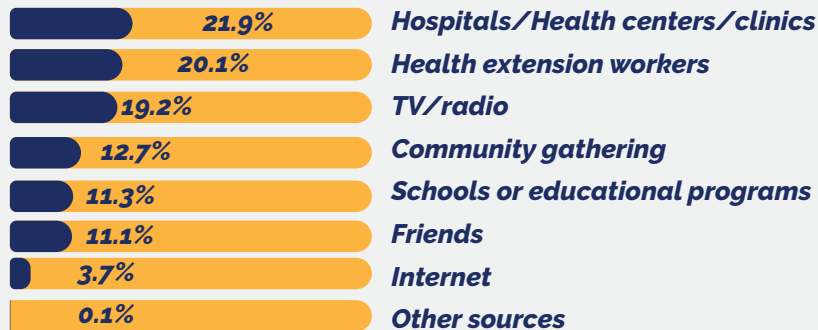
Efforts to improve access to reproductive health care services by the government and its stakeholders are underway, but challenges remain. Addressing these challenges requires empowering women, involving religious leaders, and enforcing existing laws and policies. In Afar, for instance, cultural and religious beliefs significantly influence family planning practices, and sexual and gender-based violence is a concern, signifying the need for more comprehensive education and support services. Overall, the findings underscore the importance of tailored and targeted approaches to ensure comprehensive access to sexual and reproductive health information for women across Ethiopia.

3.2.5 Women's Comfort Levels in Discussing Sexual and Reproductive Health Issues

The SEW 2023 Survey findings (Table 3.19) reveal significant differences in women's comfort levels when discussing sexual and reproductive health topics with their partner/spouse and healthcare professionals across regions, age groups, and areas of residence. Dire Dawa stands out with the highest percentage of individuals feeling very comfortable discussing these matters with their partner/spouse, while South West Ethiopia has the lowest percentage. Similarly, Tigray reports the highest percentage of individuals feeling very comfortable discussing these matters with healthcare providers, while South West Ethiopia reports the lowest. These variations underscore the need for region-specific approaches to address comfort levels and attitudes towards sexual and reproductive health discussions.

Despite these variations, the qualitative information revealed common challenges that hinder women from freely discussing sexual and reproductive health matters. In Benishangul-Gumuz region, cultural barriers and the treatment of women by health workers hinder open communication. Traditional gender roles and norms, particularly in rural areas, often prevent women from freely discussing these topics. Limited access to information and resources further exacerbates these challenges, signifying the need for targeted interventions to improve awareness and communication channels.

Women's comfort levels in discussing sexual and reproductive health topics are closely tied to their access to information and resources. In Benishangul-Gumuz, where access to information is limited, discussions about STIs are often secretive and stigmatized. The practice of polygamy, coupled with limited discussions about STI risks, contributes to higher transmission rates. Improving access to comprehensive information and fostering open dialogue are crucial steps in addressing these challenges. Additionally, women's agency in decision-making regarding family planning and marriage is influenced by their comfort levels in discussing sexual and reproductive health matters. While there is increased autonomy in choosing marriage partners, it often leads to negative outcomes such as early and unstable marriages. Overall, empowering women with comprehensive information about family planning is essential for them to make informed choices and assert their reproductive rights.

3.2.6 Women's Current Use of Family Planning Methods

The SEW 2023 survey result (Table 3.20) provides a detailed analysis of the current use of family planning methods among Ethiopian women, revealing a utilization rate of 60.7%. This result underscores the importance of understanding contraceptive practices to inform targeted reproductive health interventions. Significant variations in family planning usage are observed across different background characteristics, with women aged 30-49 exhibiting the highest prevalence at 62.9%, and married polygamous women and separated women within the given age group demonstrating notably high utilization rates.

Regional disparities in family planning utilization are also evident, with particularly high rates in South West Ethiopia and Addis Ababa, and markedly lower rates in the Somali region. These differences may be influenced by cultural attitudes towards contraception and underscore the importance of region-specific interventions. Moreover, the urban-rural divide in family planning usage suggests that access to healthcare services, education, and socioeconomic factors play a role in decision-making and access to contraceptive methods.

The survey results also show differences in the types of family planning methods used by women across different background characteristics. For example, women of reproductive age (15-49) predominantly use injectable contraceptives and pills. Regional differences in the choice of family planning methods are also notable, with Addis Ababa showing a higher usage of IUDs and implants compared to other regions. These variations underscore the importance of offering a range of contraceptive options to meet the diverse needs and preferences of women across different demographic segments.

Qualitative data from Women's Group Discussions (WGDs) reveals limited access to comprehensive information on family planning methods among women in Ethiopia, resulting in higher-than-desired birth rates and decision-making often controlled by husbands. Empowering women to make informed choices about their reproductive health is crucial, considering the influence of cultural and religious beliefs that can deter women from using family planning methods. To enhance acceptance and utilization of family planning, addressing cultural norms, providing education, and offering diverse contraceptive options are vital. The result of the study indicates the necessity for tailored reproductive health interventions to empower women, improve access to family planning services, and promote reproductive health rights in Ethiopia, emphasizing the importance of education and support to overcome barriers and promote effective family planning practices.

3.2.7 Access to and Utilization of Sanitary Pads

The SEW 2023 survey (Table 3.21) provides valuable insights into the access to and utilization of sanitary pads among Ethiopian women, showing significant variations across different demographic factors. The data reveals that the choice of sanitary pads varies significantly between age groups, wealth quintiles, regions, and urban-rural areas. For example, younger women aged 15-29 are more likely to use disposable pads compared to those aged 30-49. Similarly, women in the high-wealth quintile are more likely to use disposable pads compared to those in the low-wealth quintile. Regional differences also play a role, with higher usage of disposable pads in urban areas compared to rural areas.

The survey also revealed the factors influencing the non-use of manufactured sanitary pads among women in the reproductive age group. Lack of accessibility and awareness are cited as major reasons across all age groups and wealth quintiles. However, older women aged 30-49 also highlight lack of affordability and cultural beliefs as significant barriers. Regional differences are also evident, with cultural beliefs, lack of awareness, and lack of accessibility being prominent reasons in different regions. Urban women tend to cite discomfort and lack of awareness more frequently, while rural women emphasize lack of accessibility and awareness.

Types of Sanitary Pads Used

- 57.7% Disposable
- 9.3% Recycled
- 29.2% Locally made
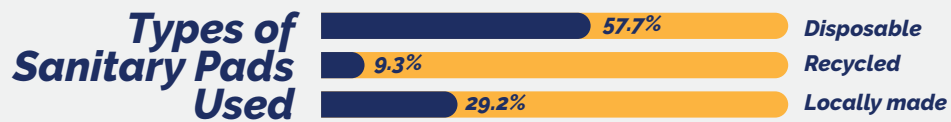
Overall, lack of accessibility, awareness, and affordability are consistently significant barriers to the use of manufactured sanitary pads among Ethiopian women. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and awareness programs to address these barriers and promote the use of sanitary pads, particularly among vulnerable groups such as rural women and those in low-wealth quintiles. Improving access to affordable and culturally acceptable sanitary pads, along with education on menstrual hygiene, is essential for promoting women's health and well-being. Additionally, addressing these barriers can have a positive impact on girls' education, as access to sanitary pads is often linked to school attendance and academic performance as revealed in the WGDs.

3.2.8 Women's Challenge in Accessing Health Care Services

SEW 2023 provides a comprehensive analysis of the challenges women face in accessing healthcare services in Ethiopia. The survey results (Figure 3.2) reveal that high costs of healthcare services, lack of health insurance, limited availability of female healthcare providers, discrimination or bias from healthcare providers, lack of transportation, and long waiting times are significant barriers to accessing healthcare for Ethiopian women. These findings underscore the complex and multifaceted nature of barriers that women encounter, emphasizing the need for comprehensive interventions to address financial, logistical, and gender-related issues.

The findings regarding women's experience of discrimination while seeking healthcare services and facing challenges to accessing essential medications and treatments revealed that overall, 9.0% of women experienced discrimination, and a quarter of them faced challenges to accessing essential medications and treatments (Table 3.22).

Qualitative data also revealed the distinct obstacles encountered by women in various regions of Ethiopia. In Benishangul-Gumuz, rural women face a lack of healthcare awareness, exacerbated by cultural barriers and communication challenges with healthcare providers. South Ethiopia struggles with healthcare access issues like affordability and efficiency, especially in the newly established health centres. Cultural norms in Amhara and Oromia contribute to low healthcare utilization, while in the Somali region, socio-cultural factors including religion impede family planning services acceptance, and long travel distances pose accessibility challenges for women.

Figure 3.2

Barriers that Women have Experienced in Accessing Healthcare
Percentage of women who experienced different barriers, SEW 2023

- 30.2% **High cost of healthcare services**
- 26.3% **Lack of health insurance**
- 15.1% **Lack of transportation**
- 10.9% **Long waiting times**
- 7.3% **Limited availability of female healthcare providers**
- 4.9% **Discrimination or bias from healthcare providers**
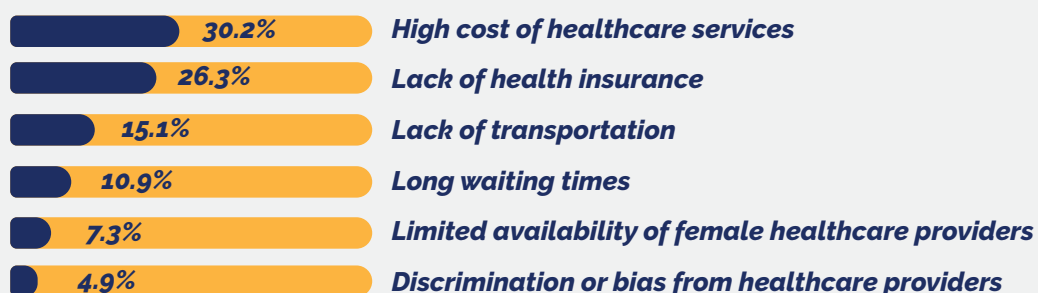
As shown in the accessibility section, in urban areas like Addis Ababa, while healthcare services are physically accessible, medication availability and affordability issues persist, with shortages of essential medicines. The profit-driven private healthcare sector leads to high costs for the service. In Tigray, particularly in IDP sites, women face limited healthcare access due to medication shortages and inadequate facilities, compounded by financial constraints. Targeted interventions focusing on affordability, accessibility, quality of care, and addressing cultural and gender-related barriers are imperative to ensure equitable healthcare access for Ethiopian women, improving health outcomes and overall quality of life.

Table 3.18 Awareness and Accessibility of the Availability of Healthcare Services in their Locality

Percentage distribution of women aware of the available healthcare services in their locality, women able to access healthcare services during the 12 months before this survey, and satisfaction of women who access the healthcare service with the quality of the available healthcare services according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristics	Percent of women aware of the available healthcare services in their locality	Percent of women able to access healthcare services during the past 12 months	Number of women	Satisfaction of women with the quality of the available healthcare services					Number of women
				Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Total	
Age group									
15-29	78.0	69.0	16816	16.2	59.0	19.9	4.9	100.0	12415
30-49	85.8	78.9	15037	18.3	57.7	19.4	4.6	100.0	11789
50+	81.3	74.6	4514	13.7	57.9	23.1	5.3	100.0	3286
Region									
Addis Ababa	76.8	77.1	4001	22.5	64.0	10.7	2.8	100.0	3053
Afar	89.1	84.7	1762	15.8	62.5	20.1	1.6	100.0	1453
Amhara	82.4	78.4	4352	17.5	68.5	11.0	3.1	100.0	3475
Ben. Gumuz	94.3	93.0	1166	17.2	43.6	19.2	19.9	100.0	1042
Cen. Ethiopia	84.7	83.9	1830	28.6	46.9	21.8	2.8	100.0	1606
Dire Dawa	86.0	92.5	300	47.0	35.4	17.3	0.3	100.0	281
Gambella	72.6	90.6	1117	14.3	82.3	2.3	1.1	100.0	1003
Harari	92.3	72.1	300	20.7	64.0	12.1	3.1	100.0	224
Oromia	81.8	70.1	10787	16.9	57.6	18.6	6.9	100.0	7615
Sidama	71.2	55.1	630	9.7	56.8	29.1	4.4	100.0	430
Somali	69.3	70.0	3275	18.1	50.7	19.4	11.8	100.0	2255
South Ethiopia	91.2	70.0	3541	6.1	53.8	39.6	0.5	100.0	2441
S.W. Ethiopia	70.4	77.9	1775	19.0	67.4	9.3	4.3	100.0	1508
Tigray	86.7	68.7	1531	5.1	24.3	66.5	4.2	100.0	1104
Area of residence									
Urban	80.8	74.1	18819	20.3	57.2	18.6	3.9	100.0	14190
Rural	81.8	73.4	17548	15.1	58.8	20.9	5.3	100.0	13300
Total	**81.5**	**73.6**	**36367**	**16.7**	**58.3**	**20.2**	**4.8**	**100.0**	**27490**

Table 3.19 Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Awareness and Comfort Levels

Percentage distribution of women who have received information regarding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS during the 12 months before this survey and their level of comfort with discussing sexual and reproductive health matters with their partner and health professionals according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Percent of women who have received information regarding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS during the past 12 months	How comfortable are you discussing sexual and reproductive health matters with your partner/spouse?					How comfortable are you discussing sexual and reproductive health topics with healthcare providers or professionals?				Number of women
		Very comfortable	Moderately comfortable	Slightly comfortable	Not comfortable at all	I do not have a spouse/partner	Very comfortable	Moderately comfortable	Slightly comfortable	Not comfortable at all	
Age group											
15-29	39.0	19.4	27.5	12.9	7.4	32.8	24.0	38.4	16.8	20.7	16816
30-49	39.3	26.0	32.8	19.0	8.2	14.1	28.1	40.3	21.9	9.8	15037
50+	18.5	11.7	23.4	18.5	14.0	32.5	16.3	34.7	25.4	23.6	4514
Region											
Addis Ababa	51.1	29.9	25.8	6.1	6.5	31.7	34.9	42.6	10.8	11.7	4001
Afar	22.7	11.0	22.6	15.0	39.6	11.8	11.5	26.8	22.1	39.5	1762
Amhara	41.9	22.5	35.0	15.1	7.1	20.3	21.1	47.0	15.2	16.7	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	51.2	38.8	28.5	16.2	3.8	12.6	38.6	32.6	21.9	6.8	1166
Central Ethiopia	34.2	23.0	35.2	13.7	6.5	21.6	29.3	41.9	15.5	13.2	1830
Dire Dawa	49.2	70.2	18.6	3.1	1.3	6.8	69.0	24.9	4.2	1.9	300
Gambella	30.1	39.5	24.7	5.7	8.3	21.8	7.0	44.4	27.3	21.4	1117
Harari	45.0	13.4	53.9	9.7	15.2	7.8	13.8	58.1	10.4	17.8	300
Oromia	29.3	23.5	21.9	16.1	8.7	29.8	27.3	33.5	21.6	17.5	10787
Sidama	58.4	7.6	37.2	26.2	7.0	22.0	47.1	34.0	16.6	2.4	630
Somali	35.3	12.8	22.0	14.7	16.3	34.2	9.9	33.0	16.9	40.2	3275
South Ethiopia	32.0	18.8	39.6	18.0	5.2	18.5	23.3	49.2	19.0	8.5	3541
South West Ethiopia	26.9	3.9	37.4	24.9	13.2	20.7	5.4	43.3	24.4	26.9	1775
Tigray	28.2	13.5	23.6	21.2	3.5	38.2	15.8	21.6	51.6	11.0	1531
Area of residence											
Urban	44.2	25.2	29.4	11.1	6.6	27.8	29.0	40.4	16.2	14.4	18819
Rural	32.8	19.0	28.9	18.2	9.5	24.3	22.6	37.9	21.7	17.9	17548
Total	**36.3**	**20.9**	**29.0**	**16.0**	**8.6**	**25.4**	**24.5**	**38.7**	**20.0**	**16.8**	**36367**

Table 3.20 Women's Current Use of Family Planning Methods

Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 who are currently using any family planning method and the type of method they use according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Percent of women who are currently using any family planning method	Number of women	Which method of family planning are you currently using?									Number of women
			Condoms	Pills	IUD	Injectable	Implant	Emergency pills	Sterilization	Traditional methods	Total	
Age group												
15-29	58.2	9191	1.5	12.7	5.3	63.4	10.8	3.6	0.5	2.2	100.0	5402
30-49	62.9	8581	0.4	9.8	6.5	65.6	12.5	2.2	0.7	2.4	100.0	5299
Marital status												
Never married	41.0	986	8.4	16.3	4.1	43.8	2.3	20.5	1.2	3.4	100.0	546
Engaged	52.5	118	5.5	23.1	0.5	41.2	3.1	16.5	0.0	10.2	100.0	78
Married Monogamous	62.9	14852	0.2	10.1	5.8	67.1	12.8	1.3	0.5	2.3	100.0	9028
Married Polygamous	67.3	665	0.4	13.2	14.2	60.8	5.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	100.0	470
Cohabitation	33.0	297	0.0	24.2	3.1	56.4	8.0	4.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	74
Divorced	52.7	433	4.7	15.1	1.1	63.2	6.8	7.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	237
Separated	67.5	253	4.4	18.4	9.4	43.1	8.0	14.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	173
Widowed	63.4	168	3.1	18.6	11.8	37.8	24.8	3.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	95
Region												
Addis Ababa	73.5	1722	1.3	18.6	11.6	42.1	22.3	1.9	0.0	2.3	100.0	1306
Afar	28.0	834	6.9	20.5	0.8	47.4	11.6	5.1	0.0	7.7	100.0	278
Amhara	67.7	2803	1.0	11.0	3.5	66.3	11.0	5.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	1836
Benishangul Gumuz	59.5	634	0.2	14.2	2.6	45.6	22.2	6.8	4.7	3.6	100.0	354
Central Ethiopia	44.1	911	0.0	13.8	18.2	47.0	17.4	1.4	0.3	2.0	100.0	491
Dire Dawa	28.7	105	13.7	0.0	5.5	13.8	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Gambella	72.3	641	0.2	14.7	0.3	75.7	0.4	7.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	466
Harari	32.9	144	5.5	19.7	3.2	54.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	54
Oromia	60.5	5142	0.5	7.6	8.1	66.7	10.7	0.8	1.1	4.5	100.0	3479
Sidama	70.5	298	0.0	15.7	7.4	55.1	17.7	1.1	0.2	2.8	100.0	217
Somali	20.5	1260	0.0	4.4	1.2	91.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	161
South Ethiopia	51.5	1794	1.8	8.2	2.2	71.5	15.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	907
South West Ethiopia	80.4	906	0.1	10.7	4.1	80.6	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	766
Tigray	59.8	578	1.9	18.2	2.5	75.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	352
Area of residence												
Urban	64.4	9197	2.0	15.7	6.8	53.5	15.7	3.4	0.5	2.4	100.0	6176
Rural	59.0	8575	0.3	8.7	5.5	70.3	9.7	2.6	0.7	2.3	100.0	4525
Total	**60.7**	**17772**	**0.9**	**11.1**	**6.0**	**64.6**	**11.7**	**2.9**	**0.6**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**10701**

Table 3.21 Sanitary Pad Utilization

Percentage distribution of women using different kinds of sanitary pads and reasons for not using manufactured sanitary pads according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background Characteristic	What kind of sanitary pads are you using?					What is the reason that you didn't use a manufactured sanitary pad?								
	Disposable	Recyclable	Local material	Total	Number of women	Cultural beliefs	Lack of accessibility	Lack of affordability	Uncomfortable to wear	Concerns about chemicals	Lack of awareness	Other reasons	Total	Number of women
Age group														
15-29	67.6	10.1	21.8	100.0	16816	4.4	44.3	14.5	2.3	2.4	28.4	3.6	100.0	3276
30-49	49.1	8.7	38.9	100.0	15035	6.4	42.3	18.8	2.7	0.6	26.1	3.0	100.0	4885
Wealth quintile														
Low	40.5	8.2	46.3	100.0	8108	6.6	43.2	15.3	2.5	0.6	29.6	2.1	100.0	3603
Middle	55.5	10.0	30.1	100.0	11308	4.4	39.4	18.8	2.5	2.5	28.5	3.9	100.0	3251
High	74.6	9.7	13.5	100.0	13231	4.8	48.9	19.0	2.8	1.1	17.6	5.8	100.0	1402
Region														
Addis Ababa	90.1	2.9	2.0	100.0	3697	15.7	4.3	5.6	2.7	4.1	21.2	46.3	100.0	82
Afar	75.5	3.8	19.3	100.0	1677	3.8	39.5	22.3	22.7	2.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	335
Amhara	50.7	8.9	37.6	100.0	3853	7.0	33.3	8.5	3.0	3.5	43.6	1.0	100.0	1159
Benishangul Gumuz	43.3	23.4	30.0	100.0	1041	4.3	15.6	36.2	18.1	2.3	22.1	1.5	100.0	505
Central Ethiopia	54.4	21.7	17.4	100.0	1560	1.0	81.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	10.3	2.6	100.0	360
Dire Dawa	64.4	0.2	13.2	100.0	249	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	17.6	100.0	32
Gambella	73.0	3.0	19.3	100.0	973	10.0	18.9	14.2	2.4	1.0	40.5	13.0	100.0	153
Harari	65.6	19.2	10.6	100.0	277	8.4	13.4	16.2	8.2	0.0	10.4	43.4	100.0	34
Oromia	56.9	12.4	26.4	100.0	9647	4.8	52.6	7.8	1.5	0.1	26.4	6.8	100.0	2019
Sidama	67.2	3.8	27.4	100.0	575	0.0	45.9	47.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.2	100.0	88
Somali	58.2	7.5	33.5	100.0	3030	14.6	63.0	11.8	2.3	0.0	6.5	1.9	100.0	1280
South Ethiopia	63.4	2.2	30.3	100.0	3194	3.9	53.4	6.6	3.0	0.4	29.5	3.1	100.0	1302
South West Ethiopia	65.5	11.5	19.0	100.0	1637	8.9	43.1	19.8	3.1	0.0	23.9	1.3	100.0	305
Tigray	31.0	4.4	58.4	100.0	1237	1.9	19.0	69.6	0.6	0.2	6.8	1.9	100.0	602
Area of residence														
Urban	78.4	7.3	10.7	100.0	17120	10.0	28.6	17.7	4.6	2.4	27.8	8.9	100.0	1781
Rural	48.3	10.2	37.6	100.0	15527	5.0	44.7	17.0	2.3	1.2	27.1	2.6	100.0	6475
Total	57.7	9.3	29.2	100.0	32647	5.6	42.9	17.1	2.6	1.3	27.2	3.3	100.0	8256

Table 3.22 Women's Healthcare Experiences

Percentage distribution of the experiences of women in seeking healthcare services, challenges in accessing essential medications and treatments, and their comfort levels in discussing healthcare concerns with providers according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Percent of women who experienced discrimination while seeking healthcare services	Percentage of women who faced challenges in accessing essential medications and treatments	Do you feel comfortable discussing your healthcare concerns with healthcare providers?					Total	Number of women
			Yes, always	Yes, most of the time	Yes, sometimes	Yes, rarely	No, never		
Age group									
15-29	8.4	23.4	23.8	25.6	24.3	13.6	12.7	100.0	16816
30-49	10.2	28.1	26.9	25.8	25.9	14.2	7.3	100.0	15037
50+	8.1	26.1	21.1	20.1	28.5	16.7	13.7	100.0	4514
Marital status									
Never married	7.6	21.1	21.1	24.8	24.5	14.0	15.6	100.0	6067
Engaged	9.0	23.1	26.3	16.5	20.8	17.3	19.0	100.0	287
Married Monogamous	9.3	26.5	26.0	24.9	26.9	13.7	8.5	100.0	22277
Married Polygamous	12.5	32.8	27.4	31.5	16.6	16.6	7.9	100.0	1584
Cohabitation	8.6	22.4	38.1	23.5	22.2	11.0	5.3	100.0	459
Divorced	9.9	29.5	28.8	23.8	23.4	14.9	9.1	100.0	1886
Separated	11.0	30.9	23.5	29.6	23.9	17.0	6.1	100.0	980
Widowed	8.9	27.4	21.6	23.2	26.0	16.3	12.9	100.0	2827
Region									
Addis Ababa	8.4	19.0	26.9	26.6	29.9	10.7	5.9	100.0	4001
Afar	15.7	17.7	11.3	19.4	17.0	15.9	36.4	100.0	1762
Amhara	9.7	19.0	21.0	29.4	23.1	14.6	11.9	100.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	12.5	39.2	30.5	16.8	22.7	20.3	9.7	100.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	7.4	12.4	28.3	29.9	14.6	17.5	9.7	100.0	1830
Dire Dawa	12.9	19.8	67.6	15.0	9.4	7.8	0.2	100.0	300
Gambella	8.3	9.1	12.2	24.2	27.3	25.5	10.9	100.0	1117
Harari	13.3	25.5	48.0	23.2	16.5	4.0	8.3	100.0	300
Oromia	8.5	24.8	33.1	21.6	25.8	10.8	8.8	100.0	10787
Sidama	16.8	34.5	18.9	34.1	26.6	14.9	5.6	100.0	630
Somali	15.4	22.4	14.1	26.9	24.1	15.2	19.6	100.0	3275
South Ethiopia	3.2	43.9	21.9	26.3	34.2	9.9	7.7	100.0	3541
South West Ethiopia	4.1	37.2	9.2	21.9	30.1	16.6	22.1	100.0	1775
Tigray	4.1	48.5	15.9	11.5	32.4	34.1	6.1	100.0	1531
Area of residence									
Urban	8.7	24.1	27.2	25.5	26.5	12.3	8.5	100.0	18819
Rural	9.2	26.3	23.5	24.6	25.0	15.1	11.7	100.0	17548
Total	**9.0**	**25.6**	**24.7**	**24.9**	**25.5**	**14.3**	**10.7**	**100.0**	**36367**

Table 3.23 Sanitary Pad Utilization

Percentage distribution of women using different kinds of sanitary pads and reasons for not using manufactured sanitary pads according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background CharacteristiC	What kind of sanitary pad are you using?					What is the reason that you didn't use a manufactured sanitary pad?								
	Disposable	Recyclable	Local material	Total	Number of women	Cultural beliefs	Lack of accessibility	Lack of affordability	Uncomfortable to wear	Concerns about chemicals	Lack of awareness	Other reasons	Total	Number of women
Age group														
15-29	67.6	10.1	21.8	100.0	16816	4.4	44.3	14.5	2.3	2.4	28.4	3.6	100.0	3276
30-49	49.1	8.7	38.9	100.0	15035	6.4	42.3	18.8	2.7	0.6	26.1	3.0	100.0	4885
Wealth quintile														
Low	40.5	8.2	46.3	100.0	8108	6.6	43.2	15.3	2.5	0.6	29.6	2.1	100.0	3603
Middle	55.5	10.0	30.1	100.0	11308	4.4	39.4	18.8	2.5	2.5	28.5	3.9	100.0	3251
High	74.6	9.7	13.5	100.0	13231	4.8	48.9	19.0	2.8	1.1	17.6	5.8	100.0	1402
Region														
Addis Ababa	90.1	2.9	2.0	100.0	3697	15.7	4.3	5.6	2.7	4.1	21.2	46.3	100.0	82
Afar	75.5	3.8	19.3	100.0	1677	3.8	39.5	22.3	22.7	2.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	335
Amhara	50.7	8.9	37.6	100.0	3853	7.0	33.3	8.5	3.0	3.5	43.6	1.0	100.0	1159
Benishangul Gumuz	43.3	23.4	30.0	100.0	1041	4.3	15.6	36.2	18.1	2.3	22.1	1.5	100.0	505
Central Ethiopia	54.4	21.7	17.4	100.0	1560	1.0	81.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	10.3	2.6	100.0	360
Dire Dawa	64.4	0.2	13.2	100.0	249	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	17.6	100.0	32
Gambella	73.0	3.0	19.3	100.0	973	10.0	18.9	14.2	2.4	1.0	40.5	13.0	100.0	153
Harari	65.6	19.2	10.6	100.0	277	8.4	13.4	16.2	8.2	0.0	10.4	43.4	100.0	34
Oromia	56.9	12.4	26.4	100.0	9647	4.8	52.6	7.8	1.5	0.1	26.4	6.8	100.0	2019
Sidama	67.2	3.8	27.4	100.0	575	0.0	45.9	47.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.2	100.0	88
Somali	58.2	7.5	33.5	100.0	3030	14.6	63.0	11.8	2.3	0.0	6.5	1.9	100.0	1280
South Ethiopia	63.4	2.2	30.3	100.0	3194	3.9	53.4	6.6	3.0	0.4	29.5	3.1	100.0	1302
S. West Ethiopia	65.5	11.5	19.0	100.0	1637	8.9	43.1	19.8	3.1	0.0	23.9	1.3	100.0	305
Tigray	31.0	4.4	58.4	100.0	1237	1.9	19.0	69.6	0.6	0.2	6.8	1.9	100.0	602
Area of residence														
Urban	78.4	7.3	10.7	100.0	17120	10.0	28.6	17.7	4.6	2.4	27.8	8.9	100.0	1781
Rural	48.3	10.2	37.6	100.0	15527	5.0	44.7	17.0	2.3	1.2	27.1	2.6	100.0	6475
Total	57.7	9.3	29.2	100.0	32647	5.6	42.9	17.1	2.6	1.3	27.2	3.3	100.0	8256

3.3 EDUCATION AND LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

3.3.1 Women's Literacy and Educational Attainment

The SEW 2023 provides valuable findings into women's literacy and educational attainment, revealing significant disparities across various demographic and socioeconomic factors. The data (Table 3.24) shows an overall literacy rate of 55.1% among women aged 15 years or above. The finding also revealed that there is a correlation between age and literacy status, with the highest literacy rate shown among women in the 15-29 age group (76.3%) and the lowest among those aged 50 or above (17.1%). Similarly, there is a noticeable difference in literacy rates based on wealth quintile, with women in the high wealth quintile having the highest literacy rate (75.6%) compared to those in the low wealth quintile (37.2%). These findings underscore the effect of age and wealth on women's access to education.

The survey data also reveals significant disparities in educational attainment based on age, wealth quintile, and region. Among women aged 15-29, the highest grade completed is fairly evenly distributed across grades, with no dominant category. However, for women aged 50 and above, a striking 79.9% have never attended any grade, indicating a substantial need for adult education in this age cohort. Wealth quintile also plays a significant role, with women in the low wealth quintile having a significantly higher percentage (56.7%) of never having attended any grade compared to those in the high wealth quintile (15.6%). Additionally, disparities in educational attainment are evident across different regions, with regions like Addis Ababa showing lower percentages of women who have never attended any grade (10.7%) compared to regions like Tigray (53.5%). These findings highlight the need for region-specific interventions to address the educational disparities.
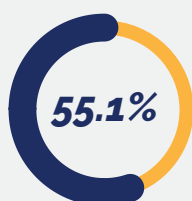
55.1%
Women's Literacy Rate
Literacy
Proportion of literate women

Educational disparities based on area of residence are also evident, with a lower percentage of women in urban areas (21.4%) having never attended any grade compared to a significantly higher percentage in rural areas (44.2%). Urban areas also demonstrate higher percentages of women with certificate/diploma and degree and above qualifications, indicating better educational achievement in these settings.

The PAR findings generally present a positive outlook on women's participation in education and community attitudes. During the WGD sessions, Tuliguled woreda (Somali) women were asked about the trend in women's education participation. They elaborated that in the past, only boys attended school while girls were expected to remain at home to assist their mothers. The community held the belief that educating girls held little value, as they were ultimately destined for marriage and domestic roles. However, there has been a notable shift, with boys and girls now attending school equally, attributed to increased awareness and support provided by the government's Women and Children Affairs office

Similar response was given by discussants in Benishangul-Gumuz Region where they explained the situation of female education by comparing the past and the present. A participant stated: "... አሁን አሁን የሴቶች ትምህርት ተሳትፎ እየጨመረ መጥቷል። ...ድሮ ግን ሴት ተምራ የት ትደርሳለች ስለሚባልና ስራፈትነት ነው ስለሚባል ብዙ ሴት ልጆች ከቤት አይወጡም ነበር". This means: "…"In recent years, there has been a notable increase in female participation in education. In the past, however, many females were confined to their homes due to prevailing beliefs that women cannot advance in education, and attending school was perceived as being unproductive."

> WGD participants in Amhara highlighted school related challenges;
> - Long distance to attend school, especially upon reaching secondary level;
> - The travel to school pose safety risks (SGBV);
> - The physical strain of traveling;
> - Unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities (UCDW) affecting school achievement

Furthermore, during the WGD in South Ethiopia, women's educational participation was investigated from a slightly different perspective. Participants revealed that while community awareness regarding female education in general shows promise, it remains notably low concerning the education of females with disabilities. They noted that some community members previously regarded Women with Disabilities (WwDs) as worthless, leading most parents to conceal their daughters with disabilities. In the Afar region, opinions varied regarding the accessibility of education. While some women indicated widespread availability of education in their communities, others disagreed, highlighting limited or nonexistent access to education in remote villages and rural areas. It was noted that urban areas feature both private and public schools. However, concerns were raised regarding the quality of education provided by public schools for girls.

Similarly, WGD participants in Amhara highlighted the challenges faced by women and girls in accessing education, with many girls undertaking considerable journeys to attend school, especially upon reaching secondary level. The long distances to school pose economic barriers and safety risks, with girls vulnerable to incidents such as rape or abduction on a daily basis. Additionally, the physical strain of traveling long distances to school and then assisting their families upon returning home can create tension in the relationships between girls and their parents.

3.3.2 *Digital Literacy*

The finding (Table 3.25) presents a comprehensive overview of the digital divide in Ethiopia, showing disparities in computer, internet, and cell phone usage across different demographic and socioeconomic groups. Younger individuals demonstrate a higher proficiency in utilizing technology compared to older age groups, suggesting a generational gap in technology adoption. Furthermore, wealth quintiles significantly influence access to and use of technology, with individuals in higher quintiles showing greater ability to use computers, internet, and own cell phones, emphasizing the role of economic factors in technology access.

53.8% Owns a cell phone

21.8% Able to use the internet

15% Able to use a computer
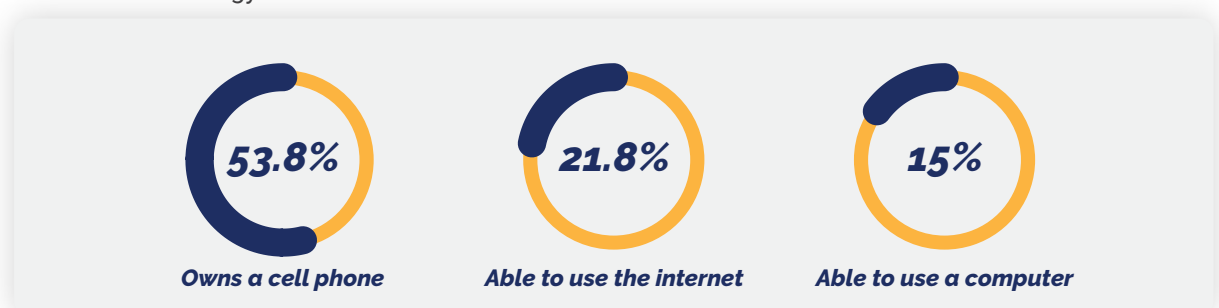
Regional differences also play a significant role in technology adoption, with residents in Addis Ababa displaying the highest proficiency in technology usage, while regions like Gambella, South Ethiopia, and Tigray exhibit lower rates of adoption. These variations are likely influenced by disparities in infrastructure development and access to educational opportunities across regions. Addressing these digital divides is crucial, and efforts to improve technology literacy and access to digital resources should be tailored to consider women's age, wealth, region, and urban-rural disparities to ensure more equitable outcomes for all Ethiopians.

3.3.3 *Obstacles in Women's Pursuit of Desired Education Levels*

The analysis of obstacles in women's pursuit of desired education levels, as reported in the SEW 2023 (Table 3.26), reveals several significant challenges. Overall, 45.3% of women faced obstacles, with notable differences across age groups and wealth quintiles. Women aged 50 and above experienced the highest percentage of challenges at 52.3%, followed by the 30-49 age group at 51.0%, and the 15-29 age group at 42.1%. Economic status played a significant role, with women in the low-wealth quintile facing the highest percentage of challenges at 52.7%, compared to 38.2% for those in the high-wealth quintile. These findings highlight the intersectionality of age and economic status in influencing women's educational aspirations and the obstacles they face.

Regional disparities were also significant, with women in Tigray reporting the highest percentage of challenges at 63.7%, while those in Benishangul Gumuz reported the lowest at 20.9%. Interestingly, both urban and rural areas reported the same percentage of challenges at 45.3%, indicating a consistent level of obstacles across different areas of residence. Household headship also influenced challenges, with women in households headed by a child under 18 facing the highest percentage of challenges at 51.0%. These findings underscore the diverse challenges faced by women in different regions and socioeconomic backgrounds when accessing education.

The PAR findings offer deeper insights into the obstacles facing women's education. Discussants from the South Ethiopia and Amhara Regions emphasized the impact of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), as well as the prevalence of child marriage, on girls' education. One discussant from the South of Ethiopia highlighted that despite improvements in girls' access to education, additional household responsibilities, parents' economic status, and child marriage remain significant barriers to their academic success. Household chores were cited as hindering female students' progress at primary and secondary levels, while parents' financial constraints often limit opportunities for education beyond secondary school. Moreover, discussants noted that child marriage not only disrupts girls' education but also hampers their chances of pursuing tertiary education. They emphasized the severity and widespread nature of the issue of child marriage.

Furthermore, during the WGDs, one participant highlighted numerous challenges faced by women with disabilities in schools. She emphasized that schools are filled with various obstacles hindering the education of female students with disabilities. These include inadequate facilities such as unsuitable toilets and a lack of ramps for students with mobility impairments, inappropriate seating arrangements in classrooms, and hazardous open ditches along roadsides for students with visual impairments. Additionally, there is a lack of translation services available for students with hearing impairments. These barriers significantly impede the educational experience of women with disabilities.

Furthermore, according to information gathered from WGD in BGRS, women and girls still perceive themselves as solely responsible for domestic chores, resulting in a double burden of work compared to men and boys. During the discussions, an adult woman expressed this dilemma, stating, "አሁን አሁን ሴቶች ጥሩ ደረጃ ላይ መድረስ ይፈልጋሉ፤ ነገር ግን በባህል አብዛኛዉን ጊዜያቸዉን ለቤት ሥራና ቤተሰብ ለመንከባከብ እንዲያዉሉ ይገደዳሉ" meaning, "Nowadays, women and girls aspire to reach higher levels. However, they are compelled by cultural norms to devote significant time to domestic chores and family care".

Similarly, WGDs in the Bahir Dar, Amhara regional state, identified several factors contributing to the lack of success to women's and girls' education. These factors include the family's socio-economic status, cultural norms and practices, gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, early or child marriage, and teenage pregnancy, all of which affect girls' access to and completion of education. Additionally, challenges such as long distances to school, lack of access to sanitation pads and toilets, and inadequate or unsafe study environments further impede girls' education

Additionally, another significant factor impacting women's education was highlighted in discussions from Tigray. Participants noted that the Tigray War brought about substantial changes in the educational landscape, particularly affecting girls' participation. Schools were forcibly closed during and after the conflict, adversely affecting both boys and girls. Reports indicate that schools were looted, destroyed, or repurposed as military installations, rendering them unsuitable for educational purposes. Furthermore, many students have been drawn into the armed conflict, depriving them of access to education.

3.3.4 *Educational Aspirations and Perceived Value of Girls' Education*

The analysis of educational aspirations and the perceived value of girls' education, based on the SEW 2023, reveals a complex landscape influenced by various demographic and socioeconomic factors. Younger women, aged 15-29, aspire for advanced studies and higher education. Marital status also plays a role, with never-married women aspiring for advanced studies, and married individuals focusing on completing high school or obtaining vocational certificates. Wealth quintile influences aspirations, with those in the low quintile aiming for high school completion, middle quintile emphasizing advanced studies, and high quintile focusing on advanced studies and college degrees. These findings highlight the diverse educational aspirations of women in Ethiopia and the need for tailored educational programs to meet their varied needs.

Regional disparities in educational aspirations are significant, with Harari and Gambella showing the highest percentages of individuals aspiring for college or university degrees, while Benishangul Gumuz and Tigray have the lowest percentages. Urban areas consistently display higher aspirations across all educational levels compared to rural areas, particularly in the pursuit of advanced studies.

The result of SEW 2023 presents preferences regarding the educational opportunities for male and female children among women who have both male and female children in Ethiopia (Table 3.28). Across wealth quintiles, there is a notable trend where women in high wealth quintiles show a higher preference for female children's education compared to those in low or middle wealth quintiles, who are more likely to prefer equal opportunities between boys and girls. This suggests that economic status may influence attitudes towards gender equality in education.

Regionally, there are significant differences in preferences. For example, in Addis Ababa, a considerable proportion of women prefer higher opportunities for female children, while in regions like Afar and Somali, women prefer higher opportunities for boys. This regional variation could be attributed to cultural norms and traditions that influence perceptions of gender roles and education.

Regarding the headship of households, interestingly, households headed by adult females show a higher preference for higher opportunities for female children compared to those headed by adult males. This indicates that the gender of the household head may play a role in shaping attitudes towards gender equality in education. Overall, the data underscores the complex interplay of socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic factors in shaping preferences regarding children's education in Ethiopia.

While the survey results might have been slightly affected by social desirability bias, qualitative findings shed light on parental perceptions regarding the importance of girls' education and its impact on female persistence in schools. In one WGD in Amhara region, most women participants concurred that there persists a societal belief that girls cannot attain higher status through education. A discouraging remark like "እንቺ ተምረሽ የት ልትደርሽ ነው?" "What will you achieve through education?" is frequently cited by family members, friends, and others

Furthermore, girls' expectations regarding their academic performance and future career prospects significantly influence their perseverance in school. In the WGD, the issue of women's and girls' self-confidence and perception emerged as a notable challenge. Many females lack the confidence to navigate life independently and fail to recognize education as a pathway to secure better future income. Even upon enrollment in universities, some girls prioritize seeking a suitable partner over dedicating themselves to their education. Despite girls' academic achievements, both girls and boys hold low expectations regarding female success in academics and career advancement. Additionally, high unemployment rates discourage girls from prioritizing education. In rural areas, families often opt to marry off their daughters rather than invest in their education due to the prevalent unemployment among university graduates.

Table 3.24 Women's Literacy Status and Highest Grade Completed

Percentage distribution of women's literacy status and highest grade completed according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of literate women	Highest Grade Completed							Total	Number of women
		Never attended	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-8	Grade 9-10	Grade 11-12	Certificate/ diploma	Degree and above		
Age group										
15-29	76.3	13.6	10.3	31.2	19.7	13.5	7.5	4.3	100.0	16816
30-49	43.1	50.3	11.1	18.3	8.2	3.9	4.4	3.8	100.0	15037
50+	17.1	79.9	7.2	6.1	2.2	2.7	0.9	0.9	100.0	4514
Wealth quintile										
Low	37.2	56.7	11.8	19.9	6.7	3.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	9497
Middle	52.7	39.2	10.4	21.9	12.9	5.7	6.1	3.8	100.0	13015
High	75.6	15.6	8.5	26.2	18.7	15.8	8.5	6.7	100.0	13855
Region										
Addis Ababa	80.4	10.7	12.0	20.0	15.0	12.8	14.5	15.1	100.0	4001
Afar	44.8	51.2	8.6	20.5	8.0	3.2	6.3	2.3	100.0	1762
Amhara	52.8	42.1	9.4	19.3	14.1	5.3	5.4	4.5	100.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	63.0	34.7	24.3	16.2	7.8	3.7	9.7	3.6	100.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	53.2	38.1	10.1	26.4	11.6	7.6	3.9	2.2	100.0	1830
Dire Dawa	85.0	14.7	5.7	21.7	18.8	7.3	15.4	16.3	100.0	300
Gambella	55.6	37.5	9.7	21.1	10.3	6.6	11.0	3.8	100.0	1117
Harari	69.9	25.5	7.2	19.0	8.5	14.7	12.7	12.5	100.0	300
Oromia	54.7	36.4	11.5	23.2	12.1	10.5	4.0	2.3	100.0	10787
Sidama	79.6	12.0	8.1	43.1	16.7	10.0	7.3	2.6	100.0	630
Somali	32.4	48.9	6.9	25.1	7.7	9.7	0.6	1.2	100.0	3275
South Ethiopia	55.2	35.9	10.9	25.1	13.7	7.4	5.2	1.9	100.0	3541
South West Ethiopia	49.9	41.6	9.8	18.8	6.9	15.2	6.6	1.1	100.0	1775
Tigray	45.3	53.5	7.6	15.6	15.5	1.5	4.1	2.1	100.0	1531
Area of residence										
Urban	71.5	21.4	9.1	21.2	16.7	11.4	10.9	9.3	100.0	18819
Rural	47.9	44.2	10.7	23.3	11.0	6.8	3.0	1.1	100.0	17548
Total	**55.1**	**37.1**	**10.2**	**22.7**	**12.7**	**8.2**	**5.4**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**36367**

Table 3.25 Ability to Use Computer, Internet Browsing, and Cell Phone Ownership

Percentage distribution of women with skills to use computer and internet browsing and cell phone ownership according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Able to Use a Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet	Able to Use Internet	Own Cell Phone	Number of women
Age group				
15-29	22.8	33.5	65.5	16816
30-49	9.6	14.3	49.2	15037
50+	3.0	3.2	26.8	4514
Wealth quintile				
Low	4.1	5.8	34.7	9497
Middle	14.6	20.6	57.6	13015
High	26.0	39.1	69.1	13855
Region				
Addis Ababa	37.0	58.3	90.4	4001
Afar	16.5	26.5	75.9	1762
Amhara	16.8	19.9	55.1	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	14.9	18.5	59.1	1166
Central Ethiopia	10.4	19.3	45.8	1830
Dire Dawa	61.0	63.8	83.5	300
Gambella	5.7	19.4	56.4	1117
Harari	35.3	49.1	68.7	300
Oromia	12.0	20.4	50.0	10787
Sidama	16.3	32.2	46.1	630
Somali	24.4	23.6	64.3	3275
South Ethiopia	3.7	6.6	37.1	3541
South West Ethiopia	11.7	16.3	41.5	1775
Tigray	2.2	6.6	47.2	1531
Area of residence				
Urban	28.2	41.0	76.8	18819
Rural	9.0	13.3	43.5	17548
Total	**14.9**	**21.8**	**53.8**	**36367**

Table 3.26 Women's Challenges or Barriers in Pursuing to The Desired Level of Education

Percentage distribution of women who faced challenges in pursuing the desired level of education and factors affecting their educational aspiration according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Women who faced challenges or barriers in pursuing their desired level of education	Lack of family support/ encouragement	Lack of interest/ passion	Lack of career opportunities/job prospects	Lack of financial resource	Lack of access to educational	Societal or cultural norms	Family responsibilities	Gender-based discrimination	Lack of support from spouse/ partner	Other factors	Total	Number of women
Age group													
15-29	42.1	24.5	5.5	9.5	34.1	8.3	0.7	12.0	0.6	2.7	2.0	100.0	16816
30-49	51.0	34.6	3.6	3.8	18.9	6.8	3.1	22.4	0.4	3.1	3.3	100.0	15037
50+	52.3	56.0	1.1	0.9	5.3	12.8	2.7	15.6	1.2	3.2	1.1	100.0	4514
Marital status													
Never married	34.3	22.8	6.4	13.2	41.2	9.1	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	6067
Engaged	48.7	16.1	0.7	9.7	54.4	8.2	1.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	287
Married Monogamous	52.0	34.3	4.1	4.4	18.4	6.5	2.1	23.2	0.4	4.6	1.9	100.0	22277
Married Polygamous	55.2	28.0	3.2	1.7	20.9	16.1	0.8	16.7	0.2	4.5	7.9	100.0	1584
Cohabitation	64.3	10.6	4.4	2.5	33.8	22.1	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	459
Divorced	62.3	34.3	3.9	3.5	22.7	7.8	0.7	16.9	3.2	4.3	2.7	100.0	1886
Separated	51.6	29.1	1.6	6.4	30.9	2.8	4.0	21.4	1.7	0.2	1.9	100.0	980
Widowed	59.2	39.4	1.6	0.9	18.5	9.7	8.6	16.0	0.5	4.2	0.4	100.0	2827
Region													
Addis Ababa	50.0	12.9	5.6	8.9	43.7	0.7	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	100.0	4001
Afar	61.7	29.7	6.8	5.5	12.8	12.4	3.7	8.0	0.9	20.0	0.2	100.0	1762
Amhara	39.4	40.6	3.6	6.3	18.1	5.5	4.0	10.8	1.4	5.0	4.7	100.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	20.9	27.2	4.3	17.1	27.4	6.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	28.0	20.5	2.5	7.0	45.2	0.6	0.0	16.8	1.0	1.3	5.1	100.0	1830
Dire Dawa	29.8	8.8	4.7	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	51.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	300
Gambella	59.9	44.8	3.6	9.6	8.4	10.2	0.0	13.3	0.0	3.4	6.6	100.0	1117
Harari	33.6	16.3	9.6	1.0	3.0	3.1	1.0	61.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	300
Oromia	52.9	35.1	5.4	10.2	23.4	7.2	0.6	15.4	0.1	0.8	1.8	100.0	10787
Sidama	53.3	5.6	3.2	5.5	49.2	23.1	0.5	11.3	0.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	630
Somali	42.1	24.0	6.5	1.8	20.0	21.7	0.6	23.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	3275
South Ethiopia	37.4	28.3	5.3	2.9	41.3	0.8	0.4	17.1	0.0	1.7	2.1	100.0	3541
South West Ethiopia	33.0	38.8	2.7	6.8	36.7	1.8	0.0	12.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1775
Tigray	63.7	4.8	1.4	3.7	47.9	3.7	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	100.0	1531
Total	45.3	29.9	4.6	7.1	27.2	8.1	1.6	15.6	0.6	2.9	2.4	100.0	36367

Table 3.27 Women's Educational Aspirations

Percentage distribution of women's educational aspirations according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background character-istic	What are your educational aspirations for the future?							Total	Number of wom-en
	Reading and Writing	Primary school education	Complete high school education	Obtain a vocation-al certifi-cate	Complete a college or university degree	Pursue advanced studies (e.g., Master's or Ph.D.)	Not sure		
Age group									
15-29	3.4	2.8	4.4	4.8	26.1	15.1	43.5	100.0	16816
30-49	10.5	3.1	2.5	3.4	5.2	4.2	71.1	100.0	15037
50+	9.9	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	84.1	100.0	4514
Marital status									
Never married	2.3	1.7	3.2	3.4	36.8	22.5	30.1	100.0	6067
Engaged	2.5	1.3	1.4	8.0	25.7	33.7	27.4	100.0	287
Married Monoga-mous	8.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	7.2	4.2	69.3	100.0	22277
Married Polygamous	7.5	4.0	3.5	4.7	6.0	5.2	69.0	100.0	1584
Cohabitation	20.0	1.3	1.9	3.3	5.3	1.8	66.4	100.0	459
Divorced	11.3	3.9	2.0	5.7	7.3	4.5	65.4	100.0	1886
Separated	6.3	1.5	3.8	6.5	8.1	3.8	70.0	100.0	980
Widowed	8.0	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.9	84.6	100.0	2827
Wealth quintile									
Low	10.8	3.6	2.9	3.4	5.9	1.8	71.7	100.0	9497
Middle	7.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	12.1	7.8	62.6	100.0	13015
High	3.0	2.2	3.0	4.2	25.3	17.1	45.3	100.0	13855
Region									
Addis Ababa	4.3	3.3	3.7	8.1	13.3	19.6	47.8	100.0	4001
Afar	11.6	5.1	4.3	3.4	10.1	7.3	58.2	100.0	1762
Amhara	15.0	3.8	3.8	5.5	16.3	9.2	46.4	100.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	8.0	8.8	80.4	100.0	1166
Central Ethiopia	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	11.2	5.7	78.6	100.0	1830
Dire Dawa	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	10.1	5.7	81.4	100.0	300
Gambella	14.1	4.0	0.5	3.7	21.2	12.9	43.6	100.0	1117
Harari	9.1	5.9	14.9	5.6	31.3	11.0	22.1	100.0	300
Oromia	4.4	2.8	2.8	1.6	12.2	7.8	68.4	100.0	10787
Sidama	1.5	2.6	2.2	14.8	22.1	20.0	36.8	100.0	630
Somali	9.1	3.4	5.1	1.9	20.3	5.3	54.9	100.0	3275
South Ethiopia	3.7	1.1	2.9	2.0	23.9	4.7	61.8	100.0	3541
South West Ethiopia	6.1	0.9	2.4	2.8	7.7	11.0	69.2	100.0	1775
Tigray	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.6	3.1	2.4	88.0	100.0	1531
Area of residence									
Urban	4.1	2.6	3.4	4.2	14.5	15.4	55.9	100.0	18819
Rural	8.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	14.4	6.0	61.7	100.0	17548
Total	**7.1**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**3.7**	**14.4**	**8.9**	**59.9**	**100.0**	**36367**

Table 3.28 Preference of Male and Female Children's Education Among Women Who Have Both Male and Female Children

Percentage distribution of women's preferences for male and female children's education in limited resource situations according to background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Greater opportunities for female children	Greater opportunity for boys	Equal opportunity between boys and girls	I don't know	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile						
Low	10.3	13.0	71.9	4.8	100.0	6879
Middle	10.6	9.8	74.3	5.3	100.0	7586
High	14.4	6.9	72.8	5.9	100.0	3981
Region						
Addis Ababa	32.4	6.0	54.6	7.0	100.0	1251
Afar	20.5	30.1	48.6	0.7	100.0	684
Amhara	11.2	10.5	73.0	5.2	100.0	2228
Benishangul Gumuz	10.3	6.4	78.5	4.8	100.0	709
Central Ethiopia	10.7	25.1	63.5	0.7	100.0	1166
Dire Dawa	42.7	2.1	54.2	1.0	100.0	170
Gambella	3.1	2.1	93.7	1.1	100.0	545
Harari	10.5	3.0	83.3	3.2	100.0	105
Oromia	10.4	10.8	70.9	7.8	100.0	5239
Sidama	1.6	5.8	91.9	0.6	100.0	300
Somali	7.3	16.0	69.5	7.2	100.0	1892
South Ethiopia	1.5	5.1	88.0	5.4	100.0	2044
South West Ethiopia	20.5	21.5	56.0	2.0	100.0	1124
Tigray	10.5	2.8	86.3	0.3	100.0	989
Area of residence						
Urban	14.0	7.6	73.7	4.8	100.0	8091
Rural	10.0	12.1	72.6	5.3	100.0	10355
Headship						
Adult male	10.5	11.3	73.3	4.9	100.0	13989
Adult female	13.0	9.5	71.7	5.8	100.0	4425
Child under 18	0.0	16.7	69.8	13.5	100.0	32
Total	**11.0**	**10.9**	**72.9**	**5.1**	**100.0**	**18446**

4 CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE

The current section explores the challenges women face and their resilience, particularly spotlighting sexual and gender-based violence, women's psychological indicators, and access to justice. It explores the prevalence of various forms of gender-based violence, women's psychological well-being, and their engagement with justice systems.

4.1 SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a widespread problem impacting women globally, spanning diverse age groups, geographic locations, and marital statuses. It includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence, predominantly targeting women due to their gender. Understanding the different forms of GBV, the involved perpetrators, and the available reporting mechanisms for women is essential for developing effective strategies to combat and address this issue. This survey explores the prevalence and patterns of GGBV across various contexts, encompassing age groups, rural and urban areas, regions, marital status, and wealth groups. Examining these dimensions and generating evidence of the specific challenges faced by women enables tailored and informed policy development, intervention strategies. Additionally, the qualitative findings offer a deeper understanding of the lived experiences of GBV survivors, providing case studies that illustrate the impact of GBV on women's lives. By synthesizing these quantitative and qualitative findings, this report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the GBV landscape in Ethiopia, informing policy and programming efforts to address this pressing issue.

4.1.2 Prevalence of Various Forms of Gender-Based Violence

The prevalence of GBV including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence, is a critical issue affecting women. This report examines the prevalence of these forms of violence across the country. Gender-based violence undermines the health, dignity, security, and autonomy of its victims, perpetuating cycles of inequality and injustice. Understanding the extent of these abuses is essential for developing effective interventions and support mechanisms to address the root causes and consequences of GBV.

4.1.2.1 *Physical Violence*

The survey collected data on various forms of physical violence, including slapping/beating, hitting with fists or objects, throwing objects (e.g., stones), pushing, shoving, hair-pulling, kicking, biting, dragging, choking, burning, threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon, and throwing acid. The results are summarized in Table 4.1. The percentage distribution of women who have experienced one or more forms of physical violence reveals important insights into the prevalence of gender-based violence across different demographic categories. The overall result shows that 9.3% of women surveyed have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, which is lower than the prevalence of those who have experienced physical violence as reported by DHS 2016 (14.8%).

9.3%   *Proportion of women who experienced one or more forms of physical violence in the past 12 months*

The prevalence of physical violence varies across different age cohorts. Women aged 30-49 have the highest percentage (10.2%) of experiencing physical violence, followed closely by those aged 15-29 (9.8%), while women aged 50 and above have the lowest percentage at 4.8%. This suggests that women in their reproductive and middle-aged years are more vulnerable to physical violence, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to protect and support women in these age groups. Furthermore, the data on marital status reveals significant disparities in the prevalence of physical violence. Engaged women have the highest percentage (21.5%) of experiencing physical violence, followed by separated (16.0%) and divorced (13.6%) women. Additionally, the regional distribution of physical violence demonstrates notable variations, with higher percentages observed in regions of Gambella (19.6%), Amhara (14.6%), and Tigray (12.9%), compared to others like Addis Ababa (5.5%), Central Ethiopia (3.0%), and Benishangul Gumuz (1.0%). These regional disparities underscore the need for tailored interventions to address the specific challenges women face in different geographical areas.

The percentage distribution of women who have experienced one or more forms of physical violence across different wealth groups and places of residence also yields important implications for understanding the intersection of gender-based violence with socioeconomic and geographical factors. The data indicates that women in the low-wealth group experience a higher percentage (11.3%) of physical violence compared to those in the middle (8.3%) and high (8.3%) wealth groups, highlighting the disproportionate impact of violence on economically disadvantaged women. Similarly, women in rural areas exhibit a higher percentage (9.9%) of experiencing physical violence compared to their urban counterparts (8.0%). These findings underscore the heightened vulnerability of women in low-income households and rural communities to physical violence, reflecting the complex interplay of economic disadvantage and geographic location in exacerbating the risk of gender-based violence. As such, addressing the structural inequalities and resource disparities that contribute to this heightened vulnerability is crucial for developing targeted interventions, support services, and policy initiatives aimed at mitigating the impact of physical violence on women in low-wealth groups and rural areas.

Examining the percentage distribution of women who have encountered various forms of physical violence offers information into the intricate nature of gender-based violence and its consequences. While acknowledging the likelihood of underreporting, the available data highlights a significant prevalence of different physical violence manifestations, such as slapping/beating (7.1%), hitting with fists or other objects (2.7%), and threats or use of weapons (2.3%). These figures emphasize the widespread occurrence of direct physical aggression and the use of weapons to intimidate and harm women. Moreover, the percentages related to actions like throwing harmful objects (1.2%), pushing/shoving/pulling hair (1.4%), and kicking/biting/dragging (2.1%) shed light on the diverse range of abusive behaviors experienced by women. These findings underscore the pressing need for comprehensive interventions to address the various forms of physical violence and safeguard women from harm. Understanding the specific manifestations of physical violence is crucial in developing tailored support services, legal protections, and prevention strategies that effectively address the diverse experiences of women who have endured such traumatic abuse.

Physical violence can manifest in various forms, and the survey data showcases the prevalence of different types of physical abuse by perpetrators. Table 4.2 shows the most common forms of violence, such as slapping, beating, hitting with fists or objects, and throwing harmful objects predominantly made by intimate partners, with husbands or partners being the primary offenders in most categories. This is followed by boyfriends, family members, and in some cases, teachers and students. Similarly, the DHS 2016 reported that the current or previous husbands or partners were the major perpetrators of physical violence. The data also highlights the alarming prevalence of violence by police or soldiers, particularly in the context of threats with weapons. This underscores the need for targeted interventions to address violence within intimate relationships and to ensure the protection of individuals from abuse by those in positions of authority.

Using evidence from Tigray, the PAR findings show how physical violence could be heightened in times of armed conflicts. A woman group discussant from Hawezen said: "Following the outbreak of the war, women have become the victims of indiscriminate killings, sexual violence, and physical violence". Furthermore, qualitative data from BGR indicates a more severe state of physical violence than what is represented in quantitative data. The report highlights prevalent forms of domestic violence, including beating wives with sticks, belts, and ropes, as well as instances of throwing and pouring boiled water on wives, particularly when they disobey or refuse instructions from their husbands. In relation to this, a participant at BGR's WGD observed: "አይደለም ገጠር አከባቢ ከተማ ውስጥ ሳይቀር ሚስቶቻን የሚደበድቡ ባሎች አሉ። ከጎረቤቴ ያየሁትን ልነግራችሁ እችላለሁ... አንድ ሁሌ ሚስቱን የሚደበድብ ጎረቤቴ አለ። አንድ ቀን የፈላ ዉሓ በሚስቱ ላይ ደፍቶ ምንም መታከሚያ ሰለሌላት በህመሙ ለረጅም ጊዜ ተሰቃየች።" This means: "…Let alone in rural areas, there are husbands even in urban areas who beat their wives. I can tell you what I know about spouses in my next-door. There was a husband who used to beat his wife. One day, he even went so far as to pour boiling water on her, causing her to endure prolonged suffering from the injuries. Despite her considerable pain, she lacked the financial means to seek medical treatment".

> **"..High rates of domestic violence against wives persist not only in rural areas but also in urban settings"**
>
> **—**
>
> **(Discussant from BGRS)**

4.1.2.2 **Sexual Violence**

The survey gathered data on different forms of sexual violence, such as forced engagement in sexual acts, unwanted touching, grabbing, or kissing without consent, unwelcome remarks/jokes of a sexual nature that are offensive, indecent exposure, and digital harassment. The results are summarized in Table 4.3. The overall result indicates that 6.0% of women experienced one or more forms of sexual violence in the past 12 months preceding the survey, which is nearly identical to the prevalence of those who have experienced sexual violence during the 12 months preceding the survey as reported by DHS 2016 (6.5%). When examining the distribution by age group, the data reveals that women aged 15-29 reported the highest percentage at 7.4%, followed by women aged 30-49 at 5.5%, and those aged 50 and above at 2.0%. This suggests that younger women are more susceptible to experiencing sexual violence compared to older age groups, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and support for this demographic.

The prevalence of sexual violence varies across marital statuses, with engaged girls, never-married girls, divorced, and separated women showing the highest percentages at 12.9%, 9.6%, 8.9%, and 7.7% respectively. Regional disparities were evident, with Afar, Amhara, Sidama, and Gambella regions displaying relatively higher rates, emphasizing the role of regional context in addressing and preventing sexual violence. In regions like Afar and Amhara, higher proportions of forced sexual acts were reported. The data suggests that engaged individuals face higher risks, possibly due to societal attitudes that do not acknowledge premarital sexual violence within engagements. The increased rate of sexual violence against divorced and separated women underscores the lack of respect for women in this group and their heightened susceptibility to such violence.

6% *Proportion of women who experienced one or more forms of sexual violence in the past 12 months*

When considering the wealth group and area of residence, the survey results indicate that women in the low-wealth group reported a slightly higher percentage of 7.2% compared to those in the middle and high-wealth groups. Similarly, women residing in rural areas reported a slightly higher percentage of 6.4% compared with those in urban areas. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address the specific challenges faced by women in low-income and rural communities, thereby emphasizing the importance of considering socioeconomic and geographical factors in addressing sexual violence effectively.

The survey data highlights that 2.7% of women experienced forced engagement in sexual acts, with 3.2% reporting unwanted touching, grabbing, or kissing without consent. Additionally, 2.5% of women encountered unwelcome remarks or jokes of a sexual nature that were offensive, and 0.8% experienced indecent exposure. Furthermore, 0.4% of women reported instances of digital harassment. It is important to note that under-reporting of sexual violence due to various factors may mean that the reported prevalence does not fully reflect the actual incidence on the ground.

Sexual violence can take on various forms, each with its own set of perpetrators, as indicated by the provided data in Table 4.4. The figures illustrate that intimate partner, particularly husbands or partners, are the most prevalent perpetrators across different forms of sexual violence, such as forced engagement in sexual acts, unwanted touching, offensive sexual remarks, and indecent exposure. Similarly, the DHS 2016 reported that the current or previous husband or partner were the major perpetrators of sexual violence. Boyfriends also feature prominently as perpetrators, especially in cases of unwanted touching and digital harassment. It is concerning to note the significant contribution of students as perpetrators, particularly in the categories of unwanted touching, offensive remarks, and digital harassment. Additionally, the data highlights the prevalence of sexual violence by strangers, especially in instances of forced engagement in sexual acts and unwanted touching. The statistics indicate the diverse nature of sexual violence and emphasize the need for comprehensive efforts to address and prevent such abuse across different spheres of society.

Unlike the physical violence that frequently happens to married women, young women aged 15 -29 become victims of sexual violence including rape. As the qualitative data revealed, this happens in most regions. It is essential to quote a case from Benishangul Gumuz region on the experiences of sexual violence in the words of a research participants: "…ሌላ ሚስት ያለዉ አንድ ፖሊስ የ16 ዓመት ሴት ልጄን አታሎ ከደፈራት በኋላ ልጅቱ አርግዛ በመጨረሻ ተከትላ ለሁለተኛ ሚስትነት ቤቱ ሄዳ ነበር፣ … " This means: "…a policeman who had another wife deceived and raped my 16 years old daughter who became pregnant and lastly went to his home as a second wife …", Such cases are repeatedly stated among WDGs, which showed both sexual harassment and rape are very common among young women and girls as compared to adults and old women. Similarly, they are more common in urban areas than rural areas. The refugee setting and conflict situations are highly conducive environments for rape to occur as compared to peace situations. Although WGD participants did not know an example of rape and harassment among women with disability, they believed that such women are highly vulnerable to sexual violence, as they cannot escape any attack on them. As they are weak physically, disabled women do not report any rape or harassment cases to legal bodies.

WGD participants in the Benshangul Gumuz region stated that girls face sexual violence as their everyday experience. One WGD participant stated: "…ሚስት ለሥራ ወጣ ስትል የእንጀራ ልጁን (ማለትም የሚስቱን ልጅ) ደጋግሞ ለወሲብ ሲጠይቃት ለእናቷ መናገር ፈርታ ከቤት ጥላ የወጣች ልጅ አዉቃለሁ…" This means "… I know a husband who, when his wife left home for work, repeatedly asked a step-daughter to sleep with him and as a result, the daughter left the home as she was afraid of telling this to her mother…"(December 1, 2023). Another participant said: "…ከእንጀራ አባቷ ያረገዘች ልጅ አለች…" This means: "…There was a girl who got pregnant from her step-father".

To add one more, a participant in WGD explained the sexual violence committed against women in IDPs:

Gender-based violence (GBV) against the displaced and living in camps is widespread, with sexual violence against women being particularly prevalent, although many victims may choose not to disclose their experiences to others. Girls in the camps also face sexual abuse, often keeping it hidden unless it results in severe physical harm. Moreover, internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Oromia region, reliant on relatives or living on the streets, are vulnerable to sexual exploitation, often deceived by promises of financial assistance.

Another important aspect that highly exposes women to sexual violence is a conflict situation. Though it has not been mentioned in the survey results, there is a huge challenge of sexual violence in all forms in conflict contexts. The qualitative data conducted in the Tigray region says a lot in this regard. WGD participants and key informants revealed that there was rampant sexual violence during the war. They discussed the extent of sexual violence committed against women, and its consequences.

A participant from Mekelle IDP site says, "During the war, while men faced execution, women endured sexual violence and torture. Among us were five girls, stripped naked by soldiers who subjected us to group assaults, including the insertion of foreign objects into our bodies. Two of them managed to escape, finding refuge in a farmer's house where they were provided with clothing and shelter. Others suffered gang rape by soldiers. In rural areas, soldiers would enter married women's homes under pretences, perpetrating various atrocities. One woman endured days of gang rape, resulting in uterine prolapse. Desperate, she sought help from her mother, but by the time her mother arrived, the woman had tragically taken her own life, leaving behind her children."

Figure 4.1 Swelled legs of a survivor who was tied up for days

A PAR participant from Mekelle IDP site says the following about her experience: "I was repeatedly raped in the presence of my teenage daughter as we fled western Tigray until we arrived at our destination. I gave birth following the rape, and I have no idea who my child's father is. After that, I was unable to have my child living with me, so I sent her to live with my relatives"

4.1.2.3 *Psychological Abuse*

The survey collected data on various forms of psychological abuse, including insulting or making women feel bad about themselves, belittling or humiliating them in front of others, and controlling their access to healthcare. Table 4.5 presents the percentage distribution of women who had experienced one or more of these forms of psychological abuse in the past 12 months before the survey across different background characteristics. The overall result reveals that 13.3% of women have experienced one or more forms of psychological abuse, emphasizing the prevalence of this problem within the surveyed population. Analysis by age group indicates that relatively younger women, particularly those aged 30-49, reported a slightly higher prevalence of psychological abuse at 14.3%, compared to those aged 15-29 at 14.1%. Additionally, the data shows variations in the prevalence of psychological abuse based on marital status, with separated, divorced, or polygamous women representing the highest percentages, ranging from 17.8% to 21.9%.

Furthermore, there are significant regional disparities in the prevalence of psychological abuse, varying from as low as 1.5% in Benishangul Gumuz to as high as 20.1% in Amhara. The percentage distribution of women who had experienced one or more forms of psychological abuse in the past 12 months preceding the survey reveals important insights into the prevalence of this issue across different wealth groups and areas of residence. The overall result indicates that 13.3% of women had experienced one or more forms of psychological abuse, emphasizing the widespread nature of this problem. When examining the data by wealth group, it is evident that women in the low wealth quintile reported the highest prevalence at 15.9%, followed by those in the middle wealth quintile at 12.3% and the high wealth quintile at 11.8%. This highlights the disproportionate impact of psychological abuse on women from lower-wealth groups. Furthermore, the data shows a slightly higher prevalence of psychological abuse among rural women at 13.9% compared to urban women at 12.1%, indicating the need for targeted interventions and support services in rural areas to address the specific challenges faced by women in those communities.

The data indicates that a significant proportion of women have experienced various forms of psychological abuse, with 10.5% reporting being insulted or made to feel bad about themselves, 2.2% experiencing belittlement or humiliation in front of others, and 2.3% being deliberately scared or intimidated. Additionally, 2.7% reported having their whereabouts and social interactions monitored, 3.9% encountered anger when speaking with other men, and 0.6% faced threats to hurt them or others they care about, along with control over access to healthcare.

Despite the low incidence of psychological violence reported from Benishangul Gumuz by the survey (1.5%), the PAR findings revealed there is psychological abuse in all forms. Discussants stated that intimate partners are most often the source of psychological abuse. Partners often scream and yell at women to scare their wives due to a belief that wives do not act like wives unless they fear their husbands. Similarly, cursing, intimidating, humiliating or embarrassing women and girls are forms of psychological attacks by husbands, partners, and other strangers.

In addition to this, women are exposed to psychological trauma due to the sexual violence they have been exposed. A story from Benishangul Gumuz reveals the challenges:

I know a step-father who used to sexually harass the daughter of his wife. The stepfather always would wait for a time when the mother would go out for work and deceived the daughter and had sexual intercourse. When this happened repeatedly with the so-called father, the daughter felt humiliated and could not live together with the family. As a result, she escaped into town and currently she is engaged into sexual work.

Further, women from Afar region mentioned child marriage is mostly a source of psychological abuse. During a group discussion, a participant stated: "Child marriage is widespread in our region. Girls are discouraged from attending school and working outside the home. They are urged to marry at an early age and child marriage has complex problems. Female genital mutilation is also widely practiced though some progress has been reported. Afar women are victims of harmful social norms that undermine women's needs and interests by focusing on men."

Psychological abuse is worse again in conflict settings. Discussing the psychological abuse of sexual violence with GBV survivors, a participant in Hawzen of Tigray observed:

The impact of sexual violence is unlike that of losing property or sustaining physical wounds, which can often be replaced, healed, or eventually forgotten. For many women, the aftermath is a daily struggle; some rely on diapers for basic needs, while others require constant assistance for mobility. Their health conditions prevent them from socializing, deepening their sense of isolation. The use of diapers, stemming from their survival of rape, further contributes to their self-imposed isolation, intensifying their psychological distress.

Similarly, according to a woman in Hawzen who is the head of her family,

> Many survivors of sexual violence have endured lifelong consequences, with some even giving birth to children conceived through rape. Among Tigrian women, the suffering has been extensive, with sexual violence standing out as particularly devastating. The majority of survivors experienced gang rape, resulting in children born from these traumatic events. It's unimaginable not knowing the father of your own children, a situation that brings immense hardship for both the mother and the child as they grow older. I believe countless others have yet to share their stories, as many cases remain unreported due to the fear of stigma. Survivors fear being ostracized for bearing children of unknown fathers, often choosing to keep their trauma hidden within themselves.

4.1.2.4 *Economic Abuse*

The survey on economic abuse collected data regarding the prevalence of women who reported experiencing various forms of economic abuse, including being denied access to financial resources, property, durable goods, the labour market, education, and participation in decision-making relevant to economic affairs.

Table 4.6 presents the percentage distribution of women who had experienced one or more forms of economic abuse in the past 12 months before the survey. The overall result indicates that 5.8% of women have encountered one or more forms of economic abuse, highlighting the significance of this problem within the surveyed population. When examining the data by age group, it is apparent that women in the 30-49 age group reported the highest prevalence of economic abuse at 6.6%, followed closely by those in the 15-29 age group at 6.0%. Conversely, the prevalence decreases among women aged 50 or above, with only 3.6% reporting experiencing economic abuse. This suggests that women in their middle years may be more vulnerable to economic abuse compared to younger or older age groups. Furthermore, the data reveals variations in the prevalence of economic abuse based on marital status. Women in polygamous marriages reported the highest percentage of economic abuse at 12.7%, followed by those who are separated at 10.3% and divorced at 9.2%. This indicates that women in non-monogamous or unstable marital situations may be at increased risk of economic abuse.

5.8% *Proportion of women who experienced one or more forms of economic abuse in the past 12 months*

Moreover, the data shows regional disparities in the prevalence of economic abuse. For instance, while the prevalence is as low as 0.4% in Benishangul Gumuz, it is notably higher in other regions such as Sidama at 25.1% and Tigray at 12.2%. This variation underscores the need for targeted interventions tailored to the specific challenges faced by women in different regions. Additionally, there are differences in the prevalence of economic abuse based on wealth group, with women in the low-wealth quintile reporting a higher prevalence at 7.2% compared to those in the middle and high-wealth quintiles. The data also indicates a slightly higher prevalence of economic abuse among rural women at 6.5% compared to urban women at 4.3%, highlighting the need for tailored support and interventions in rural areas to address the specific economic challenges faced by women in those communities. Understanding these

variations across age groups, marital status, regions, wealth groups, and areas of residence is crucial for developing targeted interventions to effectively address the prevalence of economic abuse and provide support to women in different demographic and socioeconomic contexts.

The reported prevalence of economic abuse is likely underreported. The data reveals that 2.3% of women reported being denied access to financial resources, indicating a significant obstacle to achieving financial independence. Similarly, 2.5% experienced denial of access to the property and durable goods, while 1.7% were denied access to the labour market and education, highlighting the adverse impact of economic abuse on women's empowerment and economic opportunities. Additionally, 2.8% reported being denied participation in decision-making relevant to economic affairs, underscoring the broader implications of economic abuse on women's agency and autonomy within their households and communities.

Economic abuse is one of the forms of gender violence that has been repeatedly mentioned in the qualitative study in most regions of the country. This can be seen from the following vignettes of women from the Benishangul Gumuz region:" ...ሚስትና ባል በጋራ ያፈሩትን ሀብት ባል አዛዡ እኔ ብቻ ነኝ የሚሉ ባሎች ቁጥር በአከባቢያችን ብዙ ነዉ." "…In our community, many husbands assert sole control over property that was jointly acquired with their wives." Moreover, economic violence is frequently associated with the dependency of women on their spouses. This has been shown in the narration from the same region.

Another practice that could be considered economic violence is the exchange of women with cattle in BGR. The participant says, "…በጉምዝ ማህበረሰብ ባሀል ሴት ልጅ ለጋብቻ በከብት ትለዉጣለች። ይህ ባሀል አሁንም በገጠር አከባቢ በስፋት ቀጥሏል…" This means: "…in the culture of the Gumuz community, girls are married in exchange for cattle. This culture has continued to be practiced widely in rural areas…" This seems more of psychological violence but it is also economic as long as the girl is sold in exchange for cattle.

4.1.2.5 *Experience with any Form of Violence (Physical, Sexual, Psychological, or economic)*

The analysis of the percentage of women who experienced at least one form of violence (Table 4.7) reveals several key insights. Firstly, the prevalence of violence against women varies across different age groups, with the highest rates observed among women aged 15-29 (22.0%) and 30-49 (21.0%). This indicates that younger women are particularly vulnerable to experiencing violence. Moreover, when examining marital status, engaged (30.4%), married polygamous (27.6%), and separated (29.9%) women stand out with higher percentages, highlighting the increased risk faced by these groups. Regionally, disparities are evident, with Sidama (34.8%), Afar (30.2%), and Gambella (28.4%) exhibiting the highest rates of violence against women. Additionally, women in low-wealth quintiles (23.7%) and those residing in rural areas (21.2%) experience higher levels of violence, underscoring the intersection of poverty and vulnerability. Further, PAR findings suggest that women in IDP camps and those in active conflict areas are highly vulnerable to all types of gender-based violence and need protection. Overall, the total prevalence of violence against women stands at 20.2%, indicating a pervasive societal issue that demands attention and intervention.

The findings have significant implications for women's situation and the broader societal response to gender-based violence. Firstly, targeted interventions are essential to address the specific needs of high-risk groups, such as engaged, married polygamous, and separated women, and to protect them from experiencing violence. Secondly, regional disparities highlight the need for tailored approaches and resources to combat violence against women in areas with the highest prevalence, such as Sidama, Afar, and Gambella. Thirdly, the intersection of poverty and vulnerability underscores the importance of addressing economic disparities and providing support for women in low-wealth quintiles and rural areas to reduce their susceptibility to violence. By recognizing the specific demographics and contexts in which violence against women is most prevalent, targeted interventions can be developed to effectively address this critical issue and improve the overall situation for women.

Experience to any form of violence

SEXUAL & GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

The percentage distribution of women who experienced any form of violence (Physical, Sexual, Psychological, or economic) in the past 12 months prior to the survey

20.2%

4.1.2.6 Help Seeking Behaviour and Support System

In this survey, data was gathered focusing on women who had experienced some form of abuse and their subsequent help-seeking behaviour. The survey also explored the sources from which these women sought assistance. The findings, as shown in Table 4.8, provide data on the patterns of seeking help and the key sources of support for abused women. The survey revealed that 14.0% of women attempted to seek help after experiencing violence. Interestingly, there was a consistent pattern across different age groups, with women in the 15-49 age group displaying a relatively higher tendency to seek help compared to those above 50 years of age. Additionally, there was a balanced response across urban and rural areas, with 13.8% and 14.1% seeking help respectively. When considering wealth groups, there was a marginal variation, with the highest percentage of help-seeking behaviour observed in the high-income group.

GBV and Support System

INABILITY TO ACCESS SERVICES

Among those who were seeking services (14%) more than half reported being unable to access any facility.

20.2%

Family members emerged as the primary source of assistance for abused women across all demographic categories. The data highlighted that regardless of age group, residence area, or wealth group, the majority of women sought support from their own families. This underscores the crucial role of family support networks in assisting abused women during distressing times. Furthermore, neighbours, particularly in rural areas and among older age groups, were identified as the next most prominent source of support for abused women. The data suggested that neighbours play a vital role in providing assistance and refuge to abused women, especially in certain demographic contexts. Formal institutions such as the police and religious leaders also played a role in assisting abused women, with variations across different age groups and areas of residence. Notably, women in the 30-49 age group and those residing in urban areas sought help from the police at higher rates, indicating the potential significance of formal institutions in providing support and intervention for abused women in specific demographic contexts.

The data on women's access to facilities after experiencing any form of violence (Figure 4.2) reveals that a staggering 55.2% of women reported being unable to access any facility when attempting to seek help after experiencing violence, indicating a critical gap in providing essential support services. Furthermore, the low percentages of access to specific facilities, such as one-stop shelters (safe houses) at 14.4%, one-stop police stations at 13.3%, one-stop legal aid/services at 9.2%, and one-stop health centres at 2.8%, underscore the challenges women face in accessing dedicated support resources. These figures highlight the urgent need to improve the availability and accessibility of support facilities for survivors of violence.

The survey result (Figure 4.3) presents a comprehensive picture of the reasons why abused women may choose not to seek help following experiences of violence or abuse. The findings reveal a range of emotional, practical, and systemic barriers that contribute to this decision. A significant percentage of women cited not feeling that help was necessary, indicating a potential lack of awareness or acknowledgment of the severity of the situation. Additionally, reasons such as not wanting to disclose the abuse, feeling embarrassed, and fearing a lack of support or disbelief highlight the psychological and emotional hurdles that hinder women from seeking assistance. Practical barriers, such as not knowing where to go or who to tell, further compound the challenges faced by abused women. Moreover, the fear of the perpetrators and concerns about safety underscores the critical need for secure and protective avenues for seeking help. These findings emphasize the multifaceted nature of the barriers that prevent abused women from accessing support.

In addition, the PAR findings also show the state of access to services for GBV survivors. WG discussants said that the support rendered to survivors of SGBV is limited considering the extent and complexity of the problem. They complained that not only services are limited but also no measures were taken to bring perpetrators of SGBV to the court of justice.

Figure 4.2

Access to any of the facilities among women who experienced any one of the violence

- **55%** I was searching but could not access
- **15%** One-Stop shelter (Safe house)
- **13%** One-Stop police station
- **9%** One-Stop legal-aid/service
- **3%** One-Stop health center
- **5%** Other
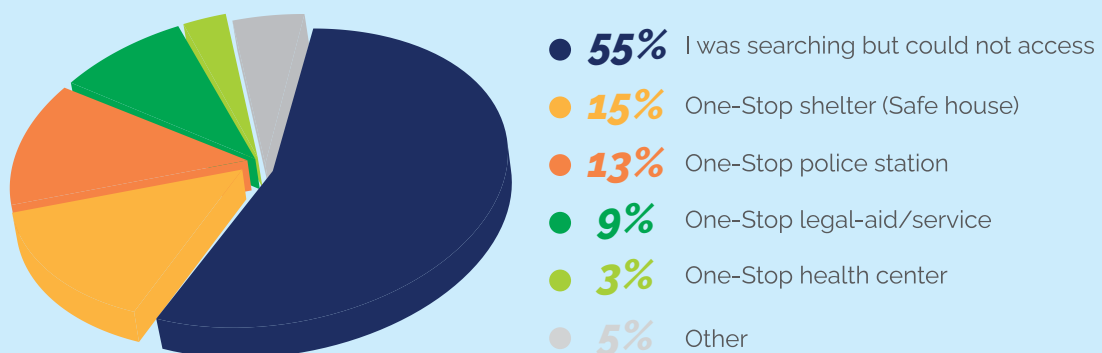
A PAR participant in Hawzen, who is a GBV survivor, asserted the challenges she faces dealing with GBV. She highlighted that the government's attention to victims of SGBV falls short of meeting their needs. While acknowledging the support provided by certain NGOs, such as medical assistance and occasional material aid, the survivor emphasized the necessity for more comprehensive care. Weekly psychological healing sessions are offered, and some victims have access to medical facilities, but further action is imperative. According to the survivor, victims require more than mere medical treatment; they urgently need food, shelter, or safe houses where they can seek refuge and support. It was noted that until recently, only one safe house existed in the Tigray region, established by the Tigray Women's Association in Mekelle. Although a new safe house has recently been opened in Adigrat, it remains insufficient given the pervasive prevalence of violence. The survivor stressed the urgent need for spaces where victims can heal physically, mentally, and psychologically.

Figure 4.3

Reasons Why Abused Women Do Not Seek Help After Experiencing Violence or Abuse

Reason	Percentage
Not felt it necessary	25.7%
Not wanting to tell	25.7%
Embarrassed	16.4%
Thinking I will not get support	11.0%
Didn't know where to go	7.8%
Didn't know who to tell	7.2%
Afraid of the perpetrators	7.1%
Afraid they may not believe me	1.9%
other reasons	1.2%
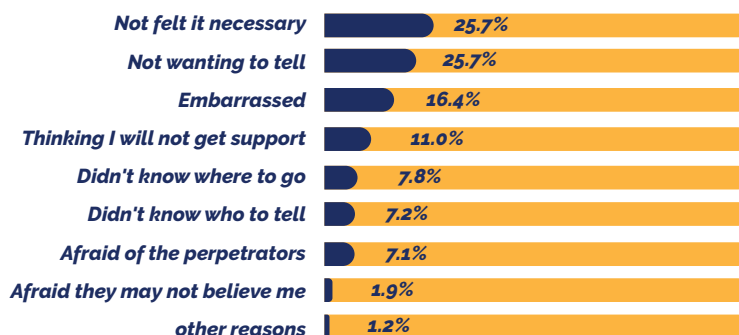
4.1.2.7 Female Circumcision

The current sub-section presents data on female circumcision awareness and prevalence among women across different demographics (Table 4.9). Overall, 81.0% of women reported having heard of female circumcision, with 48.5% of women stating that they have been circumcised. When examining these percentages by age group, it is notable that awareness of female circumcision is high across all age groups, with the highest prevalence of circumcision found among women aged 50 or above, where 83.3% reported awareness and 66.9% reported being circumcised. Additionally, the data reveals regional disparities, with variation in both awareness and prevalence of female circumcision. For instance, in Dire Dawa, 96.4% of women reported awareness, but with a lower prevalence of circumcision at 21.2%, while in Tigray, 68.8% reported awareness, with only 5.4% reporting being circumcised. These regional differences underscore the need for targeted interventions and support to address the practice of female circumcision in specific areas. It is noteworthy that the prevalence of female circumcision in this survey (48.5%) is significantly lower than the result of the DHS 2016, which was 65.2%. This difference is consistent across all background characteristics such as age group, region, and area of residence, highlighting the evolving nature of this issue and the potential impact of interventions and awareness campaigns.

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

48.5% **SEW, 2023**
Proportion of women stating that they have been circumcised

65.2% **EDHS, 2016**
Proportion of women stating that they have been circumcised

Furthermore, the data on female circumcision awareness and prevalence across wealth groups and areas of residence provides additional insights. Across wealth groups, 80.8% of women in the low-wealth group reported being aware of female circumcision, with 53.1% stating that they have been circumcised. In comparison, 83.0% of women in the high-wealth group reported awareness, with 42.5% reporting circumcision. This suggests that awareness and prevalence of female circumcision vary across different socioeconomic strata, indicating the importance of considering economic factors in addressing this issue. Moreover, the data illustrates that rural areas have a slightly higher prevalence of female circumcision, with 50.6% of women in rural areas reporting being circumcised, compared to 43.9% in urban areas. These findings emphasize the need for tailored approaches that consider the specific dynamics and contexts within rural and urban communities to effectively address the practice of female circumcision and provide support to women affected by it.

The survey findings highlight Afar and Somalia regions have high rates of female circumcision, a trend consistent with the findings of the PAR. In Afar, girls remain vulnerable to FGM, albeit in different forms. According to one discussant in WDG, the practice previously included total cutting and infibulation but has since shifted towards the sunna form of female genital mutilation. While Sharia law and government intervention could potentially address the issue, younger women express dissatisfaction with Sharia law, perceiving it as favoring men over women's rights. They advocate for the implementation of laws and legal procedures to effectively address the issue. Additionally, delays in the approval of family laws are attributed to the influence of Sharia's fathers, who prioritize clan-based or kinship interests, often compounded by corruption.

Similarly, in BGR, female circumcision is still practiced, although there is some evidence of a cutback. WGD participants link the practice to religious beliefs, citing a common saying, "…ያልተገረዘ ሶላትና ስግደት አያደርስም…" which translates to "...the prayers of an uncircumcised person are not heard [by Allah]…" This religious belief has fostered the continuation of FGM within the Muslim community in the region, despite some Muslim leaders denying its association with Islamic teaching.

Table 4.1 Physical Violence

The percentage distribution of women who experienced various forms of physical violence according to background characteristics, Ethiopian Women's Survey 2023.

| Background Characteristic | Type of Physical Violence | | | | | | | | No physical violence | One or more forms of physical violence | Number of Women |
	Slapping/ beating	Hitting with fists or other objects	Throwing something (ex. stone) intending to hurt	Pushing, shoving, or pulling your hair	Kicking, biting, or dragging	Choking or burning	Threatening/ using a knife, gun, or other weapon	Throwing acid			
Age group											
15-29	7.3	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.2	2.1	0.0	90.2	9.8	16737
30-49	8.1	3.4	1.2	1.4	2.7	0.4	2.8	0.1	89.8	10.2	14944
50+	3.6	1.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	95.2	4.8	4493
Marital status											
Never married	5.7	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	91.3	8.7	6029
Engaged	11.8	0.7	0.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	10.9	0.3	78.5	21.5	287
Married Monogamous	7.5	2.6	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.2	1.9	0.0	90.8	9.2	22175
Married Polygamous	8.6	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.2	3.6	0.1	89.7	10.3	1563
Cohabitation	5.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	92.8	7.2	456
Divorced	10.7	5.9	2.8	2.8	4.0	0.7	5.0	0.3	86.4	13.6	1874
Separated	12.1	6.5	4.4	2.8	3.8	0.6	5.7	0.3	84.0	16.0	973
Widowed	3.6	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	94.8	5.2	2817
Region											
Addis Ababa	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	94.5	5.5	3986
Afar	9.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.1	86.7	13.3	1751
Amhara	11.4	5.4	1.7	1.3	3.6	0.7	4.6	0.1	85.4	14.6	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.0	1.0	1148
Central Ethiopia	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	97.0	3.0	1825
Dire Dawa	9.2	1.2	1.0	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	92.0	8.0	268
Gambella	18.7	12.7	1.5	3.5	1.5	0.4	7.4	0.0	80.4	19.6	1104
Harari	4.8	2.1	1.3	3.6	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	91.8	8.2	298
Oromia	6.8	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	92.0	8.0	10736
Sidama	2.5	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	94.3	5.7	630
Somali	8.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	88.9	11.1	3252
South Ethiopia	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	96.3	3.7	3539
South West Ethiopia	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	97.7	2.3	1761
Tigray	5.0	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	9.1	0.1	87.1	12.9	1524
Wealth quintile											
Low	8.9	2.9	1.1	1.4	2.8	0.3	2.8	0.1	88.7	11.3	9473
Middle	6.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	91.7	8.3	12922
High	6.0	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.0	91.7	8.3	13779
Place of residence											
Urban	5.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	92.0	8.0	18680
Rural	7.6	2.9	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.3	2.4	0.0	90.1	9.9	17494
Total	**7.1**	**2.7**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**90.7**	**9.3**	**36174**

Table 4.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Percentage distribution of the perpetrators of different forms of physical violence according to background characteristics, Survey of Ethiopia Women 2023

Background Characteristic	Slapping/ beating	Slapping/ beating	Hitting with fists or other objects	Throwing something (ex. stone) at you that could hurt	Pushing or shoving or pulling your hair	Kicking, biting or dragging	Choking or burning	Threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon	Throwing acid
Husband/ partner	67.5	67.5	62.9	50.4	57.2	74.9	70.0	42.1	50.3
Boyfriend	4.7	4.7	4.6	6.4	12.0	2.9	8.1	16.0	20.7
Family member	14.5	14.5	20.2	19.2	8.6	9.6	0.0	4.8	12.3
Teacher	2.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	6.8
Student	1.8	1.8	1.9	8.4	8.4	3.2	0.9	3.7	0.0
Employer	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Boss/ supervisor	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.0
Police/ soldier	3.9	3.9	5.8	2.5	3.3	3.9	13.9	20.8	0.0
Religious leader	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stranger	1.7	1.7	2.0	7.3	5.0	2.0	3.9	3.9	2.3
Others	2.6	2.6	1.5	5.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	5.7	7.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 4.3 Sexual Violence

The percentage distribution of women who experienced various forms of sexual violence, according to background characteristics, SEW2023.

Background Characteristic	Type of Sexual Violence					No sexual violence	One or more form of sexual violence	Number of Women
	Forced engagement in sexual acts	Unwanted touching, grabbing or kissing without consent	Unwelcome remarks/ jokes of sexual nature that are offensive	Indecent exposure	Digital harass-ment			
Age group								
15-29	2.8	4.3	3.2	0.8	0.7	92.6	7.4	16751
30-49	3.0	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.3	94.5	5.5	14945
50+	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	98.0	2.0	4498
Marital status								
Never married	1.7	5.6	5.3	1.0	1.4	90.4	9.6	6040
Engaged	2.8	8.7	4.2	1.4	2.4	87.1	12.9	287
Married Monogamous	3.1	2.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	94.8	5.2	22183
Married Polygamous	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	95.7	4.3	1564
Cohabitation	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	96.7	3.3	455
Divorced	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.5	0.6	91.1	8.9	1872
Separated	3.5	4.5	3.1	1.4	0.2	92.3	7.7	975
Widowed	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	98.1	1.9	2818
Region								
Addis Ababa	0.8	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.9	96.1	3.9	3989
Afar	10.8	7.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	84.7	15.3	1753
Amhara	5.3	4.8	3.4	1.1	0.6	89.8	10.2	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.4	0.6	1148
Central Ethiopia	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	99.2	0.8	1828
Dire Dawa	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	98.1	1.9	268
Gambella	2.2	4.2	3.3	2.4	0.7	90.5	9.5	1105
Harari	2.7	1.7	1.0	4.0	0.3	94.3	5.7	298

Oromia	3.1	4.3	3.5	0.7	0.2	93.5	6.5	10742
Sidama	1.0	4.0	6.2	3.8	1.0	89.6	10.4	626
Somali	1.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	95.8	4.2	3256
South Ethiopia	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	96.7	3.3	3540
South West Ethiopia	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	98.6	1.4	1761
Tigray	2.1	2.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	93.5	6.5	1528
Wealth quintile								
Low	4.0	4.0	3.6	1.0	0.3	92.8	7.2	9474
Middle	3.0	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	94.3	5.7	12931
High	1.4	2.7	2.4	0.7	0.6	94.7	5.3	13789
Place of residence								
Urban	2.1	3.0	2.4	0.7	0.5	94.4	5.6	18689
Rural	3.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	0.3	93.6	6.4	17505
Total	**2.7**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**94.0**	**6.0**	**36194**

Table 4.4 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Percentage distribution of the perpetrators of different forms of sexual violence according to background characteristics, Survey of Ethiopia Women 2023

Background Characteristic	Forced engagement in sexual acts	Unwanted touching, grabbing or kissing without consent	Unwelcome remarks/ jokes of sexual nature that are offensive	Indecent exposure	Digital harassment
Husband/partner	65.5	29.1	17.1	24.2	9.5
Boyfriend	14.1	28.1	13.4	13.4	24.0
Family member	1.6	1.7	4.8	8.8	2.0
Teacher	0.9	1.2	3.2	2.3	4.9
Student	1.0	15.3	25.2	29.9	39.3
Employer	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.5
Boss/supervisor	0.5	0.9	2.7	3.8	2.5
Police/soldier	2.0	2.8	5.9	9.0	0.6
Priest/religious leader	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.5
Stranger	12.5	17.3	22.8	7.4	12.8
Others	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.9	2.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 4.5_Psychological Abuse

The percentage distribution of women who experienced various forms of psychological abuse according to background characteristics, Ethiopian Women's Survey, 2023.

Background Characteristic	Types of Psychological Abuse							No psychological abuse	One or more form of psychological abuse	Number of women
	Insulting you or making you feel bad about yourself	Belittling or humiliating you in front of other people	Deliberately scaring or intimidating you	Threatening to hurt you or others you care about	Monitoring your whereabouts and social interactions	Getting angry if you speak with other men	Controlling your access to health care			
Age group										
15-29	10.4	2.0	2.2	0.5	3.5	4.7	0.7	85.9	14.1	16725
30-49	11.9	2.6	2.9	0.7	2.5	3.9	0.6	85.7	14.3	14936
50+	6.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	92.1	7.9	4494
Marital status										
Never married	9.3	1.6	2.3	0.6	3.5	3.7	0.4	86.9	13.1	6028
Engaged	13.3	0.7	5.6	0.0	5.0	5.8	0.9	84.5	15.5	287
Married Monogamous	10.7	1.9	1.7	0.5	2.3	4.0	0.6	86.8	13.2	22164
Married Polygamous	11.4	4.9	3.5	1.6	5.5	8.5	2.2	82.2	17.8	1557
Cohabitation	12.0	1.1	2.7	0.1	1.8	8.8	4.0	81.0	19.0	456
Divorced	15.4	5.6	6.5	1.4	3.8	3.8	0.4	81.8	18.2	1873
Separated	19.1	6.3	7.3	1.5	3.7	7.0	0.9	78.1	21.9	974
Widowed	5.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	93.7	6.3	2816
Region										
Addis Ababa	6.6	2.0	1.7	0.7	4.9	5.5	0.9	88.7	11.3	3989
Afar	11.9	2.9	2.8	1.2	5.6	3.4	3.2	81.9	18.1	1742
Amhara	18.0	3.7	4.4	1.2	2.7	4.0	0.6	79.9	20.1	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	98.5	1.5	1144
Central Ethiopia	5.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	5.2	1828
Dire Dawa	7.5	5.2	1.6	0.0	3.0	1.3	0.0	91.3	8.7	267
Gambella	12.4	1.3	2.1	0.5	3.2	4.6	1.6	85.3	14.7	1104
Harari	6.9	2.6	3.4	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.8	90.4	9.6	297
Oromia	10.0	1.8	1.6	0.3	3.9	5.6	0.8	86.4	13.6	10737
Sidama	3.4	2.8	0.8	0.3	2.9	4.9	0.5	89.5	10.5	626
Somali	9.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	2.6	4.4	0.3	88.1	11.9	3245
South Ethiopia	7.1	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.2	91.7	8.3	3539
South West Ethiopia	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	98.0	2.0	1758
Tigray	4.5	0.6	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	93.2	6.8	1527
Wealth group										
Low	12.9	2.4	2.6	0.6	3.3	5.1	0.8	84.1	15.9	9463
Middle	9.3	2.2	2.1	0.5	2.5	3.4	0.6	87.7	12.3	12913
High	9.1	2.0	2.3	0.6	2.4	3.2	0.5	88.2	11.8	13779
Place of residence										
Urban	9.1	2.0	2.2	0.6	3.0	3.8	0.6	87.9	12.1	18661
Rural	11.1	2.3	2.4	0.6	2.6	3.9	0.6	86.1	13.9	17494
Total	**10.5**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**0.6**	**2.7**	**3.9**	**0.6**	**86.7**	**13.3**	**36155**

Table 4.6 Economic Abuse

The percentage distribution of women who experienced various forms of economic abuse during the past 12 months according to background characteristics, Ethiopian Women's Survey, 2023.

Background Characteristic	Types of Economic Abuse				No economic abuse	One or more form of economic abuse	Number of women
	Denying access to financial resources	Denying access to property and durable goods	Denying access to the labour market and education	Denying participation in decision-making relevant to economic affairs			
Age group							
15-29	2.8	2.4	2.2	3.1	94.0	6.0	11028
30-49	2.6	2.6	1.8	3.2	93.4	6.6	14402
50+	0.6	2.7	0.6	1.5	96.4	3.6	4451
Marital status							
Married Monogamous	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	94.8	5.2	22190
Married Polygamous	6.4	3.8	2.7	6.8	87.3	12.7	1566
Cohabitation	6.1	4.0	4.8	4.0	91.8	8.2	456
Divorced	3.6	5.4	1.8	4.9	90.8	9.2	1877
Separated	4.3	6.0	4.4	3.5	89.7	10.3	975
Widowed	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.0	96.8	3.2	2817
Region							
Addis Ababa	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	97.8	2.2	2838
Afar	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	94.5	5.5	1538
Amhara	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	91.8	8.2	3726
Benishangul Gumuz	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.6	0.4	1061
Central Ethiopia	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	99.1	0.9	1552
Dire Dawa	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.5	96.8	3.2	239
Gambella	3.9	5.4	2.3	3.2	90.2	9.8	1007
Harari	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8	97.5	2.5	253
Oromia	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	96.3	3.7	8793
Sidama	19.5	7.7	1.8	18.4	74.9	25.1	454
Somali	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.9	97.5	2.5	2544
South Ethiopia	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	98.8	1.2	2945
South West Ethiopia	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.5	98.4	1.6	1556
Tigray	0.6	11.2	0.2	2.7	87.8	12.2	1375
Wealth quintile							
Low	2.7	2.9	1.9	3.5	92.8	7.2	9015
Middle	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.3	94.9	5.1	11829
High	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.3	95.5	4.5	9037
Place of residence							
Urban	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	95.7	4.3	14949
Rural	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.2	93.5	6.5	14932
Total	**2.3**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**2.8**	**94.2**	**5.8**	**29881**

Table 4.7 Experience to any form of Violence

The percentage distribution of women who experienced any form of violence (Physical, Sexual, Psychological, or economic) according to background characteristics, Ethiopian Women's Survey, 2023.

Background characteristics	Experienced at least one form of any one of the following types of violence - Physical, Sexual, Psychological, or economic	Number of women
Age group		
15-29	22.0	16816
30-49	21.0	15037
50+	11.8	4514
Marital status		
Never married	20.6	6067
Engaged	30.4	287
Married Monogamous	19.6	22277
Married Polygamous	27.6	1584
Cohabitation	23.6	459
Divorced	26.6	1886
Separated	29.9	980
Widowed	11.3	2827
Region		
Addis Ababa	14.7	4001
Afar	30.2	1762
Amhara	27.9	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	2.9	1166
Central Ethiopia	6.1	1830
Dire Dawa	9.5	300
Gambella	28.4	1117
Harari	17.1	300
Oromia	17.4	10787
Sidama	34.8	630
Somali	20.2	3275
South Ethiopia	10.5	3541
South West Ethiopia	6.4	1775
Tigray	25.0	1531
Wealth quintile		
Low	23.7	9497
Middle	19.2	13015
High	17.8	13855
Place of residence		
Urban	18.0	18819
Rural	21.2	17548
Total	**20.2**	**36367**

Table 4.8 Abused Women's Help Seeking Behaviour and Support System

Percentage of women who tried to seek help after experiencing any one of the violence and source of help by age group, area of residence, and wealth group, SEW, 2023

Background Characteristic	Age group			Area of residence		Wealth Group			Total
	15-29	30-49	50+	Urban	Rural	Low	Middle	High	
Women who tried to seek help after experiencing any one of the violence	14.2	14.6	10.1	13.8	14.1	12.6	14.5	15.4	**14.0**
Number of women	3599	2792	459	3171	3679	2183	2511	2156	**6850**
From whom have you sought help?									
Own family	52.0	49.8	33.3	38.6	54.1	53.6	49.7	46.2	**50.0**
Husband's/partner's family	13.8	19.8	31.1	13.7	18.6	22.2	20.7	8.7	**17.3**
Current/former Husband/partner	3.7	2.0	14.8	1.5	4.4	5.1	5.3	0.3	**3.6**
Current/former boyfriend	3.4	3.6	4.5	1.3	4.4	8.9	1.3	0.0	**3.6**
Friend	19.7	13.0	15.7	15.5	17.1	18.1	17.0	14.8	**16.6**
Neighbour	16.3	25.3	58.6	26.1	21.3	27.2	23.9	16.2	**22.6**
Religious leader	8.3	10.1	20.0	7.6	10.5	16.0	8.5	4.3	**9.7**
Doctor/medical personnel	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.8	4.0	0.6	**1.8**
Police	15.9	26.3	18.8	30.4	16.8	15.5	20.0	26.4	**20.5**
Lawyer	0.2	3.7	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.4	**1.7**
Social service organization	2.4	3.4	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	**2.8**
Community-based organization	2.6	2.3	0.2	3.8	1.8	2.6	3.0	1.4	**2.3**
Women and youth affair	6.8	9.7	4.7	12.3	6.3	5.6	7.5	10.7	**7.9**
Social media	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	**0.5**
Others	2.5	4.7	0.3	3.4	3.3	1.4	4.2	4.5	**3.3**
Number of women	**546**	**479**	**58**	**531**	**552**	**405**	**337**	**341**	**1083**

Table 4.9 Knowledge and Prevalence of Female Circumcision

Percentage of women who ever heard of female circumcision and percent of women who are circumcised according to background characteristics, Survey of Women in Ethiopia, 2023

Background Characteristic	Percent of women who ever heard of female circumcision	Percent of women who are circumcised	Number of Women
Age group			
15-29	79.2%	38.9%	16816
30-49	82.3%	53.7%	15037
50+	83.3%	66.9%	4514
Region			
Addis Ababa	84.2%	37.1%	4001
Afar	83.1%	70.2%	1762
Amhara	78.7%	48.8%	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	77.4%	53.1%	1166
Central Ethiopia	82.7%	67.1%	1830
Dire Dawa	96.4%	21.2%	300
Gambella	59.5%	37.7%	1117
Harari	54.9%	25.3%	300
Oromia	88.8%	55.1%	10787
Sidama	83.7%	30.5%	630
Somali	92.2%	83.5%	3275
South Ethiopia	65.2%	40.2%	3541
South West Ethiopia	47.8%	25.4%	1775
Tigray	68.8%	5.4%	1531
Wealth Group			
Low	80.8%	53.1%	9497
Middle	79.2%	50.0%	13015
High	83.0%	42.5%	13855
Place of residence			
Urban	81.8%	43.9%	18819
Rural	80.6%	50.6%	17548
Total	**81.0%**	**48.5%**	**36367**

4.2 WOMEN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING INDICATORS

The current section explores vital dimensions of women's mental and emotional well-being using various constructs including women's self-efficacy, psychological well-being, self-esteem, satisfaction levels, and stress levels using both results from the survey and PAR findings. Table 4.10 shows the mean value for each of the four measures by age group, region, and place of residence. It's important to note that for each construct, several measures were employed; however, an index was computed for items within each construct, providing a comprehensive understanding of these psychological aspects. These indicators are derived from psychological literature, rigorously tested for validity, ensuring the integrity and reliability of our findings. While the survey methodology aims for accuracy, the possibility of social desirability bias influencing some responses is acknowledged. Therefore, readers are encouraged to interpret the results with this consideration in mind, recognizing the nuanced nature of human behavior and the potential influence of social dynamics on survey responses.

4.2.1 Self-Efficacy

The survey sought to gain insight into several aspects of women's lives, including self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is a psychological construct that relates to an individual's belief in their capacity to accomplish a specific task or achieve a certain goal. It is a critical component of motivation, resilience, and success in various domains of life, including education, work, and health. Self-efficacy measures are widely used in research and practice to assess individuals' confidence in their abilities and to design interventions aimed at enhancing self-efficacy and promoting positive outcomes. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the self-efficacy dimensions among Ethiopian women, highlighting the influence of age and literacy on their beliefs and confidence. The survey included several standard questions related to self-efficacy in different domains of life, such as goal achievement, task performance, overcoming

challenges, standing up for oneself when treated unfairly, confronting tough problems, perception of being a good leader, and so on. The responses were measured on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

Results on self-efficacy dimensions suggest the dominance of positive responses. Given that the scale ranges from a minimum mean of 12 to a maximum of 60, the mean score of 48.8 on the self-efficacy measure suggests that, on average, Ethiopian women perceive themselves as having a relatively high level of self-efficacy as shown in Table 4.10. A high level of self-efficacy score is shown for Sidama (52.6) and the lowest score recorded for Afar at 40.0. In terms of age group, those above 50 show relatively less self-reported efficacy while the younger age group shows a relatively higher score (49.7 for the 15 -29 and 48.9 for the 30-49 age group). In addition, slightly higher self-efficacy is reported for urban settings (50) than rural areas (47.5).

While the survey results indicate a relatively higher level of self-efficacy scores, qualitative information offers more dynamics about the specific issues that affect self-efficacy. For instance, a participant in the WGD session in Afar shares, "In the Afar context, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) are unfortunately prevalent practices, bringing numerous negative consequences for girls. These harmful customs contribute to a lack of safety for women, as our culture often neglects our needs and interests, prioritizing those of males instead." This statement underscores the pervasive gender inequalities that persist in Afar society, perpetuating low self-efficacy among women who are subjected to harmful practices and denied agency over their own lives leading to psychological problems

Other participants shared experience of constant self-doubt informed by cultural prejudices ("what can a women achieve") hindering their confidence and decision-making skills, impacting overall sense of self-efficacy. Still others, for example in Southern Ethiopia say that prejudice about disability being a curse affects women's self-efficacy.
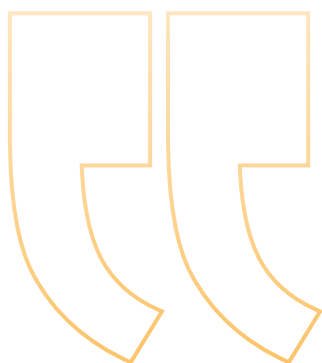
> **Some participants in Afar shared experience of constant self-doubt informed by cultural prejudices ("what can a women achieve") hindering their confidence and decision-making skills, impacting overall sense of self-efficacy.**

The study reveals that factors such as traditional gender roles, limited access to education and economic opportunities, and societal expectations contribute to women's struggles in believing in their own capabilities. Women often express feelings of self-doubt and inadequacy, impacting their confidence and decision-making abilities.

4.2.2 Life Satisfaction

Satisfaction levels were measured using standard measures related to family, friends, job, earnings/income, the house they live in, and life as a whole which was rated on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 represents the least satisfaction and 7 represents the most satisfaction. A mean score of 27.7 was reported suggesting that, on average, Ethiopian women reveal a moderate level of satisfaction across the six aspects measured. Since the mean score falls between the minimum (7) and maximum (49) possible mean scores, it indicates that there is variability in satisfaction levels among the participants.
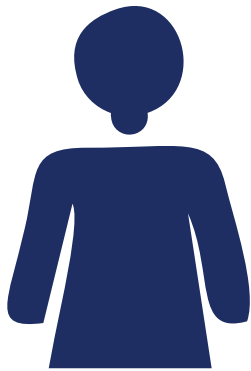
89.4%

The Portion of Women
self-employed in
agriculture

25.9%

The Portion of Women
self-employed in
non-agriculture

Women in Gambella region demonstrate relatively higher level of life satisfaction, with a mean score of 35.3. In contrast, Harari and Tigray regions exhibit lower score on life satisfaction scale, with mean scores of 22.6 and 23.1 respectively. These scores suggest that women in these regions are experiencing lower satisfaction across multiple facets of their lives compared to women in other regions.

> **Some women have lower levels of life satisfaction due to circumstances such as financial insecurity, poor health, and so on. These variables add to women's discontent and undermine their general well-being.**

The PAR findings also confirm that many Ethiopian women experience lower levels of life satisfaction due to various factors in their current life situations, citing challenges related to financial stability, access to healthcare, and social support networks. These factors contribute to a sense of dissatisfaction and hinder women's overall well-being. In some regions, women voiced their concerns about life satisfaction during the research sessions. The lack of peace and security as well as economic struggles robes them of life satisfaction. One participant in Tigray shared, "Lack of peace and security becomes part of our life".

4.2.3 **Stress/Worry**

The data offers new perspectives on how to gauge stress and anxiety levels among Ethiopian women across various age groups, places of residence, and regions. It covers various standard stressors such as job security, financial stability, finding a suitable partner, and facing unexpected expenses.

In general, about 29% of Ethiopian women mostly and always worry about not getting a good job; about 20.7% feel they might not find a suitable partner; 35.1% mostly and always feel their family might not have enough money to pay for things; and 36.8% worry that their family might not have enough money to pay for basic needs. Also, 38.5% are worried mostly and always about being unable to cover unexpected expenses.

In addition to percentage, a mean score was computed after creating an index. The mean score falls between the minimum (5) and maximum (25) possible mean scores. The results in table 4.10 indicate a score of 14.6 suggesting that, on average, Ethiopian women report a relatively high level of stress and worry across the five elements measured. Women in South West Ethiopia and Tigray demonstrate high stress and worry rates while Harari (11) and Gambella (11.6) show less stress. Also, those women in urban areas (15) are relatively more stressed than in rural areas (14). In terms of age group, the stress

and worry scores show slight variations with the highest mean value occurring in 30-49 age group (15.5). Similarly, urban areas have a slightly higher mean stress and worry score (14.9) compared to rural areas (14.22).

> The PAR findings also reveal that stress and worry is common psychological experience faced by women, particularly in the context of social and economic challenges such as poverty, gender-based violence, and limited access to resources. For instance, the WGD in Tigray reveals high level of war induced stress levels.

Similarly, the PAR findings also reveal that stress and worry are common psychological experiences faced by women, particularly in the context of social and economic challenges such as poverty, gender-based violence, and limited access to resources. For instance, the WGD in Tigray reveals high levels of war-induced stress. One discussant emphasizes: "Most girls who didn't enlist in the army and who observed violence are reluctant to resume classes due to the profound trauma endured during the conflict. The psychological toll of the war has been particularly severe for girls." Furthermore, another discussant highlighted, "As it stands, our girls are grappling with significant psychological barriers hindering their readiness to return to school". This heightened distress is emblematic of the broader post-war situation, where women, in particular, are grappling with the enduring effects of traumatic stress disorders.

In most regions, the WGD participants said, economic challenges, fear of gender-based violence, and lack of security in their communities constantly weigh on their minds leading to heightened anxiety and stress. These constant concerns impact their mental wellbeing and ability to cope with everyday challenges.

4.2.4 *Well-being and Self-esteem*

The survey aimed to understand psychological well-being and self-esteem among Ethiopian women, with a focus on different age groups, regions, and places of residence, showing responses in different age groups who strongly disagree, disagree, are neutral, agree, or strongly agree. The elements of wellbeing and self-esteem included standard statements about feeling helpless, being driven and motivated to work hard, expecting good things to happen in the future, feeling confident in providing for their family, having confidence in themselves, and feeling like their life has importance.

Table 4.10 shows the average mean score among Ethiopian women is 23.6, with a possible range from 12 (minimum) to 60 (maximum). This indicates a moderate level of psychological well-being and self-esteem among the surveyed population. Seen from a regional variation, no major differences are observed even though Benishangul and Gambella appear to score slightly higher. In terms of age group, the measures of well-being and self-esteem appear they are reduced with age. For instance, the young group has a greater mean (24) while those within the age group of 30-39 scores 23.6 while those above 50 years old scored 21.9. The decreasing trend in well-being & self-esteem scores with age implies that older women (50+) may have lower levels of overall well-being and self-esteem compared to younger age groups. This could be influenced by factors such as physical health, social support, and life satisfaction. Likewise, women who live in urban areas demonstrate slightly higher scores than those in rural areas.

Psychological Indicators

48.8	**27.7**	**14.6**	**23.6**
SELF EFFICACY	**LIFE SATISFACTION**	**STRESS & WORRY**	**WELL-BEING & SELFESTEEM**
Mean Value Range **12-60**	*Mean Value Range* **7-49**	*Mean Value Range* **5-25**	*Mean Value Range* **12-60**

A percentage comparison was also made between psychological wellbeing and self-esteem with literacy though not shown in the current table. The results show that psychological well-being and self-esteem vary with the ability to read and write. The percentage of women who feel helpless (agree and strongly agree) is highest among those who cannot read and write (24.7%) and lowest among those who can read and write (16.1%). The percentage of women who feel driven and motivated to work hard is highest among those who can read and write and lowest among those who cannot read and write. However, the percentage of women who expect good things to happen to them in the future is slightly higher among those who cannot read and write. The percentage of women who feel they can provide for their family and meet their family's needs is highest among those who can read and write and lowest among those who cannot read and write.

The PAR results show issues that reduce women's self-esteem and well-being and show that the factors are closely linked to their psychological health and overall quality of life. The study revealed that many Ethiopian women struggle with low self-esteem and feelings of worthlessness, influenced by societal norms and cultural beliefs. Women reported facing discrimination, violence, and marginalization, which negatively impact their sense of well-being and self-worth as underscored by findings from qualitative studies across different regions. In Addis Ababa, WGD participants revealed the deeply entrenched nature of oppressive and abusive relationships within households and communities, perpetuated by socio-cultural norms affect their well-being. Particularly distressing are the traumatic experiences faced by uneducated married couples living in dire economic circumstances, often leading to psychological distress.

Similarly, in Afar (Dubti), participants highlighted the pervasive influence of patriarchal cultures and social norms that prioritize male dominance, resulting in the suppression of women and their diminished value in society. The traditional marriage system in Afar, known as absuma, and the prevalence of gender-based violence further exacerbate women's vulnerabilities, with such violence often normalized and women left without recourse.

Likewise, in Oromia-Metu, discussions centered on the profound effects of psychological violence stemming from harmful practices. These negative societal norms contribute to a range of psychological disorders among women and girls, including feelings of anger, self-hatred, fear, and chronic sadness. Threats and intimidation from intimate partners remain common in various parts of the region, further compromising the well-being and self-esteem of women and girls.

Overall, the stories and experiences shared by Ethiopian women during PAR and findings from the survey suggest the urgent need to address women's psychological well-being as a key component of gender equality and empowerment. By amplifying women's voices, understanding their challenges, and implementing targeted interventions, policymakers and stakeholders can work towards creating a more supportive and inclusive environment for women to thrive mentally, emotionally, and socially. Empowering women psychologically is not just a necessity but also a pathway to a more equitable and resilient society in Ethiopia.

Table 4.10 Measures of psychological indicators

Mean value of psychological measures by age group, region, and place of residence, SEW 2023

Background Characteristic	Mean value of Psychological Measures				
	Self- Efficacy	Life Satisfaction	Stress and Worry	Wellbeing & Self-esteem	Number of Women
Age group					
15-29	49.7	27.9	14.5	24.0	16816
30-49	48.9	27.9	15.5	23.6	15037
50+	44.8	26.6	15.0	21.9	4514
Region					
Addis Ababa	50.4	29.5	14.6	24.6	4001
Afar	40.0	28.4	14.7	20.9	1762
Amhara	48.6	28.8	14.2	23.5	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	51.8	23.6	16.9	24.6	1166
Central Ethiopia	51.6	24.6	13.3	23.6	1830
Dire Dawa	52.3	33.9	16.5	25.3	300
Gambella	50.1	35.3	11.6	24.6	1117
Harari	46.6	22.6	11.1	22.4	300
Oromia	49.6	28.0	14.1	23.5	10787
Sidama	52.6	28.6	16.4	24.9	630
Somali	47.2	26.8	14.4	23.4	3275
South Ethiopia	48.4	25.5	14.4	23.6	3541
South West Ethiopia	48.0	30.1	20.6	22.8	1775
Tigray	46.2	23.1	17.4	24.3	1531
Place of residence					
Urban	49.9	28.3	14.9	24.0	18819
Rural	47.5	27.1	14.2	23.1	17548
Total	**48.8**	**27.7**	**14.6**	**23.6**	**36367**
Mean Range (Min- Max)	**12-60**	**7-49**	**5-25**	**6-30**	

4.3 | ACCESS TO JUSTICE

4.3.1 *Prevalence of Dispute Cases among Women and Associated Causes*

The SEW 2023 findings (Table 4.11) revealed significant variations in the incidence of dispute cases among women based on various background characteristics. Women aged 30-49 showed a higher percentage of dispute cases at 6.3%, with marital status playing a role as engaged women and those in polygamous marriages reported higher percentages compared to never-married or monogamous women. Regional differences were pronounced, with Gambella and Sidama reporting higher percentages than Benishangul Gumuz and Harari. Urban areas had a slightly higher rate of dispute (5.9% vs 4.7%) cases compared to rural areas, with an overall 5.1% prevalence across the surveyed population. Higher levels of dispute reports in urban areas might be the result of better awareness, access to justice, and support systems.

In terms of the causes of dispute, 21% were land disputes, 45% of cases were related to family problems 12.9%, 6.9%, and 6.3 were related to divorce, disputes over other property and commercial disputes respectively.

Proportion of women who said they faced cases of dispute in the past 12 months

5.1%

The survey data indicates that family problems are the primary cause of disputes for the 15-29 age group, while land disputes are most prevalent among the 50+. Never-married individuals tend to have disputes over family problems, while divorced individuals have disputes related to divorce. High-wealth quintile individuals have fewer land disputes but more family problems, while the low-wealth quintile sees family problems dominating. Regional disparities are evident, with Addis Ababa having family problems as the main cause, whereas Dire Dawa sees traffic accidents as significant. Urban areas experience more family problems, while rural areas face more land-related disputes. Understanding these patterns is essential for targeted intervention and policy formulation to effectively address disputes.

WGDs indicated inadequacy of legal frameworks, weak enforcement mechanisms, and limited access to justice. These limitations result in in many cases of violence going unreported and survivors facing obstacles in seeking justice and redress. The participants also proposed addressing the psychological needs of women and girls affected by conflict and violence by providing legal support, informing them of their rights and available resources, facilitating access to legal aid services, and connecting them with organizations specializing in assisting GBV survivors. Interviews with Women and Social Affairs Structures at various levels also resulted in the need to emphasize the importance of implementing comprehensive measures to prevent and address GBV effectively, including raising awareness, establishing support systems, strengthening law enforcement and justice mechanisms, and providing counselling and rehabilitation services.

4.3.2 Support Women Received to Resolve Dispute and their Satisfaction with the Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

The Survey offers information about the experiences of women who have sought support to resolve disputes, showing the types of support they received across various demographic factors. This comprehensive report investigates into the support mechanisms accessed by women of different age groups, marital statuses, wealth quintiles, regions, and places of residence. By examining the prevalence of support and the specific types of assistance provided, the survey illuminates the diverse challenges faced by women in Ethiopia and the targeted support they require to address disputes effectively.

In terms of the type of support received the data shows 61.8% were received from local mediation while 21.4%, 12.6%, and 4.2% said they received support from free legal service, free legal aid, and other support respectively. This shows the prominent role that local mediation receives.

Notable disparities in women's satisfaction with dispute resolution mechanisms emerge across various background characteristics (Table 4.13). Older women, particularly those aged 50 and above, express the highest level of satisfaction (36.3% very satisfied), while those in the 15-29 age group report the lowest satisfaction (27.0% very satisfied). Marital status significantly influences satisfaction levels, with cohabiting women exhibiting the highest satisfaction (55.6% very satisfied) and those in polygamous marriages indicating the lowest (15.2% very satisfied). Additionally, disparities based on wealth quintile and region are evident, with women in the low wealth quintile and certain regions expressing higher satisfaction levels. Understanding these dynamics is essential for tailoring dispute resolution mechanisms to address the diverse needs of women, ultimately striving for more equitable and satisfactory outcomes for all involved.

Table 4.11 Prevalence of Dispute Cases Among Women and Associated Causes

Percentage of women who had dispute cases in the past 12 months and cause of the disputes according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background Characteristic	Percent of women who had dispute cases in the past 12 months	Number of women	What was the cause of the dispute?							Total	Number of women
			Dispute over land	Family problems	Divorce	Dispute over other property	Commercial dispute	Traffic accident	Other disputes		
Age group											
15-29	4.3%	16816	10.7%	51.3%	9.8%	8.9%	9.2%	1.2%	8.9%	100.0%	906
30-49	6.3%	15037	22.4%	43.7%	17.9%	4.4%	4.1%	1.8%	5.8%	100.0%	987
50+	4.7%	4514	47.7%	30.5%	3.4%	10.0%	5.7%	0.7%	2.1%	100.0%	225
Marital status											
Never married	3.5%	6067	4.6%	51.4%	0.4%	12.8%	16.8%	1.0%	12.9%	100.0%	217
Engaged	10.5%	287	50.5%	48.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	100.0%	14
Married Monogamous	3.8%	22277	21.7%	52.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.0%	2.0%	6.9%	100.0%	1150
Married Polygamous	11.6%	1584	18.0%	45.3%	17.8%	9.0%	4.7%	1.8%	3.4%	100.0%	105
Cohabitation	11.6%	459	10.8%	70.5%	6.9%	7.8%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%	59
Divorced	14.3%	1886	20.7%	25.6%	44.7%	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%	5.3%	100.0%	249
Separated	12.1%	980	24.1%	41.0%	24.9%	4.6%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%	136
Widowed	6.4%	2827	44.9%	33.5%	1.5%	9.5%	5.9%	2.1%	2.5%	100.0%	188
Wealth quintile											
Low	5.3%	9497	27.3%	49.4%	7.7%	7.9%	4.9%	2.0%	0.8%	100.0%	662
Middle	6.0%	13015	21.6%	41.0%	16.0%	7.3%	8.0%	1.4%	4.9%	100.0%	744
High	4.1%	13855	12.1%	45.2%	15.1%	5.0%	5.7%	0.6%	16.4%	100.0%	712
Region											
Addis Ababa	8.9%	4001	15.8%	49.0%	6.6%	3.5%	5.2%	2.5%	17.3%	100.0%	363
Afar	10.7%	1762	18.4%	48.4%	9.0%	13.1%	6.1%	4.6%	0.4%	100.0%	144
Amhara	7.3%	4352	24.7%	36.6%	20.2%	5.2%	9.1%	1.2%	2.9%	100.0%	302
Benishangul Gumuz	1.6%	1166	35.7%	51.9%	1.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	100.0%	14
Central Ethiopia	3.4%	1830	25.6%	32.0%	13.3%	11.7%	0.0%	12.0%	5.3%	100.0%	51
Dire Dawa	3.5%	300	23.4%	8.0%	5.4%	0.0%	21.3%	0.0%	42.0%	100.0%	10
Gambella	29.3%	1117	5.2%	80.9%	0.8%	3.2%	2.9%	0.6%	6.5%	100.0%	333
Harari	2.7%	300	9.6%	68.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	100.0%	8
Oromia	2.3%	10787	35.2%	33.8%	15.7%	7.7%	4.5%	0.0%	3.1%	100.0%	326
Sidama	16.0%	630	6.6%	65.8%	3.4%	11.9%	1.9%	0.0%	10.4%	100.0%	120
Somali	1.9%	3275	16.6%	61.8%	6.0%	9.5%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	124
South Ethiopia	2.6%	3541	22.4%	47.4%	1.4%	5.0%	15.7%	0.0%	8.0%	100.0%	215
South West Ethiopia	3.2%	1775	11.1%	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.0%	5.9%	100.0%	70
Tigray	2.8%	1531	23.1%	19.9%	25.9%	3.2%	8.8%	0.0%	19.1%	100.0%	38
Area of residence											
Urban	5.9%	18819	15.9%	42.0%	12.0%	6.7%	6.8%	1.7%	14.9%	100.0%	1180
Rural	4.7%	17548	23.9%	46.7%	13.3%	7.0%	6.0%	1.2%	1.9%	100.0%	938
Total	5.1%	36367	21.0%	45.0%	12.9%	6.9%	6.3%	1.4%	6.5%	100.0%	2118

Table 4.12 Support Women Received to Resolve Dispute

Percentage distribution of women who received support to resolve the dispute and the type of support they received according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background Characteristic	Percent of women who received support to resolve the dispute	Number of women	Type of support received					Number of women
			Free legal aid	Free legal service	Local mediation	Other support	Total	
Age group								
15-29	37.9%	1725	8.1%	19.1%	65.8%	7.1%	100.0%	609
30-49	51.3%	1697	13.0%	24.5%	60.2%	2.2%	100.0%	720
50+	47.5%	424	24.1%	15.5%	56.8%	3.7%	100.0%	155
Marital status								
Never married	32.2%	535	7.4%	14.5%	69.9%	8.2%	100.0%	131
Engaged	65.9%	26	4.9%	5.0%	90.2%	0.0%	100.0%	10
Married Monogamous	43.6%	2024	11.4%	21.0%	61.9%	5.7%	100.0%	800
Married Polygamous	44.4%	303	15.9%	18.7%	64.7%	0.7%	100.0%	72
Cohabitation	35.3%	90	5.3%	25.6%	69.1%	0.0%	100.0%	48
Divorced	61.5%	342	10.5%	40.5%	48.5%	0.6%	100.0%	179
Separated	55.2%	199	36.5%	15.6%	46.0%	1.9%	100.0%	101
Widowed	53.4%	327	17.2%	9.0%	69.6%	4.2%	100.0%	143
Wealth quintile								
Low	58.9%	891	11.3%	18.3%	69.0%	1.5%	100.0%	514
Middle	45.2%	1467	13.2%	25.9%	58.3%	2.6%	100.0%	544
High	31.0%	1488	13.9%	18.6%	55.0%	12.5%	100.0%	426
Region								
Addis Ababa	34.1%	572	21.5%	16.2%	40.9%	21.4%	100.0%	192
Afar	52.2%	339	32.1%	18.8%	49.1%	0.0%	100.0%	136
Amhara	74.6%	302	10.9%	33.1%	55.9%	0.0%	100.0%	221
Benishangul Gumuz	12.8%	110	25.9%	16.8%	50.1%	7.2%	100.0%	9
Central Ethiopia	35.8%	110	6.8%	12.6%	80.7%	0.0%	100.0%	35
Dire Dawa	49.6%	23	48.2%	33.4%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%	12
Gambella	57.9%	428	2.7%	18.2%	66.6%	12.4%	100.0%	240
Harari	14.7%	27	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5
Oromia	31.5%	798	25.9%	18.8%	48.8%	6.5%	100.0%	224
Sidama	57.5%	127	0.0%	3.2%	89.9%	6.9%	100.0%	69
Somali	12.0%	528	0.7%	7.0%	92.2%	0.0%	100.0%	118
South Ethiopia	40.0%	252	2.4%	1.0%	89.7%	6.9%	100.0%	161
South West Ethiopia	15.4%	169	6.4%	0.0%	93.6%	0.0%	100.0%	47
Tigray	31.0%	61	0.0%	41.8%	58.2%	0.0%	100.0%	15
Area of residence								
Urban	35.3%	2436	13.4%	21.0%	56.2%	9.4%	100.0%	782
Rural	51.8%	1410	12.2%	21.6%	64.5%	1.7%	100.0%	702
Total	**45.0%**	**3846**	**12.6%**	**21.4%**	**61.8%**	**4.2%**	**100.0%**	**1484**

Table 4.13 Satisfaction with Available Dispute-Resolution Services

Percentage distribution of women satisfied with dispute resolution mechanisms in their area according to background characteristics, SEW2023

Background characteristic	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Case Not Yet Resolved	Total	Number of women
Age group							
15-29	27.0%	38.7%	11.4%	11.7%	11.2%	100.0%	1725
30-49	31.6%	34.9%	10.3%	10.0%	13.3%	100.0%	1697
50+	36.3%	34.0%	9.7%	7.8%	12.3%	100.0%	424
Marital status							
Never married	24.7%	41.1%	10.8%	11.8%	11.6%	100.0%	535
Engaged	26.9%	46.2%	0.0%	11.5%	15.4%	100.0%	26
Married Monogamous	31.0%	39.4%	10.6%	9.0%	10.0%	100.0%	2024
Married Polygamous	15.2%	39.6%	15.5%	14.2%	15.5%	100.0%	303
Cohabitation	55.6%	26.7%	10.0%	3.3%	4.4%	100.0%	90
Divorced	28.4%	29.5%	9.9%	14.0%	18.1%	100.0%	342
Separated	35.7%	21.6%	9.0%	13.6%	20.1%	100.0%	199
Widowed	38.5%	26.3%	9.8%	10.7%	14.7%	100.0%	327
Wealth quintile							
Low	45.6%	35.8%	5.7%	4.6%	8.3%	100.0%	891
Middle	26.7%	39.5%	12.3%	10.2%	11.2%	100.0%	1467
High	24.1%	34.0%	12.1%	14.3%	15.5%	100.0%	1488
Region							
Addis Ababa	44.2%	21.7%	6.1%	10.7%	17.3%	100.0%	572
Afar	22.7%	36.9%	19.8%	13.3%	7.4%	100.0%	339
Amhara	34.8%	36.4%	5.3%	8.6%	14.9%	100.0%	302
Benishangul Gumuz	8.2%	36.4%	23.6%	26.4%	5.5%	100.0%	110
Central Ethiopia	13.6%	35.5%	11.8%	7.3%	31.8%	100.0%	110
Dire Dawa	43.5%	52.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	100.0%	23
Gambella	39.0%	41.8%	4.0%	2.1%	13.1%	100.0%	428
Harari	11.1%	77.8%	0.0%	7.4%	3.7%	100.0%	27
Oromia	19.2%	35.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.0%	100.0%	798
Sidama	35.4%	37.8%	7.9%	3.1%	15.7%	100.0%	127
Somali	26.3%	47.0%	13.4%	11.0%	2.3%	100.0%	528
South Ethiopia	47.6%	35.7%	5.2%	4.8%	6.7%	100.0%	252
South West Ethiopia	32.5%	36.1%	10.1%	5.3%	16.0%	100.0%	169
Tigray	8.2%	41.0%	13.1%	14.8%	23.0%	100.0%	61
Area of residence							
Urban	27.7%	35.0%	11.3%	11.3%	14.7%	100.0%	2436
Rural	34.2%	39.1%	9.6%	9.1%	8.0%	100.0%	1410
Total	**30.1%**	**36.5%**	**10.7%**	**10.5%**	**12.2%**	**100.0%**	**3846**

Ethiopian National Women Survey, 2023
Across all Regions and City Administrations.
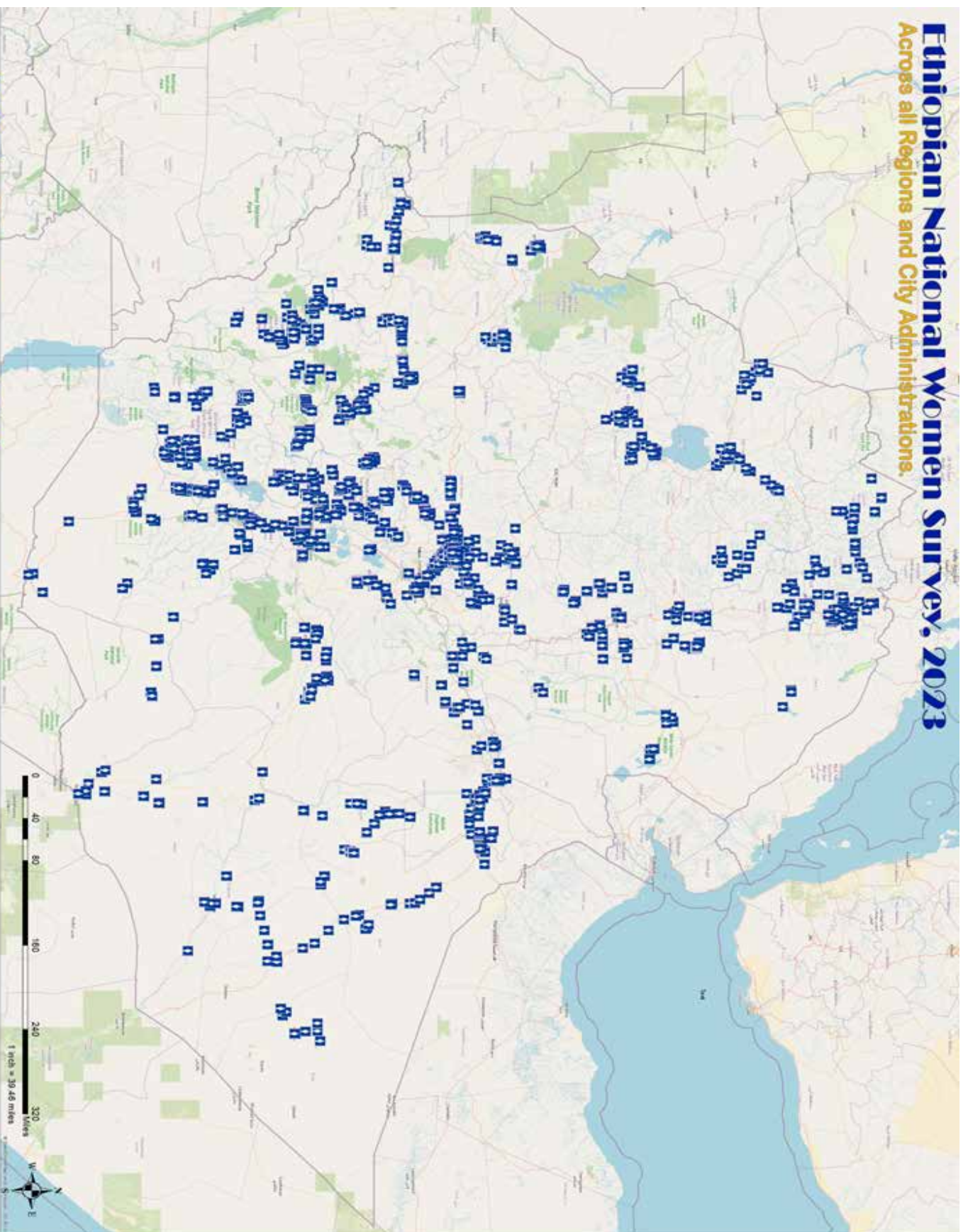
1 inch = 39.46 miles

5 ASPIRATIONS AND AGENCY

This part looks into women's aspirations and agency, including their priorities, income and security expectations, desires for governance systems, political and civic engagement, and perspectives on peace and security.

5.1 WHAT DO WOMEN WANT: PRIORITIES AND ASPIRATIONS

5.1.1 Expectations about Future and Present Income

Understanding women's expectations in earnings and asset value is crucial for assessing their economic empowerment and identifying potential disparities. The findings (Table 5.1) reveal that the majority of women expect an increase in both earnings and asset value in the next five years. However, there are significant disparities across regions and between urban and rural areas.

Regarding earnings, 72.40% of women expect an increase, 11.80% a decrease, and 15.80% expect their earnings to remain the same in the next five years. When examining the regional breakdown, Benishangul Gumuz stands out with 86.20% of women expecting an increase in earnings, followed by Central Ethiopia (78%) and Oromia (79.40%). Conversely, Somali (17.600%), Central Ethiopia (17.10%), and Amhara (14.60) have the lowest percentages of women expecting an increase in earnings.

In terms of asset value, 77.70% of women expect it to increase, 9.70% expect a decrease, and 12.70% expect it to remain the same. Harari (95.10%) tops the list followed by Central Ethiopia and Benishangul Gumuz with 88.7% of women expecting an increase in asset value. Conversely,

Somali (14.20%), Addis Ababa (12.60%), and Tigray (12.50%) have the lowest percentages of women expecting an increase in asset value.

Comparing urban and rural areas, 70.80% of women in urban areas expect their earnings to increase, while 9.70% expect a decrease and 19.50% expect them to remain the same. In rural areas, 73.20% of women expect their earnings to increase, while 12.80% expect a decrease and 14.00% expect them to remain the same. Similarly, 74.40% of women in urban areas expect their asset value to increase while 9.40% expect a decrease, and 16.20% expect it to remain the same. In rural areas, 79.20% of women expect their asset value to increase while 9.80% expect a decrease, and 11.00% expect it to remain the same.

The disparities between urban and rural areas are also significant, with women in rural areas having higher expectations of an increase in both earnings and asset value. This might give some clues about urban poverty and low expectations. Women in regions with lower expectations of an increase in earnings and asset value may face limited economic opportunities and potential vulnerability to poverty. Addressing these disparities is essential for promoting gender equality and inclusive economic growth in Ethiopia. Access to education, training, and entrepreneurship support can play a crucial role in enhancing women's economic prospects and reducing disparities.

In general, expectations held by women regarding their income and asset values provide a glimpse into possible regional variations, disparities between urban and rural areas, and the economic empowerment of women. It is necessary to resolve these disparities if Ethiopia is to promote gender equality and inclusive economic growth.

5.1.2 *Expectations about Future and Present Security*

The survey also provides a detailed analysis of the level of perception of women about the present and future security situations in Ethiopia. The safety and security of women is a crucial aspect of their well-being and development. In Ethiopia, women's security has been a concern due to various factors such as gender-based violence, recent conflicts, and poverty. The survey asked women two questions: 1) What is the level of security you have at present? 2) What is your expectation of the level of security in one year from now? The responses were categorized into five levels: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low.

The results of the study (Table 5.2) showed that 44.6% of women perceived their current level of security as either very high or high, while 22.3% perceived it as either low or very low. In terms of their expectations for the future level of security, 49.5% of women expected it to be either very high or high, while 17.5 % expected it to be either low or very low. When the results were analysed by region, it was found that women in Dire Dawa, Central Ethiopia, Somali, and Oromia perceived their current level of security as very high or high, with percentages of 54.3%, 72.7%, and 93.7%, respectively. In Contrast, those in the regions of, Amhara, Benishangul Central Ethiopia, and Tigray report very low levels of security at present. Moreover, the regions of Amhara, Benishangul, Tigray, and South West expect the current level of security to get worse off in the short term, say in one years' time.

22%
The proportion of women who believe they do not feel Secure (safe) at the moment.

18%
The proportion of women who believe that one year from now, security issues might worsen.
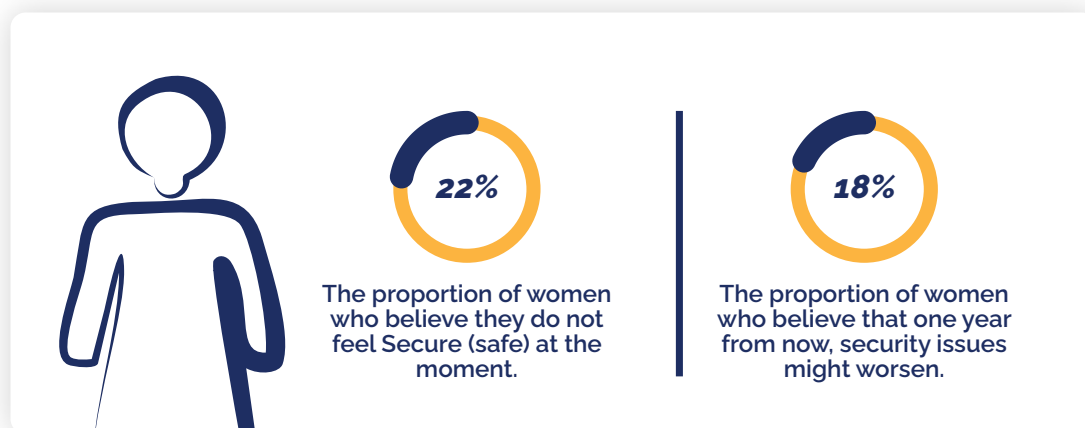
The results of the study indicate that while a significant proportion of women in Ethiopia perceive their current level of security as either very high or high, there is still a considerable number of women who feel unsafe, particularly in certain regions of the country. The results imply that, in areas where women's security is thought to be poor, specific initiatives are required to raise it. Programmes for reducing poverty, resolving conflicts, and taking action against gender-based violence are a few examples of these interventions. The high percentages of very low or low perception of security in Tigray, Amhara, and Benishangul Gumuz regions indicate that there is a need for urgent action to address the security concerns of women in these areas.

The finding that 18% of women fear for their safety will worsen over the next year, along with the finding that 22% of do not feel secure at the moment, presents a picture of the realities faced by women in the country. These figures capture more than just numerical data. They are clear representations of the severe difficulties and vulnerabilities that a sizeable portion of the female population faces. The fact that nearly a quarter of women today feel insecure reflects a pervasive atmosphere of unease and apprehension. These are suggestive of a larger conflict, violence and fragility issue that goes beyond individual experiences. This lack of security could be due to a variety of circumstances, including armed conflicts, gender-based violence, economic inequities, and cultural norms that reinforce women's vulnerability. The ramifications are far-reaching, necessitating a humane and comprehensive response. These women's lived experiences highlight the importance of fostering environments in which they feel not only physically safe, but also empowered to articulate their rights and objectives. It is a plea to address the deeply embedded cultural norms that perpetuate gender-based vulnerabilities and to create an atmosphere in which women can prosper without always fearing for their safety

5.1.3 *Aspirations to Engage in Governance Structures*

Data in Table 5.3 shows that 69.3% of Ethiopian women have low or very low aspirations to engage in local governance issues. Only 13.8% said they have very high or high aspirations for engagement in local structures. The survey also revealed significant regional variations in the aspirations of women to engage in governance structures. Oromia had the highest percentage of women expressing aspirations to engage in governance matters with 27.1%, followed by Central Ethiopia (14%). In contrast, Dire Dawa (82.4%), Tigray (79.3%), and Amhara (76.3%) expressed a little or no enthusiasm in participating in local governing systems. The data shows regional disparities. The higher percentages of women expressing very high aspirations in certain regions, such as Oromia, indicate a strong interest and willingness to actively participate in governance structures. On the other hand, the lower percentages in regions like Tigray and Amhara highlight challenges of recent conflicts that may be hindering women's aspirations to engage in local administration.

Overall, there is a substantial disparity in the participation of women in local leadership, with 69.30% of Ethiopian women reporting low and very low expectations for engagement in local governance institutions and just 13.80% expressing high aspirations. These results highlight more general issues that can prevent women from being represented and empowered in local government. The PAR findings explain on why there is low aspiration to engage in governance matters and it is locate mostly in systemic barriers that need to be dismantled. Results indicate low access to education and resources, discriminatory cultural norms, and a lack of awareness about the importance of female representation in governance.

It is possible that a general feeling of disconnect with the current power structures might be the reason why the vast majority of women have little optimism to participate in local administration. Women's participation in decision-making processes has been restricted by historical and cultural constraints, which could be the cause of this. The trend of women being less likely to actively seek positions in local structures may be explained by cultural expectations, traditional gender roles, and the dearth of female role models in leadership posts. On the contrary, the small number of women (13.80%) who expressed high expectations suggests that there is a minority of women who would like to be involved leadership. Given the possibility of change and the desire of some women to actively participate in shaping the laws and policies that affect their communities, this minority could be a model for others.

 The underrepresentation of women in local governance structures means that a significant portion of the population is not contributing to the decision-making processes that directly affect their lives. This lack of diversity in leadership can lead to policies and initiatives that may not fully address the needs and concerns of women, perpetuating a cycle of exclusion and disempowerment.

5.1.4 *Major Priority Issues for Ethiopian Women*

The survey shows the percentage of women who prioritize economic opportunities, education and skills development, access to healthcare, safety and security, infrastructure and basic services, social welfare and support networks, representation in politics, and other cases in each region. The survey results (Table 5.4) reveal that Ethiopian women prioritize a range of issues across various dimensions and regions.

Safety and security emerged as the most significant concern, with 71.6% of women prioritizing this dimension. This referes to feeling safe and protected from threat such as SGBV. Armed conflict, crimes and other natural factors. Economic opportunities were the second most significant concern prioritized by 61.1% of women. Women prioritized access to healthcare 3rd, with 55.5% emphasizing this. Infrastructure and basic services were also crucial, with 36.2% prioritizing them. Following these were social welfare and support networks at 17.8%, participation in politics at 2.4%, and other issues at 0.4%.When examined in more detail, the safety and security dimension obtained the highest percentage indicating its high priority among women all over the country. It was notably significant in the regions of Gambella, Sidama, Amhara, and Tigray, while in Somali, Central Ethiopia, and Harari prioritized it less. Further, priority for economic opportunities was particularly significant in most regions but in the City Administration of Dire Dawa, Gambella, and Sidama were observed prominently. Education and Skills Development was a priority in the regions of Gambella, Harari, and Somali. Access to healthcare emerged as a priority for women, especially in the regions of Gambella, South West, and Somali regional states. With a total percentage of 36.2%, infrastructure and basic services was found to be priority for women, particularly in the regions of Afar, Dire Dawa, and Tigray. Similarly, social welfare and support networks were important priorities in the same regions.

Analysing the survey results in light of the current socio-political climate reveals that Ethiopian women's primary concerns are related to peace and security issues. Women express their concerns against the background of conflict and violence that has characterized Ethiopia in recent times. The striking figure of 71.6% prioritizing peace and security reflects women's actual experiences against a backdrop of instability. Since 2018, there have been conflicts, displacements, and incidences of communal violence, all of which have a disproportionate impact on the safety of women. Prioritising peace and security is more than just a logical preference; it is an emotional reaction to the real risks and disruptions that women encounter daily.

Given inflationary pressure and the socio-economic consequences of conflict, it is logical that economic concerns have risen to the second-highest worry (61.1%). Widespread volatility reduces economic possibilities, worsens poverty, and disrupts lives, especially for women. Women are particularly affected by disruptions in economic activity and displacement of populations which affects their agency and financial security. The fact that women prioritise economic issues highlights their need for security and the chance to ensure their financial well-being.

Priorities of the Ethiopian Women   2023

Ethiopian women were asked what their top priority issues were. Here is what they said.
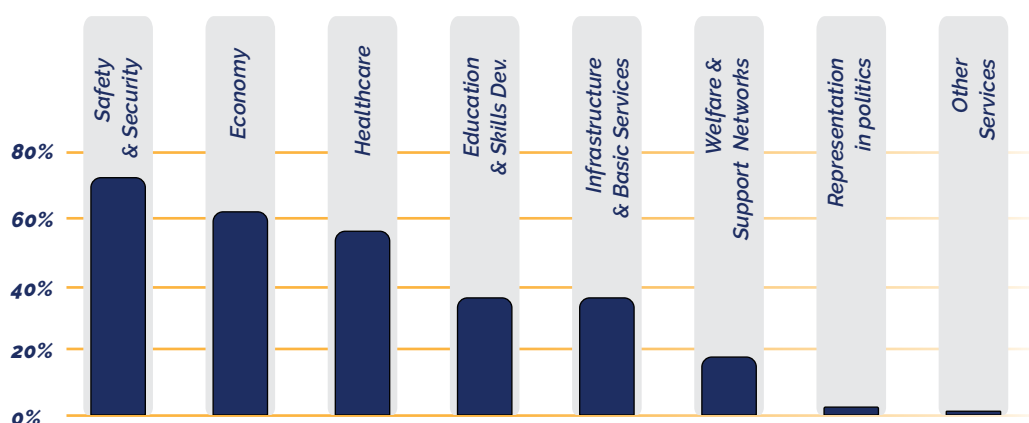
The third-highest priority is access to healthcare at 55.5%. Healthcare is essential for women, but healthcare systems frequently suffer during times of conflict, which restricts access to necessary services. The focus placed by women on healthcare highlights the necessity for a strong healthcare system to address these issues and the awareness of how women are vulnerable to health problems. The interruptions brought on by conflict, which frequently result in the collapse of key services, are consistent with the concern for infrastructure and basic services (36.2%). In these situations, having access to sanitary facilities, water, and dependable transportation becomes essential. These factors affect daily living and impede social and economic mobility.

While this may be more applicable to areas where violence may have taken place, the fact that social support and networks are ranked lower (17.8%) could be an indication of how communities and support systems have broken down after a conflict. A woman's mental health and general well-being can be negatively impacted by social fabric erosion caused by displacement, a loss of community links, and increased insecurity. Finally, the low priority placed on engaging in politics (2.4%) could perhaps be impacted by the pressing issues surrounding security, and the cost of goods and services. Women may put their immediate safety ahead of political participation during crisis, which is a reasonable reaction given the current scenario.

The qualitative findings echo the priority issues identified in the survey report. Peace emerges as the paramount concern for women, with a strong aspiration to foster and maintain it across the nation. Women emphasize the importance of safety and security, noting that any disruption in these areas has ripple effects on all other aspects of life.

> Peace emerges as the paramount concern for women. Women emphasize the importance of safety and security, noting that any disruption in these areas has ripple effects on all other aspects of life.

Table 5.1 Expectations about Future and Present Income and Asset Value

Percentage distribution of women's expectations regarding their earnings and asset value according to the background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background Characteristic	How do you expect your earning to be in the coming five years from now?			How do you expect your asset value to be in the coming five years from now?			Number of women
	Increased	Decreased	Remains same	Increased	Decreased	Remains same	
Region							
Addis Ababa	71.4	6.2	22.4	72.2	12.6	15.2	3880
Afar	69.0	5.9	25.0	73.6	5.4	21.0	1692
Amhara	74.2	14.6	11.2	81.0	11.2	7.9	4134
Benishangul Gumuz	86.2	10.3	3.4	88.7	8.7	2.5	1132
Central Ethiopia	78.0	17.1	4.9	88.7	9.2	2.1	1701
Dire Dawa	59.7	0.5	39.8	67.3	0.2	32.4	297
Gambella	75.5	14.2	10.3	90.1	3.8	6.1	1098
Harari	72.6	3.7	23.6	95.1	0.6	4.3	286
Oromia	79.4	10.2	10.3	81.7	9.5	8.7	10077
Sidama	68.5	12.5	19.0	76.3	8.8	14.9	563
Somali	51.1	17.6	31.4	70.3	14.2	15.5	2716
South Ethiopia	54.8	8.9	36.4	63.5	1.3	35.2	3304
South West Ethiopia	68.3	8.8	22.9	65.4	7.7	26.9	1688
Tigray	66.0	12.6	21.4	66.1	12.5	21.3	1460
Area of Residence							
Urban	70.8	9.7	19.5	74.4	9.4	16.2	17900
Rural	73.2	12.8	14.0	79.2	9.8	11.0	16128
Total	**72.4**	**11.8**	**15.8**	**77.7**	**9.7**	**12.7**	**34028**

Table 5.2   level of present and future security

Percentage distribution of women's perception about their current security and expectation by region and place of residence, SEW 2023

Background Characteristic	What is the level of security you have at present?					What is your expectation of the level of security in one year from now?					Number of women
	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	
Region											
Addis Ababa	18.4	35.9	34.8	8.7	2.3	18.8	36.4	36.1	7.1	1.7	3880
Afar	14.3	33.6	46.1	5.4	0.6	30.5	25.6	33.6	9.2	1.1	1692
Amhara	7.4	9.4	36.4	29.6	17.1	4.1	21.1	37.6	22.9	14.3	4134
Ben. Gumuz	1.9	8.2	52.3	17.4	20.2	6.2	4.5	51.3	20.8	17.2	1132
Central Ethiopia	52.7	20.0	8.9	14.8	3.5	48.3	24.1	11.5	14.4	1.7	1701
Dire Dawa	80.0	13.7	5.8	0.5	0.0	70.5	21.6	7.4	0.5	0.0	297
Gambella	3.2	49.9	39.5	5.9	1.5	14.3	49.5	28.7	5.5	1.9	1098
Harari	24.2	45.1	26.7	1.8	2.2	19.5	45.1	31.9	2.1	1.5	286
Oromia	23.2	44.7	24.5	4.2	3.5	31.9	37.0	24.0	4.8	2.3	10077
Sidama	3.9	18.4	57.9	14.0	5.9	4.6	18.3	51.0	17.3	8.8	563
Somali	23.3	25.8	36.5	10.9	3.5	18.6	32.9	33.8	10.6	4.1	2716
South Ethiopia	13.4	47.6	34.3	4.0	0.7	13.9	54.0	29.5	2.2	0.4	3304
S. West Ethiopia	14.1	17.8	41.9	18.1	8.1	13.2	18.0	45.8	19.6	3.4	1688
Tigray	0.4	15.2	46.9	31.2	6.4	3.6	36.2	39.0	7.9	13.3	1460
Total	**16.6**	**28.0**	**33.2**	**14.9**	**7.4**	**18.7**	**30.8**	**32.0**	**11.9**	**6.6**	**34028**

Table 5.3 Aspirations to Engage in Governance Matters

Percentage distribution of women's aspiration to engage in governance structures at various levels including political parties by region, SEW 2023

Region	What is your aspiration to engage in governance structures at various levels, political parties						Number of women
	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	Total	
Addis Ababa	2.7	4.8	13.2	30.9	48.5	100.0	3880
Afar	6.1	9.9	20.3	22.9	40.8	100.0	1692
Amhara	1.5	4.8	17.4	35.3	41.0	100.0	4134
Benishangul Gumuz	1.1	2.2	22.0	36.1	38.6	100.0	1132
Central Ethiopia	6.9	7.2	12.7	47.6	25.7	100.0	1701
Dire Dawa	10.4	2.4	4.7	50.2	32.3	100.0	297
Gambella	0.6	6.1	25.8	25.1	42.4	100.0	1098
Harari	6.9	17.0	38.1	23.9	14.1	100.0	286
Oromia	8.9	18.2	16.4	25.4	31.1	100.0	10077
Sidama	3.0	14.7	14.4	28.4	39.6	100.0	563
Somali	3.5	7.7	20.4	42.0	26.5	100.0	2716
South Ethiopia	1.1	5.0	11.7	53.0	29.1	100.0	3304
South West Ethiopia	0.9	3.3	31.6	40.6	23.5	100.0	1688
Tigray	0.0	1.5	19.1	26.0	53.3	100.0	1460
Total	**4.3**	**9.5**	**16.9**	**33.1**	**36.2**	**100.0**	**34028**

Table 5.4 Women's Priority Issues in Different Dimensions

Percentage distribution of percentage of women who prioritize economic opportunities, education and skills development, access to healthcare, safety and security, infrastructure and basic services, social welfare and support networks, representation in politics, and other cases by region, SEW 2023

	Regions														Total
	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Ben. Gumuz	Central Ethiopia	Dire Dawa	Gambella	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	Somali	South Eth	S. West Eth	Tigray	
Economic opportunities	50.1	39.3	55.1	48.3	67.7	83.5	83.3	53.7	68.9	73.5	49.7	53.1	71.8	63.6	61.1
Education and Skills Development	33.8	57.4	26.3	27.9	28.3	58.6	73.1	68.2	41.8	33.7	54.3	26.2	48.5	38.7	36.3
Access to health care	50.3	57.2	60.7	62.8	38.7	75.1	83.6	40.0	51.6	42.5	75.0	59.5	71.7	46.3	55.5
Safety and Security	79.4	70.9	85.4	88.7	56.6	85.9	93.5	63.7	60.3	94.5	46.5	79.2	65.3	68.1	71.6
Infrastructure and Basic Services	16.6	67.7	16.8	16.6	52.7	65.4	44.9	22.8	48.8	12.4	56.7	35.9	42.4	48.9	36.2
Social Welfare and Support Networks	6.9	34.4	10.0	10.4	19.4	39.8	27.0	11.7	26.1	10.4	15.2	15.8	18.0	37.7	18.7
Representation in politics	2.1	8.8	0.5	3.2	6.6	6.8	15.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.3	3.2	0.6	2.3	2.4
Other cases	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
Total	**11.0**	**4.8**	**12.0**	**3.2**	**5.0**	**0.8**	**3.1**	**0.8**	**29.7**	**1.7**	**9.0**	**9.7**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**100.0**
Number of women	**4001**	**1762**	**4352**	**1166**	**1830**	**300**	**1117**	**300**	**10787**	**630**	**3275**	**3541**	**1775**	**1531**	**36367**

5.2 POLITICS AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

5.2.1 Awareness of Policies and Legislations

The survey also assessed the awareness of political and legislative matters among Ethiopian women by focusing on the research participants' awareness of some aspects of various laws and policies, such as the Ethiopian Constitution, Women's Policy, Land Laws, Criminal Law, Family Law, and Labour Law. Table 5.6 shows that the highest level of awareness was observed for the Ethiopian Constitution at 52.4%. This was followed by awareness about land laws and the Criminal Law (48.9%), Family Law and Women's Rights (45.9%), and women's policy (35.6%). The lowest level of awareness was observed for Labour Law, with only 24% of women being aware of it. The data showed that younger women (aged 15-29) had higher levels of awareness about the Constitution as well as women's policy while those aged 30-49 have better awareness about land laws and criminal law. In contrast, older women (aged 50+) have lower awareness about laws and policies.

52%	**36%**	**49%**
Knowledge of Ethiopian Constitution	Knowledge of Ethiopian Women's Policy	Knowledge of Land Laws (inheritance, access to land)

The literacy level of women had a significant impact on the corresponding level of awareness of laws and policies. For instance, 64.9% of literate women were aware of the Ethiopian Constitution, compared to only 37% of non-literate women. The survey also revealed that, though not shown in the table, women living in urban areas have higher levels of awareness compared to those living in rural areas.

The variation in awareness across age groups suggests that there may be generational differences in the understanding of legal and political frameworks among Ethiopian women. The lower awareness among older age groups could indicate a need for targeted educational initiatives to enhance their understanding of key laws and policies. Furthermore, the disparities in awareness based on literacy underscore the critical role of education in empowering women to engage with political and legislative matters. The lower awareness among non-literate emphasized the importance of literacy programs in promoting legal literacy and civic engagement.

49%	**46%**	**24%**
Knowledge of Criminal law and the rights of women	Knowledge of family laws and the rights of women	Knowledge of labour laws

The qualitative findings from WGDs reveal nuances that the survey data did not capture. While the PAR results indicate a concerning gap in awareness, the survey findings, as presented above, suggest that nearly half of the women possess some understanding of land laws. A compelling anecdote from a focus group held in Benishangul Gumuz vividly illustrates the difficulties experienced by those lacking awareness of these legal provisions.

A husband, in a divorce case, told the wife in the presence of the local mediators: "አንቺን ከናትሽና ከአባትሽ ቤጋብቻ ሳመጣሽ መሬት ይዘሽ አልመጣሽም እና መሬት የመጠየቅ መብት የለሽም" ("When you married me, you didn't bring any land into the marriage, so you won't have any claim over my land". The discussant who told the story said that both women who know this case and the mediators were on the side of the husband. This anecdote indicates a widespread perception of the community regarding women's right to land despite legal rights. To address this, empowering women with legal education is imperative, as highlighted by another participant who believes that, when women know their rights, they can challenge such injustices. Furthermore, raising awareness among mediators and community leaders is essential to debunking misconceptions and fostering gender equality in land governance.

On the positive side, some women in the South Ethiopia Region expressed sufficient awareness about local politics, along with familiarity with women's rights as outlined in legal documents. One participant mentioned that women in their village actively engaged in discussions concerning the draft constitution of the South Ethiopia region three months ago. However, for those who are aware of some laws, the challenges emerge from lack of implementation. During the discussion in several regions, women expressed a certain level of awareness but they said there is still a lack of enforcement and implementation of these laws, leading to continued challenges for women in accessing their rights and opportunities.

The findings have broad implications for Ethiopian policy and advocacy efforts to promote women's rights and civic involvement. Addressing gaps in awareness across age groups and literacy levels is critical to creating a more educated and empowered female population. Furthermore, the findings point out the importance of targeted educational programmes and outreach measures to close the awareness gap and ensure that women of all ages and literacy levels are informed about their rights and the legal frameworks that influence them.

5.2.2 *Awareness and Knowledge about Political Leaders*

The following data presents information on women's awareness of political and government leaders in Ethiopia. The table provides a comprehensive overview of the percentage of women who know the current prime minister, president, and governing political party in Ethiopia, broken down by region and place of residence.

The survey result (Table 5.7) shows that 84.1%, 35.8%, and 44.5% of women know the name of the current prime minister, the president, and the ruling party respectively. However, significant differences in the knowledge of political leaders between urban and rural areas remain. Urban women demonstrated higher awareness levels, with 91.2% knowing the current prime minister, 58.3% aware of the current president, and 59.9% knowledgeable about the ruling political party. In contrast, rural women exhibited lower levels of awareness, with 81.0% knowing the current prime minister, 25.7% the president, and 37.6% the ruling political party.

Furthermore, the survey highlighted variations in the knowledge of political systems and structures across different regions in Ethiopia. For instance, women in Addis Ababa displayed the highest level of awareness, with 94.90% knowing the current prime minister, 79.00% the president, and 77.90% the ruling political party. Conversely, women in South Ethiopia exhibited comparatively lower levels of awareness, with 80.50% knowing the current prime minister, 19.30% the president, and 31.50% the ruling political party.

Women's knowledge of political leaders

Prime Minister (PM)
Women who claimed to know the current prime minister of Ethiopia (84.10%)

President
Women who claimed to know the current prime president of Ethiopia (35.80%)

Ruling Party
Women who claimed to know the current ruling party of Ethiopia (44.50%)
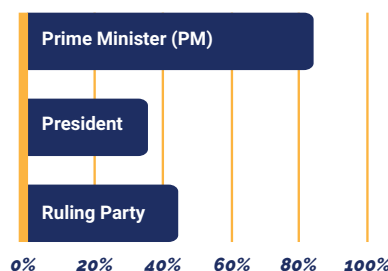
Similar to the survey results, the PAR confirms that indeed women's awareness about top political/ government leaders is different between rural and urban areas, with rural women generally having lower levels of awareness. In addition, women discussed their knowledge about political leaders and their roles in governance but emphasized the need for transparency and accountability from leaders to address the concerns and priorities of women in our communities.

The disparities in knowledge of political systems and structures between urban and rural areas can be attributed to varying access to information, educational opportunities, and exposure to political discourse. Similarly, the regional variations may stem from differing levels of political engagement, media penetration, and government outreach initiatives across Ethiopia. The findings underline the importance of addressing the knowledge gap in politics among Ethiopian women. Lack of awareness may hinder their ability to actively engage in political processes, make informed decisions, and participate meaningfully in governance. Additionally, the varying levels of knowledge among Ethiopian women may have significant implications for their political engagement and participation.

5.2.3 *Political Awareness and Attitude*

The current section presents the perception and attitude of women in politics. It highlights the importance of women having the same chance of being elected to political office as men. It also challenges the notion that men make better leaders than women and should be elected rather than women. The results in Table 5.8 shows 59.2% of women agree or strongly agree that they can't understand what's going on in politics. This finding is almost similar in both rural and urban areas. In addition, 20.1% of women in urban areas and 25% in rural areas believe that it is wrong to question authority. 19% of women disagree and strongly disagree that women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

Furthermore, 53.1% of women disapprove that men make better leaders in contrast to 34.4% of women who still believe that men indeed make better leaders. Also, 67.2% believe that it would be good to elect a woman in the role of the prime minister and 71% say that it would be a good idea to elect women as leaders in the country. The literacy level affects political awareness and beliefs. For instance, literate women are less likely than non-literate women to think it is inappropriate to question authority. The fact that a significant proportion of women, both in urban and rural areas, feel they can't understand what's going on in politics suggests a widespread perception of political complexity or a lack of engagement with political processes. Additionally, a substantial percentage of women disagree with the notion that men make better leaders than women and should be elected rather than women. However, there is a notable difference in the perception of questioning authority between women who can read and write and those who can't, indicating a potential correlation between education and attitudes toward authority.

The differences in attitudes towards challenging authority (53.1%) depending on literacy levels demonstrate how education may have an impact on people's ideas of empowerment and authority. Moreover, the considerable proportion of female respondents who reject the notion that males make better leaders than women implies an important shift in the way gender roles are perceived in the political arena.
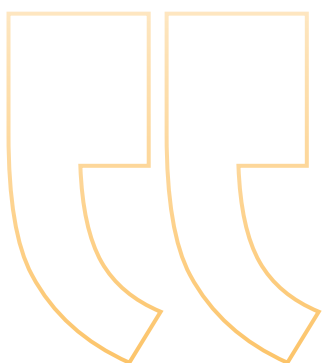
Who makes a good leader?

"Women are equally capable and skilled at leadership. However, men account for the majority of seats at all levels.."

In line with survey findings that disapprove that men make better leaders, PAR findings confirm that in most of the regions where the discussion took place, women believe they have leadership potential. In one of the research sites (Assosa), an adult discussant asserted: "ሴቶች ከወንዶች በላይ የመምራት አቅምና ጥበብ አላቸዉ...ነገር ግን በየትኛዉም ደረጃ ወንዶች አብዘኛዉን ወንበር ይወስዳሉ… meaning: "Women have more capacity and art of leadership. But men take most seats at any level." Other discussants explain why a woman makes a better leader and attribute psychological traits of compassion and integrity. "If I get the chance, I believe I can become a good leader not only for our village but also at a higher level. The current President of the country is a woman. She is our inspiration". And yet, most agree that the opportunity to leadership for women is curtailed. An adult woman from Afar said, "In the local administration, women are rarely welcomed; vacancies are posted but are simply for the sake of formality since actual employment decisions are mostly made behind closed doors. In such an environment, educational certificates lose their significance, and aspirations for leadership evaporate."

Most women feel disillusioned with the political system and believe that their voices are not adequately represented. There is a sense of apathy and distrust towards political processes, leading to low engagement and participation among women.

5.2.4 *Voting Pattern*

The following table presents the voting pattern by women, showcasing the percentage of women who plan to vote in the next election and those who had been registered and voted in the last national elections. The survey in Table 5.9 revealed that 77.1% of women plan to vote in the next election and 71.6% had been registered and voted in the last election. The region with the highest percentage of women who had been registered and voted was Tigray with 92.8% followed by the region of South West Ethiopia and Central Ethiopia. In terms of the place of residence, 80.4% of urban women plan to vote in the next election against 75.6% rural women counterpart. Out of those who failed to vote (n=9162) during the past election, the major reasons for not voting included being underage (49.2%), reluctance to vote (13.1%), failure to get a voting card on time (10.2%), illness (8.3%), lack of time to vote (5.8%), and fear of violence at polls (3%).

The results indicate that while the majority of Ethiopian women plan to vote in the next election, a significant number were unable to do so due to various reasons. The high percentage of under age individuals highlights the need for better voter education and awareness campaigns to ensure that eligible women are aware of their right to vote. Additionally, addressing issues such as reluctance to vote, access to voting cards, and fear of violence at voting stations is crucial to ensure that all women have the opportunity to participate in the electoral process.

Qualitative data shows that while it is true that women should actively participate to vote for their representatives, there is a tendency to instrumentalize their votes. One group discussant stated that women are often compelled to participate in voting, albeit without a clear understanding of its implications. This participation sometimes feels a mere obligation rather than its significance to empower women. Despite the presence of women candidates utilizing the women's quota, their representation remains disproportionately low compared to men, highlighting the predominantly male nature of the electoral process. In addition, fear of violence during voting and also being a target of attack by contesting parties were mentioned as issues that discourage women.

A comprehensive strategy including targeted voter education initiatives, easier access to voting cards, and steps to guarantee voters' safety at polling places is needed to overcome these obstacles. In addition, initiatives to address the root causes of women's reluctance to vote and to establish an inclusive and accessible voting environment should be undertaken. Enhancing voter education, ensuring voting cards are distributed on time, and creating a welcoming and safe environment for voters should be top priorities for legislators and electoral authorities. In order to address the specific causes of women's reluctance to vote and guarantee that all eligible women have the chance to participate in the political process, tailored interventions are also required.

5.2.5 *Membership in Institutions*

Table 5.10 shows the percentage of women who claim to be members of different organizations by different background characteristics. Out of the total 36,367 households, 3.4% of women claimed to be members of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), 2% of them members of Cooperatives/ cooperative unions, 8.4% members of women groups, 1.9% members of woreda or kebele administration or council, 2.1% members of local judiciary or woreda council, and 2.1% members of political parties. Furthermore, regional and age variations were also observed in the findings. For instance, more women were members of CBOs in Afar, Harari, and Oromia.

Furthermore, out of those who claimed membership, the percentage of women who were serving in leadership positions in organizations in which they are members was 17.6%. Out of these, 13.6% were never married, 7.1% engaged, 16.8% married monogamous, 18.2% married polygamous, 25.5% living in cohabitation, 25% divorced, 22.8% separated, and 19.5% were widowed. Women's groups have the highest percentage of women claiming to be members, which is not surprising given these groups are specifically designed to empower women. However, the low percentage of women claiming to be members in other institutions, such as political parties and local judiciary or woreda council, is concerning as these institutions play a crucial role in decision-making processes.

Women's Membership in Different Institutions

CBO Membership
Membership in Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

3.4%

Women Group
Membership in local women groups

8.4%

Cooperative/ Unions
Membership in Cooperative/ cooperative unions

2%

Public Party
Membership in any political party

2.1%

The data on women in leadership positions also reveals interesting trends. Women who are cohabiting or divorced have the highest percentage of leadership positions, which could be due to their increased autonomy. However, the low percentage of women in leadership positions who are married monogamous or engaged suggests that traditional gender roles and societal expectations may still be barriers to women's leadership.

The qualitative findings reveal why women's participation in institutions is low. The PAR findings present a complex landscape of both opportunities and challenges. In South Ethiopia, participants voiced unanimous concern over the low representation of women in political and leadership roles, especially in rural settings. Women with disabilities in urban areas echoed this sentiment of being excluded from decision-making processes despite their awareness of rights. The absence of representation of Women with Disabilities (WwDs) in political and leadership positions underscored systemic barriers to inclusion.

Similarly, in Afar, despite women's strong desire for political representation and leadership roles, customary practices and external factors thwarted their aspirations. In Amhara, while women occupied lower-level roles in community-based organizations and government offices, their access to higher-level

positions remained limited, perpetuating a pattern of gendered segregation. Moreover, the feminization of certain offices reinforced gender stereotypes, relegating women to specific spheres while men dominated others.

> **Participants in Tigray's WDs attest on the profound impact war in political engagement. The conflict uprooted many women, forcing them into IDP camps and disrupting their ability to participate in politics.**

Participants in Tigray WGDs attested to the profound impact of war in their political engagement. The conflict uprooted many women, forcing them into IDPs camps and disrupting their ability to participate in politics. Despite these challenges, IDP participants expressed a strong desire to return to their homes, emphasizing the critical importance of peace and security for enabling their active involvement in governance.

Conversely, positive strides have been noted in regions like Oromia (Metu) and Addis Ababa, where women's participation in politics has seen a notable increase in recent years. Women have secured positions at various levels of governance, facilitated by supportive women's organizations, civic societies, and international initiatives advocating for gender equality. However, challenges persist, with reports from Addis Ababa highlighting the instrumentalization of women for political purposes, neglecting their broader needs and concerns.

Group discussants asserted that women encounter multifaceted barriers to political participation in Ethiopia. In addition to conflict environment constraining political participation, cultural norms affect women's participation in politics. One discussant said, "The outlook for women in our community is much distorted; husbands do not want their wives to be leaders; most women do not want to be politicians and leaders as they may consider this as culturally appropriate."

Additionally, self-undermining attitudes among women themselves further compound these challenges, as expressed by the words of a participant from Assosa (Benishagul Gumuz): "እኛ ሴቶች ስለራሳቻን ያለን ግንዛቤ በጣም ዝቅተኛ ነዉ። እኛ ሴቶች እንችላለን ብለን አንነሳም…ወደ ገጠሩ ስንወጣ ደግሞ የባሰ ነገር አለ…" meaning, " We, as women, often have a negative perception of ourselves and may lack confidence in our abilities. We need to recognize and believe in our potential. This is even worse in rural areas." Furthermore, despite the constitutional guarantee of women's rights to political and leadership participation, discussants note a limited government commitment, particularly at lower echelons. In regions like Amhara, personal, family, institutional, and political factors further constrain women's representation and participation in decision-making processes. While there are promising signs of progress, such as increased representation in the federal parliament and the judiciary, substantial disparities persist, underscoring the enduring challenges women face in accessing and exercising political power.

Table 5.6 Awareness of political and legislation matters

Percentage distribution of who are aware of various laws and policies by literacy and age group, SEW 2023

	Ability to read and write			Age group			
	Yes	No	Total	15-29	30-49	50+	Total
Ethiopian Constitution	64.9	37.0	52.4	58.5	50.6	36.8	52.4
Ethiopian Women's Policy	45.1	24.0	35.6	38.8	35.6	24.6	35.6
Land laws (inheritance, access to land)	52.3	44.8	48.9	45.6	52.7	49.7	48.9
Criminal law and women's rights	55.5	40.5	48.8	50.7	50.1	38.1	48.8
Family law and women's rights	52.4	37.9	45.9	48.0	47.4	34.4	45.9
Labor law	33.0	12.9	24.0	26.4	24.5	14.3	24.0
Number of Women	**20,909**	**15,458**	**36367**	**16,816**	**15,037**	**4,514**	**36367**

Table 5.7 Knowledge of political leaders

Percentage distribution of women who know the current prime minister, president, and governing political party in Ethiopia according to the background characteristics, SEW 2023

Background Characteristic	Those who know the current prime minister of Ethiopia	Those who know the current president of Ethiopia	Those who know political party governing Ethiopia	Number of women
Region				
Addis Ababa	94.9	79.0	77.9	4001
Afar	85.6	37.8	51.6	1762
Amhara	76.4	31.9	35.0	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	80.5	33.0	35.6	1166
Central Ethiopia	89.1	38.0	52.7	1830
Dire Dawa	97.4	80.2	84.6	300
Gambella	86.8	35.5	35.8	1117
Harari	94.7	87.7	82.8	300
Oromia	91.3	32.3	50.4	10787
Sidama	84.0	51.7	49.1	630
Somali	82.6	27.4	38.5	3275
South Ethiopia	80.5	19.3	31.5	3541
South West Ethiopia	73.5	32.1	33.9	1775
Tigray	73.5	34.4	30.9	1531
Place of residence				
Urban	91.2	58.3	59.9	18819
Rural	81.0	25.7	37.6	17548
Total	**84.1**	**35.8**	**44.5**	**36367**

Table 5.8 Political Awareness and Attitude

Percentage distribution women's perception and attitude about politics by area of residence, SEW 2023

Agreement level	Awareness and attitude issues		
	Urban	Rural	Total
I can't really understand what's going on in politics			
Strongly disagree	4.3	4.5	4.5
Disagree	12.3	13.3	13.0
Neutral	21.3	24.3	23.3
Agree	43.0	43.9	43.6
Strongly agree	19.2	14.0	15.6
It's wrong for me to question people who are in charge or in authority, like teachers or parents			
Strongly disagree	20.4	16.0	17.4
Disagree	43.9	37.3	39.4
Neutral	15.6	21.1	19.4
Agree	16.6	22.6	20.7
Strongly agree	3.5	3.0	3.1
Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men			
Strongly disagree	1.1	1.6	1.4
Disagree	7.3	11.0	9.9
Neutral	7.7	12.6	11.1
Agree	55.7	56.3	56.1
Strongly agree	28.1	18.4	21.4
Men make better leaders than women and should be elected rather than women			
Strongly disagree	14.9	8.9	10.8
Disagree	44.2	41.5	42.3
Neutral	10.0	13.6	12.5
Agree	24.0	28.0	26.8
Strongly agree	6.9	7.9	7.6
It would be a good idea to elect a woman as the prime Minster of Ethiopia.			
Strongly disagree	2.8	4.3	3.8
Disagree	12.2	16.6	15.3
Neutral	11.5	14.7	13.7
Agree	51.9	51.7	51.8
Strongly agree	21.6	12.6	15.4
It would be a good idea to elect a woman as Woreda Chair person			
Strongly disagree	2.7	3.9	3.5
Disagree	10.3	15.1	13.6
Neutral	9.7	12.9	11.9
Agree	55.1	53.7	54.2
Strongly agree	22.3	14.3	16.8
Total	**20909**	**15458**	**36367**

Table 5.9 Voting pattern

Percentage distribution of women who plan to vote in the next election as well as those who registered and voted in the last national election according to the background characteristics, SEW 2023.

Background Characteristic	Do you plan to vote in the next election?	Did you register and vote in the last national elections?	Number of women
Region			
Addis Ababa	81.2	72.6	4001
Afar	58.4	70.1	1762
Amhara	69.1	69.5	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	61.3	45.3	1166
Central Ethiopia	88.7	86.4	1830
Dire Dawa	89.7	84.4	300
Gambella	88.3	79.2	1117
Harari	77.5	69.8	300
Oromia	78.1	71.4	10787
Sidama	74.5	54.9	630
Somali	59.2	51.1	3275
South Ethiopia	90.8	78.2	3541
South West Ethiopia	88.1	87.4	1775

Table 5.9 Voting pattern

Percentage distribution of women who plan to vote in the next election as well as those who registered and voted in the last national election according to the background characteristics, SEW 2023.

Tigray	96.0	92.8	1531
Place of residence			
Urban	80.4	72.2	18819
Rural	75.6	71.4	17548
Total	**77.1**	**71.6**	**36367**

Table 5.10 Membership in Institutions

Percentage distribution of women in different institutions, broken by age group, marital status, region, and place of residence., SEW 2023

Background Characteristic	Community-based organizations (CBO)	Cooperatives/ Union	Women Group	Woreda/ Kebele admin/ council	Local judiciary Woreda council	Political party	Number of women
Age group							
15-29	2.6	1.2	4.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	16802
30-49	4.6	2.8	12.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	15012
50+	2.6	2.3	8.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	4509
Marital status							
Never married	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.2	6061
Engaged	3.0	0.5	7.3	0.7	5.2	1.0	287
Married Monogamous	4.3	2.5	9.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	22246
Married Polygamous	1.9	1.4	13.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	1582
Cohabitation	2.4	3.0	16.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	459
Divorced	4.5	3.0	15.0	2.8	3.7	3.1	1884
Separated	5.4	2.4	10.6	4.1	2.2	3.1	980
Widowed	3.6	1.6	9.7	1.9	2.4	1.6	2824
Place of residence							
Urban	3.2	2.9	9.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	18781
Rural	3.5	1.6	7.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	17542
Region							
Addis Ababa	1.2	2.9	8.0	2.0	2.5	1.6	4001
Afar	8.3	4.7	12.2	2.6	6.1	7.5	1762
Amhara	3.1	2.7	9.8	1.5	2.4	1.4	4352
Benishangul Gumuz	0.4	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	1163
Central Ethiopia	1.1	1.6	4.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1828
Dire Dawa	1.4	1.4	1.7	8.2	2.1	1.1	272
Gambella	3.4	1.1	4.4	1.1	1.4	2.4	1114
Harari	7.7	10.7	11.6	5.5	7.1	3.9	299
Oromia	5.6	0.8	7.0	1.7	1.4	2.5	10782
Sidama	2.7	2.4	10.6	3.5	8.1	1.7	630
Somali	0.6	0.3	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.8	3273
South Ethiopia	1.2	1.0	7.3	1.0	1.1	3.6	3541
South West Ethiopia	3.5	2.2	13.9	4.3	1.5	1.8	1775
Tigray	1.2	5.5	14.8	2.1	1.1	2.7	1531
Total	**3.40%**	**2.00%**	**8.40%**	**1.90%**	**2.10%**	**2.10%**	**36323**

5.3 WOMEN AND THE STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY

5.3.1 *Major Problems Confronting Women*

The report provides current information on the biggest problems women face in Ethiopia, particularly in the field of security. The data in Table 5.11 highlights the percentage distribution of women by selected background characteristics, shedding light on the various challenges they face in different age groups

and places of residence. The Survey revealed that the top 10 problems facing women are unemployment (70.5%), inflation (high prices) (55.5%), poverty (47.9%), lack of job opportunities (42%), lack of access to drinking water (34.2%), lack of access to education (27%), lack of access to health care at (25.2%), lack of roads (22%), corruption (16.8%), and GBV (15.3%). The survey also found that the percentage of women facing unemployment is slightly higher by 1.1% percentage points in adults (25-64) (70.5%) compared to youth (15-24) (69.4%). However, the difference is not significant. Seniors (65+) at 58.1% don't seem to view unemployment as a major problem. In terms of place of residence, the percentage of women facing the challenges of inflation is higher in urban areas (62.3%) compared to rural areas (52.4%). On the other hand, the percentage of women facing unemployment is higher in urban areas (75.6%) compared to rural areas (67.3%).

The top ten problems identified paint a comprehensive picture of the issues affecting women's lives. The large percentage of women citing unemployment (70.5%) as a major concern indicates the widespread nature of unemployment, demonstrating a significant impact on women's economic well-being. The fact that this problem affects all age groups emphasizes its systemic nature, which transcends generational bounds. The somewhat greater unemployment rate among adult women compared to youth may indicate difficulties in sustaining employment or professional advancement for women as they mature.

In addition, a considerable number of women (55.5%) who expressed concern about rising costs of goods and services reflect the economic hardship that women confront in achieving their fundamental necessities. This could be connected to inflationary pressures, making necessary products less inexpensive and potentially worsening poverty. The higher prevalence of this issue in urban regions shows that women who live in cities may be more directly affected by growing living costs, presumably due to increased prices for housing, transportation, and other urban-specific challenges. Furthermore, the large percentage of women (47.9%) who perceive poverty as a major issue highlights the interconnectivity of economic challenges with other issues such as unemployment and high costs. Poverty affects women's lives in many different ways and is not only an economic issue. It is a widespread phenomenon. The outcome could indicate a more profound struggle for financial security and the requirement for all-encompassing initiatives to reduce poverty that deal with its underlying causes and give women economic power.

Furthermore, the lack of job opportunities (42%) is linked partly with unemployment. The concern about the lack of job opportunities indicates that women perceive structural barriers hindering their access to suitable employment. This may be tied to gender disparities in the labour market, limited educational and training opportunities, or systemic factors restricting women's entry into certain sectors. Moreover, water, education, and access to healthcare services remain top concerns for women. The acknowledgment of drinking water (34.2%) as a significant concern suggests challenges in accessing a basic necessity for health and wellbeing. The higher prevalence of this concern in rural areas emphasizes the need for infrastructure development to ensure equitable access to clean water. The link between water access and women's health and productivity underscores the importance of targeted interventions in rural communities, such as building water infrastructure and improving sanitation facilities.

Similarly, women's perceived hurdles to high-quality education are indicated by the acknowledgment of education (27%) as a critical problem. This could involve elements like scarce educational resources, cultural norms that place a premium on boys' education, or difficulties acquiring literacy. Furthermore, highlighting the significance of easily available and high-quality healthcare facilities is the somewhat smaller but still noteworthy percentage of women (25.2%) who are concerned about their health. Cultural differences, financial constraints, and geographic distance are some of the barriers that prevent people from accessing healthcare.

The survey also notes that gender-based violence accounts for 15.3% of the problems that women confront, underscoring the widespread problem of violence against women. This emphasizes how important it is to confront and prevent gender-based violence with all-encompassing approaches, such as support services, awareness campaigns, and legal changes. The survey's overall findings offer a detailed picture of the difficulties Ethiopian women confront, showing how closely related economic, social, and cultural variables are to the worries of women.

5.3.2 *Perception of Safety*

The data in Table 5.12 shows that about 63% of Ethiopian women feel safe moving around their neighbourhoods. However, the sense of safety and mobility of women varies across different regions and demographic groups. Comparing urban and rural areas, women in urban areas generally feel safer to move around compared to those in rural areas. Specifically, the percentage distribution of women feeling safe to go around in urban areas is 67% compared to rural areas, which is 61.1%. This suggests that there may be differences in the safety perceptions and experiences of women based on their place of residence. In terms of age groups, the data indicates notable differences in the sense of safety for mobility. Youth (15-24) and adults (25-64) exhibit similar levels of feeling safe to go around to their localities, with percentages of 63.6% and 62.8% respectively. However, seniors (65 and above) report a lower percentage (58.2%) of feeling safe to move around, indicating a potential age-related difference in safety perceptions and experiences.

Examining the regional differences, the data highlights that Afar and Harari are the regions where women feel safest to move around, with a high percentage (89.6% and 89.9%) respectively. On the other hand, the regions with the lowest percentages of women feeling safe to move around are found in Benishangul Gumuz (15.9%), Amhara (28%), followed by Tigray (60.8%). This suggests significant regional disparities in the sense of safety for women's mobility within Ethiopia.

Results show that the majority of women (68.2%) reported feeling comfortable in any place, demonstrating a widespread sense of confidence and security that is not limited to certain areas. This research highlights women's resilience and adaptability in navigating varied contexts and situations, demonstrating a strong sense of self-efficacy and resourcefulness in managing their safety and well-being.

More women have indeed said they feel safe anywhere (69%) but in contrast, others think safe places are home (16.5%), school (2.3%), and religious places (10.8%). A small minority (2%) feels no place is safe. This suggests that while a significant proportion of women feel secure in various settings, there are specific locations where a smaller percentage of women perceive the same level of safety.

The disparities between urban and rural areas in perception of safety indicate the different challenges faced by women in those settings. Factors such as infrastructure, access to resources, and community dynamics may contribute to the differing perceptions of safety between urban and rural areas. To address the particular difficulties and vulnerabilities that women may face in various contexts, stakeholders can create specific strategies by acknowledging the differences in safety experiences across various settings. This will ultimately lead to the creation of inclusive and supportive spaces where women feel safe, empowered, and able to fully engage with their surroundings.

Despite the statistics painting an upbeat picture, discussants from urban areas in Addis Ababa, Mekelle (Tigray), Assosa (Benishangul) and Amhara painted difficulties women face in their sense of security. For instance, WGD participants in Addis Ababa explained that several factors put women under security threats including theft, robbery, and kidnapping that are become common. Also, as a result of disruption in institutions that used to protect security, women in Tigray reported facing several challenges to security in urban areas to the extent of refraining from going out of home after 6 PM.

5.3.3 *Perception of the State of Peace*

This section of the report shows the percentage distribution of women's perception of peace in their locality disaggregated by age group, region, and place of residence. The survey presented four options: very peaceful, the situation is improving over the last year, the peace situation is deteriorating over one year, and there is no peace at all. Accordingly, Table 5.13 shows that 56% of the respondents say very peaceful, while 10% think that the peace situation is improving in their locality. Conversely, about 17% say that the peace situation is deteriorating over one year and 17% say there is no peace at all. Furthermore, the perception of peace varies by age group. The adults (25-64) have the highest percentage (18.4%) of women who believe that the peace situation is deteriorating over one year. In contrast, seniors (65+) have the highest percentage (20.6%) of women who believe that there is no peace at all. This suggests that the perception of peace is influenced by age and life experience.

What women perceive about peace in their neighborhoods

PEACEFUL	56%
IMPROVING	10%
DETERIORATING	17%
NO PEACE AT ALL	17%
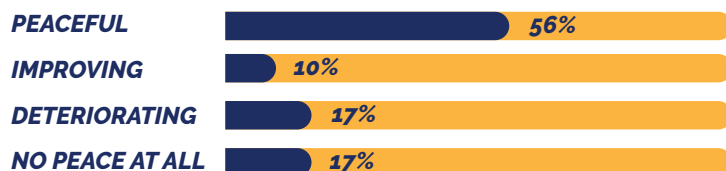
Furthermore, the data shows that the perception of peace varies by region. The Amhara region has the largest percentage of respondents saying there is no peace at all (52%). Tigray has the second highest percentage (48.4%) of women who believe that the peace situation is deteriorating over one year. In contrast, Dire Dawa and Central Ethiopia have the lowest percentage (1.5% and 1.6%) of women who believe that the peace situation is deteriorating over one year. In other words, women who live in those locations believe that their locality is peaceful for women. Naturally, this suggests that the perception of peace is influenced by the region's political and social situation. In terms of Place of Residence, rural areas have the highest percentage of women who believe that there is no peace at all (19.4%).

All in all, 56% of the respondents express a positive outlook, characterizing their locality as "very peaceful." This optimism reflects a sense of stability and security among a substantial portion of the respondents, suggesting that a majority experience a sense of peace in their daily lives. This positive sentiment could potentially be indicative of positive developments, governmental initiatives, or community efforts that contribute to a conducive environment. However, a notable 17% of respondents feel that the peace situation is deteriorating, indicating a considerable subset of the population experiencing heightened tensions or disruptions. Equally concerning, another 17% assert that there is no peace at all in their surroundings, underscoring the gravity of the challenges faced by a considerable portion of Ethiopian women. This divergence in perspectives suggests that while some areas may be experiencing positive changes, others are grappling with significant peace-related issues, necessitating targeted interventions and comprehensive strategies to address the varied needs across different communities.

5.3.4 Major Types of Conflict

The Survey offers data on the major types of conflicts women observe in their communities categorized by different factors such as age, region, and place of residence (Table 5.14). Accordingly, armed conflicts account for 29.5%, conflict over resources 12%, ethnic-based conflicts 14.1%, religious conflicts 6%, conflicts over boundaries 16.5%, and robbery 13.4%. Additionally, the data highlights variations in the prevalence of these conflicts across different regions and places of residence. In terms of regional differences, it is evident that the type and prevalence of conflicts vary significantly. For instance, in Amhara (74%), Tigray (47%), and Afar (40%), armed conflicts are high.

Types of conflicts women witness in their communities

ARMED CONFLICT	30%
CONFLICT OVER BOUNDARY	17%
ETHNIC BASED CONFLICT	14%
ROBBERY	13%
CONFLICT OVER RESOURCES	12%
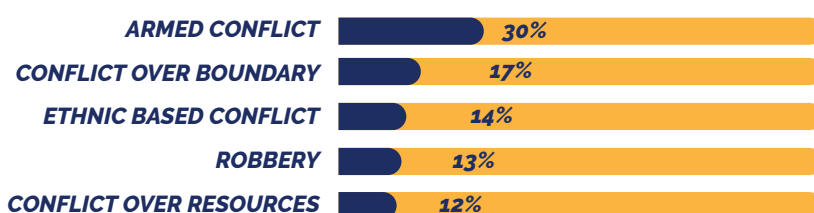
In contrast, Oromia (19.4), Afar, Sidama, and South West Ethiopia (18%) report a high prevalence of conflict over resources. Further, ethnic-based conflicts are reported from Benishangul Gumuz (43%) and Gambella regions (28%). Furthermore, the data also illustrates differences based on the place of residence. Urban areas report armed conflicts at 23.5%, while in rural areas, armed conflicts are higher at 32.1%. These distinctions emphasize the divergent experiences of women in urban and rural settings regarding the types of conflict they encounter.

The Survey results align with the findings from the PAR. Most women in Tigray, Amhara, Afar, and Benishangul Gumuz said that armed conflict has been on the rise affecting their lives. WG discussants from Benishangul Gumuz said several mothers were killed during the conflicts in Metekel and Kemashi zones as well as in some woredas of Assosa zone. Men were generally able to flee but women couldn't and became targets. Those women who managed to flee to the bushes suffered from hunger and malaria.

Also, women in Benishangul Gumuz Region said that inter-ethnic conflicts are among the main reasons that affect the security of women. As it is stated, the history of inter-ethnic conflict in the region and its neighbours is very long although it has been intensified since 1991 following ethnic federalism. Since then, the dynamic relationship between different ethnic groups has led to growing animosity perhaps due to a misunderstanding of ethnic federalism. As a result, several inter-ethnic conflicts have happened and reached an apex. Despite this, the bond still holds due to the binding factors such as marriage, markets, religions, and different forms of social networks such as 'idir', and coffee ceremonies.

5.3.5 *Fear of Safety and Security*

In the current section, the level of women's fear for personal safety or security or that of their families is presented. The data shows that a significant percentage of women in Ethiopia fear for their safety or that of their families due to various types of conflicts. The most common types of conflicts include armed conflicts, conflict over resources, ethnic-based conflicts, gender-based violence, religious conflicts, conflict over boundaries, robbery, and others (Table 5.15). In general, of the women surveyed, 30.2% say they worry about safety issues always or often, while 47.4% say they worry rarely or never.

In terms of age, it is evident that the level of fear varies. For instance, adults (25-64) and seniors (65+) show relatively higher percentages of fear for personal safety compared to youth (24.4%) This indicates that the perception of safety and security differs across age groups.

32% Proportion of women who worry about safety risks always or often.

47% Proportion of women who worry about safety risks rarely or never.

On a regional level, there are notable variations in the prevalence of different types of conflicts. For example, the Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and Tigray regions have a high percentage of fear related to armed conflicts, while the Afar region shows a particularly high level of fear due to robbery. The data also reveals differences based on the place of residence. Urban areas generally exhibit slightly higher levels of fear across all types of conflicts compared to rural areas. This suggests that women in urban areas may face relatively higher security concerns.

The implications of the survey results, particularly the finding that 30.2% of women in Ethiopia express frequent fears about their safety or the security of their families are far-reaching. This statistic has significant ramifications for the well-being, daily lives, and overall empowerment of women in the country. It indicates a pervasive sense of insecurity that women experience in their daily lives, which can have profound psychological, emotional, and physical effects. For instance, fear for personal safety may

constrain women's ability to engage in various activities freely. This could include limitations on mobility, participation in the workforce, and social interactions, thereby impeding their overall empowerment and contributions to society. High levels of fear may also be indicative of underlying issues such as gender-based violence. Fear can be a consequence of living in an environment where violence is prevalent, and addressing this concern is crucial for creating safe spaces for women.

Furthermore, the regional variations in fear levels, with Amhara, Tigray, and Benishangul Gumuz having notably higher percentages, indicate that security concerns are not uniform across the country. This highlights the need for region-specific interventions to address the root causes of fear and insecurity.
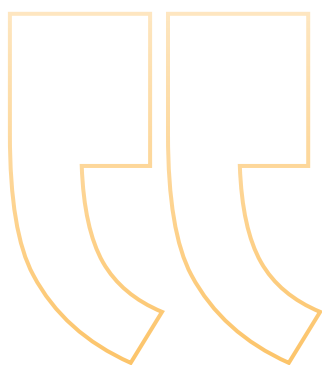
> The findings from Tigray's IDP camps reveal a distressing lack of security, particularly impacting the safety of women and girls. Residents describe a climate of fear, where theft, harassment, and lack of protection are the norm

Parallel findings are reported from the PAR for several regions. For example, women in Benishangul Gumuz region (BGR) report high-security concerns when they move to the nearby village. WG discussants report that in BGR, women and girls do not feel secure despite relative peace in the region. In rural areas, women cannot go out to the forest to collect firewood and charcoal for domestic consumption or sale. Similarly, they cannot travel without men who accompany them to fetch water even very close to their villages in fear of being ambushed by the armed groups. In the past, women travel alone freely to farms to work, to forests to collect firewood, and to rivers to fetch water. Since the 2020 outbreak of ethnic conflicts, it has become dangerous not only for women but also for men too. In contrast, there is a condition of relative security and safety for women in the towns.

The findings from discussions with participants in Tigray's IDP camps reveal a distressing lack of security, particularly impacting the safety of women and girls. Residents describe a climate of fear, where theft, harassment, and lack of protection are the norm. Testimonies from the Mekelle IDP center paint a harrowing picture – women are robbed in broad daylight, unable to even use the restroom without fear of assault, and the absence of community forums to address security concerns has created a lawless environment where criminals thrive. The lack of basic infrastructure like protective fences and secure facilities further compounds the vulnerability of the displaced population, leaving them exposed to dangers both inside and outside the camps. Safety concerns extend beyond the camps, as highlighted by a participant who shared, 'I can't even sell a local drink without facing issues. Outlaws take advantage of services without payment, reflecting the absence of law and order. Even when criminals face the justice system, they often evade consequences, returning within weeks due to bribery or bail.

5.3.6 *Experience with and Response to Armed Conflict*

The data provided in Table 5.16 shows the prevalence of armed conflict and women's responses in different regions, age groups, and places of residence. The survey shows that 17.46% of women suffered from armed conflict during the past year. Regionally, the prevalence of armed conflict varies significantly. Women in Benishangul Gumuz, Afar, Amhara, and Tigray had the highest prevalence of suffering from armed conflict. In terms of place of residence, the prevalence of armed conflict is higher in rural areas (19%) compared to urban areas (14.1%).

Furthermore, among those who said they suffered from armed conflict, the most common response the victims made was internal displacement (47.4%), followed by remaining in place (40.1%) and praying to God (10.7%). A small percentage of women participated in the armed group (0.4%), provided care to victims (0.9%), or chose other responses (0.4%).

Furthermore, PAR findings show the lived experiences of women about war and displacement. The stories reveal the profound devastation brought by the war, involving the destruction of livelihoods, essential infrastructure, educational facilities, and healthcare services. Families have endured widespread looting and harassment, compelling both young boys and girls to be drawn into the conflict. Women and girls, disproportionately affected, have often found themselves forcibly conscripted into the hostilities.
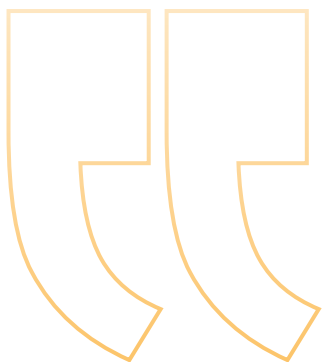
> PAR findings show the lived experiences of women in relation to war and displacement. The stories reveal the profound devastation wrought by the war, involving the destruction of livelihoods, essential infrastructure, educational facilities, and healthcare services.

For example, a 35 years old woman from Tigray (Hawzen) told an account of war-induced violence:

They killed my husband right in front of me and our four-year-old son. They didn't even let me bury my husband. I was tortured and abused". Another participant said, "During the advance of soldiers towards Hagereselam in Hawzen, I sought refuge in rural areas with my sons, surviving on maize and local provisions for seven days. Upon returning home, I found the town destroyed, my husband deceased, and my daughter's looted restaurant. My husband's body was abandoned by the roadside, we retrieved it under the cover of darkness, alongside another victim, for a proper burial. The perpetrators need to be brought to justice. We need justice and compensation for all the calamities that have befallen us.

Also, WGD participants in Afar underlined that conflict impacted all members of the family, particularly women and mothers. They added that during the crisis, mothers are frequently compelled to evacuate with their children and experience displacement.

5.3.7 Participation in Peace Initiatives

The survey results (Table 5.17) indicate that women's participation in peace and reconciliation initiatives varies based on region, place of residence, and age. Only 0.9% of women participated as leaders or organizers, while 15.5% participated as volunteers or participants. Additionally, 37.7% of women expressed interest in being involved in peace initiatives, while 45.9% of them were either not interested or unable to participate.

The survey results show that the youth aged 15-24 are the most interested in being involved in peace initiatives, with 42.1% expressing interest. In contrast, seniors aged 65 and above are less interested, with 57.8% not interested or unable to participate. Similarly, the survey results reveal varying levels of interest and participation among women in different regions. The region with the highest percentage of women interested in being involved in peace initiatives is Sidama, with 61.4%. The regions with the lowest percentage of women interested in being involved in peace initiatives are Afar region with 61.5 and Tigray with about the same percentage (64.5%). Also, the survey results show that women living in rural areas are more interested in being involved in peace initiatives.

The results indicate that women's participation as leaders or organizers in peace and reconciliation initiatives is relatively low at 0.9%, while their participation as volunteers or participants is higher at 15.5%. This suggests that while some women are actively involved in peace initiatives, there is a disparity in their representation as leaders or organizers. The high percentage of women (37.7%) interested in being involved in peace initiatives signifies a strong potential for increased female participation in reconciliation and peace-making efforts. This presents an opportunity to empower and engage women

in leadership roles within these initiatives, leveraging their interest and commitment. Furthermore, the regional analysis reveals varying levels of interest and participation among women, indicating the need for targeted approaches to address barriers to participation in different regions.

The qualitative information shows how women participate in peace initiatives. WGD participants said that some of them have taken part in women's peace conferences, in women's 'Let's have coffee' (ቡና ጠቡ) programs, and public demonstrations for peace in the regions. Discussants in Tigray say how armed conflict can destroy institutions that used to work for peace initiatives. Participants described how the local women's associations were active in peacekeeping in their neighbourhoods. Women were also active in the local reconciliation committees, which strive to foster understanding and reconciliation among community members.

Similarly, women have been active participants in the conflict in some regions. A discussant in Tigray says, "My granddaughter joined the army in the early days of the conflict. My daughter and my grandson followed, saying they needed peace at all costs. Some of them returned and some didn't." Furthermore, women can be sometimes sources of conflict. A participant from BGR noted, "… በጉሙዝ ባህል ሴት ካላበረታታች ወንዶች ወደ ግጭት ወይም ጦርነት አይ ገቡም፡". This means: "In Gumuz culture, men do not rush into dispute or war unless encouraged by women."

Moreover, research participants reported a top-down approach by the government where issues pertinent to women are first discussed and decided at the top level to be forwarded to local levels. According to participants, such approaches hamper the full participation of women at the local level and stifle their voices. For example, WGDs in Amhara disclosed that several meetings and community discussions were held about peace building. However, the meetings were not free from political dominance and the participants were unable to freely share their ideas.

Table 5.11 The biggest problems facing women in the community

Percentage distribution of major problems facing women by age group and place of residence, SEW2023

Problem facing women	Age group			Place of residence		Total
	15-24	25-64	65+	Urban	Rural	
Unemployment	69.4	70.5	58.1	75.6	67.3	69.8
GBV / Insecurity / Attacks	16.9	14.7	11.1	15.9	15.1	15.3
Electricity	31.8	28.1	26.2	14.2	35.9	29.2
Roads	26.1	21.5	22.2	11.2	28.2	22.9
Drinking Water	34.2	29.9	26.7	18.7	36.6	31.1
Education/Schools/Literacy	27.0	19.9	17.6	14.1	25.6	22.1
Healthcare / Clinics / Hospitals	25.2	23.2	18.5	15.4	27.4	23.7
High Prices	49.3	58.4	52.7	62.3	52.4	55.5
Poverty	47.9	47.5	46.4	46.2	48.2	47.6
Crime	13.8	11.4	13.7	12.7	12.0	12.2
Corruption	**18.6**	**15.9**	**18.7**	**16.3**	17.0	16.8
Ethnic Problems	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.8	9.7	10.1
Lack of job opportunities	40.4	43.0	35.1	43.1	41.5	42.0
Injustice	13.9	14.5	15.5	17.3	13.0	14.3
Theft	8.3	8.3	9.8	10.3	7.5	8.3
Addiction To Drugs	3.9	2.7	1.4	4.0	2.6	3.0
No Problems	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1
Lack of (Proper) Shelter	8.7	6.4	3.7	9.1	6.1	7.1
Don't Know	2.3	1.6	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.9
Refused to answer	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Women	**9,057**	**26,441**	**869**	**18,819**	**17,548**	**36,367**

Table 5.12 Sense and Place of Safety

Percentage distribution of women's mobility and perceived site of safety by age group, region, and place of residence, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Do you feel safe to go around to your localities?	Number of Women	Where do you feel safe to stay?						Total	Number of Women
			At home	At school	At spiritual places	Anywhere	Other specify	None of the places are safe		
Age Group										
15-24	63.6	6563	13.1	5	9.8	69.4	0.1	2.7	100	6563
25-64	62.8	18,825	17.9	1.1	11.1	67.9	0.2	1.7	100	18852
65+	58.2	598	22.8	0.8	16.5	58.5	0.1	1.2	100	598
Region										
Tigray	60.8	847	9.9	-	3.9	86.2	-	0.0	100	847
Afar	89.6	1,611	49.7	2.1	3.8	44.3	0.0	0.1	100	1611
Amhara	28.7	1,613	36.8	9.5	15.4	36.8	0.5	1.0	100	1613
Oromia	74.8	8,527	10.8	1.5	4.7	79.6	0.1	3.2	100	8527
Somali	77.9	2,840	3.0	1.0	4.1	91.9	-	-	100	2840
Benishangul Gumuz	15.9	475	22.2	9	24.2	44.6	-	-	100	475
Central Ethiopia	68.6	1,069	43.9	1.2	7.0	47.1	0.3	0.4	100	1069
Sidama	83.1	495	8.6	3.1	34.4	53.5	0.1	0.3	100	495
South Ethiopia	81.8	2,629	12.3	0.4	6.2	80.8	0.0	0.3	100	2629
South West Ethiopia	72.1	1,343	8.1	1.8	34.4	55.7	-	-	100	1343
Gambella	80.0	789	18.2	5	35.2	38.6	2.9	0.0	100	789
Harari	89.9	271	17.6	1.3	9.0	72.1	-	-	100	271
Addis Ababa	83.5	3,244	12.9	0.8	23.2	55.2	0.3	7.7	100	3244
Dire Dawa	86.1	260	0.8	-	0.3	98.9	-	-	100	260
Place of Residence										
Urban	67.0	**13,996**	17.0	1.8	14.8	63.2	0.3	3.0	100	13996
Rural	61.1	**12,017**	16.2	2.6	8.9	70.6	0.1	1.5	100	12017
Total	**62.9**	**26,013**	**16.5**	**2.3**	**10.8**	**68.2**	**0.2**	**2.0**	**100**	**26013**

Table 5.14 Major Types of Conflict in Women's Localities

Percentage distribution of major types of conflicts in communities by age, region, and place of residence, SEW 2023

Background characteristic	Major types of conflicts in women's localities							Number of Women
	Armed conflicts	Conflict over resource	Ethnic based	Religious conflict	Conflict over boundary	Robbery	Others (specify)	
Age Group								
15-24	28.3	14	17	7.1	20.1	15.2	1.6	9057
25-64	29.8	11.2	13	5.5	15.1	12.7	1.3	26441
65+	35.2	9.4	8.5	4.6	11	11	3.4	869
Region								
Tigray	46.9	0.6	4.6	1.6	16.3	11.4	0.1	1531
Afar	39.8	18.8	5.2	4.4	62.5	29.3	0.2	1762
Amhara	74	12.3	25.2	9.9	13.6	23.2	0.8	4352
Oromia	17	19.4	10.7	6.4	22	9.7	2.1	10787
Somali	4.4	6.7	20.7	6.9	17.9	3.1	3.3	3275
Benishangul Gumuz	33	1.9	42.9	2.1	18.6	13.7	0.1	1166
Central Ethiopia	1.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	5.4	0.9	2	1830
Sidama	0.5	18.5	20	7.3	19.6	28.8	-	630
South Ethiopia	1.5	0.7	3.8	0.6	8.9	1.3	1.5	3541
South West Eth	2	18.3	4.6	1.4	13.5	4	4.6	1775
Gambella	12.6	1.7	28.4	1.1	2.7	15.4	0.4	1117
Harari	0.3	7.5	2.3	0.6	6.3	10.3	4	300
Addis Ababa	2.3	0.6	5	1.9	1.5	12.8	0.2	4001
Dire Dawa	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.8	3.2	300
Place of Residence								
Urban	23.5	7.1	12.4	6.3	10.5	13.8	2.5	18819
Rural	32.1	14.2	14.9	5.8	19.3	13.3	1	17548
Total	**29.5**	**12.0**	**14.1**	**6.0**	**16.5**	**13.4**	**1.5**	**36367**

Table 5.15 Fear for Safety and Security

Percentage distribution of women by selected background characteristics, according to Security, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

background characteristic	How often do you fear for your safety or security or that of your family these days?						Number of Women
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total	
Age Group							
15-24	9.4	15	21.9	23.4	30.3	100	9,057
25-64	16.5	16.1	22.7	22.4	22.4	100	26,441
65+	18	20.3	21.9	17	22.9	100	869
Region							
Tigray	12.2	20.7	26.2	33.5	7.5	100	1,531
Afar	6.8	17	34.1	31.3	10.8	100	1,762
Amhara	34.8	28.8	16.2	14.3	5.8	100	4,352
Oromia	6.1	12	26.7	18.7	36.6	100	10,787
Somali	1	6.3	23.4	24.7	44.6	100	3,275
Benishangul Gumuz	30.1	10.3	40.2	15.2	4.2	100	1,166
Central Ethiopia	1.1	4.9	16.2	31.8	46	100	1,830
Sidama	5.8	19.6	26.6	42.1	5.9	100	630
South Ethiopia	1.6	2.8	11.5	38	46	100	3,541
South West Eth	2.9	8.9	18.9	27.2	42.1	100	1,775
Gambella	3.2	5.8	30.7	43.2	17.1	100	1,117
Harari	13.1	2.4	21.7	6.5	56.3	100	300
Addis Ababa	22	12.8	30.8	16	18.4	100	4,001
Dire Dawa	10.8	0.7	13.8	61.5	13.2	100	300
Place of Residence							
Urban	15.8	15.9	24.6	22.6	21.1	100	18,819
Rural	13.7	15.8	21.5	22.5	26.5	100	17,548
Total	**14.3**	**15.9**	**22.4**	**22.6**	**24.8**	**100**	**36,367**

Table 5.16 Prevalence of Armed Conflict and Women's Response

Percentage distribution of women who suffered from armed conflict and their response, SEW, 2023

Background characteristic	Have you suffered from armed conflict during the past year?	How did you respond to the conflict						Total	Number of Women
		Internally displaced	Remained (stayed)	Participated in the armed group	Provided care to victims	I pray to God	Other (specify)		
Age Group									
15-24	13.5	42.8	44.6	0.3	1.1	11.3	0	100	1,337
25-64	19.2	49.4	38.3	0.5	0.9	10.4	0.6	100	3,752
65+	21.6	35.4	49.2	-	0.2	15.2	-	100	127
Region									
Tigray	48.3	79.4	13.8	0.1	0.4	6.2	0.1	100	783
Afar	51.3	56.9	23.5	1.1	3.4	15.1	-	100	976
Amhara	38.4	47.5	43.4	0.2	0.4	7.9	0.7	100	1,518
Oromia	6.6	3.5	75.9	0.3	0.3	20	-	100	437
Somali	2.8	38.7	7.0	4.0	-	50.3	-	100	161
Ben. Gumuz	50.9	46.6	24.2	0.6	1.3	27.3	-	100	555
Central Ethiopia	2.3	40.2	54.4	-	-	2.8	2.5	100	(31)
Sidama	0.5	48.7	-	-	51.3	-	-	100	(2)
South Ethiopia	4.5	45.3	36.9	-	11	6.7	0.1	100	537
S. West Ethiopia	0.2	35.3	9.3	-	-	46.2	9.3	100	(8)
Gambella	8.6	3.1	88.2	4.2	-	4.6	-	100	128
Harari	0.5		-	-	100	-	-	100	(2)
Addis Ababa	2.1	23.5	27.5	12.1	5.8	31.2	-	100	(78)
Dire Dawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Place of Residence									
Urban	14.1	45.2	37.3	1.0	1.5	14.9	0.1	100	2,090
Rural	19.0	48.1	41.1	0.2	0.7	9.4	0.6	100	3,126
Total	**17.46**	**47.4**	**40.1**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**10.7**	**0.4**	**100**	**5,216**

Table 5.17 Participation in peace initiatives

Percentage distribution of women involved in peace and reconciliation efforts, SEW, 2023

Background characteristic	Involved in any peace and reconciliation initiatives				Total	Unweighted Number
	Yes, as a leader or organizer	Yes, as a volunteer or participant	No, but I am interested in being involved	No, I am not interested or unable to participate		
Age Group						
15-24	0.4	10.6	42.1	46.9	100	9,057
25-64	1.2	17.6	36.3	45.0	100	26,441
65+	1.7	20.8	19.6	57.8	100	869
Region						
Tigray	0.1	0.9	34.5	64.5	100	1,531
Afar	0.9	7.3	26.7	65.1	100	1,762
Amhara	1.4	14.1	46.3	38.2	100	4,352
Oromia	0.7	16.9	31.5	50.8	100	10,787
Somali	0.5	17.4	39.6	42.5	100	3,275
Benishangul	1.1	13.4	46.5	39.0	100	1,166
Central Ethiopia	0.6	18.2	33.9	47.4	100	1,830
Sidama	1.4	19.0	61.4	18.3	100	630
South Ethiopia	0.5	14.2	38.6	46.6	100	3,541
South West Eth	0.5	21.2	16.0	62.3	100	1,775
Gambella	1.3	5.3	46.2	47.2	100	1,117
Harari	1.5	7.0	45.8	45.6	100	300
Addis Ababa	1.6	22.2	27.2	49.0	100	4,001
Dire Dawa	2.2	45.4	39.7	12.7	100	300
Place of Residence						
Urban	1.3	19.1	34.3	45.4	100	18,819
Rural	0.8	13.9	39.2	46.1	100	17,548
Total	**0.9**	**15.5**	**37.7**	**45.9**	**100**	**36,367**

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The report draws conclusions and recommendations derived from the findings and analyses presented throughout the preceding sections, offering policy suggestions, programmatic interventions, and actionable steps aimed at addressing identified challenges and fostering positive transformations in the lives of Ethiopian women.

6.1 | CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study was to generate comprehensive evidence on women's status and priorities on an array of dimensions vital to women using quantitative data from households in 12 regions and 2 City Administrations covering 119 zones, towns, or sub cities in Ethiopia and qualitative information from 8 regions engaging women groups using PAR methodologies. From the results and discussions presented in the preceding sections, we draw the following conclusions starting with major themes in women's lives, which include, economy, health and education.

Economic

Persistent gender inequality in employment: Despite some progress in women's economic participation, a significant gender gap remains, with a majority of women engaged in self-employment or unpaid family work. This reflects ongoing cultural resistance to women's productive employment and their disproportionate responsibility for unpaid domestic and care work.

Weak membership participation: Women's participation in local organizations and trade unions is notably low. Consequently, they are limited in their access to information, opportunities, and platforms to voice their concerns, thereby increasing their vulnerability to various forms of violence and hindering their economic empowerment.

Inequitable in decision-making power: Although some women participate in joint decision-making regarding assets and finances, a substantial number of them still lack control over key economic resources and decisions, particularly in male-headed households. This means, having a certificate of asset ownership and access to financial resources by women does not necessarily guarantee women's decision-making power over the use of those assets and resources. This lack of autonomy undermines their economic empowerment and overall well-being.

Barriers to agricultural productivity: Women face significant challenges in accessing essential agricultural inputs and services, such as irrigation and extension services, which hampers their ability to contribute effectively to agriculture and food security. This suggests the need for targeted interventions to support female farmers.

Access to energy: some women still rely on biomass for cooking fuel, which poses health risks and environmental sustainability concerns. This reliance persists even in urban areas like Addis Ababa, indicating a critical need for expanding access to cleaner energy sources.

Impact of economic shocks and conflict: Women are disproportionately affected by economic shocks, such as rising food prices, input costs, and conflict. These events exacerbate gender-specific vulnerabilities, including increased gender-based violence, family disruptions, and psychological trauma, underscoring the need for comprehensive social protection and support systems to enhance women's resilience and empowerment.

Health

Geographic disparities in healthcare access: Significant regional disparities exist in healthcare access among Ethiopian women, with some regions like Sidama facing more pronounced challenges. This indicates uneven distribution of healthcare resources and services across the country.

Financial barriers to healthcare: A substantial number of Ethiopian women face financial barriers that prevent them from accessing necessary healthcare services. This financial burden is exacerbated in female-headed households and low-income groups, indicating a need for financial interventions to ensure equitable healthcare access.

Decline in health extension services: There has been a noted decline in the effectiveness of Health Extension Workers (HEWs) in rural areas. This reduction in service quality and outreach is impacting women's health, particularly in remote regions where HEWs are often the primary source of healthcare information and services.

High Levels of Healthcare Discrimination and Stigma: Ethiopian women frequently experience discrimination and stigma within healthcare settings, which discourages them from seeking necessary care. This systemic issue underscores the need for significant improvements in healthcare training and policies to create a more inclusive and supportive environment.

Insufficient Sexual and Reproductive Health Education: There are disparities in women's awareness of sexual and reproductive health information. Challenges like cultural barriers and limited resources persist, particularly in rural areas.

Education

Low women literacy rate: The literacy rate for women in Ethiopia stands at 55.1%, which is relatively low when compared to some other sub-Saharan African countries. For instance, countries like Kenya and South Africa have higher female literacy rates, often exceeding 70%. This suggests limitations to implement more effective literacy programs and policies to close the gap and improve educational outcomes for women.

Age-related disparities in literacy rates: The findings reveal that literacy rates among Ethiopian women significantly vary with age. Younger women, particularly those aged 15-29, exhibit the highest literacy rates, whereas older women, especially those aged 50 and above, face much lower literacy levels.

Impact of socioeconomic and regional factors: Educational attainment for women in Ethiopia is heavily influenced by socioeconomic status and regional variation.

Urban-rural educational divide: There is a notable difference in educational achievements between urban and rural areas, with urban women generally achieving higher levels of education. Additionally, women face diverse and complex obstacles in pursuing education, such as economic challenges, unpaid care and domestic work, child marriage, and difficulties faced by women with disabilities.

Challenges and resilience

SGBV:

The prevalence of violence against women varies across different age groups, with the highest rates observed, as expected, among younger women. Moreover, those who are engaged, married polygamous, and separated women stand out with higher percentages, highlighting the increased risk faced by these groups. Regionally, disparities are evident, with Sidama, Afar, and Gambella exhibiting the highest rates of violence against women. Additionally, women in low wealth quintiles and those residing in rural areas experience higher levels of violence, underscoring the intersection of poverty and vulnerability.

The total prevalence of violence against women stands at 20.2%, but these figures on GBV in Ethiopia may not fully reflect the true scale of this critical issue. The perpetrators of violence may conceal or downplay abusive actions that have happened to them. Also, victims themselves may not always recognize or are inadvertent about certain forms of violence, such as economic deprivation and emotional manipulation. Further, women in IDP camps and those in active conflict areas are highly vulnerable to all types of gender-based violence and need protection.

Psychological factors:

Self-efficacy: Results on self-efficacy dimensions suggest dominance of positive responses but it also reveals that factors such as traditional gender roles, limited access to education, economic opportunities, and societal expectations contribute to women's struggles in believing in their own capabilities. Women often express feelings of self-doubt and inadequacy, impacting their confidence and decision-making abilities.

Life satisfaction: The findings suggest that many Ethiopian women experience lower levels of life satisfaction due to various factors in their current life situations. They often cited challenges related to financial stability, access to healthcare, conflict context and so on. These factors contribute to a sense of dissatisfaction and hinder women's overall well-being.

Stress and worry: Stress and worry is common psychological experience faced by women, particularly in the context of social and economic challenges such as poverty, GBV, and limited access to resources;

Well-being and self-esteem: Ethiopian women, mostly, struggle with low self-esteem and feelings of worthlessness, influenced by societal norms and cultural beliefs. Women reported facing discrimination, violence, and marginalization, which negatively impact their sense of well-being and self-worth.

Aspirations and Agency

Expectations about future and present security Women in Ethiopia face significant security concerns, with a considerable number feeling unsafe and anticipating a worsening of their security in the short term.

Aspirations to engage in governance structures: The majority of Ethiopian women have low aspirations to engage in local governance structures, indicating systemic barriers such as lack of education, resources, and cultural norms presented as barriers to their participation.

Major priority issues for Ethiopian women: Safety and security are the top priority concerns for Ethiopian women, reflecting their actual experiences against a backdrop of conflict, and violence. Economic opportunities and access to healthcare are significant concerns for Ethiopian women.

Politics and civic engagement: The majority of Ethiopian women feel they cannot understand what is going on in politics, indicating a widespread perception of political complexity or disengagement. Education has a significant impact on political awareness and attitudes towards authority. Women who are more educated are more likely to question authority and believe women should have the same chance of being elected as men.

Awareness of policies and legislations: There are varying levels of awareness among Ethiopian women regarding key laws and policies, with notable differences across age groups.

Peace and security

Participation in peace processes: Women's participation in peace and security processes in Ethiopia remains alarmingly low. Despite the critical roles women play in conflict prevention, mediation, and post-conflict reconstruction, their voices and perspectives are consistently marginalized within these domains. This gender imbalance reflects deeper societal inequalities and patriarchal norms that continue to restrict women's access to positions of political and military leadership.

Regional disparities in safety and security: There are notable regional differences in women's perceptions of safety. Women in regions like Afar and Harari feel safer compared to those in Benishangul Gumuz and Amhara, where security concerns are heightened. These disparities highlight the need for region-specific security interventions.

Impact of armed conflicts: Armed conflicts are a major concern, especially in regions like Amhara, Tigray, and Benishangul Gumuz. These conflicts have severe implications for women's safety, leading to high levels of fear, displacement, and a breakdown of social order, necessitating urgent conflict resolution and peace-building efforts.

Gender-based violence and structural barriers: GBV remains a significant problem, along with structural barriers like limited access to job opportunities, education, and healthcare. These issues underscore the need for comprehensive policies addressing both immediate security concerns and long-term structural inequalities.

Varying perceptions of peace: While the majority of women describe their localities as peaceful, a significant portion feels the situation is deteriorating or that there is no peace at all. This split perception points to uneven experiences of peace and security, influenced by regional and local dynamics, and highlights the need for targeted peace-building initiatives.

6.2 | RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on insights from the preceding findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are provided targeted at government partners, civic society organizations, and other development actors working to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Pathways for empowerment are suggested around domains such as economic opportunities, educational attainment, access to healthcare services, fighting SGBV, psychological wellbeing, political and civic participation, peacebuilding and security, and access to justice.

Economic empowerment and livelihood

Government Stakeholders:

Customized support for women: Considering the diverse status and priorities of women across different geographic locations and demographic profiles, interventions must be customized to suit specific profiles and the varying degrees of impact they may have.

Additional implementation measures: Ownership and access to resources alone do not guarantee women decision-making power. Additional measures are necessary to empower women in making choices regarding their assets.

Strengthen access to land ownership: In line with Strategic Pillar 8 (Gender and Social Inclusion) of the ten-year national development plan (2021-2030):(i) Strengthen regulatory frameworks supporting women's access to assets (land and housing) ownership and implement the policies to ensure equitable asset ownership rights for women; (ii) Expand land/housing certification efforts, including women's name in the land/housing documents, particularly for women in male-headed households, and protecting women's land rights.

Enhance social protection programs: Enhance social protection programs such as the PSNP and UPSNP, to reach more women in need and provide them with financial support during times of economic hardship. Establish gender-sensitive robust early warning and crisis response systems to strengthen women's ability to cope and enhance their resilience to sustain their livelihoods.

Provide women with access to resources: Increase access to inputs for women e.g., irrigation, extension programs and technology-related information to reduce their vulnerability to climate-related shocks, etc.

Support women's entrepreneurship: Promote financial Inclusion through initiatives to increase women's access to financial services, such as savings accounts and microfinance, insurance schemes, and provide financial literacy training to enhance their financial management skills. Implement programs to support women entrepreneurs, including providing access to training, mentorship, and funding opportunities to start and grow businesses. It may also be important to consider linking women to available job/employment opportunities. Such income-generating or job opportunities may give special attention to emerging regions and rural contexts where such opportunities are scant.

Promote financial inclusion: Develop initiatives to increase women's access to financial services, such as savings accounts and microfinance, and provide financial literacy training to enhance their financial management skills. Ensure that financial regulations are responsive to women's needs and priorities and enforcement mechanisms are put in place to enhance women's decision-making over the allocation of financial resources such as loans;

Enhance access to education: Increase women's access to education and adult education in particular to help enhance their agency and access to employment opportunities;

Enhance access to energy sources: Strengthen the provision of women with access to alternative sources of energy including support with the necessary technical training to reduce the unfavorable health and environmental implications of using biomass for cooking.

Develop supportive policies and programs that enable women: For instance, enact the gender equality and women's empowerment policy under revision; implement and enforce labour laws that promote gender equality to participate fully and fairly in the labor market; promote the practice of gender-responsive budgeting and implementation among policy- and decision-makers at various levels. Besides, promote and enforce employer-based childcare facilities (indicated in strategic pillar 9 of the Ten-year development plan) to enhance women's participation in productive employment.

NGOs/CSOs:

Advocate for women's rights: Collaborate with grassroots organizations and women's groups to advocate for policies and legislation that promote gender equality and women's economic empowerment. Also, create awareness to influence the overriding community misperception about women's engagement in income generation activities.

Provide capacity building: Offer training and capacity-building programs for women on entrepreneurship, financial management, and leadership skills to enhance their economic opportunities and empowerment. Support women to use their land to get credit based on the newly announced rural land use and management proclamation (2024).

Development Partners:

Support policy reforms and economic development: Provide technical assistance and financial support to enact and implement policies that promote women's economic rights and opportunities, particularly support projects that promote women's land rights, financial inclusion and economic empowerment.

Foster partnerships: Collaborate with local organizations and government agencies to implement gender-responsive programs and interventions that address the specific needs and priorities of women in different regions of Ethiopia.

Health

Government:

Improve healthcare accessibility: Invest in expanding healthcare infrastructure, particularly in post-war spaces, rural and underserved areas, to increase access to healthcare services for women. This can be done through building back better government initiatives, especially in the war-affected areas. This includes addressing barriers such as the high cost of healthcare services, lack of health insurance, and transportation challenges.

Strengthen sexual and reproductive health education: Implement comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education programs in schools, communities, and healthcare facilities to ensure women have access to accurate information and resources to make informed decisions about their reproductive health.

Enhance family planning services: Expand access to a variety of family planning methods, including contraceptives and reproductive health services, and ensure availability in all regions. Additionally, invest in targeted campaigns to raise awareness about family planning and address cultural barriers to its use. Mother and Child Health (MCH) and SRH services need particular focus.

Address menstrual health needs: Develop initiatives to improve access to affordable and hygienic menstrual hygiene products, such as sanitary pads, and provide education on menstrual hygiene management to girls and women, including information on available options and proper disposal methods.

NGOs/CSOs:

Conduct community health education programs: Collaborate with local communities to implement health education programs focused on sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and menstrual hygiene management. These programs should be culturally sensitive and tailored to the specific needs of different regions and populations.

Advocate for policy change: Advocate for the adoption and implementation of policies that prioritize women's health, including measures to address barriers to healthcare access, improve reproductive health services, and ensure access to affordable menstrual hygiene products.

Provide support services: Offer support services for women's health, including counseling, reproductive health clinics, and community-based healthcare initiatives, to address the diverse needs of women across Ethiopia.

International Partners:

Support health infrastructure development: Provide technical and financial support to the Ethiopian government to strengthen healthcare infrastructure and improve access to quality healthcare services for women, particularly in rural and remote areas.

Fund reproductive health programs: Allocate funding to support reproductive health programs and initiatives that aim to improve access to family planning services, maternal healthcare, and sexual and reproductive health education for women and girls.

Partner with local organizations: Collaborate with local organizations and government agencies to implement women's health programs and interventions, leveraging local expertise and resources to maximize impact and reach diverse populations.

Education

Government:

Enhance access to education: Implement policies and programs aimed at increasing access to education (e.g. adult education) for women and girls, particularly in rural and underserved areas and mostly focus on those above 30 years. Invest in educational institutions that have been affected by war; address the observed gap in literacy rates across wealth quintiles must be prioritized to ensure equitable access to education for Ethiopian women. To effectively tackle this issue, targeted interventions should be implemented to provide tailored educational support and resources for women in the low-wealth quintile.

Address barriers to education: Develop initiatives to address the barriers faced by women and girls in pursuing education, including lack of family support, financial constraints, and unpaid care work responsibilities. Provide targeted support and incentives to encourage girls' enrollment and retention in schools.

Promote digital literacy: Integrate digital literacy programs into the education curriculum to ensure that women and girls have the skills to navigate and utilize technology effectively. Provide access to computer and internet resources in schools and communities to bridge the digital divide.

NGOs/CSOs:

Advocate for gender-responsive policies: Advocate for the adoption and implementation of gender-responsive policies and legislation that promote equal access to education for women and girls. Raise awareness about the importance of girls' education and the benefits of gender equality in education.

Provide educational support services: Offer educational support services, such as scholarships, mentorship programs, and tutoring services, to empower women and girls to overcome barriers to education and achieve academic success.

Conduct community outreach: Conduct community outreach and awareness campaigns to promote the value of education for women and girls, challenge gender norms and stereotypes, and mobilize support for girls' education at the grassroots level.

International Partners:

Support Education Initiatives: Provide technical and financial support to education initiatives aimed at improving access to quality education for women and girls in Ethiopia. Invest in programs that address the specific needs of marginalized and vulnerable populations, including rural girls, girls with disabilities, and girls from ethnic minority groups.

Promote Gender Equality in Education: Integrate gender equality and women's empowerment principles into education programs and policies, with a focus on eliminating gender disparities in education access, retention, and completion rates.

Collaborate on Capacity Building: Collaborate with local organizations and government agencies to build capacity in education systems and institutions, including teacher training, curriculum development, and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure gender-responsive and inclusive education practices.

SGBV and Safety

Government:

Enhance access to justice: Improve the responsiveness of the justice system to GBV cases by establishing specialized courts, providing training for law enforcement officials and legal professionals on gender-sensitive approaches, and ensuring survivors have access to legal aid services, mainly in the setting of post-conflict justice agenda. To ensure justice for GBV survivors, expedite legal proceedings and bolster law enforcement efforts. This includes specialized training for personnel and establishing dedicated units within law enforcement agencies to address GBV promptly and effectively. Particularly, there is a need to strengthen and institutionalize one-stop centers and create more access to safe houses, as well as promote women's representation in GBV response.

Implement prevention programs: Develop and implement comprehensive prevention programs that address the root causes of GBV, challenge harmful gender norms and stereotypes, and promote gender equality and respectful relationships. d) Expand Support Services: Increase funding and resources for support services for GBV survivors, including shelters, hotlines, counseling, and medical and psychosocial support.

NGOs/CSOs:

Raise awareness: Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to educate the public about the prevalence and consequences of GBV, encourage survivors to seek help, and mobilize communities to take action to prevent violence.

Provide support and advocacy: Offer support services for GBV survivors, including counseling, legal assistance, and safe spaces, and advocate for the rights and needs of survivors at the local, national, and international levels. Advocate for the implementation of Transitional Justice policy.

Engage men and boys: Engage men and boys as allies in the fight against GBV through education and awareness programs that promote positive masculinity, challenge harmful gender norms, and encourage men to speak out against violence. Advocate so that gender issues are integrated into school systems.

International Partners:

Provide technical and financial support: Offer technical assistance and financial support to strengthen national GBV response systems, including capacity building for government agencies, civic society organizations, and service providers. Offer services to GBV-affected IDP camp population;

Foster collaboration: Foster partnerships and collaboration between governments, civic society organizations, and international agencies to coordinate efforts, share best practices, and maximize resources for GBV prevention and response.

Advocate for policy change: Advocate for policy reforms at the national and international levels to prioritize GBV prevention and response, allocate adequate resources, and hold governments accountable for addressing GBV. Support the implementation of the newly enacted Transitional justice policy.

Psychological Wellbeing

Government:

Invest in mental health infrastructure: Allocate resources towards expanding mental health facilities and services, especially in underserved rural areas, to ensure accessibility for all women.

Implement mental health policies: Develop and implement policies that prioritize mental health awareness, education, and support programs, integrating them into existing healthcare systems. Provide training and counseling services on trauma healing in regions like Tigray, Amhara, and BGRS.

Address socioeconomic stressors: Implement socioeconomic policies that address common stressors identified in the research, such as job insecurity and financial instability, to alleviate pressure on women's mental wellbeing. Support the set-up of full-fledged rehabilitation centres and safe spaces with services referral linkages; Strengthen and expand counselling (individual, peer, group, and societal) to redress traumatized women and society.

NGOs/CSOs:

Provide mental health support services: Establish community-based mental health support services, including counseling, therapy, and support groups, to provide women with accessible and culturally appropriate mental health care. Initially focus on Tigray, Amhara, BRG, and communities in some parts of Oromia;

Advocate for women's mental health rights: Advocate for policies and programs that prioritize women's mental health rights, including initiatives to address gender-specific stressors and promote gender-sensitive mental health care.

Raise awareness: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational workshops to reduce stigma surrounding mental health issues and encourage women to seek help when needed.

International partners:

Provide technical and financial support: Provide technical assistance and financial support to strengthen mental health infrastructure and capacity-building efforts in Ethiopia, particularly in rural and marginalized communities as well as post-war spaces such as Tigray.

Capacity building: Support capacity-building initiatives for local mental health professionals, including training programs, workshops, and exchanges with experts from other countries. Research and Data Collection: Support research and data collection efforts to better understand the mental health needs of Ethiopian women and inform evidence-based interventions and policies.

Access to Justice

Government Actions:

Strengthen legal frameworks and mechanisms: The study suggests that existing legal frameworks and mechanisms should be strengthened for resolving disputes, with a focus on addressing issues related to land, divorce, and property rights that disproportionately affect women.

Enhance access to legal services and legal aid programs: The study findings also suggest for enhancing access to legal services and legal aid programs particularly in rural areas where women may face greater challenges in accessing justice. Invest in training and capacity-building programs for legal professionals and community mediators to ensure they are equipped to handle cases involving women's rights effectively.

Establish specialized courts or tribunals: To address still persistent and multifaceted challenges of women, it may be important to establish specialized courts and tribunals to handle cases of gender-based violence and other forms of discrimination against women, ensuring swift and impartial justice. Strengthening the capacity of police personnel in investigating GBV cases, organizing separate GBV case benches, and or waiting rooms.

NGOs/ CSOs:

Legal awareness and education programs: Provide legal awareness and education programs to inform women about their rights and available legal remedies;

Policy advocacy: Advocate for policy reforms and improvements in the justice system to address systemic barriers and biases that hinder women's access to justice. Advocate so that women structures, women survivors and victims participate actively and benefit from Transitional Justice policy and its process.

Community-based mediation and dispute resolution: In order to facilitate women, access to justice and there inclusion thereof, it is important to establish community-based mediation and dispute resolution mechanisms that prioritize the needs and interests of women, ensuring their meaningful participation in the process.

International Partners:

Initiatives to strengthen the rule of law: The findings of this study also suggest that it is important for international partners to support initiatives aimed at strengthening the rule of law and promoting gender-responsive justice systems in Ethiopia, including technical assistance and capacity-building programs.

Support with funding: International partners can also play an indispensable role in funding projects that provide legal assistance and support services to women, particularly those in rural and marginalized communities, to enhance their access to justice.

Collaboration with local stakeholders: International partners also need to collaborate with local stakeholders to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of legal aid programs and dispute resolution mechanisms, identifying areas for improvement and best practices to replicate.

Politics and Civic Engagement

Government:

Enhance legal literacy programs: Implement comprehensive legal literacy programs to increase women's awareness of laws and policies, particularly focusing on less-known areas such as Labour Law. Provide accessible and culturally sensitive information through community outreach and education campaigns.

Promote women's political representation: Implement affirmative action policies to increase women's representation in political leadership roles at all levels of government. Establish gender quotas in electoral systems to ensure equitable representation of women in decision-making bodies.

Ensure electoral participation: Strengthen electoral processes to encourage and facilitate women's participation in elections. Address logistical challenges such as delays in obtaining voting cards and provide security measures to mitigate fears of violence at polling stations.

NGOs/CSOs:

Empower Women's Political Participation: Strengthen training and capacity-building programs to empower women to engage in political processes effectively. Offer leadership training, advocacy skills development, and mentorship programs to equip women with the necessary tools to navigate political spaces.

Promote women's rights awareness: Conduct awareness campaigns and community workshops to promote awareness of women's rights, including their rights under the Ethiopian Constitution and relevant laws. Foster grassroots activism and advocacy initiatives to amplify women's voices and promote gender equality.

Strengthen civic education: Collaborate with government agencies and other stakeholders to enhance civic education programs, focusing on women's rights, citizenship responsibilities, and electoral processes. Engage men to influence political culture, attitudes about women's participation in politics.

International Partners:

Support women's political leadership: Provide technical and financial support to initiatives that promote women's political leadership and participation. Fund capacity-building programs for women leaders, electoral observation missions, and civic society organizations advocating for gender-inclusive governance.

Advocate for gender equality policies: Advocate for the adoption and implementation of gender equality policies and legislation at the national level, including measures to enhance women's representation in political institutions. Support efforts to mainstream gender considerations in electoral laws and regulations.

Monitor and evaluate electoral processes: Support initiatives to monitor and evaluate electoral processes, with a focus on gender-sensitive indicators and women's participation. Provide funding for independent electoral observation missions and support initiatives that promote transparency and accountability in electoral systems.

Peace and Security

Government Actions

Promoting peace and security: Strengthen efforts to promote peace and security across the country through conflict resolution mechanisms, peace-building initiatives, and community dialogue platforms. Invest in conflict prevention and resolution programs that address the root causes of conflict and promote social cohesion, particularly in conflict-affected regions. Focus on Amhara, BGR, Tigray, and Gambella, and some parts of Oromia more particularly. Engage women in all peace processes, dialogue and initiatives.

Implement policies to create more job opportunities and improve access to education and healthcare, addressing key concerns raised by women. Invest in infrastructure development, particularly in providing access to clean drinking water, roads, and healthcare facilities, to enhance security and well-being in communities. Develop comprehensive strategies to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), including increasing support services, awareness campaigns, and legal reforms to protect women's rights.

NGOs/CSOs:

Facilitate community-based peace-building initiatives, including conflict mediation and reconciliation programs, to address underlying tensions and promote social harmony at the grassroots level. Engage women as active participants in peace-building efforts, leveraging their roles as peace advocates and community leaders. Provide training and support to empower women to engage in peace-building efforts and advocate for their rights at the local and national levels. Establish support networks and safe spaces for women affected by armed conflict or violence, offering counseling, legal aid, and economic assistance to enhance their resilience and recovery.

International Partners:

Peace building and conflict resolution support: Provide technical and financial support for peace-building and conflict resolution initiatives in Ethiopia, focusing on building capacity for local peace actors, facilitating dialogue processes, and promoting inclusive peace-building approaches. Offer technical and financial assistance to support government and civic society efforts in promoting peace, security, and gender equality in Ethiopia. Fund programs aimed at improving women's access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, addressing root causes of insecurity and violence. Support capacity-building initiatives to strengthen local institutions and empower women to participate in decision-making processes related to peace and security at all levels.

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Appendix A:
Sample Design (SURVEY)

1. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the 2023 Ethiopian Women's Survey is to provide up-to-date information on the status of Ethiopian women, such as, on status of intimate family and partner violence, women's status on political and civic indicators, women's on psychological wellbeing, women's access to healthcare, as well as women and education. The sample for the Survey was designed to provide estimates of population, social, economic, and political indicators for the country as a whole, for the urban and rural areas separately, for agroecological (lowland, desert, & highland area) zones separately, for each of the fourteen regions, and for 121 Zones in Ethiopia.

2. SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2023 Ethiopian Women Survey is the frame of the Enumeration Area and Households conducted in Ethiopia in 2019 and provided by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA). The census frame is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EA) created for the population and housing census. An EA is a geographic area that each covers an average of 131 households. The sampling frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households. A sketch map that delineates the EA geographic boundaries is available for each EA.

Administratively, Ethiopia is divided into 14 regions. Each region is subdivided into zones, each zone into woredas, each woreda into towns, and each town/woreda into kebeles. The sample is designed to provide estimates in 121 Zones for all aspects of the social, economic, and political status of women indicators. Table A.1 indicates the percentage distribution of households by zone and type of residence. The table indicates that about 70% of Ethiopia's households are concentrated in zones located in three regions: Amhara, Oromia and South Ethiopia, while about 4% of households are in the five smallest regions: Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Harari, and Dire Dawa.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Areas

Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Area in the sampling frame by Region & Zone and type of residence, *Ethiopia Women Sample Survey 2023*

Zone/Strata/Domain	Residential households			Number of EAs			distribution (HHs)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Afar							
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	18,690	45,871	64,561	109	395	504	0.35%
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	13,446	46,181	59,627	74	390	464	0.32%
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	20,325	26,452	46,777	120	223	343	0.25%
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	4,105	26,860	30,965	28	223	251	0.17%
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	3,771	34,639	38,410	22	275	297	0.21%
Zone_6	10,777	264	11,041	64	3	67	0.06%

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Areas

Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Area in the sampling frame by Region & Zone and type of residence, *Ethiopia Women Sample Survey 2023*

Zone/Strata/Domain	Residential households			Number of EAs			distribution (HHs)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Amhara							
Argoba Liyu	1,112	7,132	8,244	7	57	64	0.04%
Awi	98,476	188,908	287,384	554	1,610	2,164	1.56%
Bahir Dar Liyu	103,609	12,047	115,656	588	94	682	0.63%
Debub Gonder	107,758	440,653	548,411	611	3,624	4,235	2.98%
Debub Wello	119,377	521,320	640,697	649	4,321	4,970	3.49%
Dessie Town	49,057	5,295	54,352	279	45	324	0.30%
Gondar Ketema Liyu	72,002	12,422	84,424	413	98	511	0.46%
Maekelawi Gonder	90,345	377,127	467,472	509	3,138	3,647	2.54%
Mirab Gojjam	144,697	452,236	596,933	813	3,790	4,603	3.25%
Mirab Gonder	34,667	64,761	99,428	202	537	739	0.54%
Misrak Gojjam	163,265	460,292	623,557	926	3,752	4,678	3.39%
Oromia Liyu	31,107	89,500	120,607	184	731	915	0.66%
Semen Gonder	29,311	149,487	178,798	170	1,250	1,420	0.97%
Semen Shewa	123,746	357,274	481,020	696	2,879	3,575	2.62%
Semen Wello	87,271	289,107	376,378	490	2,389	2,879	2.05%
Waghimra	24,005	107,486	131,491	138	897	1,035	0.72%
Benishangul Gumuz							
Assosa	33,104	57,269	90,373	184	483	667	0.49%
Kemashi	8,047	21,228	29,275	51	173	224	0.16%
Mao Ena Komo	1,246	8,142	9,388	7	74	81	0.05%
Metekel	33,149	62,517	95,666	203	542	745	0.52%
Dire Dawa							
Dire Dawa	63,435	30,939	94,374	366	247	613	0.51%
Somali							
Afder	24,165	105,509	129,674	136	872	1,008	0.71%
Dawa	6,171	29,176	35,347	36	258	294	0.19%
Dollo	27,067	74,680	101,747	154	605	759	0.55%
Erer	15,791	58,362	74,153	90	481	571	0.40%
Fafan	74,793	115,436	190,229	433	1,008	1,441	1.03%
Jerer	29,588	80,891	110,479	166	667	833	0.60%
Korahe	17,883	38,377	56,260	104	338	442	0.31%
Liben	19,042	60,360	79,402	112	537	649	0.43%
Nogob	5,353	14,898	20,251	33	152	185	0.11%
Shebele	48,984	79,923	128,907	295	658	953	0.70%
Siti	11,140	42,452	53,592	68	389	457	0.29%
Gambella							
Angewak	24,997	11,197	36,194	146	104	250	0.20%
Itang Special	1,312	4,216	5,528	8	36	44	0.03%
Mejenger	4,341	16,662	21,003	27	139	166	0.11%
Newer	5,547	9,126	14,673	35	112	147	0.08%
Harari							
Harari	33,098	23,422	56,520	183	194	377	0.31%
Oromia							
Adama Liyu Zone	120,860		120,860	723		723	0.66%
Ambo City Admin	30,136		30,136	178		178	0.16%
Arsi	122,159	473,791	595,950	722	4,094	4,816	3.24%
Asela Liyu Zone	27,305		27,305	155		155	0.15%
Batu Liyu Zone	19,380		19,380	115		115	0.11%
Bishan Guracha Liyu	2,884		2,884	16		16	0.02%
Bishoftu Liyu	59,737		59,737	337		337	0.32%
Borena	22,306	101,976	124,282	127	803	930	0.68%
Buno Bedele	26,909	137,472	164,381	166	1,183	1,349	0.89%
Burayu	107,956		107,956	513		513	0.59%
Debub Mirab Shewa	33,592	180,149	213,741	198	1,578	1,776	1.16%
Dukam Liyu Zone	14,350		14,350	93		93	0.08%
Gelan Liyu Zone	10,757		10,757	60		60	0.06%
Guji	48,904	235,021	283,925	277	2,022	2,299	1.54%
Holeta Liyu Zone	16,283		16,283	101		101	0.09%
Ilu Ababor	39,029	151,718	190,747	226	1,338	1,564	1.04%

Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Area in the sampling frame by Region & Zone and type of residence, *Ethiopia Women Sample Survey 2023*

Zone/Strata/Domain	Residential households			Number of EAs			distribution (HHs)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Jimma	75,191	548,404	623,595	436	4,591	5,027	3.39%
Jimma Liyu	58,544		58,544	346		346	0.32%
Laga Tafo	21,643		21,643	132		132	0.12%
Merab Bale	50,608	191,073	241,681	328	1,789	2,117	1.31%
Mirab Arsi	61,420	392,171	453,591	383	3,339	3,722	2.47%
Mirab Guji	44,916	192,205	237,121	272	1,645	1,917	1.29%
Mirab Hararghe	71,718	403,298	475,016	409	3,423	3,832	2.58%
Mirab Shewa	87,030	355,690	442,720	500	3,011	3,511	2.41%
Misrak Bale	17,385	109,874	127,259	112	1,018	1,130	0.69%
Misrak Hararge	93,596	571,007	664,603	550	4,693	5,243	3.62%
Misrak Shewa	79,311	213,120	292,431	466	1,747	2,213	1.59%
Modjo Liyu Zone	19,230		19,230	111		111	0.10%
Nekemte Liyu	40,837		40,837	245		245	0.22%
Oromia Liyu	33,811	84,697	118,508	205	747	952	0.64%
Robe Liyu Zone	23,020		23,020	154		154	0.13%
Sabata	86,045		86,045	507		507	0.47%
Semen Shewa	70,238	225,943	296,181	410	1,944	2,354	1.61%
Shashamane Liyu	47,901		47,901	291		291	0.26%
Sululta	25,237		25,237	149		149	0.14%
Woliso Liyu	16,730		16,730	98		98	0.09%
Sidama							
Hawassa City	103,791		103,791	604		604	0.56%
Sidama	108,986	588,974	697,960	637	4,812	5,449	3.80%
SNNP							
Gurage	66,972	241,447	308,419	411	2,180	2,591	1.68%
Hadiya	81,161	197,858	279,019	525	1,677	2,202	1.52%
Halaba	23,439	37,983	61,422	153	346	499	0.33%
Kembata Tembaro	41,764	96,466	138,230	260	869	1,129	0.75%
Silite	46,218	138,109	184,327	279	1,225	1,504	1.00%
Yem Liyu	3,753	15,113	18,866	21	136	157	0.10%
South Ethiopia							
Alle Liyu	1,443	15,139	16,582	7	127	134	0.09%
Amaro Liyu	8,233	27,627	35,860	46	217	263	0.20%
Basketo Special	7,405	8,837	16,242	43	69	112	0.09%
Burji Liyu	6,058	7,251	13,309	38	58	96	0.07%
Debub Omo	29,095	140,993	170,088	164	1,171	1,335	0.93%
Derashe Liyu	9,275	14,527	23,802	52	122	174	0.13%
Dilla City Admin	18,812		18,812	116		116	0.10%
Gamo	69,986	204,523	274,509	391	1,648	2,039	1.49%
Gedeo	33,395	145,980	179,375	201	1,184	1,385	0.98%
Gofa	31,320	102,131	133,451	185	820	1,005	0.73%
Konso	11,999	37,989	49,988	65	312	377	0.27%
Welayta	117,094	245,301	362,395	684	1,943	2,627	1.97%
South West Ethiopia							
Bench Sheko	38,689	94,138	132,827	211	744	955	0.72%
Dawro	20,963	85,635	106,598	123	718	841	0.58%
Kefa	41,025	186,647	227,672	214	1,577	1,791	1.24%
Konta Liyu	4,711	21,389	26,100	26	184	210	0.14%
Merab Omo	11,204	45,383	56,587	69	362	431	0.31%
Sheka	15,273	39,555	54,828	89	341	430	0.30%
Tigray							
Debub Misrak	14,506	113,240	127,746	87	911	998	0.69%
Mehakelawi	87,260	227,556	314,816	508	1,916	2,424	1.71%
Mekele	104,607		104,607	609		609	0.57%
Misrakawi	62,627	134,175	196,802	357	1,091	1,448	1.07%
Semen Mirab	56,203	159,175	215,378	317	1,312	1,629	1.17%
Addis Ababa							
Addis Ketema	52,628		52,628	303		303	0.29%
Akaki Kaliti	100,417		100,417	588		588	0.55%
Arada	42,373		42,373	251		251	0.23%

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Areas

Distribution of residential households and Enumeration Area in the sampling frame by Region & Zone and type of residence, *Ethiopia Women Sample Survey 2023*

Zone/Strata/Domain	Residential households			Number of EAs			distribution (HHs)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Bole	93,507		93,507	555		555	0.51%
Gulele	68,307		68,307	393		393	0.37%
Kerkos	48,269		48,269	277		277	0.26%
Kolfe Keraniyo	145,514		145,514	864		864	0.79%
Lemi kura	93,578		93,578	585		585	0.51%
Lideta	37,384		37,384	225		225	0.20%
Nifas Slik Lafto	142,034		142,034	835		835	0.77%
Yeka	113,750		113,750	660		660	0.62%
Grand Total	**5,781,158**	**12,600,846**	**18,382,004**	**33,622**	**105,827**	**139,449**	**100.00%**

Source: The 2018 Enumeration Area Sampling frame provided by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA).

3. SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION

The 2023 Ethiopian Women Survey sample is stratified and was selected in three stages. Each zone is stratified into urban and rural areas yielding 198 sampling strata. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative zone levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 1,233 EAs/clusters were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in Table A.2. The EA size is the number of residential households in the EA as counted during the 2019 census enumeration area preparation. A household listing operation was carried out in all the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs might be large. To minimize the task of household listing, for the selected EAs that have more than 250 households, each large EA was segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. The household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, the 2023 Ethiopian Women Survey cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability of systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewer interviewed only the pre-selected households. All adult women aged above 15 years who are usually members of the selected households are eligible for the survey. In the third stage of sampling selection, if there is more than one eligible woman aged 15 or above in a selected household, there may be a tertiary sampling method. In this case, one woman household member was interviewed by using a systematic random sampling method.

3.1 STEPS IN LISTING AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Enumeration Area (EA)/Cluster: A geographic statistical unit that is created as a counting unit for a census and contains a certain number of households.

- The enumerator uses the Household Listing Form to record all households found in the cluster/EA.

- Once the mapping and household listing operation is completed, then the enumerator identifies the household where women aged 15 and above were found among the listed households.

- Select 30 households by systematic random sampling method using a list of households with females aged 15 or above.

- Finally, 30 selected households were interviewed.

3.2 SCENARIOS FOR SELECTION OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN

There are two scenarios in the process of identifying and selecting eligible respondents for the study.

Scenario 1:

If there is a female/respondent 15 years or older in the selected household, the respondent was interviewed. In this case, since the third probability is one, the data can be analyzed using household weight.

Scenario 2:

If more than one household member (woman) is 15 or above, only one household member was interviewed using a systematic random sampling method. At this time, the third probability will be different from one, so the data analysis was done using individual weight.

Table A.2 Sample allocation of clusters and households						
Zone/Strata/Domain	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Afar						
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	3	7	10	90	210	300
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	3	7	10	90	210	300
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	4	6	10	120	180	300
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	3	7	10	90	210	300
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	3	7	10	90	210	300
Zone_6	9	-	9	270	-	270
Amhara			-	-	-	-
Awi	3	8	11	90	240	330
Bahir Dar Liyu	8	2	10	240	60	300
Mirab Gojjam	3	8	11	90	240	330
Misrak Gojjam	3	8	11	90	240	330
Debub Gonder	3	8	11	90	240	330
Mirab Gonder	3	7	10	90	210	300
Gondar Ketema Liyu	8	2	10	240	60	300
Maekelawi Gonder	3	8	11	90	240	330
Semen Gonder	3	7	10	90	210	300
Semen Shewa	3	8	11	90	240	330
Argoba Liyu	3	6	9	90	180	270
Oromia Liyu Zone	3	7	10	90	210	300
Debub Wello	3	8	11	90	240	330
Dessie Town	8	2	10	240	60	300
Semen Wello	3	8	11	90	240	330
Waghimra	3	7	10	90	210	300
Benishangul Gumuz			-	-	-	-
Assosa	3	7	10	90	210	300
Kemashi	3	7	10	90	210	300
Mao Ena Komo	2	7	9	60	210	270
Metekel	3	7	10	90	210	300
Dire Dawa	7	3	10	210	90	300
Harari	6	4	10	180	120	300
Mirab Hararghe	3	8	11	90	240	330
Misrak Hararge	3	8	11	90	240	330
Somali			-	-	-	-
Afder	3	7	10	90	210	300
Dawa	3	7	10	90	210	300
Dollo	3	7	10	90	210	300
Erer	3	7	10	90	210	300
Fafan	4	6	10	120	180	300
Jerer	3	7	10	90	210	300
Korahe	3	7	10	90	210	300
Liben	3	7	10	90	210	300

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Table A.2 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Zone/Strata/Domain	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Nogob	3	6	9	90	180	270
Shebele	4	6	10	120	180	300
Siti	3	7	10	90	210	300
Gambella			-	-	-	-
Angewak	7	3	10	210	90	300
Itang Special	3	6	9	90	180	270
Mejenger	3	6	9	90	180	270
Newer	3	6	9	90	180	270
Oromia			-	-	-	-
Shashamane Liyu	10	-	10	300	-	300
Mirab Arsi	3	8	11	90	240	330
Bishan Guracha Liyu	9	-	9	270	-	270
Batu Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Nekemte Liyu Zone	10	-	10	300	-	300
Ambo City Admin	10	-	10	300	-	300
Mirab Shewa	3	8	11	90	240	330
Holeta Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Woliso Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Debub Mirab Shewa	3	7	10	90	210	300
Adama Liyu Zone	10	-	10	300	-	300
Merab Bale	3	8	11	90	240	330
Misrak Bale	3	7	10	90	210	300
Arsi	3	8	11	90	240	330
Modjo Liyu Zone	9		9	270	-	270
Asela Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Robe Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Borena	3	7	10	90	210	300
Mirab Guji	3	7	10	90	210	300
Guji	3	8	11	90	240	330
Ilu Ababor	3	7	10	90	210	300
Jimma	3	8	11	90	240	330
Jimma Liyu	10	-	10	300	-	300
Buno Bedele	3	7	10	90	210	300
Burayu	10	-	10	300	-	300
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	9	-	9	270	-	270
Oromia Liyu Zone	3	7	10	90	210	300
Sabata	10	-	10	300	-	300
Sululta	9	-	9	270	-	270
Misrak Shewa	3	8	11	90	240	330
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	10	-	10	300	-	300
Semen Shewa	3	8	11	90	240	330
Gelan Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Dukam Liyu Zone	9	-	9	270	-	270
Sidama			-	-	-	-
Hawassa City	10	-	10	300	-	300
Sidama	3	8	11	90	240	330
SNNP			-	-	-	-
Gurage	3	8	11	90	240	330
Kembata Tembaro	3	7	10	90	210	300
Silite	3	7	10	90	210	300
Halaba	4	6	10	120	180	300
Yem Liyu	2	7	9	60	210	270
South Ethiopia			-	-	-	-
Welayta	3	8	11	90	240	330
Konso	3	7	10	90	210	300
Dilla City Admin	9	-	9	270	-	270
Gedeo	2	8	10	60	240	300

Table A.2 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Zone/Strata/Domain	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Gofa	3	7	10	90	210	300
Gamo	3	8	11	90	240	330
Hadiya	3	8	11	90	240	330
Alle Liyu	2	7	9	60	210	270
Amaro Liyu	3	7	10	90	210	300
Basketo Special	4	5	9	120	150	270
Burji Liyu	4	5	9	120	150	270
Debub Omo	2	8	10	60	240	300
Derashe Liyu	4	6	10	120	180	300
South West Ethiopia			-	-	-	-
Bench Sheko	3	7	10	90	210	300
Dawro	2	8	10	60	240	300
Kefa	2	8	10	60	240	300
Konta Liyu	2	7	9	60	210	270
Merab Omo	2	8	10	60	240	300
Sheka	3	7	10	90	210	300
Tigray			-	-	-	-
Debub Misrak	2	8	10	60	240	300
Mehakelawi	3	8	11	90	240	330
Mekele	10	-	10	300	-	300
Misrakawi	3	7	10	90	210	300
Semen Mirab	2	8	10	60	240	300
Addis Ababa						
Addis Ketema	10		10	300		300
Bole Subcity	12		12	360		360
Lemi kura	12		12	360		360
Arada Subcity	10		10	300		300
Kerkos Subcity	10		10	300		300
Kolfe Keraniyo	14		14	420		420
Lideta Subcity	10		10	300		300
Akaki Kaliti	14		14	420		420
Gulele Subcity	14		14	420		420
Nifas Slik Lafto	13		13	390		390
Yeka Subcity	14		14	420		420
Grand Total	**633**	**600**	**1,233**	**18,990**	**18,000**	**36,990**

Figure 1

Sampling procedures in the survey

Census frame of Eas	1st stage of sample selection: sample of Eas	2nd stage of sample selection: a sample of HHs within each EA	3rd stage of sample selection: a sample of women within each HH
Frame	EA 1	HH 1 / HH 2	women
	EA 2	HH 1 / HH 2	women
	EA 3	HH 1 / HH 2	women
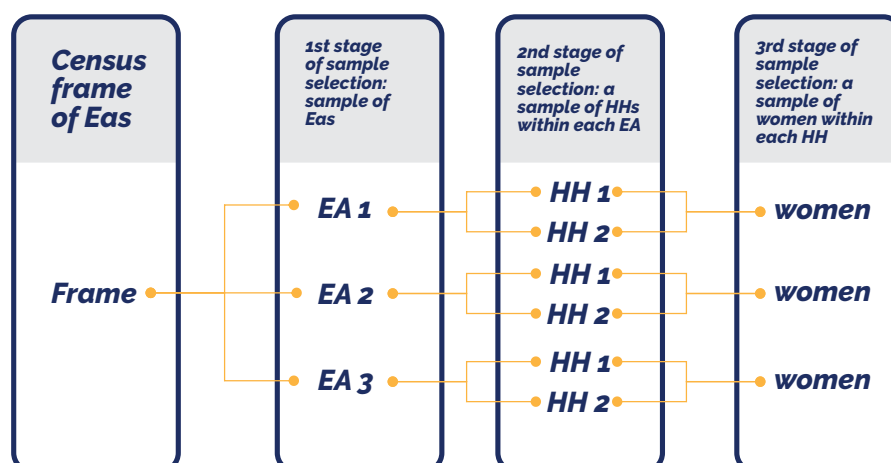
3.3 SAMPLE ALLOCATION TECHNIQUES

Sample allocation is one of the considerations in determining the sample size is the minimum number of samples of EAs and households for the smaller zone since the survey results were tabulated at the zonal level. To improve the precision of the results at the reporting level, it would be ideal to allocate the sample to the stratum more proportionally to their size within each area. As a compromise, it was decided to distribute the sample to the administration level using power allocation, based on the following formula:

$$n_j = nM_j^{\alpha} \Big/ \sum_{j=1}^{J} M_j^{\alpha} \qquad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

Where:
n = Total number of sample households
n_j = Number of sample households allocated to stratum j.
M_j = Total number of households in the 2019 sampling Frame for stratum j
α = Power of M_j, with a value between 0 and 1

This power allocation is aimed at strengthening the sampling efficiency at the national level or regional level and reducing sampling errors.

This increases the sample for the smaller domains compared to proportional allocation. In allocating the sample to the regional states, a power of 0.04 was used, so that the smaller domain has a minimum of 11 sample EAs and 275 sample households, with a modest increase in sample size for the larger domain.

3.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS PREPARATION

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to different zones and their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weight must be required for any analysis using the *2023 Ethiopian Women Survey* data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at the national level as well as at domain level. Since the Survey sample is a three-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weight was calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and each cluster. We use the following notations:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the ith cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the ith cluster (households)
P_{3hi}: third-stage sampling probability within the ith household (women)

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the ith EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the ith EA in the 2023 SEW/Ethiopian Women Status and Priority survey sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected cluster compared to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the production of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

The design weight was adjusted for household non-response and as well as individual non-response to obtain the sampling weights for households, and for the women surveys.

APPENDIX B:
ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS, SEW 2023

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding the questions by either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of *SEW 2023* to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and are difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in *the 2023 Ethiopian Women Survey* is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, by using the same design and the expected size. Each of those samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic R (such as mean or percentage), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the *SEW 2023* sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. Sampling errors are computed in either SPSS or STATA. These Statistical Packages use the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed with the formula below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

For any percentage or average written as a ratio estimate

$$r = y\big/x \qquad y = \sum_{jih} y_{hij} \qquad x = \sum_{jih} x_{hij}$$

The variance of r is computed as

$$SE^2(r) = \mathrm{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \qquad\qquad z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

$$y_{hi} = \sum_{j \in hi} y_{hij} \qquad\qquad x_{hi} = \sum_{j \in hi} x_{hij}$$

mh is the total number of clusters selected in the *h*th stratum.

where   *h*   represents the stratum which varies from 1 to *H*,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error with the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random

Table B.1 Sampling errors: Total sample Population Estimation and Average household size, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Region	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Number of Cases Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
							Total Population Estimation	
Tigray	5,780,194	257,855	1,531	1,359,279	1.850	0.045	5,274,194	6,286,193
Afar	2,128,465	81,493	1,761	643,466	1.075	0.038	1,968,549	2,288,381
Amhara	24,152,310	853,407	4,343	6,568,381	3.586	0.035	22,477,635	25,826,986
Oromia	37,105,544	758,387	10,780	8,298,572	2.406	0.020	35,617,330	38,593,758
Somali	7,651,236	371,245	3,273	1,376,478	2.055	0.049	6,922,726	8,379,745
Benishangul	1,266,068	71,803	1,165	357,263	1.188	0.057	1,125,166	1,406,969
Central Ethiopia	5,604,203	125,902	1,830	1,274,941	0.908	0.022	5,357,140	5,851,266
Sidama	5,085,093	475,807	630	1,144,145	3.686	0.094	4,151,397	6,018,790
South Ethiopia	8,394,692	193,832	3,541	1,668,142	1.075	0.023	8,014,328	8,775,056
South West	3,181,444	60,799	1,775	777,426	0.599	0.019	3,062,135	3,300,753
Gambella	516,195	27,092	1,117	152,283	0.712	0.052	463,032	569,359
Harari	296,093	23,906	299	93,751	0.870	0.081	249,182	343,004
Addis Ababa	5,140,559	130,218	4,001	1,383,020	1.059	0.025	4,885,026	5,396,091
Dire Dawa	569,561	30,808	300	129,258	0.698	0.054	509,105	630,017
Ethiopia	106,871,656	1,349,920	36,346	25,226,404	5.407	0.013	104,222,652	109,520,661
			Average Household Size					
Tigray	4.25	0.076	1,531	1,359,279	1.805	0.018	4.10	4.40
Afar	3.31	0.067	1,761	643,466	1.376	0.020	3.18	3.44
Amhara	3.68	0.048	4,343	6,568,381	2.980	0.013	3.58	3.77
Oromia	4.47	0.051	10,780	8,298,572	2.842	0.011	4.37	4.57
Somali	5.56	0.092	3,273	1,376,478	1.837	0.016	5.38	5.74
Benishangul	3.54	0.120	1,165	357,263	1.771	0.034	3.31	3.78
Central Ethiopia	4.40	0.080	1,830	1,274,941	1.878	0.018	4.24	4.55
Sidama	4.44	0.148	630	1,144,145	4.131	0.033	4.15	4.74
South Ethiopia	5.03	0.113	3,541	1,668,142	2.628	0.022	4.81	5.25
South West	4.09	0.078	1,775	777,426	1.532	0.019	3.94	4.24
Gambella	3.39	0.079	1,117	152,283	0.771	0.023	3.24	3.54
Harari	3.16	0.079	299	93,751	0.710	0.025	3.00	3.31
Addis Ababa	3.72	0.050	4,001	1,383,020	1.371	0.014	3.62	3.82
Dire Dawa	4.41	0.073	300	129,258	0.643	0.017	4.26	4.55
Ethiopia	**4.24**	**0.026**	**36,346**	**25,226,404**	**2.611**	**0.006**	**4.19**	**4.29**

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample Place of residence Population estimation, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Region	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
				Urban population estimation				
Tigray	1,682,292	60,763	602	444,576	0.842	0.036	1,563,056	1,801,529
Afar	468,654	36,089	738	153,237	1.036	0.077	397,836	539,473
Amhara	4,994,368	158,768	1,714	1,509,958	1.393	0.032	4,682,811	5,305,925
Oromia	8,926,087	158,777	6,901	2,228,491	0.959	0.018	8,614,511	9,237,662
Somali	1,804,399	90,701	1,051	330,601	1.002	0.050	1,626,414	1,982,384
Benishangul	405,957	34,155	330	117,042	1.019	0.084	338,932	472,982
Central Ethiopia	1,590,324	57,285	534	351,255	0.765	0.036	1,477,912	1,702,736
Sidama	1,026,290	80,950	390	253,519	1.426	0.079	867,438	1,185,142
South Ethiopia	2,237,096	64,007	1,261	468,866	0.694	0.029	2,111,492	2,362,699
South West	697,048	12,842	421	180,076	0.277	0.018	671,847	722,249
Gambella	194,388	9,704	472	51,775	0.394	0.050	175,346	213,429
Harari	174,612	20,934	178	55,810	1.003	0.120	133,532	215,691
Addis Ababa	5,140,559	130,218	4,001	1,383,020	1.059	0.025	4,885,026	5,396,091
Dire Dawa	369,452	18,171	210	89,906	0.542	0.049	333,795	405,109
Ethiopia	29,711,525	311,000	18,803	7,618,133	1.154	0.010	29,101,238	30,321,813
				Rural population estimation				
Tigray	4,097,901	250,594	929	914,703	2.073	0.061	3,606,151	4,589,651
Afar	1,659,811	73,066	1,023	490,229	1.081	0.044	1,516,430	1,803,191
Amhara	19,157,942	838,508	2,629	5,058,423	3.791	0.044	17,512,503	20,803,381
Oromia	28,179,458	741,580	3,879	6,070,081	2.532	0.026	26,724,225	29,634,690
Somali	5,846,837	359,995	2,222	1,045,876	2.276	0.062	5,140,404	6,553,270
Benishangul	860,111	63,159	835	240,221	1.250	0.073	736,171	984,050
Central Ethiopia	4,013,878	112,115	1,296	923,686	0.949	0.028	3,793,870	4,233,887
Sidama	4,058,803	468,870	240	890,625	4.011	0.116	3,138,719	4,978,887
South Ethiopia	6,157,596	182,959	2,280	1,199,276	1.162	0.030	5,798,569	6,516,623
South West	2,484,396	59,428	1,354	597,350	0.654	0.024	2,367,779	2,601,013
Gambella	321,808	25,294	645	100,509	0.869	0.079	272,172	371,444
Harari	121,481	11,544	121	37,941	0.645	0.095	98,828	144,134
Addis Ababa								
Dire Dawa	200,109	24,879	90	39,352	0.864	0.124	151,288	248,930
Ethiopia	**77,160,131**	**1,313,607**	**17,543**	**17,608,271**	**3.860**	**0.017**	**74,582,385**	**79,737,877**

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Total Samples Gender based Population estimation, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023							
Region	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Male Population Estimation								
Tigray	2,710,830	122,375	1,531	1,359,279	1.671	0.045	2,470,689	2,950,972
Afar	968,189	40,903	1,761	643,466	1.090	0.042	887,923	1,048,455
Amhara	11,207,333	405,418	4,343	6,568,381	3.246	0.036	10,411,764	12,002,901
Oromia	18,354,160	402,177	10,780	8,298,572	2.336	0.022	17,564,952	19,143,368
Somali	3,797,571	177,897	3,273	1,376,478	1.852	0.047	3,448,476	4,146,666
Benishangul	619,545	37,386	1,165	357,263	1.178	0.060	546,181	692,908
Central Ethiop	2,753,507	71,436	1,830	1,274,941	0.985	0.026	2,613,326	2,893,688
Sidama	2,451,399	271,483	630	1,144,145	4.041	0.111	1,918,657	2,984,141
South Ethiopia	4,067,187	110,447	3,541	1,668,142	1.181	0.027	3,850,452	4,283,923
South West	1,539,525	31,913	1,775	777,426	0.604	0.021	1,476,901	1,602,149
Gambella	238,665	14,488	1,117	152,283	0.742	0.061	210,236	267,095
Harari	132,400	12,318	299	93,751	0.907	0.093	108,229	156,572
Addis Ababa	2,245,231	63,881	4,001	1,383,020	1.056	0.028	2,119,876	2,370,587
Dire Dawa	283,042	19,704	300	129,258	0.845	0.070	244,375	321,709
Ethiopia	51,368,586	687,501	36,346	25,226,404	3.961	0.013	50,019,475	52,717,697
Female Population Estimation								
Tigray	3,069,364	141,968	1,531	1,359,279	1.880	0.046	2,790,774	3,347,953
Afar	1,160,276	43,009	1,761	643,466	1.018	0.037	1,075,877	1,244,674
Amhara	12,944,978	463,790	4,343	6,568,381	3.533	0.036	12,034,864	13,855,092
Oromia	18,751,384	388,697	10,780	8,298,572	2.340	0.021	17,988,628	19,514,141
Somali	3,853,664	199,604	3,273	1,376,478	2.111	0.052	3,461,973	4,245,356
Benishangul	646,523	36,447	1,165	357,263	1.147	0.056	575,002	718,043
Central Ethiopi	2,850,696	62,277	1,830	1,274,941	0.855	0.022	2,728,487	2,972,905
Sidama	2,633,694	212,681	630	1,144,145	3.097	0.081	2,216,341	3,051,047
South Ethiopia	4,327,504	100,264	3,541	1,668,142	1.037	0.023	4,130,752	4,524,257
South West	1,641,919	37,850	1,775	777,426	0.694	0.023	1,567,645	1,716,192
Gambella	277,530	13,786	1,117	152,283	0.667	0.050	250,478	304,582
Harari	163,693	12,687	299	93,751	0.818	0.078	138,796	188,589
Addis Ababa	2,895,327	71,877	4,001	1,383,020	1.015	0.025	2,754,280	3,036,374
Dire Dawa	286,519	15,288	300	129,258	0.661	0.053	256,518	316,520
Ethiopia	**55,503,070**	**704,066**	**36,346**	**25,226,404**	**4.715**	**0.013**	**54,121,452**	**56,884,689**

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Total sample, Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Adama Liyu Zone	628,298	66,255	300	153,977	1.453	0.105	498,283	758,314
Addis Ketema	361,249	33,272	300	76,403	0.891	0.092	295,958	426,540
Afder	942,493	132,576	300	205,198	2.281	0.141	682,334	1,202,652
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	634,868	40,616	420	157,263	0.907	0.064	555,166	714,571
Alle Liyu	92,657	5,301	270	21,071	0.298	0.057	82,255	103,059
Amaro Liyu	287,806	12,561	300	46,079	0.336	0.044	263,157	312,456
Ambo City Admin	165,960	6,227	300	41,045	0.270	0.038	153,741	178,178
Angewak	243,726	15,548	304	59,184	0.545	0.064	213,217	274,236
Arada Subcity	104,933	17,058	300	59,892	1.274	0.163	71,459	138,408
Argoba Liyu	70,540	6,341	270	18,444	0.432	0.090	58,096	82,984
Arsi	3,183,635	134,860	329	761,813	1.332	0.042	2,918,994	3,448,277
Asela Liyu Zone	147,622	7,669	270	35,865	0.349	0.052	132,573	162,671
Assosa	455,324	33,744	305	150,767	1.029	0.074	389,107	521,541
Awi	2,215,466	201,122	331	547,402	2.392	0.091	1,820,796	2,610,136
Bahir Dar Liyu	467,243	34,928	300	197,863	1.148	0.075	398,703	535,784
Basketo Special	104,298	1,875	270	21,238	0.092	0.018	100,620	107,977
Batu Liyu Zone	72,148	4,810	269	26,298	0.363	0.067	62,709	81,587
Bench Sheko	753,414	20,666	300	171,497	0.403	0.027	712,860	793,968
Bishan Guracha	15,185	893	270	3,859	0.129	0.059	13,432	16,938
Bishoftu Liyu	279,290	15,184	300	74,819	0.525	0.054	249,493	309,087
Bole Subcity	461,908	23,657	360	125,579	0.639	0.051	415,486	508,331
Borena	1,029,603	320,511	300	209,438	5.187	0.311	400,651	1,658,555
Buno Bedele	1,034,822	92,392	301	228,392	1.525	0.089	853,517	1,216,127
Burayu	561,560	72,445	304	127,884	1.630	0.129	419,398	703,723
Burji Liyu	93,585	3,153	270	17,402	0.153	0.034	87,398	99,771
Dawa	249,187	8,608	300	44,459	0.262	0.035	232,295	266,079
Dawro	548,606	22,354	300	136,649	0.537	0.041	504,740	592,471
Debub Mirab Shewa	1,503,042	87,320	310	278,739	1.098	0.058	1,331,690	1,674,395
Debub Misrak	868,339	96,260	301	180,464	1.643	0.111	679,444	1,057,234
Debub Omo	1,205,159	70,399	300	217,561	0.959	0.058	1,067,012	1,343,306
Debub Wello	5,282,188	448,924	330	1,226,827	3.451	0.085	4,401,246	6,163,130
Derashe Liyu	118,052	4,797	300	30,966	0.250	0.041	108,639	127,465
Dessie Town	299,286	17,456	300	77,745	0.586	0.058	265,032	333,541
Dilla City Admin	102,013	7,387	270	25,622	0.395	0.072	87,518	116,509

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Total sample, Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023								
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dire Dawa	569,561	30,808	300	129,258	0.698	0.054	509,105	630,017
Dollo	795,649	33,119	300	126,638	0.536	0.042	730,658	860,641
Dukam Liyu	52,843	5,762	269	19,472	0.540	0.109	41,535	64,151
Erer	585,414	44,168	300	94,817	0.824	0.075	498,741	672,087
Fafan	1,423,175	284,414	300	260,985	3.645	0.200	865,058	1,981,293
Gamo	1,700,290	78,338	330	353,429	0.970	0.046	1,546,565	1,854,015
Gedeo	1,167,482	67,265	300	229,711	0.965	0.058	1,035,485	1,299,479
Gelan Liyu	45,392	2,117	270	14,189	0.189	0.047	41,238	49,547
Gofa	806,667	43,460	300	171,547	0.783	0.054	721,384	891,950
Gondar Ketema	568,978	55,770	298	144,286	1.301	0.098	459,538	678,419
Guji	1,368,864	72,001	330	363,699	1.147	0.053	1,227,573	1,510,155
Gulele Subcity	301,273	30,529	420	101,488	1.137	0.101	241,365	361,181
Gurage	1,846,366	69,937	330	395,922	0.859	0.038	1,709,125	1,983,607
Hadiya	1,830,148	92,000	330	359,111	1.071	0.050	1,649,614	2,010,683
Halaba	437,640	14,561	300	79,858	0.340	0.033	409,067	466,214
Harari	296,093	23,906	299	93,751	0.870	0.081	249,182	343,004
Hawassa City	498,487	28,284	300	115,786	0.687	0.057	442,984	553,989
Holeta Liyu Zone	78,114	3,070	270	22,177	0.205	0.039	72,089	84,139
Ilu Ababor	1,041,703	76,411	300	268,147	1.382	0.073	891,758	1,191,649
Itang Special	17,477	1,652	270	11,668	0.352	0.095	14,235	20,719
Jerer	1,013,419	89,542	305	160,233	1.268	0.088	837,706	1,189,132
Jimma	3,968,010	452,272	330	877,273	3.828	0.114	3,080,498	4,855,523
Jimma Liyu	268,351	16,661	300	77,865	0.609	0.062	235,656	301,047
Kefa	1,139,801	50,201	300	291,425	0.828	0.044	1,041,289	1,238,314
Kemashi	175,088	17,714	290	44,253	0.751	0.101	140,328	209,848
Kembata Tembaro	635,017	43,584	300	178,623	1.032	0.069	549,490	720,545
Kerkos Subcity	231,718	7,171	309	69,286	0.282	0.031	217,645	245,790
Kolfe Keraniyo	874,257	76,323	420	217,120	1.411	0.087	724,484	1,024,029
Konso	295,057	23,564	301	64,466	0.694	0.080	248,816	341,297
Konta Liyu	151,203	8,147	270	33,409	0.340	0.054	135,215	167,190
Korahe	545,639	117,703	300	85,716	2.252	0.216	314,667	776,612
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	102,517	5,240	270	29,478	0.304	0.051	92,233	112,801
Lemi kura	473,651	39,907	360	149,807	1.135	0.084	395,341	551,962
Liben	396,688	11,277	300	102,110	0.326	0.028	374,558	418,818

Zones	Number of Cases				Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Lideta Subcity	179,799	10,107	300	50,363	0.439	0.056	159,965	199,633
Maekelawi Gonder	3,117,796	366,687	329	815,150	3.876	0.118	2,398,230	3,837,361
Mao Ena Komo	74,761	11,654	270	17,695	0.761	0.156	51,892	97,631
Mehakelawi	1,855,948	195,123	330	465,170	2.552	0.105	1,473,050	2,238,845
Mejenger	153,491	19,160	270	47,029	0.989	0.125	115,891	191,090
Mekele	459,718	30,890	300	142,475	0.871	0.067	399,101	520,336
Merab Bale	622,126	76,091	329	162,076	1.643	0.122	472,809	771,443
Merab Omo	340,332	11,815	305	73,726	0.331	0.035	317,147	363,516
Metekel	560,894	59,728	300	144,547	1.401	0.106	443,688	678,100
Mirab Arsi	3,719,050	221,253	330	618,522	1.679	0.059	3,284,875	4,153,224
Mirab Gojjam	3,249,369	476,562	330	980,294	5.103	0.147	2,314,191	4,184,547
Mirab Gonder	631,009	84,763	300	185,511	1.928	0.134	464,675	797,343
Mirab Guji	1,566,600	66,950	300	303,738	0.857	0.043	1,435,223	1,697,978
Mirab Hararghe	3,039,131	197,418	330	589,706	1.760	0.065	2,651,730	3,426,532
Mirab Shewa	2,620,499	269,806	329	680,395	3.052	0.103	2,091,047	3,149,952
Misrak Bale	452,636	39,710	300	199,599	1.372	0.088	374,712	530,561
Misrak Hararge	4,290,742	151,478	330	848,089	1.131	0.035	3,993,490	4,587,994
Misrak Shewa	1,551,127	50,180	330	369,213	0.699	0.032	1,452,656	1,649,598
Misrakawi	1,297,035	105,846	300	268,063	1.504	0.082	1,089,329	1,504,740
Modjo Liyu Zone	94,677	2,324	270	26,191	0.142	0.025	90,116	99,237
Nekemte Liyu Zone	204,311	15,228	300	55,620	0.619	0.075	174,428	234,193
Newer	101,502	11,062	273	34,402	0.712	0.109	79,793	123,210
Nifas Slik Lafto	849,110	46,964	391	205,394	0.898	0.055	756,951	941,268
Nogob	151,068	25,285	270	29,603	1.036	0.167	101,451	200,685
Oromia Liyu Zone	1,772,600	137,938	600	391,687	1.722	0.078	1,501,919	2,043,280
Robe Liyu Zone	87,789	4,231	270	31,353	0.299	0.048	79,487	96,092
Sabata	454,989	18,955	300	114,078	0.488	0.042	417,793	492,184
Semen Gonder	1,413,682	122,560	300	334,744	1.841	0.087	1,173,178	1,654,186
Semen Mirab	1,299,154	83,623	300	303,108	1.226	0.064	1,135,057	1,463,250
Semen Shewa	4,405,676	258,884	655	1,332,137	2.387	0.059	3,897,658	4,913,694
Semen Wello	2,157,768	143,863	330	641,596	1.892	0.067	1,875,460	2,440,075
Shashamane Liyu	273,795	27,198	300	65,241	0.844	0.099	220,424	327,167
Shebele	1,100,328	109,022	298	195,709	1.525	0.099	886,389	1,314,267
Sheka	248,088	6,607	300	70,720	0.262	0.027	235,124	261,053

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Total sample, Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Total sample, Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023							
Zones		Number of Cases			Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Sidama	4,586,607	474,966	330	1,028,359	3.867	0.104	3,654,562	5,518,652
Silite	769,938	19,303	300	237,242	0.433	0.025	732,058	807,818
Siti	448,175	41,343	300	71,010	0.882	0.092	367,047	529,303
Sululta	130,744	4,107	270	34,373	0.207	0.031	122,686	138,802
Waghimra	856,978	61,131	300	237,856	1.260	0.071	737,018	976,939
Welayta	2,421,625	138,681	330	469,052	1.396	0.057	2,149,486	2,693,765
Woliso Liyu Zone	94,099	11,861	270	22,786	0.669	0.126	70,823	117,374
Yeka Subcity	667,793	51,385	421	170,425	1.143	0.077	566,957	768,628
Yem Liyu	85,092	3,458	270	24,184	0.218	0.041	78,307	91,878
Zone_1(Aw-siresu)	468,937	40,478	293	169,353	1.278	0.086	389,505	548,368
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	510,634	39,154	300	166,379	1.106	0.077	433,800	587,468
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	433,587	45,141	300	118,301	1.280	0.104	345,004	522,169
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	352,706	31,246	300	67,289	0.832	0.089	291,390	414,022
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	317,321	20,804	300	97,321	0.714	0.066	276,497	358,145
Zone_6	45,280	4,763	268	24,823	0.533	0.105	35,934	54,627
Ehiopia	**106,871,656**	**1,349,920**	**36,346**	**25,226,404**	**5.407**	**0.013**	**104,222,652**	**109,520,661**

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023								
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	230,409	28,040	300	230,409	1.872	0.122	175,384	285,434
Addis Ketema	131,633	8,214	300	131,633	0.725	0.062	115,515	147,751
Afder	300,394	37,296	300	300,394	2.183	0.124	227,206	373,582
Akaki Kaliti	245,402	13,055	420	245,402	0.845	0.053	219,784	271,020
Alle Liyu	24,570	1,086	270	24,570	0.221	0.044	22,439	26,701
Amaro Liyu	80,951	3,951	300	80,951	0.444	0.049	73,198	88,704
Ambo City	55,601	1,802	300	55,601	0.244	0.032	52,064	59,138
Angewak	77,568	4,285	304	77,568	0.492	0.055	69,159	85,977
Arada Subcity	67,232	5,741	300	67,232	0.708	0.085	55,967	78,497
Argoba Liyu	25,400	2,084	270	25,400	0.418	0.082	21,310	29,490
Arsi	1,062,524	28,685	330	1,062,524	0.902	0.027	1,006,234	1,118,814
Asela Liyu	52,326	3,413	270	52,326	0.477	0.065	45,629	59,023
Assosa	185,956	12,451	306	185,956	0.925	0.067	161,522	210,390
Awi	802,382	87,663	331	802,382	3.162	0.109	630,358	974,406
Bahir Dar Liyu	231,822	14,597	300	231,822	0.972	0.063	203,178	260,466
Basketo Special	30,145	607	270	30,145	0.112	0.020	28,953	31,337
Batu Liyu Zone	36,052	1,331	270	36,052	0.224	0.037	33,439	38,665
Bench Sheko	228,266	8,007	300	228,266	0.537	0.035	212,554	243,978
Bishan Guracha	5,593	235	270	5,593	0.100	0.042	5,131	6,055
Bishoftu Liyu	115,759	6,620	300	115,759	0.623	0.057	102,768	128,750
Bole Subcity	174,843	9,320	360	174,843	0.714	0.053	156,554	193,132
Borena	232,925	48,102	300	232,925	3.194	0.207	138,532	327,318
Buno Bedele	327,908	25,280	303	327,908	1.417	0.077	278,300	377,516
Burayu	189,903	28,750	304	189,903	2.113	0.151	133,486	246,320
Burji Liyu	23,635	852	270	23,635	0.177	0.036	21,962	25,308
Dawa	50,875	2,910	300	50,875	0.412	0.057	45,165	56,585
Dawro	207,167	5,545	300	207,167	0.390	0.027	196,286	218,048
Debub Mirab Shewa	410,378	32,858	310	410,378	1.648	0.080	345,899	474,857
Debub Misrak	269,614	34,532	301	269,614	2.132	0.128	201,850	337,378
Debub Omo	319,594	28,038	300	319,594	1.591	0.088	264,575	374,613
Debub Wello	2,246,754	192,512	330	2,246,754	4.238	0.086	1,868,979	2,624,529
Derashe Liyu	41,914	2,519	300	41,914	0.393	0.060	36,970	46,858
Dessie Town	113,060	7,985	300	113,060	0.760	0.071	97,390	128,730
Dilla City Admin	42,363	1,846	270	42,363	0.287	0.044	38,740	45,986
Dire Dawa	190,851	9,225	300	190,851	0.676	0.048	172,749	208,953
Dollo	191,970	11,799	300	191,970	0.863	0.061	168,817	215,123
Dukam Liyu Zone	22,791	3,008	270	22,791	0.637	0.132	16,887	28,695
Erer	138,318	13,288	300	138,318	1.143	0.096	112,243	164,393
Fafan	361,008	49,267	300	361,008	2.633	0.136	264,329	457,687
Gamo	534,342	25,564	330	534,342	1.126	0.048	484,177	584,507

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Gedeo	343,042	13,658	300	343,042	0.748	0.040	316,241	369,843
Gelan Liyu	17,650	694	270	17,650	0.167	0.039	16,287	19,013
Gofa	221,756	7,208	300	221,756	0.490	0.033	207,611	235,901
Gondar Ketema	216,809	20,233	301	216,809	1.392	0.093	177,104	256,514
Guji	392,391	5,752	330	392,391	0.295	0.015	381,104	403,678
Gulele Subcity	136,022	10,558	420	136,022	0.916	0.078	115,304	156,740
Gurage	552,874	15,075	330	552,874	0.653	0.027	523,291	582,457
Hadiya	551,735	15,701	330	551,735	0.681	0.028	520,924	582,546
Halaba	111,515	4,663	300	111,515	0.447	0.042	102,365	120,665
Harari	125,362	11,034	300	125,362	0.997	0.088	103,709	147,015
Hawassa City	195,966	11,540	300	195,966	0.835	0.059	173,321	218,611
Holeta Liyu	29,688	1,838	270	29,688	0.341	0.062	26,081	33,295
Ilu Ababor	362,958	24,142	300	362,958	1.287	0.067	315,582	410,334
Itang Special	12,120	826	270	12,120	0.240	0.068	10,498	13,742
Jerer	265,285	23,488	305	265,285	1.462	0.089	219,194	311,376
Jimma	1,201,384	129,208	330	1,201,384	3.831	0.108	947,833	1,454,935
Jimma Liyu	94,133	4,580	300	94,133	0.478	0.049	85,145	103,121
Kefa	343,467	12,967	300	343,467	0.710	0.038	318,022	368,912
Kemashi	52,690	5,200	290	52,690	0.724	0.099	42,485	62,895
Kembata Tembaro	238,498	9,779	300	238,498	0.642	0.041	219,308	257,688
Kerkos Subcity	96,916	3,742	309	96,916	0.384	0.039	89,574	104,258
Kolfe Keraniyo	349,448	33,063	420	349,448	1.795	0.095	284,567	414,329
Konso	94,648	2,090	301	94,648	0.217	0.022	90,546	98,750
Konta Liyu	45,670	2,241	270	45,670	0.335	0.049	41,272	50,068
Korahe	121,818	20,167	300	121,818	1.849	0.166	82,243	161,393
Laga Tafo	43,405	2,751	270	43,405	0.422	0.063	38,008	48,802
Lemi kura	205,051	17,220	360	205,051	1.218	0.084	171,260	238,842
Liben	129,191	3,417	300	129,191	0.304	0.026	122,486	135,896
Lideta Subcity	81,206	4,930	300	81,206	0.553	0.061	71,531	90,881
Maekelawi Gonder	1,122,973	114,699	330	1,122,973	3.513	0.102	897,895	1,348,051
Mao Ena Komo	20,906	3,733	270	20,906	0.825	0.179	13,581	28,231
Mehakelawi	705,269	65,828	330	705,269	2.529	0.093	576,092	834,446
Mejenger	58,641	5,903	270	58,641	0.779	0.101	47,057	70,225
Mekele	188,100	8,962	300	188,100	0.662	0.048	170,513	205,687
Merab Bale	224,814	12,099	329	224,814	0.818	0.054	201,073	248,555
Merab Omo	92,558	3,806	305	92,558	0.400	0.041	85,088	100,028
Metekel	189,475	13,111	300	189,475	0.965	0.069	163,747	215,203
Mirab Arsi	967,896	74,605	330	967,896	2.456	0.077	821,495	1,114,297
Mirab Gojjam	1,176,234	134,061	330	1,176,234	4.015	0.114	913,160	1,439,308
Mirab Gonder	235,829	34,813	300	235,829	2.298	0.148	167,513	304,145

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women Population Estimation at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023							
Zones			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mirab Guji	508,042	14,006	300	508,042	0.632	0.028	480,558	535,526
Mirab Hararghe	817,630	28,705	330	817,630	1.026	0.035	761,300	873,960
Mirab Shewa	811,562	104,377	331	811,562	3.744	0.129	606,738	1,016,386
Misrak Bale	200,349	26,905	300	200,349	1.926	0.134	147,551	253,147
Misrak Hararge	1,113,058	39,638	330	1,113,058	1.219	0.036	1,035,275	1,190,841
Misrak Shewa	481,863	19,652	330	481,863	0.910	0.041	443,299	520,427
Misrakawi	390,930	41,870	300	390,930	2.151	0.107	308,767	473,093
Modjo Liyu	30,458	734	270	30,458	0.134	0.024	29,018	31,898
Nekemte Liyu	79,840	6,849	300	79,840	0.775	0.086	66,400	93,280
Newer	38,876	4,156	273	38,876	0.674	0.107	30,721	47,031
Nifas Slik	332,870	21,033	391	332,870	1.170	0.063	291,597	374,143
Nogob	32,424	3,884	270	32,424	0.689	0.120	24,802	40,046
Oromia Liyu Zone	536,962	41,532	600	536,962	1.824	0.077	455,462	618,462
Robe Liyu Zone	35,148	1,476	270	35,148	0.252	0.042	32,251	38,045
Sabata	163,024	11,345	300	163,024	0.900	0.070	140,761	185,287
Semen Gonder	441,528	40,261	300	441,528	1.948	0.091	362,522	520,534
Semen Mirab	446,365	37,004	300	446,365	1.780	0.083	373,751	518,979
Semen Shewa	1,766,684	118,106	660	1,766,684	2.911	0.067	1,534,919	1,998,449
Semen Wello	886,760	66,266	330	886,760	2.276	0.075	756,723	1,016,797
Shashamane	89,274	3,888	300	89,274	0.416	0.044	81,644	96,904
Shebele	286,250	27,915	300	286,250	1.673	0.098	231,472	341,028
Sheka	118,636	4,947	300	118,636	0.460	0.042	108,929	128,343
Sidama	1,591,718	125,461	330	1,591,718	3.250	0.079	1,345,522	1,837,914
Silite	272,038	5,084	300	272,038	0.313	0.019	262,062	282,014
Siti	105,875	6,294	300	105,875	0.619	0.059	93,525	118,225
Sululta	45,024	1,625	270	45,024	0.245	0.036	41,835	48,213
Waghimra	314,172	38,626	300	314,172	2.211	0.123	238,374	389,970
Welayta	793,371	28,000	330	793,371	1.016	0.035	738,425	848,317
Woliso Liyu Zone	34,634	3,973	270	34,634	0.682	0.115	26,838	42,430
Yeka Subcity	322,178	29,187	421	322,178	1.650	0.091	264,903	379,453
Yem Liyu	31,545	1,037	270	31,545	0.187	0.033	29,510	33,580
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	239,442	19,921	292	239,442	1.305	0.083	200,351	278,533
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	196,658	14,310	300	196,658	1.034	0.073	168,578	224,738
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	147,551	14,645	300	147,551	1.220	0.099	118,812	176,290
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	96,835	7,076	300	96,835	0.727	0.073	82,949	110,721
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	119,050	7,979	300	119,050	0.740	0.067	103,393	134,707
Zone_6	26,376	2,446	270	26,376	0.481	0.093	21,575	31,177
Ethiopia	**35,640,591**	**429,065**	**36,367**	**35,640,591**		**0.012**	**34,798,619**	**36,482,563**

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women who have Residential House at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Number of Cases Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.235	0.054	69	54,142	1.948	0.229	0.146	0.356
Addis Ketema	0.141	0.043	43	18,588	1.446	0.308	0.075	0.249
Afder	0.282	0.039	121	84,666	1.513	0.138	0.212	0.364
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.348	0.033	136	85,471	1.094	0.095	0.287	0.415
Alle Liyu	0.954	0.002	240	23,449	0.048	0.002	0.950	0.958
Amaro Liyu	0.640	0.040	215	51,813	0.756	0.062	0.559	0.714
Ambo City	0.352	0.030	93	19,582	0.470	0.085	0.296	0.413
Angewak	0.710	0.047	194	55,090	0.923	0.066	0.610	0.793
Arada Subcity	0.331	0.042	103	22,267	0.740	0.127	0.254	0.418
Argoba Liyu	0.770	0.036	209	19,551	0.432	0.046	0.692	0.832
Arsi	0.630	0.028	225	669,026	1.911	0.045	0.573	0.683
Asela Liyu Zone	0.200	0.057	60	10,454	1.038	0.284	0.111	0.334
Assosa	0.988	0.009	302	183,779	1.197	0.009	0.945	0.998
Awi	0.912	0.051	296	731,709	5.169	0.056	0.748	0.973
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.335	0.043	109	77,746	1.386	0.127	0.258	0.423
Basketo Special	0.634	0.048	198	19,115	0.552	0.076	0.536	0.722
Batu Liyu Zone	0.288	0.029	72	10,384	0.394	0.102	0.234	0.349
Bench Sheko	0.871	0.029	259	198,825	1.322	0.033	0.803	0.918
Bishan Guracha	0.658	0.037	168	3,679	0.186	0.056	0.582	0.726
Bishoftu Liyu	0.116	0.017	35	13,458	0.593	0.151	0.086	0.155
Bole Subcity	0.156	0.019	50	27,330	0.689	0.120	0.123	0.197
Borena	0.854	0.025	243	198,898	1.096	0.029	0.798	0.897
Buno Bedele	0.743	0.049	227	243,706	2.038	0.065	0.637	0.827
Burayu	0.451	0.056	148	85,674	1.558	0.123	0.346	0.561
Burji Liyu	0.954	0.025	260	22,549	0.581	0.026	0.873	0.984
Dawa	0.800	0.051	272	40,700	0.911	0.063	0.683	0.882
Dawro	0.292	0.027	123	60,585	0.875	0.094	0.242	0.349
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.852	0.034	258	349,793	1.963	0.040	0.773	0.908
Debub Misrak	0.673	0.064	200	181,407	2.253	0.095	0.538	0.784
Debub Omo	0.744	0.041	243	237,726	1.692	0.055	0.656	0.816
Debub Wello	0.549	0.091	195	1,234,401	8.785	0.166	0.372	0.715
Derashe Liyu	0.526	0.031	182	22,055	0.400	0.058	0.466	0.585
Dessie City	0.769	0.044	219	86,931	1.131	0.058	0.671	0.845
Dilla City	0.413	0.043	104	17,478	0.577	0.105	0.331	0.499
Dire Dawa	0.616	0.056	174	117,477	1.613	0.091	0.501	0.718
Dollo	0.648	0.025	234	124,387	0.719	0.038	0.598	0.694
Dukam Liyu	0.256	0.033	69	5,843	0.361	0.127	0.198	0.325
Erer	0.882	0.028	249	122,033	1.040	0.032	0.815	0.927
Fafan	0.975	0.014	287	351,923	1.698	0.014	0.927	0.992
Gamo	0.419	0.052	172	223,830	2.450	0.124	0.322	0.522

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women who have Residential House at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Gedeo	0.665	0.072	209	228,219	2.836	0.108	0.514	0.789
Gelan Liyu	0.216	0.041	54	3,814	0.420	0.189	0.147	0.306
Gofa	0.679	0.089	219	150,614	2.854	0.130	0.488	0.825
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.353	0.082	103	76,522	2.548	0.232	0.213	0.524
Guji	0.940	0.019	302	368,947	1.634	0.021	0.889	0.969
Gulele Subcity	0.029	0.005	16	3,878	0.345	0.171	0.020	0.040
Gurage	0.635	0.041	240	350,835	2.027	0.065	0.551	0.711
Hadiya	0.248	0.045	97	136,788	2.468	0.181	0.170	0.346
Halaba	0.768	0.043	244	85,694	1.096	0.056	0.673	0.843
Harari	0.599	0.054	194	75,134	1.239	0.090	0.491	0.699
Hawassa City	0.334	0.042	89	65,404	1.261	0.126	0.257	0.421
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.483	0.055	129	14,351	0.604	0.114	0.378	0.590
Ilu Ababor	0.982	0.018	291	356,459	2.579	0.018	0.883	0.997
Itang Special	0.772	0.045	200	9,351	0.376	0.058	0.672	0.848
Jerer	0.477	0.029	195	126,625	0.954	0.061	0.421	0.534
Jimma	0.844	0.041	271	1,013,463	3.980	0.049	0.745	0.909
Jimma Liyu	0.466	0.068	146	43,855	1.346	0.147	0.337	0.600
Kefa	0.896	0.012	268	307,633	0.737	0.013	0.870	0.917
Kemashi	0.645	0.052	186	33,968	0.797	0.081	0.537	0.739
Kembata Tembaro	0.812	0.042	249	193,767	1.661	0.051	0.717	0.881
Kerkos Subcity	0.486	0.043	125	47,055	0.847	0.088	0.403	0.569
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.311	0.039	129	108,802	1.590	0.125	0.240	0.392
Konso	0.658	0.073	217	62,295	1.507	0.111	0.505	0.784
Konta Liyu	0.597	0.166	159	27,244	2.312	0.278	0.276	0.851
Korahe	0.787	0.034	241	95,905	0.917	0.043	0.714	0.846
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.286	0.053	71	12,434	0.781	0.185	0.194	0.400
Lemi kura	0.198	0.035	59	40,693	1.286	0.179	0.138	0.277
Liben	0.851	0.045	262	109,897	1.439	0.053	0.741	0.919
Lideta Subcity	0.280	0.029	92	22,704	0.589	0.104	0.226	0.340
Maekelawi Gonder	0.544	0.050	186	610,553	3.375	0.091	0.446	0.638
Mao Ena Komo	0.905	0.027	245	18,928	0.421	0.029	0.839	0.946
Mehakelawi	0.728	0.050	227	513,356	3.034	0.069	0.619	0.815
Mejenger	0.486	0.096	137	28,504	1.484	0.197	0.308	0.668
Mekele	0.285	0.064	86	53,675	1.979	0.226	0.177	0.426
Merab Bale	0.814	0.049	247	183,082	1.922	0.061	0.698	0.893
Merab Omo	0.966	0.015	293	89,392	0.811	0.016	0.920	0.986
Metekel	0.605	0.086	176	114,700	2.454	0.143	0.430	0.757
Mirab Arsi	0.441	0.085	186	426,596	5.373	0.193	0.286	0.608
Mirab Gojjam	0.873	0.027	273	1,026,278	2.781	0.031	0.810	0.916
Mirab Gonder	0.604	0.043	174	142,504	1.359	0.071	0.518	0.685

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women who have Residential House at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mirab Guji	0.395	0.109	147	200,864	5.054	0.274	0.212	0.614
Mirab Hararghe	0.547	0.054	192	447,090	3.122	0.098	0.441	0.649
Mirab Shewa	0.563	0.042	201	456,869	2.434	0.075	0.480	0.643
Misrak Bale	0.738	0.095	209	147,842	3.098	0.129	0.517	0.881
Misrak Hararge	0.501	0.044	192	557,796	2.976	0.088	0.415	0.587
Misrak Shewa	0.502	0.049	195	241,885	2.153	0.097	0.408	0.596
Misrakawi	0.789	0.030	242	308,597	1.457	0.038	0.725	0.842
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.318	0.049	75	9,700	0.587	0.154	0.231	0.421
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.450	0.050	134	35,938	0.903	0.111	0.356	0.548
Newer	0.960	0.014	261	37,331	0.445	0.014	0.922	0.980
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.367	0.047	132	122,142	1.789	0.127	0.281	0.463
Nogob	0.779	0.037	218	25,264	0.514	0.048	0.698	0.843
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.693	0.024	390	371,942	1.228	0.035	0.643	0.738
Robe Liyu Zone	0.475	0.073	127	16,704	0.877	0.154	0.337	0.617
Sabata	0.567	0.054	145	92,508	1.398	0.095	0.461	0.668
Semen Gonder	0.930	0.018	266	410,618	1.525	0.020	0.884	0.958
Semen Mirab	0.614	0.050	186	274,026	2.211	0.082	0.512	0.707
Semen Shewa	0.531	0.033	391	938,056	2.777	0.061	0.467	0.594
Semen Wello	0.734	0.048	236	651,163	3.263	0.065	0.631	0.817
Shashamane Liyu	0.421	0.049	135	37,571	0.951	0.117	0.328	0.519
Shebele	0.424	0.042	169	121,328	1.467	0.100	0.343	0.508
Sheka	0.658	0.077	194	78,086	1.781	0.117	0.496	0.790
Sidama	0.523	0.023	214	831,893	1.821	0.043	0.478	0.567
Silite	0.081	0.022	27	21,931	1.353	0.274	0.047	0.136
Siti	0.975	0.013	291	103,272	0.840	0.013	0.934	0.991
Sululta	0.492	0.086	124	22,136	1.165	0.175	0.330	0.655
Waghimra	0.473	0.052	154	148,522	1.849	0.109	0.374	0.574
Welayta	0.301	0.075	125	238,876	4.649	0.249	0.176	0.464
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.346	0.085	80	11,976	1.063	0.246	0.202	0.525
Yeka Subcity	0.529	0.064	197	170,431	2.320	0.121	0.404	0.650
Yem Liyu	0.914	0.015	244	28,844	0.305	0.016	0.880	0.940
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.683	0.056	207	163,504	1.876	0.082	0.565	0.781
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.885	0.018	267	174,079	0.791	0.020	0.845	0.916
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.389	0.026	110	57,413	0.658	0.067	0.339	0.441
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.984	0.007	289	95,266	0.525	0.007	0.964	0.993
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.966	0.010	284	114,987	0.609	0.010	0.940	0.981
Zone_6	0.087	0.021	20	2,301	0.387	0.241	0.054	0.138
Ethiopia	**0.596**	**0.009**	**21,413**	**21,256,189**	**3.414**	**0.015**	**0.579**	**0.614**

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women who have Agricultural land at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023							
			Number of Cases			Confidence limits	
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Rel-ative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.014	0.007	6	3,294	0.953	0.516	0.005	0.039
Afder	0.055	0.016	20	16,564	1.215	0.287	0.031	0.096
Akaki Kaliti	0.016	0.011	8	3,934	1.429	0.707	0.004	0.063
Alle Liyu	0.942	0.007	234	23,135	0.146	0.007	0.927	0.954
Amaro Liyu	0.632	0.052	207	51,145	0.985	0.083	0.525	0.727
Ambo City Admin	0.074	0.027	20	4,108	0.790	0.371	0.035	0.149
Angewak	0.453	0.089	120	35,174	1.587	0.196	0.291	0.626
Arada Subcity	0.046	0.013	14	3,102	0.497	0.273	0.027	0.078
Argoba Liyu	0.413	0.084	111	10,478	0.865	0.203	0.263	0.580
Arsi	0.467	0.035	163	496,478	2.314	0.075	0.399	0.536
Asela Liyu Zone	0.013	0.009	4	689	0.579	0.686	0.003	0.050
Assosa	0.639	0.041	207	118,905	1.187	0.065	0.555	0.716
Awi	0.743	0.069	230	596,539	4.552	0.093	0.586	0.856
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.110	0.031	55	25,572	1.528	0.282	0.062	0.188
Basketo Special	0.501	0.052	153	15,111	0.578	0.104	0.400	0.602
Batu Liyu Zone	0.027	0.007	7	980	0.246	0.242	0.017	0.044
Bench Sheko	0.742	0.069	221	169,386	2.418	0.093	0.586	0.854
Bishan Guracha Liyu	0.300	0.050	78	1,677	0.260	0.166	0.212	0.405
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.009	0.005	3	1,084	0.581	0.550	0.003	0.027
Borena	0.042	0.021	13	9,843	1.648	0.509	0.015	0.111
Buno Bedele	0.700	0.052	196	229,429	2.068	0.074	0.589	0.791
Burayu	0.035	0.015	12	6,623	1.117	0.422	0.015	0.079
Burji Liyu	0.924	0.069	250	21,842	1.286	0.075	0.636	0.988
Dawa	0.258	0.046	88	13,125	0.762	0.179	0.178	0.358
Dawro	0.165	0.030	70	34,248	1.172	0.181	0.115	0.233
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.795	0.039	227	326,274	1.954	0.048	0.709	0.861
Debub Misrak	0.686	0.075	196	184,958	2.664	0.109	0.526	0.812
Debub Omo	0.607	0.050	199	193,889	1.864	0.083	0.505	0.700
Debub Wello	0.449	0.084	151	1,008,509	8.040	0.186	0.296	0.612
Derashe Liyu	0.262	0.048	85	10,982	0.710	0.182	0.179	0.366
Dessie Town	0.129	0.059	38	14,576	1.889	0.457	0.050	0.293
Dilla City Admin	0.090	0.035	23	3,799	0.797	0.386	0.041	0.185
Dire Dawa	0.178	0.039	49	34,051	1.412	0.217	0.114	0.267
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.152	0.020	39	3,463	0.263	0.129	0.117	0.194
Erer	0.398	0.050	87	55,006	1.202	0.124	0.306	0.498
Fafan	0.633	0.058	163	228,489	2.323	0.092	0.513	0.738
Gamo	0.249	0.056	101	133,142	2.999	0.223	0.156	0.373
Gedeo	0.509	0.070	158	174,727	2.636	0.138	0.374	0.643
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.059	0.020	14	1,040	0.363	0.342	0.030	0.113

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Gofa	0.577	0.087	179	127,915	2.661	0.152	0.403	0.733
Gondar Ketema	0.124	0.024	43	26,886	1.072	0.192	0.084	0.179
Guji	0.753	0.021	225	295,639	0.952	0.027	0.711	0.791
Gurage	0.540	0.038	198	298,585	1.806	0.070	0.465	0.613
Hadiya	0.108	0.030	44	59,651	2.259	0.274	0.062	0.181
Halaba	0.642	0.049	210	71,592	1.083	0.076	0.542	0.731
Harari	0.187	0.075	63	23,388	2.180	0.403	0.080	0.377
Hawassa City Adm	0.013	0.005	5	2,645	0.589	0.356	0.007	0.027
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.025	0.012	5	738	0.414	0.472	0.010	0.062
Ilu Ababor	0.913	0.067	267	331,280	4.588	0.074	0.666	0.982
Itang Special	0.601	0.091	148	7,279	0.654	0.152	0.417	0.760
Jerer	0.213	0.041	85	56,417	1.647	0.193	0.143	0.304
Jimma	0.746	0.065	205	896,335	5.265	0.088	0.599	0.853
Jimma Liyu	0.070	0.039	18	6,587	1.511	0.562	0.022	0.198
Kefa	0.789	0.019	237	270,869	0.881	0.024	0.748	0.824
Kemashi	0.570	0.047	165	30,024	0.692	0.082	0.477	0.658
Kembata Tembaro	0.573	0.063	181	136,594	1.987	0.110	0.447	0.690
Kerkos Subcity	0.019	0.015	4	1,880	1.104	0.790	0.004	0.088
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.003	0.002	2	976	0.693	0.693	0.001	0.011
Konso	0.604	0.095	196	57,149	1.900	0.157	0.412	0.768
Konta Liyu	0.912	0.052	244	41,659	1.266	0.058	0.742	0.974
Korahe	0.227	0.058	63	27,610	1.556	0.258	0.132	0.361
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.018	0.006	5	763	0.314	0.353	0.009	0.035
Lemi kura	0.015	0.012	4	3,032	1.483	0.837	0.003	0.074
Liben	0.024	0.012	7	3,104	0.896	0.498	0.009	0.063
Lideta Subcity	0.009	0.009	1	765	0.867	0.977	0.001	0.062
Maekelawi Gonder	0.540	0.043	185	606,619	2.897	0.079	0.456	0.622
Mao Ena Komo	0.106	0.081	43	2,224	1.219	0.765	0.022	0.390
Mehakelawi	0.668	0.061	204	471,045	3.453	0.091	0.541	0.775
Mejenger	0.502	0.064	136	29,452	0.994	0.128	0.379	0.626
Mekele	0.040	0.024	12	7,600	1.685	0.593	0.012	0.124
Merab Bale	0.743	0.071	219	166,947	2.453	0.095	0.582	0.857
Merab Omo	0.803	0.046	239	74,293	1.128	0.058	0.697	0.878
Metekel	0.460	0.100	125	87,105	2.796	0.218	0.278	0.653
Mirab Arsi	0.251	0.027	103	242,715	1.949	0.107	0.202	0.307
Mirab Gojjam	0.652	0.034	195	766,515	2.441	0.052	0.583	0.714
Mirab Gonder	0.450	0.031	123	106,146	0.956	0.068	0.391	0.511
Mirab Guji	0.374	0.099	138	189,854	4.670	0.266	0.206	0.578
Mirab Hararghe	0.442	0.051	152	361,470	2.965	0.115	0.346	0.543

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above women who have Agricultural land at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Estimate (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Rel-ative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mirab Shewa	0.379	0.027	125	307,236	1.611	0.072	0.327	0.433
Misrak Bale	0.608	0.115	165	121,731	3.367	0.189	0.375	0.800
Misrak Hararge	0.403	0.052	153	448,393	3.561	0.129	0.307	0.507
Misrak Shewa	0.433	0.064	171	208,807	2.846	0.147	0.315	0.560
Misrakawi	0.583	0.038	179	227,857	1.540	0.065	0.507	0.655
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.067	0.023	20	2,037	0.507	0.340	0.034	0.128
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.046	0.015	15	3,704	0.636	0.320	0.025	0.086
Newer	0.828	0.063	231	32,182	1.056	0.076	0.668	0.920
Nifas Slik Lafto Subcity	0.009	0.004	4	2,974	0.864	0.494	0.003	0.023
Nogob	0.013	0.006	5	428	0.325	0.488	0.005	0.034
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.392	0.024	217	210,422	1.139	0.061	0.346	0.439
Robe Liyu Zone	0.099	0.034	23	3,480	0.675	0.340	0.050	0.187
Sabata	0.014	0.009	4	2,241	1.047	0.687	0.004	0.052
Semen Gonder	0.481	0.035	117	212,345	1.483	0.073	0.413	0.549
Semen Mirab	0.529	0.050	165	236,318	2.134	0.094	0.432	0.625
Semen Shewa	0.485	0.048	334	856,416	4.110	0.100	0.391	0.579
Semen Wello	0.352	0.092	115	312,452	5.774	0.260	0.198	0.545
Shashamane Liyu Zone	0.112	0.027	34	9,991	0.824	0.243	0.069	0.177
Shebele	0.251	0.057	91	71,804	2.245	0.227	0.156	0.378
Sheka	0.316	0.096	88	37,462	2.274	0.304	0.162	0.525
Sidama	0.286	0.059	104	455,514	5.305	0.208	0.185	0.415
Silite	0.064	0.019	21	17,475	1.278	0.293	0.036	0.113
Siti	0.736	0.068	212	77,972	1.607	0.093	0.584	0.848
Sululta	0.167	0.091	40	7,507	1.655	0.546	0.052	0.420
Waghimra	0.263	0.079	91	82,702	3.211	0.300	0.138	0.443
Welayta	0.238	0.069	99	188,737	4.582	0.288	0.129	0.396
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.037	0.015	8	1,265	0.463	0.400	0.016	0.079
Yeka Subcity	0.011	0.009	5	3,690	1.609	0.824	0.002	0.056
Yem Liyu	0.841	0.034	226	26,538	0.529	0.041	0.763	0.897
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.195	0.074	56	46,719	2.912	0.378	0.088	0.379
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.009	0.005	3	1,795	0.695	0.511	0.003	0.025
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.194	0.046	50	28,696	1.431	0.237	0.119	0.301
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.019	0.009	5	2,307	0.751	0.485	0.007	0.050
Zone_6	0.003	0.003	1	78	0.289	1.023	0.000	0.022
Ethiopia	**0.404**	**0.009**	**11,875**	**14,405,992**	**3.649**	**0.023**	**0.386**	**0.423**

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who know the law(s) governing property rights at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Number of Cases			Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
		Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.485	0.071	145	111,709	2.182	0.147	0.350	0.622
Addis Ketema	0.569	0.038	172	74,922	0.894	0.067	0.493	0.642
Afder	0.014	0.006	8	4,097	0.895	0.435	0.006	0.032
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.405	0.041	168	99,296	1.313	0.101	0.328	0.486
Alle Liyu	0.026	0.006	13	643	0.176	0.214	0.017	0.040
Amaro Liyu	0.269	0.057	75	21,793	1.175	0.213	0.172	0.395
Ambo City Admin	0.172	0.075	55	9,588	1.504	0.437	0.069	0.370
Angewak	0.666	0.073	209	51,639	1.386	0.110	0.510	0.792
Arada Subcity	0.298	0.049	89	20,039	0.894	0.166	0.211	0.403
Argoba Liyu	0.200	0.038	57	5,073	0.479	0.188	0.136	0.284
Arsi	0.650	0.047	215	690,831	3.258	0.073	0.553	0.736
Asela Liyu Zone	0.037	0.019	8	1,929	0.751	0.525	0.013	0.100
Assosa	0.299	0.050	92	55,531	1.498	0.167	0.211	0.404
Awi	0.436	0.044	154	349,442	2.555	0.102	0.351	0.523
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.318	0.086	86	73,708	2.841	0.271	0.176	0.504
Basketo Special	0.143	0.043	41	4,314	0.674	0.297	0.078	0.248
Batu Liyu Zone	0.364	0.046	101	13,127	0.586	0.128	0.279	0.459
Bench Sheko	0.304	0.067	98	69,392	2.216	0.220	0.190	0.448
Bishan Guracha	0.913	0.019	244	5,105	0.157	0.020	0.869	0.943
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.203	0.018	61	23,551	0.474	0.086	0.171	0.240
Bole Subcity	0.220	0.046	69	38,505	1.484	0.209	0.143	0.323
Borena	0.021	0.016	10	4,942	1.735	0.764	0.005	0.091
Buno Bedele	0.675	0.140	183	221,456	5.467	0.207	0.373	0.879
Burayu	0.569	0.079	177	108,072	2.227	0.139	0.412	0.713
Burji Liyu	0.081	0.028	21	1,912	0.500	0.343	0.041	0.155
Dawa	0.003	0.003	1	175	0.402	0.949	0.001	0.022
Dawro	0.013	0.008	6	2,700	1.088	0.651	0.004	0.046
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.971	0.013	303	398,601	1.548	0.013	0.933	0.988
Debub Misrak	0.870	0.035	274	234,503	1.749	0.041	0.783	0.925
Debub Omo	0.295	0.095	85	94,245	3.763	0.322	0.146	0.506
Debub Wello	0.200	0.064	84	448,781	7.632	0.319	0.102	0.353
Derashe Liyu	0.079	0.018	28	3,324	0.424	0.221	0.051	0.121
Dessie Town	0.228	0.062	62	25,754	1.595	0.273	0.128	0.371
Dilla City Admin	0.727	0.059	200	30,777	0.875	0.082	0.596	0.827
Dire Dawa	0.667	0.076	210	127,236	2.264	0.115	0.504	0.797
Dollo	0.017	0.005	6	3,272	0.575	0.312	0.009	0.031
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.092	0.023	26	2,091	0.392	0.255	0.055	0.149
Erer	0.141	0.030	49	19,549	1.037	0.215	0.091	0.212
Fafan	0.694	0.071	213	250,411	2.962	0.103	0.540	0.814
Gamo	0.068	0.038	27	36,266	3.570	0.567	0.022	0.194

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who know the law(s) governing property rights at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023								
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Gedeo	0.249	0.070	70	85,546	3.019	0.280	0.138	0.409
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.248	0.041	59	4,373	0.408	0.167	0.175	0.338
Gofa	0.492	0.095	161	109,004	2.855	0.193	0.315	0.671
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.753	0.084	234	163,291	2.893	0.111	0.557	0.881
Guji	0.032	0.016	14	12,588	1.795	0.493	0.012	0.083
Gulele Subcity	0.135	0.023	69	18,413	0.781	0.168	0.097	0.186
Gurage	0.559	0.059	201	308,941	2.826	0.106	0.442	0.670
Hadiya	0.057	0.013	20	31,190	1.285	0.221	0.036	0.087
Halaba	0.881	0.034	266	98,209	1.106	0.038	0.798	0.933
Harari	0.640	0.062	188	80,286	1.472	0.098	0.511	0.752
Hawassa City	0.708	0.059	205	138,656	1.823	0.083	0.581	0.808
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.895	0.029	240	26,572	0.529	0.033	0.822	0.940
Ilu Ababor	0.093	0.035	29	33,819	2.308	0.374	0.044	0.188
Itang Special	0.432	0.089	111	5,236	0.632	0.206	0.272	0.608
Jerer	0.017	0.011	8	4,395	1.371	0.642	0.005	0.057
Jimma	0.715	0.079	229	859,474	6.094	0.110	0.541	0.843
Jimma Liyu	0.772	0.030	234	72,699	0.698	0.039	0.708	0.826
Kefa	0.247	0.055	69	84,841	2.396	0.223	0.155	0.370
Kemashi	0.494	0.080	146	26,055	1.180	0.163	0.342	0.648
Kembata Tembaro	0.547	0.045	169	130,361	1.400	0.082	0.458	0.632
Kerkos Subcity	0.200	0.032	53	19,351	0.803	0.162	0.144	0.270
Kolfe Keraniyo Subcity	0.312	0.091	135	108,933	3.725	0.293	0.164	0.511
Konso	0.169	0.091	52	15,954	2.397	0.542	0.053	0.421
Konta Liyu	0.934	0.034	250	42,649	0.935	0.036	0.827	0.977
Korahe	0.107	0.023	34	13,015	0.815	0.211	0.070	0.160
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.269	0.044	69	11,670	0.660	0.163	0.192	0.363
Lemi kura	0.493	0.031	168	101,065	0.896	0.063	0.433	0.553
Liben	0.016	0.015	3	2,017	1.425	0.986	0.002	0.102
Lideta Subcity	0.198	0.041	67	16,083	0.937	0.207	0.129	0.291
Maekelawi Gonder	0.573	0.031	186	643,863	2.144	0.055	0.511	0.633
Mao Ena Komo	0.012	0.008	6	242	0.354	0.707	0.003	0.046
Mehakelawi	0.490	0.080	171	345,461	4.302	0.164	0.338	0.643
Mejenger	0.524	0.080	152	30,744	1.244	0.153	0.369	0.675
Mekele	0.687	0.053	217	129,200	1.594	0.078	0.574	0.781
Merab Bale	0.629	0.087	199	141,517	2.716	0.138	0.450	0.779
Merab Omo	0.037	0.015	10	3,419	0.768	0.403	0.017	0.080
Metekel	0.246	0.085	65	46,700	2.730	0.343	0.118	0.444
Mirab Arsi	0.033	0.012	13	31,656	2.091	0.362	0.016	0.066
Mirab Gojjam	0.851	0.047	288	1,000,978	4.610	0.056	0.733	0.922
Mirab Gonder	0.201	0.030	59	47,496	1.170	0.150	0.148	0.267

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who know the law(s) governing property rights at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases						Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mirab Guji	0.230	0.067	92	116,610	3.621	0.291	0.124	0.385
Mirab Hararghe	0.742	0.047	246	606,709	3.077	0.063	0.641	0.823
Mirab Shewa	0.841	0.050	274	682,444	3.911	0.059	0.718	0.916
Misrak Bale	0.086	0.028	33	17,147	1.415	0.323	0.045	0.158
Misrak Hararge	0.696	0.042	239	774,830	3.112	0.061	0.607	0.773
Misrak Shewa	0.376	0.055	136	181,284	2.540	0.147	0.275	0.490
Misrakawi	0.740	0.050	221	289,281	2.284	0.068	0.630	0.826
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.656	0.094	175	19,982	1.104	0.143	0.457	0.812
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.849	0.077	251	67,801	1.953	0.091	0.632	0.949
Newer	0.357	0.147	111	13,891	1.935	0.412	0.136	0.662
Nifas Slik Lafto Subcity	0.360	0.074	124	119,912	2.842	0.206	0.231	0.514
Nogob	0.015	0.008	4	475	0.370	0.527	0.005	0.041
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.188	0.030	129	100,840	1.797	0.160	0.136	0.254
Robe Liyu Zone	0.056	0.023	16	1,972	0.611	0.418	0.024	0.124
Sabata	0.284	0.070	66	46,291	2.014	0.248	0.167	0.439
Semen Gonder	0.652	0.033	189	287,947	1.487	0.051	0.584	0.714
Semen Mirab	0.716	0.058	206	319,393	2.740	0.081	0.590	0.815
Semen Shewa	0.199	0.015	117	351,226	1.606	0.076	0.171	0.230
Semen Wello	0.258	0.070	81	229,223	4.788	0.270	0.146	0.416
Shashamane Liyu Zone	0.063	0.013	18	5,649	0.506	0.204	0.042	0.094
Shebele	0.149	0.061	58	42,664	2.942	0.411	0.064	0.311
Sheka	0.827	0.081	249	98,059	2.353	0.098	0.611	0.935
Sidama	0.274	0.065	86	436,292	5.884	0.238	0.166	0.418
Silite	0.295	0.091	86	80,382	3.325	0.308	0.151	0.497
Siti	0.695	0.115	213	73,602	2.600	0.166	0.440	0.869
Sululta	0.285	0.054	75	12,846	0.816	0.190	0.191	0.402
Waghimra	0.480	0.137	162	150,677	4.903	0.285	0.239	0.730
Welayta	0.023	0.021	10	18,060	4.074	0.938	0.004	0.133
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.066	0.018	15	2,276	0.442	0.280	0.038	0.112
Yeka Subcity	0.338	0.040	135	108,750	1.550	0.120	0.263	0.421
Yem Liyu	0.879	0.058	239	27,731	1.010	0.066	0.713	0.955
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.294	0.054	87	70,335	1.853	0.184	0.200	0.409
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.338	0.029	101	49,903	0.750	0.085	0.284	0.397
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.089	0.031	39	8,658	1.069	0.343	0.045	0.171
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.015	0.007	12	1,845	0.583	0.422	0.007	0.035
Zone_6	0.028	0.020	8	748	0.636	0.718	0.007	0.111
Ethiopia	**0.398**	**0.009**	**13,347**	**14,199,998**	**3.514**	**0.023**	**0.381**	**0.416**

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who use mobile banking for any financial transaction at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases				Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Esti-mate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.228	0.036	64	47,519	1.376	0.159	0.164	0.306
Addis Ketema	0.126	0.021	39	15,545	0.774	0.167	0.090	0.174
Afder	0.002	0.002	1	366	0.692	1.039	0.000	0.013
Akaki Kaliti	0.192	0.051	63	40,986	2.069	0.264	0.111	0.312
Alle Liyu	0.044	0.018	19	1,048	0.465	0.404	0.020	0.096
Amaro Liyu	0.112	0.042	12	3,777	0.844	0.372	0.053	0.224
Ambo City	0.083	0.038	16	3,150	0.937	0.460	0.033	0.194
Angewak	0.019	0.011	6	1,296	0.745	0.589	0.006	0.060
Arada Subcity	0.278	0.057	63	15,706	1.053	0.205	0.181	0.402
Argoba Liyu	0.059	0.020	21	937	0.363	0.331	0.031	0.112
Arsi	0.140	0.030	34	114,127	2.696	0.213	0.091	0.209
Asela Liyu Zone	0.009	0.007	2	354	0.478	0.727	0.002	0.038
Assosa	0.364	0.058	75	50,285	1.555	0.159	0.259	0.483
Awi	0.120	0.090	33	58,645	6.754	0.752	0.025	0.422
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.456	0.070	106	88,435	2.143	0.153	0.326	0.592
Basketo Special	0.058	0.046	3	336	0.525	0.800	0.012	0.246
Batu Liyu Zone	0.125	0.034	30	4,018	0.643	0.273	0.072	0.208
Bench Sheko	0.003	0.003	1	585	0.840	0.997	0.000	0.023
Bishan Guracha Liyu	0.264	0.113	15	368	0.334	0.430	0.102	0.530
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.173	0.037	47	18,271	1.089	0.211	0.113	0.257
Bole Subcity	0.579	0.067	193	97,692	1.926	0.115	0.445	0.701
Borena	0.037	0.023	8	5,064	1.554	0.616	0.011	0.119
Buno Bedele	0.087	0.041	15	11,133	1.825	0.475	0.033	0.208
Burayu	0.311	0.095	64	48,742	2.830	0.306	0.159	0.518
Burji Liyu	0.081	0.033	12	833	0.427	0.408	0.035	0.173
Dawro	0.119	0.069	6	4,953	1.503	0.577	0.036	0.327
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.115	0.037	15	13,982	1.412	0.323	0.060	0.211
Debub Omo	0.047	0.010	5	4,622	0.514	0.212	0.031	0.070
Debub Wello	0.132	0.039	32	167,795	4.538	0.297	0.072	0.230
Derashe Liyu	0.065	0.026	10	1,751	0.607	0.403	0.029	0.140
Dessie Town	0.534	0.042	133	48,975	0.876	0.078	0.453	0.614
Dilla City Admin	0.304	0.054	64	8,549	0.690	0.179	0.209	0.420
Dire Dawa	0.311	0.061	74	43,209	1.714	0.197	0.205	0.441
Dollo	0.367	0.062	59	44,669	1.554	0.168	0.256	0.494
Dukam Liyu	0.033	0.012	7	577	0.301	0.355	0.016	0.066
Erer	0.502	0.065	136	52,746	1.465	0.129	0.377	0.627
Fafan	0.210	0.060	24	28,441	1.875	0.284	0.116	0.350
Gamo	0.071	0.047	9	11,665	2.593	0.665	0.018	0.237
Gedeo	0.036	0.016	3	3,051	0.894	0.457	0.015	0.086
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.012	0.006	3	162	0.214	0.480	0.005	0.031

Zones	Number of Cases				Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Esti-mate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Gofa	0.317	0.104	12	8,004	1.236	0.328	0.153	0.544
Gondar Ketema	0.228	0.027	59	44,846	0.977	0.116	0.180	0.285
Guji	0.024	0.004	5	4,440	0.371	0.158	0.017	0.032
Gulele Subcity	0.780	0.023	321	101,646	0.685	0.029	0.732	0.821
Gurage	0.066	0.030	14	20,285	2.340	0.457	0.027	0.157
Halaba	0.028	0.023	2	798	0.834	0.837	0.005	0.135
Harari	0.314	0.048	62	28,771	1.094	0.154	0.228	0.416
Hawassa City	0.350	0.063	78	56,072	1.849	0.181	0.238	0.482
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.193	0.033	47	4,839	0.466	0.173	0.136	0.268
Ilu Ababor	0.014	0.013	3	3,327	1.794	0.888	0.002	0.078
Itang Special	0.468	0.054	78	3,116	0.306	0.115	0.365	0.573
Jerer	0.007	0.004	2	930	0.641	0.603	0.002	0.022
Jimma	0.024	0.019	4	6,007	2.131	0.781	0.005	0.104
Jimma Liyu	0.120	0.026	26	8,448	0.738	0.216	0.078	0.181
Kefa	0.102	0.020	16	17,842	0.959	0.196	0.069	0.149
Kemashi	0.319	0.084	15	2,410	0.544	0.263	0.180	0.501
Kembata Tembaro	0.285	0.056	20	14,594	0.978	0.197	0.189	0.407
Kerkos Subcity	0.112	0.042	13	5,171	0.996	0.375	0.052	0.225
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.193	0.044	81	59,093	2.123	0.226	0.121	0.293
Konso	0.132	0.035	20	4,924	0.695	0.265	0.077	0.217
Korahe	0.526	0.038	149	62,411	0.909	0.072	0.452	0.600
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.413	0.070	87	13,413	0.891	0.170	0.285	0.553
Lemi kura	0.468	0.034	149	90,392	1.051	0.073	0.402	0.535
Liben	0.058	0.035	8	3,745	1.305	0.595	0.018	0.176
Lideta Subcity	0.408	0.036	100	28,938	0.680	0.088	0.339	0.480
Maekelawi Gonder	0.251	0.034	31	72,331	1.444	0.134	0.191	0.323
Mao Ena Komo	0.064	0.031	5	289	0.301	0.493	0.024	0.161
Mejenger	0.194	0.064	45	7,652	1.122	0.331	0.097	0.350
Mekele	0.144	0.036	36	23,275	1.448	0.253	0.086	0.230
Merab Bale	0.045	0.023	12	7,043	1.545	0.517	0.016	0.120
Merab Omo	0.027	0.016	4	1,718	0.865	0.592	0.008	0.084
Metekel	0.114	0.045	23	13,065	1.676	0.397	0.050	0.236
Mirab Gojjam	0.173	0.056	36	115,509	4.176	0.321	0.089	0.310
Mirab Gonder	0.351	0.043	44	31,506	0.941	0.123	0.271	0.439
Mirab Guji	0.026	0.015	10	9,993	2.030	0.576	0.008	0.079
Mirab Hararghe	0.134	0.041	16	31,172	2.022	0.306	0.072	0.237
Mirab Shewa	0.007	0.007	1	2,634	1.797	1.004	0.001	0.045
Misrak Bale	0.087	0.056	17	5,532	1.746	0.645	0.023	0.277
Misrak Hararge	0.115	0.039	11	39,261	2.475	0.338	0.058	0.216
Misrak Shewa	0.067	0.020	15	24,800	1.668	0.294	0.037	0.118

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who use mobile banking for any financial transaction at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who use mobile banking for any financial transaction at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023							
Zones	Number of Cases					Confidence limits	
	Esti-mate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Misrakawi	0.122	0.074	2	1,896	0.985	0.609	0.034	0.352
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.296	0.042	70	8,148	0.532	0.142	0.220	0.384
Nekemte Liyu	0.302	0.081	76	19,821	1.578	0.269	0.169	0.480
Newer	0.058	0.042	4	587	0.624	0.719	0.014	0.216
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.327	0.053	107	92,375	2.099	0.163	0.232	0.439
Nogob	0.648	0.034	130	15,856	0.384	0.052	0.580	0.711
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.026	0.006	15	7,763	0.669	0.215	0.017	0.039
Robe Liyu Zone	0.035	0.016	8	1,044	0.523	0.457	0.014	0.085
Sabata	0.096	0.033	16	10,342	1.280	0.344	0.048	0.183
Semen Gonder	0.736	0.096	52	61,238	2.187	0.131	0.514	0.881
Semen Mirab	0.019	0.016	2	4,664	2.003	0.835	0.004	0.093
Semen Shewa	0.227	0.060	78	272,549	5.493	0.266	0.130	0.366
Semen Wello	0.224	0.036	31	85,894	1.844	0.159	0.162	0.302
Shashamane Liyu	0.178	0.046	41	12,815	1.109	0.255	0.105	0.285
Shebele	0.546	0.084	159	141,557	2.987	0.154	0.382	0.701
Sheka	0.841	0.040	216	82,465	1.179	0.047	0.747	0.904
Sidama	0.030	0.019	3	18,001	2.965	0.626	0.009	0.100
Silite	0.270	0.093	3	2,359	0.681	0.345	0.128	0.483
Siti	0.058	0.033	14	4,415	1.386	0.582	0.018	0.170
Sululta	0.252	0.060	62	10,430	0.974	0.237	0.153	0.385
Waghimra	0.022	0.019	3	1,827	1.307	0.870	0.004	0.113
Welayta	0.033	0.028	2	6,606	2.454	0.854	0.006	0.162
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.046	0.015	11	1,348	0.426	0.326	0.024	0.086
Yeka Subcity	0.384	0.061	138	116,768	2.393	0.158	0.274	0.508
Yem Liyu	0.085	0.044	10	965	0.589	0.521	0.029	0.221
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.253	0.053	52	45,588	1.793	0.209	0.163	0.369
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.027	0.015	9	3,781	1.233	0.569	0.009	0.080
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.173	0.029	38	16,553	0.825	0.168	0.123	0.237
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.088	0.051	21	6,913	1.737	0.573	0.027	0.250
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.004	0.002	4	476	0.318	0.419	0.002	0.010
Zone_6	0.572	0.080	143	14,316	0.891	0.140	0.413	0.718
Ethiopia	0.170	0.007	4,719	3,113,967	2.902	0.043	0.156	0.185

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have access to health care services in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.724	0.066	226	166,816	2.273	0.092	0.578	0.834
Addis Ketema	0.623	0.036	192	81,948	0.861	0.058	0.550	0.690
Afder	0.996	0.004	298	299,297	1.066	0.004	0.974	0.999
Akaki Kaliti	0.747	0.030	319	183,243	1.105	0.041	0.683	0.802
Alle Liyu	0.893	0.049	241	21,933	0.793	0.055	0.753	0.958
Amaro Liyu	0.478	0.092	150	38,697	1.674	0.192	0.308	0.654
Ambo City	0.665	0.032	204	36,977	0.513	0.048	0.599	0.725
Angewak	0.981	0.012	297	76,083	0.807	0.013	0.933	0.995
Arada Subcity	0.877	0.025	265	58,994	0.641	0.029	0.818	0.919
Argoba Liyu	0.437	0.137	140	11,103	1.401	0.312	0.207	0.698
Arsi	0.982	0.008	323	1,043,315	2.095	0.009	0.955	0.993
Asela Liyu Zone	0.383	0.076	120	20,059	1.144	0.199	0.248	0.539
Assosa	1.000	-	306	185,956		-	1.000	1.000
Awi	0.821	0.026	266	658,906	1.921	0.031	0.765	0.866
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.806	0.023	247	186,803	0.888	0.028	0.757	0.847
Basketo Special	0.436	0.066	128	13,131	0.742	0.152	0.313	0.567
Batu Liyu Zone	0.587	0.058	158	21,159	0.717	0.099	0.470	0.695
Bench Sheko	0.970	0.015	291	221,476	1.377	0.016	0.920	0.989
Bishan Guracha	0.839	0.036	231	4,694	0.237	0.043	0.754	0.899
Bishoftu Liyu	0.827	0.040	252	95,784	1.159	0.049	0.734	0.893
Bole Subcity	0.576	0.038	208	100,712	1.030	0.066	0.500	0.649
Borena	0.747	0.083	206	173,928	2.934	0.111	0.555	0.874
Buno Bedele	0.890	0.044	272	291,984	2.597	0.050	0.769	0.952
Burayu	0.852	0.056	271	161,796	2.179	0.065	0.708	0.932
Burji Liyu	0.736	0.041	216	17,404	0.458	0.056	0.648	0.809
Dawa	0.823	0.068	270	41,865	1.280	0.082	0.651	0.920
Dawro	0.632	0.084	208	130,983	2.521	0.132	0.459	0.777
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.893	0.041	273	366,314	2.709	0.046	0.782	0.951
Debub Misrak	0.528	0.048	163	142,464	1.591	0.091	0.435	0.620
Debub Omo	0.506	0.062	162	161,658	2.226	0.122	0.387	0.624
Debub Wello	0.716	0.101	235	1,608,372	#####	0.142	0.486	0.870
Derashe Liyu	0.639	0.097	203	26,797	1.321	0.152	0.437	0.802
Dessie Town	0.951	0.009	282	107,548	0.455	0.010	0.930	0.966
Dilla City	0.608	0.051	165	25,741	0.693	0.085	0.503	0.703
Dire Dawa	0.925	0.025	281	176,465	1.313	0.027	0.859	0.961
Dollo	0.041	0.013	16	7,778	0.902	0.314	0.022	0.074

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have access to health care services in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Estimate (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dukam Liyu	0.301	0.035	81	6,851	0.363	0.115	0.237	0.372
Erer	0.212	0.033	79	29,369	0.971	0.157	0.154	0.285
Fafan	0.884	0.056	256	319,168	3.377	0.064	0.722	0.957
Gamo	0.531	0.054	185	283,574	2.508	0.101	0.426	0.633
Gedeo	0.619	0.061	191	212,201	2.356	0.099	0.494	0.730
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.374	0.105	101	6,599	0.921	0.281	0.199	0.590
Gofa	0.785	0.059	238	174,081	2.148	0.075	0.649	0.878
Gondar Ketema	0.858	0.049	263	186,128	2.106	0.057	0.732	0.931
Guji	0.814	0.045	265	319,515	2.312	0.055	0.710	0.887
Gulele Subcity	0.926	0.024	394	125,995	1.061	0.025	0.865	0.961
Gurage	0.772	0.034	267	426,708	1.951	0.045	0.697	0.832
Hadiya	0.858	0.065	290	473,162	4.420	0.076	0.679	0.945
Halaba	0.881	0.024	271	98,207	0.775	0.027	0.826	0.920
Harari	0.721	0.034	224	90,347	0.859	0.047	0.649	0.782
Hawassa City	0.896	0.028	273	175,557	1.274	0.031	0.828	0.939
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.751	0.042	207	22,308	0.535	0.056	0.660	0.825
Ilu Ababor	0.926	0.016	279	336,009	1.149	0.017	0.889	0.951
Itang Special	0.884	0.106	239	10,718	1.170	0.120	0.498	0.983
Jerer	0.998	0.002	304	264,799	0.728	0.002	0.986	1.000
Jimma	0.867	0.031	287	1,041,235	3.215	0.036	0.793	0.917
Jimma Liyu	0.546	0.088	168	51,406	1.733	0.161	0.375	0.707
Kefa	0.614	0.085	182	210,754	3.253	0.138	0.441	0.762
Kemashi	0.637	0.044	187	33,581	0.678	0.070	0.546	0.719
Kembata Tembaro	0.759	0.049	239	180,907	1.768	0.064	0.651	0.841
Kerkos Subcity	0.485	0.074	155	47,041	1.473	0.153	0.345	0.628
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.870	0.039	383	304,017	2.215	0.045	0.771	0.930
Konso	0.801	0.066	251	75,771	1.620	0.082	0.641	0.900
Konta Liyu	0.995	0.004	268	45,434	0.356	0.004	0.979	0.999
Korahe	0.478	0.022	158	58,184	0.493	0.046	0.435	0.521
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.450	0.031	131	19,518	0.414	0.069	0.390	0.511
Lemi kura	0.742	0.050	276	152,099	1.643	0.067	0.633	0.827
Liben	0.950	0.030	285	122,735	1.555	0.031	0.849	0.985
Lideta Subcity	0.573	0.061	175	46,503	1.120	0.106	0.451	0.686
Maekelawi Gonder	0.765	0.039	255	858,648	3.138	0.051	0.679	0.833
Mao Ena Komo	1.000	-	270	20,906		-	1.000	1.000
Mehakelawi	0.689	0.086	235	486,029	4.985	0.125	0.502	0.830

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have access to health care services in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Estimate (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mejenger	0.848	0.050	231	49,702	1.067	0.059	0.724	0.922
Mekele	0.982	0.010	296	184,775	1.048	0.010	0.947	0.994
Merab Bale	0.635	0.051	225	142,838	1.617	0.081	0.530	0.729
Merab Omo	0.857	0.074	260	79,303	2.061	0.087	0.646	0.952
Metekel	0.935	0.030	279	177,076	1.715	0.033	0.843	0.974
Mirab Arsi	0.852	0.047	279	824,778	4.154	0.055	0.735	0.923
Mirab Gojjam	0.864	0.035	291	1,015,931	3.521	0.040	0.780	0.919
Mirab Gonder	0.817	0.031	242	192,746	1.243	0.038	0.749	0.870
Mirab Guji	0.565	0.061	158	287,067	2.807	0.108	0.444	0.679
Mirab Hararghe	0.493	0.044	172	402,869	2.513	0.088	0.408	0.577
Mirab Shewa	0.640	0.037	225	519,271	2.218	0.058	0.565	0.709
Misrak Bale	0.805	0.120	233	161,374	4.352	0.150	0.478	0.949
Misrak Hararge	0.330	0.046	112	366,847	3.285	0.139	0.247	0.425
Misrak Shewa	0.599	0.064	210	288,682	2.898	0.107	0.470	0.716
Misrakawi	0.864	0.034	265	337,853	1.966	0.039	0.784	0.918
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.803	0.039	219	24,444	0.551	0.049	0.714	0.869
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.958	0.026	291	76,503	1.152	0.027	0.868	0.988
Newer	0.851	0.087	236	33,086	1.534	0.102	0.599	0.956
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.851	0.049	331	283,391	2.545	0.058	0.728	0.925
Nogob	0.679	0.131	173	22,004	1.612	0.193	0.394	0.873
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.826	0.031	503	443,667	1.901	0.037	0.757	0.879
Robe Liyu Zone	0.983	0.010	267	34,568	0.450	0.010	0.949	0.995
Sabata	0.747	0.040	227	121,755	1.181	0.053	0.661	0.817
Semen Gonder	0.701	0.088	221	309,654	4.080	0.125	0.507	0.843
Semen Mirab	0.498	0.058	145	222,296	2.471	0.116	0.386	0.610
Semen Shewa	0.637	0.034	384	1,125,408	2.963	0.053	0.569	0.700
Semen Wello	0.860	0.014	277	762,195	1.229	0.017	0.829	0.885
Shashamane Liyu	0.618	0.062	194	55,167	1.220	0.101	0.491	0.731
Shebele	0.473	0.069	161	135,362	2.370	0.146	0.342	0.607
Sheka	0.998	0.002	299	118,405	0.475	0.002	0.987	1.000
Sidama	0.508	0.082	157	808,854	6.611	0.161	0.352	0.663
Silite	0.985	0.015	297	267,841	2.081	0.016	0.897	0.998
Siti	0.835	0.069	255	88,448	1.932	0.082	0.655	0.931
Sululta	0.734	0.037	204	33,064	0.568	0.050	0.656	0.800
Waghimra	0.623	0.137	205	195,879	5.073	0.220	0.345	0.839
Welayta	0.926	0.064	311	734,725	6.976	0.069	0.666	0.987

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have access to health care services in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.764	0.064	208	26,456	0.899	0.084	0.617	0.867
Yeka Subcity	0.835	0.036	355	268,913	1.777	0.044	0.751	0.894
Yem Liyu	0.901	0.031	242	28,420	0.590	0.034	0.821	0.947
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.822	0.041	239	196,746	1.688	0.050	0.726	0.889
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.991	0.009	297	194,907	1.311	0.009	0.941	0.999
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.681	0.056	209	100,522	1.467	0.082	0.564	0.780
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.766	0.078	234	74,213	1.838	0.102	0.582	0.885
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.950	0.022	263	113,074	1.129	0.024	0.883	0.979
Zone_6	0.764	0.037	211	20,153	0.448	0.048	0.685	0.828
Ethiopia	**0.736**	**0.009**	**27.490**	**26.235.479**	**3.999**	**0.013**	**0.718**	**0.754**

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women whose cultural or societal norms influence their decision-making or ability to seek health care services at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.005	0.005	2	1,098	1.065	1.004	0.001	0.033
Addis Ketema	0.056	0.027	15	7,409	1.349	0.477	0.022	0.138
Afder	0.019	0.014	13	5,659	1.792	0.739	0.004	0.078
Akaki Kaliti	0.227	0.032	96	55,629	1.196	0.140	0.171	0.295
Alle Liyu	0.032	0.011	10	794	0.302	0.330	0.017	0.061
Amaro Liyu	0.034	0.019	10	2,741	0.975	0.573	0.011	0.101
Angewak	0.010	0.006	3	743	0.506	0.578	0.003	0.030
Arada Subcity	0.047	0.011	16	3,187	0.436	0.236	0.030	0.075
Argoba Liyu	0.166	0.062	32	4,216	0.849	0.374	0.076	0.324
Arsi	0.032	0.012	9	34,156	2.258	0.376	0.015	0.067
Asela Liyu Zone	0.042	0.017	11	2,189	0.629	0.412	0.018	0.092
Assosa	0.107	0.022	32	19,915	0.994	0.208	0.071	0.159
Awi	0.051	0.015	15	40,894	1.908	0.288	0.029	0.089
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.034	0.013	12	7,914	1.070	0.370	0.016	0.070
Basketo Special	0.003	0.003	1	84	0.294	1.004	0.000	0.020
Batu Liyu Zone	0.008	0.006	3	294	0.386	0.702	0.002	0.032
Bench Sheko	0.065	0.010	18	14,945	0.632	0.156	0.048	0.089
Bishan Guracha Liyu	0.025	0.009	7	142	0.141	0.366	0.012	0.052
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.164	0.021	52	18,982	0.623	0.129	0.126	0.210
Bole Subcity	0.019	0.012	6	3,306	1.200	0.647	0.005	0.066

	Number of Cases					Confidence limits	
Table B.11 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women whose cultural or societal norms influence their decision-making or ability to seek health care services at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023							
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Borena	0.547	0.086	137	127,307	2.651	0.157	0.380	0.704
Buno Bedele	0.387	0.094	127	126,820	3.544	0.244	0.224	0.579
Burayu	0.037	0.019	7	7,065	1.394	0.510	0.013	0.098
Burji Liyu	0.180	0.048	40	4,253	0.608	0.264	0.104	0.292
Dawa	0.038	0.036	5	1,930	1.358	0.949	0.006	0.215
Dawro	0.007	0.004	3	1,376	0.651	0.547	0.002	0.019
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.042	0.012	14	17,191	1.219	0.285	0.024	0.073
Debub Misrak	0.005	0.004	2	1,443	0.830	0.682	0.001	0.020
Debub Omo	0.014	0.009	4	4,367	1.323	0.622	0.004	0.046
Debub Wello	0.039	0.022	14	87,991	5.396	0.558	0.013	0.113
Derashe Liyu	0.003	0.002	1	105	0.327	0.997	0.000	0.018
Dessie Town	0.096	0.044	28	10,801	1.604	0.459	0.038	0.223
Dilla City Admin	0.009	0.007	2	380	0.459	0.733	0.002	0.037
Dire Dawa	0.114	0.030	30	21,692	1.337	0.268	0.066	0.188
Dollo	0.013	0.012	3	2,458	1.509	0.947	0.002	0.078
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.025	0.014	7	577	0.429	0.552	0.008	0.073
Erer	0.101	0.030	26	13,972	1.172	0.294	0.056	0.176
Fafan	0.766	0.078	216	276,547	3.535	0.102	0.582	0.885
Gamo	0.028	0.011	10	14,955	1.521	0.384	0.013	0.059
Gedeo	0.143	0.095	48	49,136	5.069	0.663	0.035	0.433
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.043	0.014	12	757	0.297	0.331	0.022	0.081
Gofa	0.028	0.024	8	6,139	2.230	0.879	0.005	0.144
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.035	0.011	12	7,579	0.891	0.315	0.019	0.064
Guji	0.022	0.007	9	8,644	0.957	0.319	0.012	0.041
Gulele Subcity	0.002	0.002	1	236	0.498	1.014	0.000	0.013
Gurage	0.079	0.022	20	43,412	1.916	0.276	0.045	0.133
Hadiya	0.016	0.007	4	9,075	1.381	0.450	0.007	0.039
Halaba	0.062	0.020	19	6,920	0.871	0.318	0.033	0.114
Harari	0.119	0.032	35	14,959	1.110	0.267	0.070	0.197
Hawassa City	0.072	0.023	19	14,099	1.253	0.318	0.038	0.132
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.094	0.022	28	2,788	0.406	0.229	0.059	0.145
Ilu Ababor	0.929	0.015	277	337,257	1.105	0.016	0.894	0.953
Itang Special	0.031	0.015	10	381	0.307	0.484	0.012	0.080
Jimma	0.014	0.009	5	17,303	2.551	0.603	0.004	0.046
Jimma Liyu	0.084	0.036	28	7,916	1.277	0.430	0.035	0.187

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women whose cultural or societal norms influence their decision-making or ability to seek health care services at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Estimate (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
			Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Kefa	0.121	0.039	34	41,690	2.256	0.324	0.063	0.222
Kemashi	0.032	0.019	7	1,671	0.783	0.590	0.010	0.098
Kembata Tembaro	0.086	0.023	24	20,549	1.261	0.263	0.051	0.142
Kerkos Subcity	0.033	0.009	10	3,226	0.513	0.278	0.019	0.057
Kolfe Keraniyo Subcity	0.041	0.024	14	14,368	2.304	0.589	0.013	0.125
Konso	0.170	0.055	54	16,095	1.433	0.322	0.087	0.305
Konta Liyu	0.007	0.007	3	321	0.590	1.027	0.001	0.051
Korahe	0.027	0.010	6	3,291	0.716	0.386	0.013	0.057
Lemi kura	0.013	0.006	4	2,756	0.719	0.426	0.006	0.031
Liben	0.737	0.032	217	95,186	0.829	0.043	0.670	0.794
Lideta Subcity	0.012	0.007	3	1,005	0.557	0.546	0.004	0.036
Maekelawi Gonder	0.193	0.033	69	216,604	2.865	0.173	0.136	0.267
Mao Ena Komo	0.064	0.020	17	1,348	0.382	0.315	0.034	0.118
Mehakelawi	0.007	0.005	3	4,787	1.508	0.680	0.002	0.026
Mejenger	0.073	0.028	24	4,256	0.839	0.388	0.033	0.151
Mekele	0.048	0.013	16	9,025	0.835	0.268	0.028	0.081
Merab Bale	0.020	0.007	9	4,416	0.760	0.354	0.010	0.039
Merab Omo	0.103	0.051	31	9,530	1.624	0.493	0.038	0.252
Metekel	0.112	0.026	37	21,191	1.166	0.236	0.070	0.175
Mirab Arsi	0.009	0.009	3	8,248	2.965	1.018	0.001	0.061
Mirab Gojjam	0.050	0.024	14	59,064	3.729	0.468	0.020	0.122
Mirab Gonder	0.197	0.028	65	46,473	1.082	0.141	0.148	0.257
Mirab Guji	0.005	0.005	1	2,310	1.568	1.019	0.001	0.033
Mirab Hararghe	0.283	0.064	84	231,771	4.121	0.227	0.175	0.424
Mirab Shewa	0.029	0.006	12	23,555	0.996	0.200	0.020	0.043
Misrak Bale	0.003	0.003	1	660	0.853	1.038	0.000	0.025
Misrak Hararge	0.052	0.011	19	58,131	1.639	0.207	0.035	0.078
Misrak Shewa	0.026	0.011	7	12,384	1.596	0.443	0.011	0.060
Misrakawi	0.051	0.016	14	19,997	1.429	0.308	0.028	0.093
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.016	0.007	4	485	0.317	0.447	0.007	0.038
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.093	0.074	32	7,408	2.299	0.797	0.018	0.364
Newer	0.189	0.082	63	7,359	1.319	0.433	0.076	0.400
Nifas Slik Lafto Subcity	0.239	0.085	77	79,457	3.683	0.357	0.111	0.440
Nogob	0.223	0.041	55	7,231	0.570	0.185	0.152	0.314

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women whose cultural or societal norms influence their decision-making or ability to seek health care services at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Number of Cases Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.149	0.040	85	80,006	2.656	0.271	0.086	0.247
Robe Liyu Zone	0.109	0.039	33	3,828	0.741	0.354	0.053	0.210
Sabata	0.007	0.005	2	1,172	0.776	0.707	0.002	0.028
Semen Gonder	0.487	0.054	134	214,937	2.309	0.112	0.382	0.592
Semen Mirab	0.006	0.004	2	2,543	1.070	0.662	0.002	0.021
Semen Shewa	0.037	0.011	19	65,717	2.529	0.303	0.020	0.067
Semen Wello	0.292	0.062	97	259,065	4.129	0.214	0.186	0.427
Shashamane Liyu Zone	0.002	0.002	1	217	0.476	1.009	0.000	0.017
Shebele	0.003	0.003	1	966	0.964	0.970	0.001	0.022
Sheka	0.014	0.010	5	1,631	0.930	0.716	0.003	0.055
Sidama	0.083	0.021	27	132,299	3.081	0.254	0.050	0.135
Silite	0.072	0.023	19	19,704	1.497	0.321	0.038	0.134
Siti	0.002	0.002	1	169	0.419	1.007	0.000	0.011
Waghimra	0.095	0.046	22	29,963	2.786	0.479	0.036	0.230
Welayta	0.002	0.002	1	1,290	1.160	1.011	0.000	0.012
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.027	0.014	7	927	0.513	0.521	0.010	0.073
Yeka Subcity	0.023	0.014	8	7,302	1.679	0.608	0.007	0.073
Yem Liyu	0.017	0.007	6	534	0.324	0.435	0.007	0.039
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.296	0.096	80	70,855	3.299	0.326	0.145	0.510
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.009	0.007	3	1,720	1.127	0.847	0.002	0.045
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.014	0.006	5	2,133	0.649	0.436	0.006	0.034
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.606	0.137	187	58,730	2.790	0.226	0.333	0.826
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.021	0.009	12	2,529	0.708	0.436	0.009	0.049
Zone_6	0.056	0.024	18	1,483	0.535	0.422	0.024	0.125
Ethiopia	**0.097**	**0.004**	**3,382**	**3,467,696**	**2.818**	**0.045**	**0.089**	**0.106**

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who face challenges related to the supply of essential medicines and treatments at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Number of Cases | | | | | | Confidence limits | |
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.036	0.021	12	8,232	1.759	0.596	0.011	0.111
Addis Ketema	0.313	0.052	89	41,196	1.289	0.165	0.221	0.422
Afder	0.023	0.012	15	6,986	1.384	0.512	0.008	0.062
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.127	0.019	61	31,045	0.893	0.148	0.094	0.168
Alle Liyu	0.599	0.153	140	14,717	1.566	0.256	0.299	0.839
Amaro Liyu	0.328	0.082	97	26,530	1.580	0.249	0.191	0.502
Ambo City Admin	0.005	0.005	1	274	0.525	0.991	0.001	0.034
Angewak	0.014	0.009	4	1,067	0.680	0.647	0.004	0.048
Arada Subcity	0.878	0.042	269	59,032	1.072	0.048	0.768	0.940
Argoba Liyu	0.220	0.025	54	5,584	0.305	0.113	0.175	0.272
Arsi	0.171	0.063	59	181,543	5.553	0.371	0.079	0.332
Asela Liyu Zone	0.228	0.040	68	11,936	0.705	0.177	0.158	0.317
Assosa	0.047	0.011	15	8,792	0.707	0.231	0.030	0.074
Awi	0.177	0.032	61	142,314	2.397	0.180	0.123	0.249
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.354	0.053	104	82,105	1.706	0.150	0.258	0.464
Basketo Special	0.833	0.057	229	25,099	0.848	0.069	0.690	0.917
Batu Liyu Zone	0.041	0.014	10	1,469	0.437	0.349	0.020	0.080
Bench Sheko	0.740	0.072	213	168,991	2.523	0.098	0.576	0.857
Bishan Guracha Liyu	0.345	0.056	86	1,932	0.282	0.162	0.245	0.462
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.092	0.019	28	10,694	0.706	0.204	0.061	0.137
Bole Subcity	0.061	0.026	26	10,707	1.448	0.425	0.026	0.137
Borena	0.214	0.102	65	49,901	3.824	0.475	0.077	0.472
Buno Bedele	0.479	0.061	158	157,018	2.235	0.127	0.362	0.598
Burayu	0.014	0.007	6	2,697	0.859	0.514	0.005	0.039
Burji Liyu	0.249	0.031	62	5,879	0.357	0.126	0.192	0.315
Dawa	0.010	0.007	2	526	0.473	0.642	0.003	0.036
Dawro	0.029	0.023	10	5,931	1.986	0.796	0.006	0.128
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.200	0.096	70	82,000	4.908	0.480	0.071	0.448
Debub Misrak	0.141	0.036	44	38,066	1.730	0.257	0.084	0.228
Debub Omo	0.341	0.091	97	108,894	3.480	0.268	0.189	0.534
Debub Wello	0.261	0.075	83	585,651	8.191	0.288	0.141	0.431
Derashe Liyu	0.228	0.031	75	9,567	0.478	0.134	0.174	0.294
Dessie Town	0.044	0.014	12	4,958	0.732	0.318	0.023	0.081
Dilla City Admin	0.240	0.018	65	10,164	0.284	0.077	0.206	0.278
Dire Dawa	0.198	0.035	56	37,751	1.222	0.176	0.138	0.275

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who face challenges related to the supply of essential medicines and treatments at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Estimate (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
			Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dollo	0.009	0.007	2	1,806	0.969	0.710	0.002	0.037
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.060	0.013	16	1,371	0.262	0.215	0.039	0.091
Erer	0.517	0.045	143	71,481	1.058	0.086	0.430	0.603
Fafan	0.771	0.076	214	278,191	3.465	0.099	0.591	0.886
Gamo	0.182	0.039	67	97,212	2.375	0.216	0.117	0.272
Gedeo	0.152	0.034	40	51,991	1.786	0.226	0.096	0.231
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.020	0.012	6	358	0.373	0.610	0.006	0.066
Gofa	0.491	0.082	147	108,902	2.459	0.166	0.337	0.647
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.065	0.017	18	14,059	0.999	0.255	0.039	0.106
Guji	0.030	0.017	12	11,604	2.037	0.583	0.009	0.090
Gulele Subcity	0.195	0.024	85	26,522	0.702	0.121	0.153	0.245
Gurage	0.150	0.049	55	82,978	3.242	0.325	0.077	0.272
Hadiya	0.031	0.017	9	16,920	2.353	0.558	0.010	0.089
Halaba	0.169	0.031	46	18,901	0.867	0.180	0.118	0.238
Harari	0.255	0.073	76	31,933	1.896	0.287	0.138	0.421
Hawassa City	0.145	0.042	43	28,411	1.682	0.289	0.080	0.248
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.304	0.070	84	9,022	0.839	0.231	0.186	0.455
Ilu Ababor	0.949	0.021	284	344,411	1.856	0.022	0.887	0.978
Itang Special	0.029	0.017	7	350	0.362	0.597	0.009	0.090
Jerer	0.002	0.002	1	486	0.716	1.016	0.000	0.013
Jimma	0.130	0.048	42	155,676	4.999	0.370	0.061	0.255
Jimma Liyu	0.213	0.079	58	20,088	1.885	0.369	0.097	0.405
Kefa	0.575	0.075	169	197,655	2.842	0.130	0.426	0.712
Kemashi	0.076	0.044	20	3,993	1.220	0.581	0.023	0.220
Kembata Tembaro	0.327	0.036	104	78,086	1.205	0.111	0.261	0.402
Kerkos Subcity	0.067	0.016	20	6,517	0.622	0.233	0.042	0.105
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.022	0.013	10	7,579	1.635	0.582	0.007	0.066
Konso	0.496	0.082	156	46,920	1.604	0.165	0.341	0.651
Konta Liyu	0.014	0.007	4	622	0.438	0.546	0.005	0.039
Korahe	0.187	0.053	68	22,744	1.525	0.285	0.103	0.314
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.093	0.020	26	4,034	0.450	0.211	0.061	0.139
Lemi kura	0.166	0.029	52	34,022	1.145	0.177	0.116	0.232
Liben	0.209	0.037	62	27,039	1.042	0.176	0.146	0.291
Lideta Subcity	0.066	0.018	19	5,319	0.670	0.278	0.038	0.112
Maekelawi Gonder	0.168	0.040	50	188,545	3.649	0.240	0.103	0.262

Zones	Number of Cases				Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mao Ena Komo	0.017	0.018	10	360	0.624	1.021	0.002	0.119
Mehakelawi	0.417	0.051	133	293,804	2.763	0.122	0.322	0.518
Mejenger	0.105	0.039	26	6,145	0.989	0.374	0.049	0.210
Mekele	0.760	0.056	226	142,975	1.814	0.074	0.634	0.853
Merab Bale	0.785	0.074	251	176,464	2.731	0.094	0.607	0.896
Merab Omo	0.121	0.036	41	11,173	1.065	0.296	0.066	0.210
Metekel	0.860	0.040	256	162,875	1.596	0.046	0.762	0.921
Mirab Arsi	0.020	0.011	5	19,487	2.534	0.563	0.007	0.060
Mirab Gojjam	0.114	0.046	36	134,678	4.961	0.398	0.051	0.238
Mirab Gonder	0.208	0.034	67	48,970	1.290	0.162	0.149	0.282
Mirab Guji	0.183	0.078	58	92,893	4.575	0.425	0.075	0.383
Mirab Hararghe	0.317	0.049	104	258,781	3.056	0.155	0.229	0.420
Mirab Shewa	0.193	0.029	71	156,326	2.105	0.150	0.142	0.256
Misrak Bale	0.817	0.109	231	163,603	4.018	0.133	0.517	0.949
Misrak Hararge	0.469	0.036	149	522,311	2.432	0.077	0.400	0.540
Misrak Shewa	0.486	0.072	170	234,106	3.187	0.148	0.350	0.624
Misrakawi	0.741	0.039	225	289,635	1.760	0.052	0.658	0.809
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.379	0.026	105	11,543	0.297	0.068	0.330	0.431
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.211	0.086	64	16,856	1.900	0.407	0.089	0.424
Newer	0.246	0.101	83	9,550	1.474	0.410	0.101	0.486
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.300	0.060	110	99,924	2.411	0.200	0.197	0.429
Nogob	0.797	0.095	222	25,851	1.355	0.119	0.555	0.925
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.249	0.031	149	133,934	1.690	0.125	0.193	0.316
Robe Liyu Zone	0.314	0.089	90	11,020	1.154	0.285	0.168	0.508
Sabata	0.045	0.017	10	7,321	1.087	0.389	0.021	0.095
Semen Gonder	0.515	0.040	149	227,277	1.703	0.078	0.436	0.592
Semen Mirab	0.460	0.071	127	205,141	3.027	0.154	0.327	0.598
Semen Shewa	0.045	0.010	29	78,651	2.061	0.225	0.029	0.069
Semen Wello	0.157	0.050	56	138,954	4.151	0.320	0.081	0.281
Shashamane Liyu	0.054	0.033	16	4,779	1.412	0.622	0.015	0.170
Shebele	0.033	0.024	12	9,362	2.297	0.731	0.008	0.130
Sheka	0.008	0.006	2	944	0.766	0.777	0.002	0.036
Sidama	0.370	0.071	108	588,214	5.923	0.192	0.244	0.516
Silite	0.073	0.015	22	19,834	0.975	0.209	0.048	0.109
Spululta	0.090	0.021	23	4,072	0.502	0.235	0.057	0.142

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who face challenges related to the supply of essential medicines and treatments at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who face challenges related to the supply of essential medicines and treatments at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Waghimra	0.152	0.044	40	47,732	2.191	0.289	0.084	0.259
Welayta	0.774	0.091	250	614,118	6.218	0.118	0.551	0.905
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.093	0.032	22	3,204	0.664	0.350	0.046	0.178
Yeka Subcity	0.262	0.060	112	84,298	2.482	0.230	0.161	0.395
Yem Liyu	0.026	0.012	9	813	0.427	0.462	0.010	0.063
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.328	0.089	93	78,533	2.975	0.272	0.181	0.520
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.006	0.004	2	1,083	0.769	0.729	0.001	0.023
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.397	0.046	122	58,622	1.145	0.115	0.312	0.489
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.033	0.010	12	3,191	0.531	0.289	0.019	0.058
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.017	0.009	15	2,054	0.786	0.538	0.006	0.049
Zone_6	0.111	0.053	31	2,915	0.869	0.475	0.042	0.262
Ethiopia	**0.256**	**0.008**	**8,805**	**9,139,372**	**3.710**	**0.033**	**0.240**	**0.273**

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who access information about sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.179	0.053	56	41,352	2.132	0.297	0.097	0.308
Addis Ketema	0.500	0.043	151	65,778	0.999	0.086	0.416	0.583
Afder	0.458	0.093	173	137,717	3.272	0.203	0.288	0.639
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.669	0.042	286	164,223	1.413	0.063	0.582	0.746
Alle Liyu	0.593	0.066	155	14,575	0.674	0.111	0.460	0.714
Amaro Liyu	0.728	0.060	223	58,910	1.218	0.082	0.597	0.828
Ambo City Admin	0.655	0.053	196	36,428	0.835	0.080	0.546	0.750
Angewak	0.224	0.047	76	17,347	0.995	0.208	0.145	0.328
Arada Subcity	0.325	0.071	88	21,855	1.253	0.218	0.203	0.476
Argoba Liyu	0.382	0.108	120	9,711	1.133	0.283	0.201	0.603
Arsi	0.431	0.082	138	457,454	5.482	0.191	0.281	0.594
Asela Liyu Zone	0.184	0.082	44	9,641	1.552	0.447	0.072	0.398
Assosa	0.912	0.012	278	169,499	0.588	0.013	0.885	0.933
Awi	0.221	0.046	80	177,626	3.183	0.209	0.144	0.325
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.707	0.024	203	163,789	0.826	0.035	0.656	0.752
Basketo Special	0.087	0.028	19	2,621	0.551	0.322	0.045	0.160
Batu Liyu Zone	0.774	0.028	205	27,918	0.406	0.036	0.715	0.825
Bench Sheko	0.318	0.098	92	72,692	3.195	0.306	0.162	0.530

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who access information about sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Bishan Guracha Liyu	0.155	0.031	43	869	0.202	0.197	0.104	0.225
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.640	0.040	191	74,058	0.909	0.063	0.558	0.714
Bole Subcity	0.421	0.047	148	73,587	1.273	0.112	0.332	0.515
Borena	0.220	0.038	82	51,256	1.423	0.174	0.154	0.304
Buno Bedele	0.673	0.070	196	220,523	2.717	0.104	0.525	0.793
Burayu	0.428	0.076	116	81,266	2.147	0.178	0.289	0.580
Burji Liyu	0.503	0.055	163	11,894	0.536	0.109	0.398	0.609
Dawa	0.041	0.021	22	2,081	0.775	0.521	0.014	0.110
Dawro	0.107	0.059	33	22,267	2.759	0.547	0.035	0.286
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.271	0.074	81	111,092	3.426	0.275	0.151	0.437
Debub Misrak	0.163	0.061	52	43,941	2.719	0.372	0.075	0.318
Debub Omo	0.394	0.050	116	125,879	1.841	0.126	0.301	0.495
Debub Wello	0.360	0.120	119	808,544	12.008	0.334	0.168	0.611
Derashe Liyu	0.227	0.039	64	9,504	0.608	0.172	0.159	0.312
Dessie Town A	0.738	0.028	224	83,433	0.684	0.038	0.679	0.789
Dilla City Admin	0.978	0.016	266	41,413	0.720	0.017	0.911	0.995
Dire Dawa	0.492	0.047	146	93,963	1.316	0.096	0.401	0.584
Dollo	0.002	0.002	1	321	0.585	1.022	0.000	0.012
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.443	0.077	113	10,102	0.751	0.175	0.301	0.596
Erer	0.380	0.037	103	52,579	0.905	0.097	0.311	0.455
Fafan	0.580	0.072	173	209,257	2.794	0.124	0.436	0.711
Gamo	0.166	0.057	56	88,921	3.572	0.342	0.082	0.309
Gedeo	0.607	0.114	176	208,253	4.382	0.188	0.376	0.798
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.592	0.104	151	10,448	0.895	0.175	0.385	0.771
Gofa	0.463	0.058	148	102,752	1.757	0.126	0.353	0.578
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.753	0.043	228	163,175	1.480	0.057	0.659	0.827
Guji	0.364	0.054	123	142,807	2.248	0.148	0.266	0.475
Gulele Subcity	0.797	0.028	340	108,456	0.830	0.036	0.736	0.847
Gurage	0.609	0.053	213	336,862	2.599	0.088	0.501	0.708
Hadiya	0.161	0.054	55	88,580	3.469	0.334	0.080	0.295
Halaba	0.711	0.046	230	79,304	1.075	0.064	0.614	0.792
Harari	0.450	0.091	134	56,389	2.073	0.203	0.284	0.628
Hawassa City	0.549	0.030	166	107,496	0.866	0.056	0.488	0.607
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.514	0.050	137	15,254	0.549	0.097	0.417	0.610
Ilu Ababor	0.540	0.034	158	195,910	1.296	0.062	0.474	0.605

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who access information about sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Itang Special	0.539	0.079	150	6,536	0.559	0.147	0.385	0.686
Jerer	0.016	0.013	4	4,374	1.738	0.816	0.003	0.079
Jimma	0.202	0.078	74	242,318	6.811	0.387	0.089	0.395
Jimma Liyu	0.394	0.070	117	37,063	1.395	0.177	0.268	0.535
Kefa	0.262	0.054	72	89,901	2.288	0.205	0.170	0.380
Kemashi	0.291	0.071	80	15,343	1.146	0.244	0.173	0.447
Kembata Tembaro	0.250	0.043	79	59,694	1.556	0.173	0.175	0.344
Kerkos Subcity	0.168	0.053	50	16,297	1.407	0.315	0.088	0.298
Kolfe Keraniyo Subcity	0.522	0.097	228	182,307	3.684	0.187	0.336	0.701
Konso	0.670	0.086	204	63,381	1.794	0.128	0.486	0.813
Konta Liyu	0.818	0.038	220	37,351	0.671	0.046	0.731	0.881
Korahe	0.255	0.030	72	31,035	0.780	0.120	0.200	0.319
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.116	0.045	30	5,018	0.939	0.390	0.052	0.237
Lemi kura	0.314	0.065	105	64,345	2.029	0.207	0.202	0.453
Liben	0.067	0.029	20	8,641	1.318	0.429	0.028	0.150
Lideta Subcity	0.666	0.051	205	54,082	0.979	0.076	0.560	0.757
Maekelawi Gonder	0.370	0.049	130	415,478	3.407	0.131	0.281	0.469
Mao Ena Komo	0.488	0.049	142	10,198	0.457	0.101	0.392	0.584
Mehakelawi	0.002	0.002	1	1,321	1.169	1.006	0.000	0.013
Mejenger	0.393	0.058	115	23,024	0.919	0.148	0.286	0.510
Mekele	0.646	0.041	199	121,600	1.197	0.064	0.562	0.723
Merab Bale	0.254	0.052	91	57,024	1.812	0.205	0.165	0.368
Merab Omo	0.407	0.059	117	37,638	1.159	0.144	0.299	0.525
Metekel	0.184	0.051	69	34,952	1.832	0.277	0.104	0.306
Mirab Arsi	0.022	0.015	7	21,222	3.279	0.697	0.006	0.083
Mirab Gojjam	0.356	0.049	123	418,475	3.561	0.138	0.266	0.457
Mirab Gonder	0.259	0.028	81	61,111	0.993	0.108	0.208	0.318
Mirab Guji	0.282	0.087	74	143,365	4.388	0.307	0.145	0.477
Mirab Hararghe	0.177	0.043	50	144,558	3.221	0.241	0.108	0.276
Mirab Shewa	0.390	0.038	118	316,244	2.217	0.096	0.319	0.465
Misrak Bale	0.016	0.010	8	3,302	1.177	0.636	0.005	0.056
Misrak Hararge	0.057	0.018	14	63,792	2.571	0.309	0.031	0.104
Misrak Shewa	0.564	0.066	173	271,816	2.950	0.117	0.433	0.687
Misrakawi	0.781	0.031	230	305,257	1.508	0.040	0.713	0.836
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.357	0.084	97	10,864	0.980	0.236	0.212	0.533

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who access information about sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, in the last 12 months at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Un-weighted(N)	Number of Cases Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.123	0.062	41	9,815	1.698	0.502	0.044	0.301
Newer	0.242	0.105	78	9,396	1.544	0.434	0.094	0.495
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.558	0.054	226	185,882	2.009	0.097	0.451	0.660
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.480	0.038	273	257,822	1.798	0.080	0.406	0.555
Robe Liyu Zone	0.960	0.015	259	33,756	0.464	0.016	0.917	0.981
Sabata	0.216	0.114	56	35,249	3.575	0.528	0.069	0.508
Semen Gonder	0.459	0.050	153	202,773	2.138	0.109	0.364	0.558
Semen Mirab	0.207	0.073	49	92,321	3.829	0.351	0.099	0.383
Semen Shewa	0.589	0.046	395	1,040,471	3.936	0.077	0.497	0.675
Semen Wello	0.352	0.084	122	311,928	5.298	0.239	0.208	0.528
Shashamane Liyu	0.385	0.062	100	34,332	1.219	0.162	0.272	0.511
Shebele	0.600	0.084	169	171,850	2.937	0.140	0.430	0.749
Sheka	0.154	0.076	40	18,309	2.303	0.490	0.055	0.363
Sidama	0.588	0.102	178	936,073	8.321	0.173	0.385	0.765
Silite	0.065	0.017	21	17,696	1.163	0.265	0.038	0.108
Siti	0.774	0.087	242	81,991	2.175	0.113	0.562	0.902
Sululta	0.175	0.038	42	7,889	0.677	0.217	0.113	0.262
Waghimra	0.543	0.063	167	170,718	2.277	0.117	0.419	0.663
Welayta	0.111	0.090	34	88,458	8.102	0.804	0.021	0.426
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.127	0.043	29	4,385	0.761	0.336	0.064	0.236
Yeka Subcity	0.493	0.038	223	158,959	1.392	0.078	0.419	0.568
Yem Liyu	0.629	0.106	173	19,856	1.242	0.168	0.411	0.805
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.406	0.075	120	97,312	2.395	0.185	0.271	0.558
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.358	0.051	117	52,767	1.318	0.144	0.264	0.464
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.228	0.044	81	22,106	1.039	0.192	0.154	0.325
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.019	0.010	16	2,271	0.826	0.537	0.007	0.054
Zone_6	0.478	0.128	129	12,615	1.326	0.267	0.251	0.714
Ethiopia	**0.363**	**0.012**	**14,432**	**12,937,499**	**4.674**	**0.032**	**0.340**	**0.386**

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have received extensive information about different family planning methods and their effectiveness, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Number of Cases | | | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.332	0.069	104	76,413	2.257	0.209	0.212	0.478
Addis Ketema	0.760	0.044	231	100,023	1.185	0.057	0.664	0.835
Afder	0.300	0.046	95	89,970	1.770	0.155	0.217	0.397
Akaki Kaliti	0.859	0.019	366	210,847	0.861	0.022	0.818	0.892
Alle Liyu	0.892	0.046	244	21,923	0.739	0.051	0.765	0.955
Amaro Liyu	0.486	0.056	166	39,318	1.024	0.116	0.378	0.595
Ambo City	0.882	0.038	273	49,029	0.877	0.043	0.786	0.938
Angewak	0.763	0.042	238	59,167	0.875	0.055	0.671	0.835
Arada Subcity	0.112	0.042	32	7,501	1.110	0.378	0.052	0.225
Argoba Liyu	0.862	0.076	237	21,897	1.128	0.089	0.639	0.957
Arsi	0.958	0.013	315	1,017,838	2.059	0.013	0.925	0.977
Asela Liyu Zone	0.239	0.076	70	12,500	1.295	0.316	0.122	0.415
Assosa	0.930	0.019	282	172,891	0.998	0.020	0.884	0.958
Awi	0.268	0.030	100	214,792	1.921	0.111	0.214	0.330
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.718	0.034	213	166,448	1.173	0.048	0.646	0.780
Basketo Special	0.457	0.102	127	13,786	1.136	0.223	0.273	0.654
Batu Liyu Zone	0.532	0.056	135	19,197	0.685	0.106	0.422	0.640
Bench Sheko	0.510	0.069	161	116,506	2.094	0.134	0.378	0.641
Bishan Guracha	0.233	0.045	71	1,303	0.256	0.195	0.156	0.333
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.799	0.030	247	92,493	0.827	0.038	0.733	0.852
Bole Subcity	0.689	0.053	248	120,442	1.529	0.077	0.577	0.782
Borena	0.292	0.082	105	67,900	2.769	0.280	0.159	0.472
Buno Bedele	0.741	0.049	238	242,978	2.040	0.066	0.635	0.825
Burayu	0.812	0.029	253	154,279	1.038	0.036	0.749	0.863
Burji Liyu	0.954	0.024	260	22,547	0.552	0.025	0.878	0.983
Dawa	0.256	0.049	83	12,999	0.816	0.193	0.171	0.364
Dawro	0.177	0.036	67	36,695	1.358	0.201	0.118	0.258
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.733	0.052	230	300,736	2.409	0.071	0.619	0.822
Debub Misrak	0.312	0.072	116	83,992	2.586	0.232	0.189	0.467
Debub Omo	0.349	0.035	107	111,538	1.328	0.100	0.284	0.421
Debub Wello	0.398	0.125	141	894,744	12.181	0.313	0.193	0.647
Derashe Liyu	0.297	0.055	98	12,454	0.790	0.186	0.201	0.415
Dessie Town	0.454	0.058	135	51,334	1.241	0.127	0.345	0.567
Dilla City Admin	0.928	0.034	255	39,325	0.862	0.036	0.827	0.972
Dire Dawa	0.539	0.033	167	102,886	0.932	0.062	0.473	0.603

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have received extensive information about different family planning methods and their effectiveness, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dollo	0.002	0.002	1	410	0.613	0.947	0.000	0.014
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.946	0.021	255	21,565	0.457	0.023	0.885	0.976
Erer	0.971	0.015	286	134,261	1.066	0.016	0.921	0.989
Fafan	0.838	0.060	239	302,461	3.133	0.072	0.684	0.925
Gamo	0.391	0.096	148	208,672	4.582	0.245	0.225	0.585
Gedeo	0.640	0.087	202	219,716	3.386	0.136	0.459	0.789
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.728	0.065	194	12,846	0.623	0.090	0.583	0.836
Gofa	0.228	0.059	78	50,627	2.130	0.260	0.132	0.365
Gondar Ketema	0.807	0.056	248	174,882	2.101	0.069	0.674	0.894
Guji	0.038	0.019	15	14,816	2.001	0.505	0.014	0.099
Gulele Subcity	0.884	0.036	374	120,227	1.324	0.041	0.793	0.938
Gurage	0.543	0.050	204	300,272	2.402	0.093	0.444	0.639
Hadiya	0.183	0.041	59	101,035	2.511	0.223	0.116	0.277
Halaba	0.752	0.035	242	83,828	0.862	0.046	0.677	0.814
Harari	0.435	0.063	130	54,511	1.441	0.145	0.317	0.560
Hawassa City	0.719	0.051	226	140,973	1.615	0.071	0.609	0.809
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.682	0.034	190	20,256	0.399	0.049	0.613	0.745
Ilu Ababor	0.793	0.037	238	287,664	1.762	0.047	0.710	0.856
Itang Special	0.354	0.054	105	4,286	0.398	0.153	0.256	0.465
Jerer	0.246	0.053	67	65,322	2.010	0.214	0.158	0.363
Jimma	0.357	0.073	138	428,431	5.371	0.206	0.228	0.510
Jimma Liyu	0.507	0.057	162	47,759	1.125	0.113	0.396	0.618
Kefa	0.727	0.080	228	249,624	3.347	0.110	0.548	0.854
Kemashi	0.529	0.026	160	27,874	0.384	0.049	0.478	0.580
Kembata Tembaro	0.503	0.071	155	120,078	2.217	0.141	0.367	0.639
Kerkos Subcity	0.832	0.078	257	80,682	2.081	0.094	0.623	0.937
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.446	0.086	205	155,773	3.263	0.193	0.289	0.614
Konso	0.587	0.096	177	55,589	1.910	0.163	0.396	0.755
Konta Liyu	0.550	0.063	163	25,106	0.859	0.114	0.426	0.667
Korahe	0.245	0.036	72	29,856	0.939	0.148	0.181	0.323
Laga Tafo Laga	0.507	0.044	154	22,025	0.591	0.087	0.421	0.593
Lemi kura	0.678	0.039	251	138,959	1.219	0.058	0.596	0.750
Liben	0.004	0.004	1	576	0.757	0.986	0.001	0.030
Lideta Subcity	0.700	0.056	215	56,828	1.121	0.081	0.579	0.798
Maekelawi Gonder	0.480	0.048	179	538,755	3.236	0.100	0.388	0.573
Mao Ena Komo	0.062	0.027	24	1,294	0.524	0.442	0.026	0.142

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have received extensive information about different family planning methods and their effectiveness, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mehakelawi	0.006	0.006	2	3,962	2.029	1.006	0.001	0.040
Mejenger	0.460	0.042	137	26,988	0.646	0.090	0.380	0.542
Mekele	0.439	0.060	148	82,650	1.676	0.137	0.327	0.558
Merab Bale	0.193	0.033	79	43,354	1.279	0.173	0.136	0.267
Merab Omo	0.463	0.060	143	42,834	1.167	0.129	0.349	0.580
Metekel	0.575	0.071	173	108,898	2.000	0.124	0.433	0.705
Mirab Arsi	0.065	0.039	25	62,499	4.954	0.600	0.019	0.196
Mirab Gojjam	0.529	0.032	174	622,037	2.238	0.061	0.465	0.591
Mirab Gonder	0.677	0.045	198	159,711	1.485	0.066	0.584	0.758
Mirab Guji	0.613	0.066	183	311,604	3.085	0.108	0.479	0.733
Mirab Hararghe	0.441	0.047	145	360,947	2.726	0.106	0.352	0.534
Mirab Shewa	0.736	0.035	236	597,697	2.298	0.048	0.662	0.800
Misrak Bale	0.423	0.083	138	84,742	2.407	0.197	0.273	0.589
Misrak Hararge	0.343	0.051	117	381,575	3.614	0.148	0.251	0.448
Misrak Shewa	0.534	0.059	199	257,119	2.622	0.111	0.418	0.646
Misrakawi	0.665	0.040	204	259,982	1.713	0.061	0.582	0.739
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.373	0.063	108	11,349	0.727	0.169	0.259	0.502
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.722	0.046	226	57,605	0.917	0.063	0.624	0.802
Newer	0.460	0.142	144	17,889	1.793	0.308	0.217	0.723
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.591	0.033	249	196,701	1.251	0.056	0.524	0.654
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.657	0.039	398	352,636	1.939	0.060	0.576	0.729
Robe Liyu Zone	0.657	0.071	181	23,084	0.893	0.108	0.508	0.780
Sabata	0.523	0.048	177	85,235	1.232	0.091	0.429	0.615
Semen Gonder	0.671	0.041	201	296,318	1.868	0.062	0.586	0.747
Semen Mirab	0.735	0.074	206	327,956	3.568	0.100	0.568	0.853
Semen Shewa	0.412	0.052	286	728,237	4.453	0.125	0.316	0.516
Semen Wello	0.803	0.042	263	712,307	3.202	0.053	0.707	0.874
Shashamane	0.372	0.052	124	33,224	1.023	0.139	0.277	0.478
Shebele	0.423	0.098	133	121,047	3.395	0.232	0.250	0.617
Sheka	0.848	0.082	259	100,626	2.502	0.096	0.617	0.951
Sidama	0.579	0.089	182	921,459	7.251	0.153	0.402	0.738
Silite	0.357	0.031	111	97,115	1.091	0.088	0.298	0.421
Siti	0.869	0.084	266	91,967	2.590	0.097	0.609	0.966
Sululta	0.257	0.048	78	11,569	0.751	0.188	0.174	0.362
Waghimra	0.471	0.104	150	147,823	3.727	0.221	0.282	0.668

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have received extensive information about different family planning methods and their effectiveness, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error(SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted(N)	Number of Cases Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
Welayta	0.468	0.098	135	371,375	5.608	0.210	0.288	0.656
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.759	0.028	214	26,285	0.388	0.037	0.700	0.809
Yeka Subcity	0.474	0.030	201	152,872	1.087	0.063	0.416	0.533
Yem Liyu	0.262	0.056	72	8,263	0.721	0.213	0.168	0.385
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.663	0.138	186	158,761	4.549	0.207	0.370	0.868
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.014	0.011	6	2,750	1.382	0.819	0.003	0.068
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.876	0.025	260	129,324	0.940	0.029	0.818	0.918
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.274	0.065	106	26,509	1.450	0.238	0.166	0.417
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.075	0.036	60	8,874	1.520	0.486	0.028	0.184
Zone_6	0.479	0.127	127	12,623	1.316	0.265	0.253	0.713
Ethiopia	**0.496**	**0.012**	**19,662**	**17,694,912**	**4.435**	**0.023**	**0.474**	**0.519**

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are currently sexually active, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted(N)	Number of Cases Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.512	0.035	184	118,053	1.069	0.068	0.444	0.580
Addis Ketema	0.366	0.037	126	48,217	0.890	0.101	0.297	0.441
Afder	0.569	0.046	202	170,863	1.617	0.080	0.478	0.655
Akaki Kaliti	0.507	0.030	244	124,317	0.934	0.058	0.449	0.564
Alle Liyu	0.875	0.035	244	21,501	0.532	0.040	0.789	0.929
Amaro Liyu	0.430	0.050	156	34,835	0.912	0.115	0.337	0.529
Ambo City	0.618	0.031	205	34,376	0.480	0.050	0.556	0.677
Angewak	0.705	0.038	219	54,692	0.749	0.054	0.625	0.774
Arada Subcity	0.628	0.033	182	42,200	0.573	0.053	0.560	0.691
Argoba Liyu	0.682	0.064	187	17,321	0.703	0.094	0.545	0.793
Arsi	0.470	0.021	184	499,389	1.416	0.046	0.428	0.512
Asela Liyu Zone	0.465	0.053	149	24,331	0.775	0.114	0.364	0.569
Assosa	0.637	0.041	191	118,540	1.163	0.064	0.555	0.713
Awi	0.597	0.062	207	479,307	3.598	0.103	0.473	0.710
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.920	0.032	280	213,288	1.802	0.035	0.831	0.964
Basketo Special	0.420	0.039	133	12,650	0.436	0.092	0.346	0.497
Batu Liyu Zone	0.611	0.040	172	22,042	0.501	0.066	0.530	0.687
Bench Sheko	0.579	0.063	180	132,078	1.962	0.110	0.452	0.696
Bishan Guracha	0.601	0.046	172	3,362	0.227	0.077	0.507	0.688

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are currently sexually active, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweighted(N)	Number of Cases Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.590	0.058	201	68,297	1.290	0.099	0.473	0.698
Bole Subcity	0.519	0.040	205	90,796	1.069	0.077	0.441	0.597
Borena	0.069	0.025	29	16,014	1.507	0.360	0.033	0.136
Buno Bedele	0.674	0.033	216	221,012	1.296	0.049	0.606	0.736
Burayu	0.607	0.072	213	115,252	2.055	0.119	0.460	0.736
Burji Liyu	0.696	0.047	200	16,439	0.507	0.068	0.595	0.780
Dawa	0.790	0.044	265	40,177	0.769	0.055	0.692	0.863
Dawro	0.059	0.013	27	12,254	0.791	0.217	0.038	0.090
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.763	0.051	243	313,137	2.468	0.067	0.649	0.849
Debub Misrak	0.284	0.050	97	76,483	1.849	0.177	0.196	0.391
Debub Omo	0.801	0.045	246	256,005	2.014	0.056	0.699	0.874
Debub Wello	0.339	0.079	124	761,210	7.953	0.232	0.205	0.505
Derashe Liyu	0.486	0.036	164	20,368	0.475	0.075	0.415	0.557
Dessie Town	0.799	0.022	245	90,331	0.577	0.027	0.753	0.838
Dilla City Admin	0.339	0.029	120	14,345	0.404	0.086	0.284	0.398
Dire Dawa	0.424	0.039	142	80,944	1.095	0.091	0.350	0.501
Dollo	0.409	0.034	161	78,454	0.976	0.084	0.344	0.477
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.763	0.031	206	17,383	0.350	0.041	0.697	0.818
Erer	0.200	0.056	76	27,709	1.662	0.280	0.112	0.332
Fafan	0.449	0.074	157	162,075	2.866	0.165	0.311	0.595
Gamo	0.532	0.041	201	284,525	1.941	0.078	0.451	0.612
Gedeo	0.438	0.052	146	150,174	1.972	0.119	0.339	0.542
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.449	0.029	128	7,928	0.247	0.064	0.393	0.506
Gofa	0.466	0.045	161	103,378	1.354	0.096	0.380	0.554
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.659	0.065	218	142,907	2.027	0.098	0.524	0.773
Guji	0.539	0.046	182	211,519	1.845	0.085	0.449	0.627
Gulele Subcity	0.273	0.019	144	37,121	0.505	0.070	0.237	0.312
Gurage	0.607	0.078	224	335,806	3.780	0.128	0.449	0.746
Hadiya	0.483	0.079	167	266,392	3.732	0.163	0.335	0.634
Halaba	0.647	0.043	216	72,116	0.953	0.066	0.559	0.725
Harari	0.515	0.038	165	64,614	0.867	0.074	0.440	0.590
Hawassa City	0.537	0.060	185	105,241	1.698	0.112	0.420	0.650
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.591	0.050	170	17,550	0.555	0.084	0.492	0.684
Ilu Ababor	0.566	0.028	182	205,535	1.090	0.050	0.511	0.620
Itang Special	0.580	0.041	162	7,029	0.293	0.071	0.498	0.658

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
		Number of Cases					Confidence limits	
Jerer	0.381	0.071	156	101,128	2.407	0.186	0.254	0.527
Jimma	0.516	0.047	188	620,020	3.288	0.091	0.424	0.607
Jimma Liyu	0.409	0.055	132	38,498	1.096	0.134	0.307	0.520
Kefa	0.761	0.045	240	261,214	1.995	0.060	0.661	0.838
Kemashi	0.891	0.020	255	46,947	0.480	0.023	0.844	0.925
Kembata Tembaro	0.440	0.046	146	104,917	1.456	0.105	0.352	0.532
Kerkos Subcity	0.603	0.034	202	58,479	0.699	0.057	0.534	0.669
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.366	0.059	195	128,032	2.332	0.162	0.259	0.489
Konso	0.654	0.071	215	61,884	1.463	0.108	0.506	0.777
Konta Liyu	0.377	0.059	119	17,215	0.838	0.158	0.269	0.499
Korahe	0.655	0.028	213	79,775	0.665	0.043	0.597	0.708
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.510	0.040	147	22,135	0.531	0.078	0.432	0.587
Lemi kura	0.528	0.028	204	108,323	0.800	0.052	0.474	0.582
Lideta Subcity	0.511	0.038	162	41,485	0.694	0.075	0.436	0.585
Maekelawi Gonder	0.366	0.044	133	410,610	3.122	0.121	0.284	0.456
Mao Ena Komo	0.730	0.036	204	15,268	0.373	0.049	0.655	0.795
Mehakelawi	0.266	0.035	100	187,895	2.100	0.130	0.204	0.340
Mejenger	0.475	0.046	148	27,852	0.720	0.098	0.386	0.566
Mekele	0.538	0.071	178	101,175	1.971	0.132	0.399	0.671
Merab Bale	0.371	0.041	157	83,402	1.295	0.111	0.294	0.455
Merab Omo	0.821	0.024	254	75,975	0.598	0.029	0.770	0.863
Metekel	0.692	0.037	214	131,086	1.124	0.054	0.614	0.760
Mirab Arsi	0.182	0.032	82	176,156	2.584	0.174	0.128	0.253
Mirab Gojjam	0.795	0.028	269	935,322	2.362	0.035	0.736	0.844
Mirab Gonder	0.539	0.029	165	127,082	0.913	0.054	0.481	0.596
Mirab Guji	0.287	0.059	122	145,895	2.986	0.207	0.186	0.416
Mirab Hararghe	0.417	0.016	169	341,063	0.922	0.038	0.387	0.448
Mirab Shewa	0.540	0.052	208	437,914	3.020	0.097	0.437	0.639
Misrak Bale	0.348	0.117	115	69,788	3.514	0.336	0.163	0.595
Misrak Hararge	0.478	0.036	187	531,845	2.427	0.075	0.408	0.548
Misrak Shewa	0.517	0.046	203	248,940	2.060	0.090	0.426	0.606
Misrakawi	0.709	0.041	220	277,252	1.782	0.057	0.624	0.782
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.793	0.034	221	24,153	0.470	0.043	0.718	0.852
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.582	0.031	191	46,484	0.569	0.053	0.520	0.642
Newer	0.711	0.088	208	27,622	1.224	0.124	0.514	0.851

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are currently sexually active, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are currently sexually active, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Number of Cases			Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
		Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.531	0.042	236	176,765	1.560	0.080	0.448	0.612
Nogob	0.650	0.057	176	21,068	0.686	0.088	0.532	0.752
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.651	0.034	411	349,825	1.646	0.051	0.583	0.714
Robe Liyu Zone	0.630	0.061	174	22,156	0.760	0.097	0.505	0.741
Sabata	0.571	0.056	196	93,054	1.452	0.098	0.460	0.675
Semen Gonder	0.770	0.029	235	339,789	1.448	0.037	0.708	0.821
Semen Mirab	0.318	0.039	108	141,758	1.775	0.122	0.247	0.398
Semen Shewa	0.526	0.024	373	930,076	2.073	0.046	0.479	0.574
Semen Wello	0.548	0.060	197	485,848	3.598	0.109	0.431	0.660
Shashamane Liyu	0.450	0.039	159	40,167	0.750	0.087	0.375	0.527
Shebele	0.572	0.031	195	163,681	1.056	0.053	0.511	0.630
Sheka	0.861	0.034	260	102,148	1.084	0.040	0.780	0.916
Sidama	0.336	0.044	151	534,380	3.725	0.130	0.256	0.426
Silite	0.455	0.039	151	123,762	1.302	0.086	0.380	0.532
Siti	0.778	0.065	242	82,417	1.621	0.083	0.627	0.880
Sululta	0.669	0.054	199	30,132	0.784	0.081	0.555	0.766
Waghimra	0.453	0.084	152	142,335	3.031	0.186	0.298	0.618
Welayta	0.238	0.122	82	188,736	8.137	0.512	0.077	0.538
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.477	0.052	143	16,506	0.623	0.110	0.376	0.579
Yeka Subcity	0.476	0.032	222	153,212	1.164	0.067	0.413	0.539
Yem Liyu	0.608	0.037	166	19,186	0.429	0.061	0.534	0.678
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.508	0.059	147	121,687	1.849	0.116	0.394	0.622
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.833	0.046	261	163,736	1.736	0.055	0.723	0.905
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.527	0.026	180	77,775	0.639	0.049	0.476	0.578
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.471	0.034	177	45,575	0.670	0.071	0.406	0.537
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.938	0.024	269	111,675	1.109	0.026	0.870	0.972
Zone_6	0.508	0.073	140	13,387	0.756	0.144	0.368	0.646
Ethiopia	**0.492**	**0.008**	**21,531**	**17,539,267**	**3.158**	**0.017**	**0.476**	**0.508**

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women currently using any family planning method, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Stand-ard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Rel-ative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Adama Liyu Zone	0.699	0.059	114	72,066	1.409	0.084	0.574	0.801
Addis Ketema	0.707	0.056	77	28,820	0.852	0.079	0.586	0.804
Afder	1.000	-	137	105,335		-	1.000	1.000
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.851	0.019	201	102,445	0.619	0.022	0.811	0.884
Alle Liyu	0.411	0.052	106	8,657	0.522	0.126	0.315	0.515
Amaro Liyu	0.255	0.071	33	6,394	0.883	0.278	0.142	0.416
Ambo City Admin	0.770	0.036	147	23,833	0.518	0.047	0.692	0.833
Angewak	0.712	0.041	141	35,947	0.697	0.058	0.626	0.785
Arada Subcity	0.837	0.041	121	25,864	0.667	0.049	0.740	0.902
Argoba Liyu	0.363	0.065	63	6,295	0.606	0.178	0.248	0.497
Arsi	0.839	0.018	140	377,386	1.099	0.021	0.801	0.871
Asela Liyu Zone	0.768	0.065	99	15,833	0.757	0.084	0.618	0.871
Assosa	0.602	0.068	101	64,341	1.557	0.113	0.464	0.725
Awi	0.519	0.052	119	248,797	2.477	0.100	0.417	0.619
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.748	0.052	209	159,615	1.915	0.070	0.632	0.837
Basketo Special	0.755	0.038	91	8,920	0.331	0.051	0.673	0.822
Batu Liyu Zone	0.404	0.051	53	6,367	0.443	0.125	0.310	0.505
Bench Sheko	0.824	0.055	121	86,250	1.599	0.067	0.690	0.908
Bishan Guracha	0.641	0.053	82	1,542	0.186	0.083	0.532	0.738
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.673	0.059	83	24,075	0.808	0.087	0.550	0.776
Bole Subcity	0.666	0.056	119	50,529	1.111	0.083	0.550	0.765
Borena	0.548	0.130	16	7,520	1.047	0.237	0.303	0.772
Buno Bedele	0.872	0.055	189	190,801	2.620	0.063	0.723	0.947
Burayu	0.697	0.042	148	79,422	1.053	0.060	0.609	0.773
Burji Liyu	0.151	0.057	34	2,416	0.686	0.375	0.070	0.298
Dawa	0.025	0.028	3	701	1.009	1.098	0.003	0.192
Dawro	0.873	0.101	21	9,476	1.085	0.116	0.534	0.976
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.673	0.055	163	199,711	2.184	0.081	0.558	0.771
Debub Misrak	0.387	0.070	30	21,753	1.170	0.181	0.261	0.530
Debub Omo	0.370	0.036	99	89,148	1.251	0.097	0.303	0.443
Debub Wello	0.794	0.057	100	604,717	4.233	0.072	0.660	0.885
Derashe Liyu	0.372	0.064	45	5,190	0.537	0.172	0.257	0.504
Dessie Town	0.639	0.035	144	57,682	0.747	0.055	0.568	0.704
Dilla City Admin	0.723	0.029	86	9,690	0.259	0.040	0.663	0.777
Dire Dawa	0.283	0.076	34	15,806	1.362	0.268	0.159	0.451

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women currently using any family planning method, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Stand-ard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Rel-ative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.642	0.052	120	10,462	0.474	0.081	0.535	0.736
Erer	0.021	0.020	1	351	0.619	0.953	0.003	0.129
Fafan	0.028	0.015	4	2,918	1.001	0.533	0.010	0.079
Gamo	0.489	0.088	87	110,235	2.872	0.180	0.324	0.657
Gedeo	0.793	0.060	106	105,732	1.849	0.075	0.652	0.887
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.667	0.045	80	4,929	0.281	0.067	0.574	0.749
Gofa	0.696	0.077	103	66,020	1.762	0.110	0.529	0.824
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.570	0.039	132	81,414	1.017	0.068	0.492	0.644
Guji	0.093	0.046	18	17,028	2.321	0.494	0.034	0.230
Gulele Subcity	0.977	0.016	138	35,246	0.693	0.016	0.913	0.994
Gurage	0.498	0.058	113	153,308	2.219	0.117	0.386	0.611
Hadiya	0.074	0.031	11	17,958	1.983	0.416	0.032	0.161
Halaba	0.571	0.122	104	34,063	2.064	0.214	0.334	0.780
Harari	0.324	0.089	49	18,492	1.557	0.275	0.178	0.515
Hawassa City	0.672	0.060	116	60,548	1.318	0.089	0.546	0.778
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.806	0.043	127	12,301	0.466	0.054	0.707	0.878
Ilu Ababor	0.758	0.067	131	138,759	2.310	0.089	0.603	0.866
Itang Special	0.461	0.071	68	2,840	0.384	0.154	0.328	0.600
Jimma	0.732	0.065	129	427,640	3.819	0.088	0.589	0.839
Jimma Liyu	0.603	0.067	51	15,188	0.747	0.111	0.467	0.725
Kefa	0.746	0.049	169	173,559	1.873	0.066	0.638	0.830
Kemashi	0.600	0.032	136	23,597	0.446	0.054	0.536	0.661
Kembata Tembaro	0.803	0.041	96	71,239	1.053	0.051	0.710	0.872
Kerkos Subcity	0.475	0.078	47	11,883	0.845	0.164	0.329	0.626
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.911	0.025	152	100,209	1.007	0.028	0.848	0.950
Konso	0.485	0.055	96	27,333	0.902	0.114	0.379	0.593
Konta Liyu	1.000	-	117	16,979		-	1.000	1.000
Korahe	0.053	0.028	4	1,693	0.752	0.519	0.019	0.142
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.561	0.104	61	8,067	0.862	0.186	0.358	0.745
Lemi kura	0.616	0.042	105	53,994	0.874	0.068	0.531	0.694
Liben	0.006	0.006	1	288	0.626	1.074	0.001	0.046
Lideta Subcity	0.709	0.061	105	24,883	0.859	0.086	0.578	0.813
Maekelawi Gonder	0.625	0.056	91	256,741	2.524	0.089	0.512	0.727
Mao Ena Komo	0.101	0.058	11	488	0.463	0.579	0.031	0.284
Mehakelawi	0.500	0.088	26	54,612	1.984	0.175	0.335	0.665

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women currently using any family planning method, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Stand-ard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Rel-ative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mejenger	0.801	0.041	115	21,262	0.579	0.052	0.707	0.870
Mekele	0.580	0.054	99	55,100	1.150	0.093	0.473	0.680
Merab Bale	0.513	0.122	66	39,569	2.331	0.238	0.287	0.734
Merab Omo	0.612	0.062	137	38,735	1.104	0.102	0.485	0.725
Metekel	0.605	0.108	103	65,702	2.503	0.179	0.386	0.788
Mirab Arsi	0.067	0.035	6	10,106	1.840	0.516	0.024	0.175
Mirab Gojjam	0.595	0.030	172	556,127	1.997	0.050	0.535	0.651
Mirab Gonder	0.690	0.068	117	87,733	1.791	0.098	0.545	0.806
Mirab Guji	0.345	0.092	36	38,262	2.205	0.266	0.192	0.539
Mirab Hararghe	0.432	0.093	49	84,181	2.824	0.214	0.267	0.615
Mirab Shewa	0.548	0.048	104	210,898	2.054	0.088	0.453	0.640
Misrak Bale	0.759	0.078	37	18,156	0.963	0.102	0.577	0.878
Misrak Hararge	0.206	0.034	40	109,744	2.077	0.163	0.148	0.280
Misrak Shewa	0.853	0.050	164	198,359	2.309	0.058	0.727	0.926
Misrakawi	0.797	0.021	181	218,484	0.949	0.027	0.752	0.836
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.786	0.040	146	15,714	0.471	0.051	0.698	0.854
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.863	0.035	156	38,336	0.724	0.040	0.780	0.917
Newer	0.664	0.153	141	17,051	1.776	0.230	0.340	0.883
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.586	0.045	117	83,502	1.183	0.077	0.496	0.671
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.504	0.042	229	176,365	1.709	0.084	0.422	0.586
Robe Liyu Zone	0.771	0.068	121	16,008	0.799	0.088	0.613	0.878
Sabata	0.705	0.058	132	60,954	1.283	0.082	0.581	0.806
Semen Gonder	0.872	0.026	209	296,180	1.574	0.030	0.811	0.915
Semen Mirab	0.302	0.086	20	38,756	2.309	0.286	0.162	0.491
Semen Shewa	0.655	0.046	229	585,691	3.106	0.070	0.561	0.739
Semen Wello	0.772	0.041	157	374,894	2.321	0.053	0.682	0.842
Shashamane Liyu	0.513	0.088	52	12,374	0.942	0.172	0.345	0.679
Shebele	0.052	0.032	6	3,348	1.271	0.624	0.015	0.167
Sheka	0.968	0.011	200	77,159	0.601	0.011	0.937	0.983
Sidama	0.707	0.047	102	358,211	2.515	0.066	0.607	0.790
Silite	0.721	0.053	99	80,337	1.362	0.074	0.605	0.813
Sululta	0.593	0.062	109	15,760	0.709	0.105	0.467	0.708
Waghimra	0.657	0.059	97	93,584	1.597	0.089	0.535	0.762
Welayta	0.468	0.159	20	31,924	2.850	0.339	0.201	0.755
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.806	0.076	96	10,862	0.761	0.094	0.617	0.915

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women currently using any family planning method, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Stand-ard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Rel-ative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Yeka Subcity	0.619	0.060	126	82,446	1.550	0.097	0.496	0.728
Yem Liyu	0.465	0.034	71	7,625	0.301	0.073	0.399	0.533
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.588	0.106	54	46,558	2.080	0.181	0.377	0.771
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.012	0.011	2	897	1.005	0.973	0.002	0.076
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.434	0.046	75	31,657	0.861	0.106	0.346	0.525
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.933	0.037	64	15,063	0.638	0.039	0.815	0.978
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.016	0.004	12	1,766	0.405	0.279	0.009	0.027
Zone_6	0.570	0.106	65	6,618	0.788	0.185	0.363	0.755
Ethiopia	**0.598**	**0.009**	**10,707**	**9,226,399**	**2.448**	**0.015**	**0.580**	**0.615**

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have faced challenges or obstacles to pursue the level of education they want, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.301	0.107	15	11,901	1.489	0.357	0.136	0.540
Addis Ketema	0.823	0.031	131	58,387	0.696	0.038	0.753	0.876
Afder	0.103	0.087	9	19,344	3.944	0.840	0.018	0.420
Akaki Kaliti	0.556	0.041	126	66,058	0.901	0.073	0.475	0.634
Alle Liyu	0.500	0.190	11	744	0.470	0.381	0.183	0.817
Amaro Liyu	0.428	0.059	73	16,440	0.753	0.139	0.317	0.547
Ambo City	0.691	0.061	111	19,584	0.709	0.088	0.561	0.796
Angewak	0.796	0.037	194	47,780	0.723	0.047	0.713	0.859
Arada Subcity	0.720	0.086	176	36,124	1.376	0.120	0.526	0.856
Argoba Liyu	0.584	0.210	45	4,497	1.196	0.360	0.205	0.885
Arsi	0.131	0.042	8	24,834	1.724	0.319	0.068	0.237
Asela Liyu Zone	0.629	0.158	46	10,664	1.361	0.251	0.310	0.865
Assosa	0.041	0.037	1	1,663	1.219	0.916	0.006	0.217
Awi	0.547	0.092	89	232,460	3.862	0.169	0.367	0.715
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.652	0.054	153	120,673	1.568	0.083	0.540	0.750
Basketo Special	0.790	0.038	105	12,127	0.371	0.048	0.706	0.856
Batu Liyu Zone	0.535	0.095	66	9,793	0.827	0.178	0.351	0.709
Bench Sheko	0.098	0.043	6	4,001	0.948	0.445	0.039	0.222
Bishan Guracha	0.314	0.044	44	933	0.167	0.141	0.234	0.407
Bishoftu Liyu	0.389	0.051	103	33,220	0.979	0.131	0.294	0.492
Bole Subcity	0.600	0.051	154	68,357	1.127	0.085	0.497	0.695

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have faced challenges or obstacles to pursue the level of education they want, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases						Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Borena	0.798	0.079	41	33,199	1.287	0.099	0.601	0.912
Buno Bedele	0.746	0.086	111	110,309	2.436	0.116	0.546	0.878
Burayu	0.508	0.096	84	44,957	1.835	0.190	0.326	0.687
Burji Liyu	0.874	0.066	55	4,253	0.445	0.076	0.681	0.958
Dawa	0.014	0.010	2	701	0.594	0.697	0.003	0.053
Dawro	0.265	0.063	37	30,752	1.541	0.236	0.161	0.404
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.280	0.070	7	12,436	1.057	0.252	0.164	0.436
Debub Misrak	0.292	0.090	20	15,779	1.473	0.308	0.149	0.493
Debub Omo	0.332	0.078	24	21,601	1.348	0.235	0.199	0.497
Debub Wello	0.289	0.067	88	624,154	6.979	0.233	0.176	0.436
Derashe Liyu	0.607	0.070	102	13,098	0.675	0.116	0.465	0.734
Dessie Town	0.292	0.040	26	9,637	0.513	0.138	0.220	0.377
Dilla City Admin	0.559	0.048	82	11,685	0.447	0.086	0.464	0.650
Dire Dawa	0.298	0.066	20	11,175	0.890	0.221	0.186	0.440
Dollo	0.447	0.080	11	11,094	0.814	0.180	0.299	0.604
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.187	0.096	23	2,020	0.817	0.513	0.062	0.442
Erer	0.883	0.056	191	90,517	1.788	0.063	0.722	0.957
Fafan	0.017	0.014	2	1,260	0.916	0.801	0.004	0.081
Gamo	0.372	0.068	77	125,660	2.600	0.182	0.251	0.511
Gedeo	0.649	0.101	81	97,950	2.626	0.155	0.437	0.815
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.219	0.070	31	2,097	0.526	0.317	0.112	0.384
Gofa	0.573	0.105	57	39,253	1.783	0.184	0.366	0.757
Gondar Ketema	0.468	0.083	59	40,255	1.555	0.177	0.315	0.629
Guji	0.750	0.139	11	10,368	1.205	0.185	0.412	0.928
Gulele Subcity	0.383	0.037	119	34,125	0.726	0.097	0.313	0.458
Gurage	0.221	0.076	15	25,374	1.984	0.344	0.107	0.403
Hadiya	0.415	0.117	37	70,235	3.130	0.282	0.216	0.647
Halaba	0.105	0.051	9	3,459	0.976	0.491	0.038	0.256
Harari	0.336	0.091	76	33,022	1.930	0.271	0.185	0.529
Hawassa City	0.279	0.050	33	23,398	1.037	0.180	0.192	0.388
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.598	0.059	47	5,495	0.366	0.098	0.480	0.706
Ilu Ababor	0.826	0.063	109	139,124	2.169	0.076	0.668	0.918
Itang Special	0.419	0.034	49	2,053	0.152	0.080	0.355	0.486
Jerer	0.167	0.059	56	34,855	2.316	0.354	0.080	0.316
Jimma	0.566	0.068	55	194,427	2.552	0.119	0.432	0.691

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have faced challenges or obstacles to pursue the level of education they want, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases				Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Jimma Liyu	0.440	0.055	73	21,839	0.790	0.125	0.336	0.549
Kefa	0.520	0.070	55	62,525	1.554	0.135	0.384	0.652
Kemashi	0.028	0.022	2	648	0.641	0.776	0.006	0.123
Kembata Tembaro	0.289	0.134	12	12,591	1.976	0.464	0.101	0.595
Kerkos Subcity	0.054	0.022	17	4,829	0.914	0.400	0.024	0.116
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.298	0.075	24	26,928	1.581	0.253	0.173	0.463
Konso	0.469	0.194	54	17,911	2.424	0.413	0.161	0.803
Konta Liyu	0.705	0.138	15	1,891	0.500	0.196	0.394	0.897
Korahe	0.713	0.083	75	26,726	1.132	0.116	0.529	0.846
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.678	0.080	103	16,798	0.860	0.118	0.507	0.812
Lemi kura	0.624	0.039	96	57,339	0.785	0.063	0.544	0.697
Liben	0.928	0.026	268	117,636	1.135	0.028	0.858	0.965
Lideta Subcity	0.391	0.062	77	21,182	0.951	0.160	0.277	0.517
Maekelawi Gonder	0.315	0.052	57	182,946	2.703	0.164	0.223	0.423
Mao Ena Komo	0.404	0.060	19	814	0.175	0.148	0.293	0.525
Mehakelawi	0.788	0.074	29	64,858	1.651	0.093	0.610	0.898
Mejenger	0.122	0.041	11	2,063	0.523	0.338	0.061	0.228
Mekele	0.348	0.074	18	14,725	1.026	0.214	0.219	0.504
Merab Bale	0.877	0.038	107	79,984	1.105	0.043	0.783	0.934
Merab Omo	0.490	0.110	62	17,338	1.318	0.224	0.289	0.695
Metekel	0.468	0.118	35	19,173	1.529	0.252	0.258	0.690
Mirab Arsi	0.131	0.042	4	16,497	1.424	0.323	0.068	0.238
Mirab Gojjam	0.570	0.088	34	113,532	2.544	0.155	0.395	0.728
Mirab Gonder	0.179	0.029	58	37,364	1.100	0.161	0.129	0.243
Mirab Guji	0.291	0.070	65	109,601	3.041	0.242	0.174	0.446
Mirab Hararghe	0.487	0.051	65	173,960	1.963	0.105	0.388	0.587
Mirab Shewa	0.580	0.087	45	123,365	2.600	0.150	0.407	0.736
Misrak Bale	0.991	0.008	291	196,733	1.201	0.008	0.950	0.998
Misrak Hararge	0.401	0.092	55	182,884	4.071	0.230	0.239	0.588
Misrak Shewa	0.860	0.052	120	208,761	2.371	0.061	0.724	0.935
Misrakawi	0.813	0.062	28	36,585	1.081	0.076	0.661	0.907
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.845	0.028	127	14,259	0.317	0.033	0.783	0.892
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.486	0.077	47	13,156	0.806	0.158	0.341	0.634
Newer	0.493	0.118	109	13,631	1.256	0.240	0.278	0.711
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.555	0.056	104	81,373	1.381	0.101	0.444	0.661

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have faced challenges or obstacles to pursue the level of education they want, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023								
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Nogob	0.978	0.013	145	19,669	0.408	0.014	0.930	0.993
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.554	0.070	84	62,652	1.507	0.126	0.417	0.683
Robe Liyu Zone	0.291	0.053	23	2,668	0.359	0.183	0.198	0.406
Sabata	0.442	0.039	34	16,961	0.486	0.087	0.368	0.518
Semen Gonder	0.664	0.093	171	248,357	3.863	0.141	0.465	0.818
Semen Mirab	1.000	-	16	28,697		-	1.000	1.000
Semen Shewa	0.396	0.047	60	186,383	2.125	0.120	0.307	0.491
Semen Wello	0.751	0.038	52	136,701	1.197	0.051	0.670	0.818
Shashamane	0.631	0.059	137	41,270	0.998	0.093	0.510	0.738
Shebele	0.425	0.092	50	54,329	2.127	0.217	0.261	0.607
Sheka	0.023	0.019	2	924	0.830	0.844	0.004	0.113
Sidama	0.553	0.049	109	594,652	3.296	0.089	0.455	0.647
Siti	0.830	0.104	163	55,760	2.306	0.126	0.533	0.955
Sululta	0.465	0.082	90	13,476	0.897	0.177	0.312	0.624
Waghimra	0.401	0.076	61	58,752	1.888	0.189	0.265	0.553
Welayta	0.038	0.032	4	8,378	2.577	0.864	0.007	0.185
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.300	0.106	12	2,024	0.608	0.354	0.137	0.536
Yeka Subcity	0.517	0.044	151	108,364	1.285	0.085	0.431	0.602
Yem Liyu	0.447	0.073	26	2,839	0.375	0.164	0.312	0.591
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.399	0.122	82	67,346	3.285	0.307	0.196	0.644
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.777	0.086	91	54,177	1.753	0.111	0.567	0.902
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.738	0.047	115	52,548	0.916	0.064	0.636	0.820
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.990	0.010	159	46,661	0.690	0.010	0.933	0.999
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.796	0.039	45	13,510	0.403	0.049	0.709	0.862
Zone_6	0.409	0.059	72	6,733	0.496	0.145	0.299	0.529
Ethiopia	**0.453**	**0.013**	**7,828**	**6,705,637**	**3.287**	**0.029**	**0.427**	**0.479**

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have heard about female genital mutilation (FGM), at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

| Zones | Number of Cases | | | | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.950	0.016	287	218,860	1.153	0.017	0.906	0.974
Addis Ketema Subcity	0.942	0.019	279	123,947	0.928	0.020	0.892	0.969
Afder	0.959	0.036	279	288,051	3.135	0.037	0.799	0.993
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.930	0.019	392	228,255	1.202	0.021	0.881	0.960
Alle Liyu	0.042	0.002	26	1,022	0.059	0.056	0.037	0.046
Amaro Liyu	0.511	0.089	151	41,345	1.610	0.173	0.342	0.677
Ambo City Admin	0.983	0.015	294	54,642	0.864	0.015	0.910	0.997
Angewak	0.840	0.043	246	65,161	1.043	0.051	0.737	0.908
Arada Subcity	0.722	0.051	213	48,517	0.934	0.070	0.613	0.809
Argoba Liyu	0.881	0.028	231	22,377	0.435	0.031	0.815	0.926
Arsi	0.849	0.032	288	902,033	2.980	0.038	0.774	0.902
Asela Liyu Zone	0.892	0.022	243	46,690	0.518	0.025	0.841	0.928
Assosa	0.961	0.015	296	178,661	1.069	0.016	0.918	0.982
Awi	0.901	0.059	308	723,133	5.699	0.066	0.711	0.971
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.928	0.025	279	215,062	1.480	0.027	0.861	0.964
Basketo Special	0.832	0.047	220	25,094	0.701	0.057	0.719	0.906
Batu Liyu Zone	0.946	0.033	255	34,093	0.876	0.035	0.833	0.984
Bench Sheko	0.372	0.115	106	84,883	3.631	0.309	0.184	0.609
Bishan Guracha Liyu	0.157	0.063	38	879	0.417	0.404	0.068	0.323
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.943	0.020	281	109,120	0.953	0.022	0.887	0.972
Bole Subcity	0.974	0.018	351	170,286	1.490	0.018	0.904	0.993
Borena	0.467	0.057	128	108,889	1.748	0.121	0.360	0.578
Buno Bedele	0.868	0.040	262	284,786	2.182	0.046	0.768	0.930
Burayu	0.918	0.034	283	174,251	1.735	0.037	0.821	0.964
Burji Liyu	0.725	0.034	196	17,137	0.377	0.047	0.653	0.787
Dawa	0.879	0.077	277	44,742	1.711	0.088	0.635	0.968
Dawro	0.831	0.042	247	172,186	1.615	0.050	0.733	0.898
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.931	0.025	288	382,130	2.040	0.027	0.862	0.967
Debub Misrak	0.779	0.030	230	210,035	1.206	0.039	0.714	0.833
Debub Omo	0.495	0.112	168	158,120	4.043	0.226	0.289	0.702
Debub Wello	0.632	0.121	222	1,420,010	12.029	0.192	0.382	0.827
Derashe Liyu	0.941	0.030	284	39,446	0.833	0.032	0.847	0.979
Dessie Town	0.747	0.065	229	84,505	1.603	0.087	0.601	0.853
Dilla City Admin	0.987	0.007	266	41,793	0.382	0.007	0.965	0.995
Dire Dawa	0.964	0.017	288	183,898	1.242	0.017	0.912	0.985

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have heard about female genital mutilation (FGM), at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases						Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dollo	0.986	0.008	296	189,252	0.969	0.008	0.957	0.995
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.538	0.052	142	12,263	0.508	0.098	0.435	0.638
Erer	0.985	0.009	289	136,247	0.872	0.009	0.953	0.995
Fafan	0.833	0.066	240	300,623	3.374	0.079	0.664	0.926
Gamo	0.607	0.065	194	324,345	3.103	0.107	0.475	0.725
Gedeo	0.636	0.085	183	218,062	3.307	0.134	0.459	0.782
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.710	0.085	193	12,533	0.795	0.120	0.521	0.846
Gofa	0.188	0.102	53	41,739	3.944	0.544	0.059	0.464
Gondar Ketema Liyu	0.878	0.033	264	190,259	1.498	0.038	0.797	0.929
Guji	0.885	0.040	291	347,180	2.501	0.045	0.781	0.943
Gulele Subcity	0.963	0.026	406	130,973	1.592	0.027	0.864	0.991
Gurage	0.912	0.028	293	504,381	2.353	0.031	0.840	0.954
Hadiya	0.767	0.034	249	423,348	1.901	0.044	0.694	0.827
Halaba	0.874	0.060	263	97,410	1.923	0.069	0.704	0.952
Harari	0.549	0.048	173	68,807	1.102	0.088	0.453	0.641
Hawassa City	0.873	0.048	260	171,090	2.021	0.054	0.748	0.941
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.953	0.026	258	28,294	0.674	0.027	0.867	0.984
Ilu Ababor	0.973	0.023	293	352,979	2.708	0.024	0.867	0.995
Itang Special	0.681	0.108	175	8,256	0.812	0.158	0.447	0.850
Jerer	0.915	0.045	283	242,662	2.645	0.049	0.776	0.971
Jimma	0.926	0.053	307	1,112,263	7.029	0.057	0.735	0.982
Jimma Liyu	0.682	0.048	202	64,222	1.014	0.071	0.581	0.769
Kefa	0.460	0.108	133	158,160	4.055	0.234	0.267	0.667
Kemashi	0.086	0.027	27	4,549	0.705	0.313	0.046	0.156
Kembata Tembaro	0.673	0.108	212	160,405	3.580	0.160	0.440	0.843
Kerkos Subcity	0.239	0.044	73	23,191	1.035	0.186	0.163	0.337
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.753	0.066	322	263,151	2.907	0.088	0.602	0.860
Konso	0.562	0.113	175	53,205	2.235	0.201	0.343	0.759
Konta Liyu	0.745	0.135	195	34,014	2.111	0.181	0.420	0.922
Korahe	0.972	0.019	286	118,411	1.302	0.020	0.896	0.993
Laga Tafo Laga Dadi	0.791	0.074	216	34,354	1.206	0.093	0.613	0.901
Lemi kura	0.841	0.030	303	172,466	1.205	0.036	0.772	0.892
Liben	0.950	0.037	283	122,780	1.931	0.038	0.807	0.989
Lideta Subcity	0.943	0.025	280	76,580	0.971	0.026	0.870	0.976
Maekelawi Gonder	0.825	0.046	271	926,623	4.086	0.056	0.717	0.898

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have heard about female genital mutilation (FGM), at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases						Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mao Ena Komo	0.863	0.043	232	18,039	0.575	0.050	0.756	0.928
Mehakelawi	0.584	0.042	188	412,134	2.288	0.072	0.500	0.664
Mejenger	0.500	0.076	125	29,318	1.174	0.152	0.355	0.645
Mekele	0.927	0.015	282	174,325	0.804	0.016	0.891	0.951
Merab Bale	0.875	0.055	284	196,801	2.523	0.063	0.723	0.950
Merab Omo	0.488	0.101	143	45,158	1.966	0.207	0.301	0.678
Metekel	0.772	0.058	224	146,319	1.922	0.075	0.640	0.866
Mirab Arsi	0.844	0.056	282	817,342	4.835	0.066	0.702	0.926
Mirab Gojjam	0.976	0.010	321	1,147,811	2.325	0.011	0.945	0.990
Mirab Gonder	0.443	0.030	134	104,486	0.931	0.067	0.386	0.502
Mirab Guji	0.827	0.048	251	420,320	2.862	0.057	0.714	0.902
Mirab Hararghe	0.939	0.014	307	767,730	1.659	0.015	0.906	0.961
Mirab Shewa	0.895	0.037	285	726,063	3.485	0.042	0.797	0.949
Misrak Bale	0.920	0.018	278	184,236	0.947	0.020	0.876	0.949
Misrak Hararge	0.942	0.016	313	1,048,752	2.325	0.017	0.901	0.967
Misrak Shewa	0.871	0.032	287	419,500	2.119	0.037	0.794	0.922
Misrakawi	0.610	0.093	160	238,563	3.814	0.153	0.421	0.771
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.911	0.027	245	27,742	0.522	0.029	0.843	0.951
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.916	0.045	271	73,173	1.476	0.049	0.775	0.972
Newer	0.223	0.116	69	8,683	1.750	0.518	0.072	0.516
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.867	0.027	341	288,608	1.453	0.031	0.805	0.911
Nogob	0.808	0.093	226	26,186	1.360	0.115	0.564	0.932
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.760	0.038	459	407,885	2.094	0.050	0.677	0.827
Robe Liyu Zone	0.987	0.007	266	34,684	0.393	0.008	0.960	0.996
Sabata	0.868	0.063	274	141,535	2.392	0.072	0.692	0.951
Semen Gonder	0.944	0.015	277	416,701	1.339	0.015	0.907	0.966
Semen Mirab	0.763	0.088	228	340,793	4.429	0.116	0.553	0.894
Semen Shewa	0.860	0.032	583	1,518,682	3.872	0.037	0.785	0.911
Semen Wello	0.830	0.043	267	736,159	3.482	0.052	0.727	0.900
Shashamane	0.742	0.052	227	66,248	1.134	0.070	0.628	0.831
Shebele	0.934	0.029	283	267,263	2.022	0.032	0.847	0.973
Sheka	0.006	0.004	3	700	0.636	0.751	0.001	0.025
Sidama	0.833	0.051	276	1,326,060	5.550	0.062	0.707	0.912
Silite	0.891	0.039	268	242,501	2.112	0.044	0.787	0.948
Siti	0.878	0.072	265	92,960	2.289	0.082	0.658	0.964

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who have heard about female genital mutilation (FGM), at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Sululta	0.410	0.079	108	18,443	1.085	0.192	0.268	0.568
Waghimra	0.607	0.114	196	190,705	4.184	0.188	0.377	0.798
Welayta	0.883	0.072	290	700,377	6.408	0.082	0.656	0.967
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.942	0.039	254	32,612	0.982	0.041	0.802	0.985
Yeka Subcity	0.862	0.048	374	277,683	2.506	0.055	0.740	0.932
Yem Liyu	0.834	0.036	232	26,306	0.547	0.043	0.751	0.893
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.700	0.054	195	167,511	1.837	0.077	0.585	0.794
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.811	0.084	237	159,487	3.034	0.103	0.595	0.926
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.904	0.028	263	133,426	1.147	0.030	0.835	0.946
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.941	0.012	279	91,126	0.486	0.012	0.914	0.960
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.934	0.014	279	111,223	0.622	0.015	0.901	0.957
Zone_6	0.879	0.056	232	23,194	0.885	0.063	0.723	0.953
Ethiopia	**0.810**	**0.010**	**28,377**	**28,874,669**	**4.993**	**0.013**	**0.789**	**0.830**

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are circumcised, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases						Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.466	0.054	141	107,302	1.645	0.115	0.364	0.571
Addis Ketema	0.566	0.097	168	74,483	2.272	0.172	0.375	0.739
Afder	0.944	0.033	274	283,489	2.530	0.035	0.830	0.983
Akaki Kaliti	0.548	0.032	227	134,386	1.006	0.058	0.485	0.609
Amaro Liyu	0.033	0.026	14	2,659	1.320	0.788	0.007	0.144
Ambo City Admin	0.909	0.023	278	50,537	0.589	0.025	0.854	0.944
Angewak	0.667	0.071	185	51,767	1.333	0.106	0.518	0.789
Arada Subcity	0.239	0.038	74	16,086	0.744	0.160	0.172	0.322
Argoba Liyu	0.862	0.032	220	21,884	0.472	0.037	0.786	0.913
Arsi	0.311	0.035	102	330,217	2.521	0.114	0.246	0.384
Asela Liyu Zone	0.138	0.046	34	7,203	0.975	0.334	0.069	0.254
Assosa	0.726	0.031	231	134,996	0.966	0.043	0.661	0.783
Awi	0.534	0.047	154	428,080	2.718	0.089	0.440	0.624
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.526	0.039	164	121,860	1.206	0.074	0.449	0.601
Basketo Special	0.030	0.011	9	914	0.358	0.365	0.015	0.061
Batu Liyu Zone	0.630	0.049	171	22,728	0.613	0.077	0.531	0.720
Bench Sheko	0.051	0.033	17	11,549	2.287	0.649	0.014	0.169
Bishan Guracha	0.026	0.008	6	143	0.121	0.312	0.014	0.047
Bishoftu Liyu	0.568	0.059	180	65,752	1.286	0.103	0.451	0.678
Bole Subcity	0.556	0.040	206	97,133	1.082	0.072	0.476	0.633
Borena	0.463	0.072	116	107,837	2.217	0.155	0.329	0.603
Buno Bedele	0.859	0.037	256	281,808	1.940	0.043	0.771	0.918
Burayu	0.773	0.066	253	146,878	2.183	0.085	0.621	0.877
Burji Liyu	0.009	0.006	3	207	0.301	0.653	0.002	0.031
Dawa	0.645	0.076	199	32,801	1.145	0.118	0.486	0.777
Dawro	0.833	0.042	248	172,636	1.622	0.050	0.735	0.900
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.897	0.037	277	368,100	2.506	0.042	0.798	0.950
Debub Misrak	0.249	0.068	73	67,190	2.589	0.271	0.141	0.403
Debub Omo	0.009	0.006	4	2,883	1.065	0.618	0.003	0.030
Debub Wello	0.303	0.084	100	679,868	8.714	0.276	0.166	0.486
Derashe Liyu	0.168	0.026	48	7,038	0.448	0.153	0.123	0.224
Dessie Town	0.107	0.031	28	12,058	1.091	0.294	0.059	0.185
Dilla City Admin	0.540	0.081	133	22,892	1.074	0.151	0.382	0.691
Dire Dawa	0.212	0.029	59	40,460	1.007	0.139	0.160	0.276
Dollo	0.960	0.032	292	184,337	2.322	0.034	0.820	0.992

| Zones | Number of Cases | | | | | Confidence limits | |
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.253	0.051	69	5,770	0.560	0.199	0.167	0.364
Erer	0.818	0.018	230	113,103	0.567	0.023	0.779	0.851
Fafan	0.660	0.072	212	238,405	2.931	0.110	0.508	0.785
Gamo	0.462	0.078	152	246,824	3.671	0.170	0.316	0.614
Gedeo	0.038	0.013	14	12,975	1.288	0.347	0.019	0.074
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.696	0.073	187	12,279	0.671	0.105	0.538	0.818
Gofa	0.129	0.032	43	28,676	1.429	0.247	0.079	0.206
Gondar Ketema	0.112	0.038	36	24,192	1.787	0.339	0.056	0.210
Guji	0.124	0.028	37	48,684	1.712	0.227	0.078	0.191
Gulele Subcity	0.003	0.003	1	433	0.636	0.956	0.000	0.021
Gurage	0.513	0.027	182	283,542	1.298	0.053	0.459	0.566
Hadiya	0.763	0.028	249	421,078	1.538	0.036	0.705	0.813
Halaba	0.866	0.059	261	96,612	1.844	0.068	0.705	0.946
Harari	0.253	0.035	82	31,753	0.912	0.138	0.191	0.328
Hawassa City	0.679	0.056	213	132,998	1.699	0.083	0.560	0.778
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.829	0.038	227	24,603	0.553	0.046	0.741	0.891
Ilu Ababor	0.649	0.069	201	235,510	2.797	0.107	0.504	0.771
Itang Special	0.017	0.006	9	205	0.158	0.343	0.009	0.033
Jerer	0.883	0.063	268	234,190	3.214	0.071	0.696	0.961
Jimma	0.666	0.076	208	799,882	5.667	0.115	0.504	0.796
Jimma Liyu	0.380	0.068	113	35,811	1.370	0.178	0.259	0.519
Kefa	0.088	0.034	25	30,067	2.220	0.383	0.040	0.179
Kemashi	0.139	0.062	39	7,329	1.306	0.443	0.056	0.307
Kembata Tembaro	0.660	0.102	208	157,402	3.359	0.155	0.443	0.826
Kerkos Subcity	0.022	0.007	7	2,128	0.505	0.339	0.011	0.042
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.318	0.087	135	111,110	3.534	0.274	0.175	0.506
Konso	0.144	0.081	43	13,663	2.263	0.561	0.045	0.379
Konta Liyu	0.978	0.010	262	44,685	0.488	0.011	0.945	0.992
Korahe	0.926	0.042	265	112,813	1.803	0.046	0.788	0.977
Laga Tafo Laga	0.492	0.061	137	21,375	0.812	0.124	0.375	0.610
Lemi kura	0.275	0.039	95	56,416	1.269	0.142	0.205	0.358
Liben	0.921	0.041	275	119,025	1.749	0.045	0.794	0.973
Lideta Subcity	0.323	0.059	109	26,239	1.152	0.183	0.219	0.448
Maekelawi Gonder	0.279	0.034	95	313,705	2.576	0.122	0.217	0.351
Mao Ena Komo	0.819	0.040	216	17,112	0.485	0.049	0.725	0.885

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are circumcised, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are circumcised, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Number of Cases						Confidence limits	
	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Mehakelawi	0.007	0.005	2	5,034	1.668	0.733	0.002	0.030
Mejenger	0.293	0.065	68	17,175	1.098	0.221	0.183	0.433
Mekele	0.043	0.013	13	8,075	0.911	0.311	0.023	0.078
Merab Bale	0.160	0.070	43	36,043	2.891	0.437	0.064	0.346
Merab Omo	0.037	0.017	13	3,452	0.874	0.457	0.015	0.089
Metekel	0.418	0.077	115	79,112	2.174	0.185	0.278	0.572
Mirab Arsi	0.520	0.049	195	503,734	3.082	0.094	0.425	0.615
Mirab Gojjam	0.834	0.038	275	980,599	3.537	0.046	0.745	0.896
Mirab Gonder	0.252	0.041	67	59,336	1.456	0.162	0.180	0.339
Mirab Guji	0.085	0.030	31	43,084	2.457	0.355	0.042	0.165
Mirab Hararghe	0.752	0.047	250	615,069	3.122	0.062	0.650	0.832
Mirab Shewa	0.717	0.036	247	581,801	2.279	0.050	0.642	0.781
Misrak Bale	0.001	0.001	1	263	0.523	1.008	0.000	0.009
Misrak Hararge	0.856	0.025	282	952,894	2.422	0.029	0.799	0.899
Misrak Shewa	0.158	0.050	58	76,259	3.014	0.314	0.083	0.281
Misrakawi	0.035	0.014	8	13,721	1.552	0.407	0.016	0.077
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.583	0.038	160	17,751	0.433	0.066	0.506	0.655
Nekemte Liyu	0.910	0.042	269	72,618	1.326	0.046	0.786	0.965
Newer	0.036	0.015	8	1,392	0.516	0.425	0.015	0.081
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.502	0.041	198	166,938	1.522	0.082	0.421	0.582
Nogob	0.647	0.083	186	20,974	0.998	0.128	0.473	0.789
Oromia Liyu	0.721	0.035	437	387,118	1.828	0.049	0.647	0.784
Robe Liyu Zone	0.934	0.007	255	32,828	0.174	0.008	0.918	0.947
Sabata	0.744	0.043	236	121,239	1.266	0.058	0.651	0.819
Semen Gonder	0.951	0.012	279	419,878	1.225	0.013	0.920	0.970
Semen Mirab	0.032	0.013	8	14,392	1.578	0.405	0.014	0.070
Semen Shewa	0.533	0.044	308	941,552	3.785	0.083	0.446	0.618
Semen Wello	0.453	0.115	142	401,557	6.973	0.255	0.249	0.674
Shashamane Liyu	0.533	0.054	176	47,555	1.027	0.101	0.427	0.635
Shebele	0.803	0.035	246	229,767	1.503	0.044	0.725	0.863
Sheka	0.006	0.006	1	713	0.861	1.006	0.001	0.042
Sidama	0.259	0.031	108	412,214	2.868	0.120	0.203	0.325
Silite	0.778	0.056	231	211,744	2.233	0.072	0.651	0.869
Siti	0.821	0.088	249	86,971	2.393	0.107	0.586	0.937
Sululta	0.582	0.036	161	26,200	0.500	0.063	0.509	0.651

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who are circumcised, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Unweight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Waghimra	0.465	0.118	154	146,224	4.236	0.254	0.256	0.688
Welayta	0.865	0.081	286	686,357	6.743	0.094	0.622	0.962
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.881	0.064	241	30,502	1.175	0.073	0.691	0.961
Yeka Subcity	0.338	0.042	146	108,787	1.618	0.125	0.260	0.425
Yem Liyu	0.297	0.123	82	9,360	1.533	0.416	0.117	0.574
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.500	0.070	143	119,766	2.190	0.140	0.366	0.634
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.808	0.084	236	158,837	3.034	0.105	0.591	0.924
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.688	0.060	198	101,536	1.586	0.087	0.561	0.792
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.796	0.058	221	77,061	1.428	0.073	0.659	0.887
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.935	0.007	279	111,288	0.316	0.008	0.919	0.947
Zone_6	0.438	0.130	121	11,548	1.357	0.296	0.217	0.687
Ethiopia	**0.485**	**0.009**	**17,282**	**17,301,073**	**3.468**	**0.019**	**0.468**	**0.503**

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who registered and voted in the last national election, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Adama Liyu Zone	0.715	0.046	224	164,672	1.567	0.065	0.616	0.796
Addis Ketema	0.843	0.026	255	110,921	0.822	0.031	0.785	0.887
Afder	0.371	0.043	148	111,578	1.567	0.116	0.291	0.459
Akaki Kaliti Subcity	0.794	0.022	345	194,949	0.848	0.027	0.749	0.834
Alle Liyu	0.891	0.021	235	21,899	0.337	0.024	0.843	0.926
Amaro Liyu	0.853	0.021	257	69,039	0.547	0.025	0.806	0.890
Ambo City Admin	0.571	0.050	162	31,771	0.760	0.087	0.472	0.665
Angewak	0.862	0.020	254	66,881	0.518	0.023	0.818	0.897
Arada Subcity	0.477	0.035	149	32,053	0.580	0.073	0.409	0.545
Argoba Liyu	0.583	0.070	165	14,800	0.727	0.121	0.442	0.711
Arsi	0.761	0.032	265	809,040	2.508	0.043	0.692	0.819
Asela Liyu Zone	0.656	0.058	192	34,350	0.891	0.088	0.536	0.760
Assosa	0.970	0.011	299	180,305	0.885	0.011	0.939	0.985
Awi	0.833	0.034	266	668,735	2.574	0.040	0.757	0.889
Bahir Dar Liyu	0.743	0.035	225	172,299	1.238	0.047	0.669	0.806
Basketo Special	0.664	0.056	199	20,027	0.657	0.084	0.547	0.764
Batu Liyu Zone	0.636	0.040	176	22,923	0.502	0.063	0.555	0.710
Bench Sheko	0.907	0.027	279	206,943	1.391	0.029	0.840	0.947

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who registered and voted in the last national election, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weighted(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Bishan Guracha	0.863	0.020	237	4,828	0.142	0.024	0.818	0.899
Bishoftu Liyu Zone	0.635	0.031	200	73,482	0.708	0.049	0.571	0.694
Bole Subcity	0.709	0.033	256	123,913	0.973	0.047	0.640	0.769
Borena	0.778	0.052	227	181,222	1.913	0.066	0.661	0.863
Buno Bedele	0.817	0.032	254	268,014	1.500	0.039	0.747	0.872
Burayu	0.684	0.052	215	129,863	1.570	0.077	0.573	0.777
Burji Liyu	0.868	0.028	229	20,516	0.411	0.033	0.802	0.914
Dawa	0.650	0.037	218	33,052	0.565	0.058	0.573	0.719
Dawro	0.691	0.055	230	143,172	1.743	0.080	0.573	0.788
Debub Mirab Shewa	0.883	0.041	274	362,183	2.622	0.047	0.775	0.943
Debub Misrak	0.863	0.035	266	232,649	1.674	0.040	0.780	0.918
Debub Omo	0.820	0.048	250	262,060	2.240	0.058	0.707	0.896
Debub Wello	0.617	0.099	203	1,385,810	9.704	0.160	0.415	0.785
Derashe Liyu	0.609	0.023	193	25,538	0.312	0.038	0.563	0.654
Dessie Town A	0.847	0.024	255	95,748	0.729	0.029	0.793	0.889
Dilla City Admin	0.839	0.036	241	35,527	0.643	0.043	0.755	0.897
Dire Dawa	0.844	0.032	255	160,997	1.241	0.038	0.769	0.897
Dollo	0.682	0.026	231	130,946	0.796	0.039	0.628	0.732
Dukam Liyu Zone	0.785	0.038	206	17,891	0.451	0.049	0.700	0.851
Erer	0.355	0.025	117	49,133	0.610	0.069	0.309	0.405
Fafan	0.576	0.076	165	208,019	2.947	0.132	0.425	0.714
Gamo	0.765	0.046	265	408,988	2.552	0.061	0.663	0.844
Gedeo	0.806	0.040	252	276,382	1.913	0.050	0.714	0.873
Gelan Liyu Zone	0.589	0.050	151	10,404	0.429	0.084	0.490	0.682
Gofa	0.947	0.032	285	210,090	2.168	0.034	0.835	0.985
Gondar Ketema	0.828	0.027	244	179,512	1.067	0.033	0.768	0.875
Guji	0.835	0.041	278	327,639	2.225	0.049	0.738	0.901
Gulele Subcity	0.714	0.023	329	97,140	0.605	0.032	0.667	0.757
Gurage	0.726	0.033	260	401,318	1.742	0.045	0.657	0.785
Hadiya	0.929	0.040	311	512,677	3.737	0.043	0.797	0.978
Halaba	0.745	0.036	229	83,035	0.888	0.049	0.667	0.809
Harari	0.698	0.060	214	87,466	1.472	0.086	0.570	0.801
Hawassa City	0.784	0.040	249	153,588	1.383	0.051	0.695	0.852
Holeta Liyu Zone	0.837	0.044	230	24,849	0.659	0.053	0.731	0.907
Ilu Ababor	0.789	0.038	245	286,502	1.815	0.049	0.704	0.855

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who registered and voted in the last national election, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of Cases				Confidence limits	
Itang Special	0.916	0.051	246	11,096	0.645	0.056	0.748	0.975
Jerer	0.539	0.040	198	142,921	1.335	0.075	0.459	0.616
Jimma	0.914	0.026	299	1,098,421	3.312	0.029	0.846	0.954
Jimma Liyu	0.790	0.031	249	74,374	0.752	0.040	0.722	0.845
Kefa	0.902	0.033	271	309,676	2.046	0.036	0.817	0.950
Kemashi	0.012	0.007	4	655	0.489	0.594	0.004	0.039
Kembata Tembaro	0.966	0.008	292	230,279	0.701	0.008	0.945	0.978
Kerkos Subcity	0.790	0.026	233	76,557	0.623	0.032	0.736	0.836
Kolfe Keraniyo	0.712	0.043	328	248,797	1.782	0.060	0.622	0.788
Konso	0.822	0.069	260	77,761	1.767	0.084	0.647	0.920
Konta Liyu	0.987	0.006	265	45,069	0.348	0.006	0.969	0.994
Korahe	0.678	0.021	207	82,649	0.512	0.032	0.635	0.719
Laga Tafo	0.457	0.051	122	19,850	0.686	0.112	0.360	0.558
Lemi kura	0.685	0.021	236	140,378	0.658	0.031	0.642	0.725
Liben	0.299	0.037	103	38,595	0.922	0.123	0.232	0.375
Lideta Subcity	0.698	0.037	209	56,703	0.728	0.053	0.622	0.765
Maekelawi Gonder	0.669	0.029	240	751,814	2.114	0.044	0.610	0.724
Mao Ena Komo	0.943	0.030	251	19,705	0.593	0.032	0.847	0.980
Mehakelawi	0.982	0.008	323	692,558	1.573	0.008	0.958	0.992
Mejenger	0.774	0.041	217	45,363	0.763	0.053	0.683	0.844
Mekele	0.770	0.031	243	144,875	1.007	0.040	0.705	0.825
Merab Bale	0.540	0.091	194	121,388	2.779	0.169	0.363	0.707
Merab Omo	0.899	0.026	272	83,228	0.845	0.029	0.835	0.940
Metekel	0.015	0.008	6	2,757	0.984	0.582	0.005	0.045
Mirab Arsi	0.643	0.039	251	622,543	2.576	0.061	0.563	0.716
Mirab Gojjam	0.823	0.046	270	968,334	4.141	0.055	0.716	0.896
Mirab Gonder	0.473	0.021	138	111,646	0.650	0.044	0.433	0.515
Mirab Guji	0.415	0.060	147	210,984	2.751	0.143	0.305	0.535
Mirab Hararghe	0.615	0.052	226	503,064	3.101	0.085	0.509	0.711
Mirab Shewa	0.677	0.043	240	549,778	2.673	0.064	0.587	0.756
Misrak Bale	0.942	0.033	276	188,693	2.005	0.035	0.833	0.981
Misrak Hararge	0.612	0.036	224	681,355	2.477	0.059	0.540	0.680
Misrak Shewa	0.733	0.052	269	353,270	2.620	0.071	0.619	0.823
Modjo Liyu Zone	0.761	0.020	200	23,183	0.265	0.027	0.719	0.799
Nekemte Liyu Zone	0.824	0.040	255	65,755	0.944	0.048	0.732	0.889

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Total sample, aged 15 and above Women who registered and voted in the last national election, at Zonal level, Ethiopia Women Survey 2023

Zones	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weight-ed(N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Newer	0.641	0.094	179	24,910	1.229	0.146	0.445	0.799
Nifas Slik Lafto	0.720	0.039	287	239,621	1.588	0.054	0.638	0.789
Nogob	0.546	0.060	162	17,692	0.690	0.109	0.428	0.658
Oromia Liyu Zone	0.734	0.048	444	394,057	2.543	0.065	0.630	0.817
Robe Liyu Zone	0.888	0.022	242	31,204	0.422	0.025	0.836	0.925
Sabata	0.846	0.032	260	137,884	1.161	0.038	0.771	0.899
Semen Gonder	0.887	0.025	272	391,680	1.702	0.029	0.827	0.928
Semen Mirab	0.977	0.017	293	436,299	2.395	0.017	0.908	0.995
Semen Shewa	0.684	0.039	469	1,209,270	3.598	0.058	0.603	0.756
Semen Wello	0.520	0.068	169	461,299	4.092	0.131	0.389	0.649
Shashamane	0.795	0.045	258	71,013	1.062	0.056	0.694	0.870
Shebele	0.365	0.019	140	104,460	0.664	0.051	0.329	0.402
Sheka	0.986	0.006	294	117,012	0.562	0.006	0.968	0.994
Sidama	0.520	0.038	197	828,011	3.078	0.073	0.445	0.594
Silite	0.971	0.016	294	264,130	1.555	0.016	0.918	0.990
Siti	0.900	0.026	265	95,269	0.899	0.029	0.836	0.941
Sululta	0.582	0.039	159	26,200	0.538	0.067	0.504	0.656
Waghimra	0.540	0.100	182	169,666	3.594	0.185	0.348	0.721
Welayta	0.716	0.039	263	567,710	2.433	0.054	0.634	0.785
Woliso Liyu Zone	0.784	0.042	206	27,139	0.608	0.054	0.690	0.855
Yeka Subcity	0.726	0.019	307	233,782	0.777	0.026	0.687	0.762
Yem Liyu	0.857	0.032	228	27,019	0.510	0.037	0.783	0.908
Zone_1(Awsiresu)	0.727	0.045	211	174,132	1.583	0.062	0.631	0.806
Zone_2 (Kelbetiresu)	0.771	0.047	230	151,564	1.577	0.061	0.667	0.850
Zone_3 (Gebiresu)	0.536	0.037	168	79,052	0.900	0.068	0.464	0.606
Zone_4 (Fentiresu)	0.567	0.042	176	54,916	0.850	0.075	0.483	0.648
Zone_5 (Hari Resu)	0.817	0.023	238	97,271	0.653	0.028	0.768	0.858
Zone_6	0.840	0.028	228	22,155	0.400	0.034	0.776	0.888
Ethiopia	**0.716**	**0.009**	**27,205**	**25,535,376**	**3.602**	**0.012**	**0.699**	**0.733**

Appendix C: Questionnaires

NETWORK OF ETHIOPIAN WOMEN ASSOCIATION (NEWA)

ETHIOPIAN WOMEN SURVEY, 2023

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello, my name is [NAME]. I am working for the Network of Ethiopian Women's Association (NEWA), which is currently conducting a comprehensive women's survey in both urban and rural areas across all regions and city administrations of Ethiopia. The purpose of this survey is to gather crucial information that will enable development organizations and partners to address the needs of women through evidence-based policy and programmatic interventions. Your household has been randomly selected to participate in this survey. We kindly request your cooperation in answering questions about your household. Additionally, we would like to conduct an interview with one randomly selected woman, aged 15 or above, from your household. The interview typically takes about 45 minutes to complete. Please be assured that all information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and will only be accessed by our survey team members. Your privacy is of utmost importance to us. If there are any questions that you feel uncomfortable answering, please let me know, and we will proceed to the next question or halt the interview at any time. If you have any questions about the survey or the interview process, please feel free to ask now. If not, may I begin the interview?

A. IDENTIFICATIONS

A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7
Region Code	Zone/ Special Wereda Code	Wereda Code	Kebele Code	Enum. Area Code	Hh Sr.No.	Area of Residence 1= Rural 2= Urban

A-8	A-9	A-10	A-11	A-12	A-13	A-14	A-15	A-16
The household head is: 1= Adult male 2= Adult female 3= Child under 18	Household size (No. of usual members of the household) Male _____ Female ____ Total _____	Total household members with adult women aged 15 and above _____ [There should be at least one woman]	Ecological Zone 1 = Highland 2 = Mid-Highland 3 = Lowland	GPS Reading Latitude N Longitude E	Date	Time	Enumerator code	Sup. code

FORM I: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERSTICS

ID	B-01	B-02	B-03	B-04	B-05	B-06	B-07	B-08	B-09
List name of usual household members	Ask for all household members				Ask for all household members aged 5 years and above				
	Socio-demographic characteristics				Education Status				
(List in the following order head, spouse, child, other relative, non-relative)	What is [NAME] Relation to the head of the household	What is [NAME] Sex	What is [NAME] Age in completed years	What is [NAME] Religion	Is (NAME) able to read and write in any language	Schooling Status [NAME]	If ever attended formal school	If you are not in school [B-06=2 or 4], what was the main reason?	If ever attended formal school [B-06=1, 2 or 3], what is [NAME] highest grade completed?
	01=Household Head	1=Female 2=Male	(Record 0 if age is less than one year)	1=Orthodox 2=Catholic 3=Protestant 4=Muslims 5=Waqefana 6= Other (specify)	1= Yes 2= No	1. Currently in school 2. Dropped out 3. Completed 4. Never been enrolled	[B-06=1, 2 or 3] did [NAME] has ever repeated a class? 1= Yes 2= No	01= Need to work 02= Unable to pay School Fee 03= Lack of Educational Materials 04= Schools too far 05= Deteriorated quality 06= Did not meet the requirement to take the final exam 07= Married on personal interest 08= Married in family interest 09= Married forced 10= Disability/Sickness 11= Injury 12= Pregnancy/ maternity 13= conflict 14= Natural calamities 15= Belief to have acquired enough education 16= Belief of lack of job opportunity after school 17=Domestic responsibility 18= Failed exam/class 19=others	06=1, 2 or 3], what is [NAME] highest grade completed? 01, 02, 03, ... 12 for Grade One, Grade Two, Grade Three, ... Grade 12 13= TVET certificate (level I, II, III, IV) 14= Diploma 15= Bachelor's degree 16= Masters and above 99 = Pre-primary
	02=Spouse								
	03= Son/daughter of head and spouse								
	04= Son/daughter of the head								
	05= Son/daughter of spouse								
	06= Mother/father of head/spouse								
	07= Sister/brother of head/spouse								
	08= Paid Employee–Domestic (e.g. Housekeeping, guard, driver...)								
	09= Other–relatives								
	10 = Non–relatives								
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									

FORM I: CONTD.

ID	B-10	B-11	B-12		B-13	B-14	B-15
	List names of usual household members	Ask for all household members aged 7-17			Ask for all members aged 10 years or above		
		Education Status contd.			ICT Questions		
	(List in the following order head, spouse, child, other relative, non-relative)	If currently in school [B-06=1], how many days has [NAME] been absent from school during the previous semester? ____	If [NAME] is currently in school [B-06=1], how long does it take (in minutes) on foot to travel from home to school? ____	If dropped out or never been enrolled [B-06=2 or 4], did [NAME] have an intention to re-enrol to school? 1= Yes 2= No	Is [NAME] able to use a computer/ laptop/ tablet? 1= Yes 2= No	[N A M E] able to use Internet? 1= Yes 2= No	Is [NAME] currently own cell phone? 1= Yes 2= No
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							

FORM I: CONTD.

ID	List name of usual household members (List in the following order head, spouse, child, other relative, non-relative)	B-16	B-17	B-18	B-19	B-20	B-21	B-22	B-23
		Ask for all household members aged 10 years or above							
		Marriage		Employment status					
		What is [NAME]'s Current Marital status 1=Never married 2= Engaged 3=married Monogamous 4=married Polygamous 5=Cohabitation 6=Divorced 7=Separated 8=Widowed	If [NAME] was married, what was the age when married for the first time (Cross-check with the reported age)	Was [NAME] engaged in any work during most of the past 7 days? (Such as work for pay/ profit, family gain, produce for own consumption for at least one hour) 1= Yes, productive/ economic work/ activities only 2= Yes, domestic work/activities only 3= Yes, both productive and domestic work/activities 4= No, but seeking to work (productive activities) --- skip to B-24 5= No, do not need to work (productive activities) --- skip to B-24 6= No, not engaged due to leave/various reasons	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, [B18=2 or B18=6] do you have any job, business or holding from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reasons? Yes----1 No----2	If engaged in economic activities [B-18=1 or 3] or [B19=1], what is [NAME] Employment status 01= Employee-gov't 02= Employee - gov't parastatal 03= Employee - private organization 04= Employee- NGO/Intl. 05=Employee – domestic 06= Other employees 07= Member of cooperatives 08 = Member of Micro & Small Enterprise 09= Self-employed-agri. 10= Self-employed- non-agri. 11= Unpaid family worker-agri. 12= Unpaid family worker- non-agri. 13= Employer 14= Volunteer work 15= Apprentice 16= Others	If you were not engaged in economic activities [B-18=2 or B19=2], what was the reason that you didn't seek for job or establish your own business? 1=Pregnancy/delivery 2=Illness/injury 3=Personal/family responsibility 4=Responsibility of home activity 5=Old age/pension 6=Education/training 7=Already found/made an arrangement for work 8=Possibility to rejoin my previous work 9=Thought no paid work available 10=Thought no private work available 11=Too young 12=Disability 13=Remittance 14=Culture/believing that it is the role of men 15=Can not speak local language 16=Pension 17=Others(specify)	If engaged in domestic activities [B18=2 or B19=2 or 3], what was the main type of activity? 1= Cooking, preparing meals 2= Fetching water 3= Firewood collection 4= Cleaning utensils/house 5= Washing clothes 6= shopping 7= Caring for child/elderly/sick 8= Repair any household equipment 9= Other (specify)	During each day of the last 7 days, how many hours did you do such domestic activities (household chores)? _____
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									

FORM I: CONTD.

ID	B-24	B-25	B-26	B-27	B-28	B-29
List name of usual household members	Ask for all household members					
	Disability and health status				Migration Status	
(List in the following order head, spouse, child, other relative, non-relative)	Does [NAME] has any disability? (Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing, hearing, movement, communicating, etc.) 1= Yes 2= No	If yes [B-24=1], type of disability 1= Mobility impairment, 2= Visual impairment 3= Hearing impairment 4= Cognitive or intellectual disability 5= Chronic illness 6= Mental health condition 7= Other]	Has (NAME) consulted any medical assistance during the last 12 months? (Regardless of whether sick or not) 1=Yes 2=No	If yes [B-26=1], how many times has (NAME) consulted for medical assistance during the last 12 months? (Regardless of whether sick or not)	How long has [Name] been living continuously in the current place of residence 1=Since birth 2=Less than 1 year 3=1-5 years 4=6-10 years 5=10+ years	If [Name] is a migrant [if B-28=2, 3,4,5] previous place of residence 1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Abroad
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						

FORM II: WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

2-1. Economic Status

1. How long have you been living in this dwelling? _____years (write "00" if less than one year

2. Ownership of assets – **(Ask all listed items)** [yes should be answered when a respondent owns the items either alone or in joint or both]

	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not applicable
1. Residential House	
2. Other House (business, real state)	
3. Agricultural Land (This is not applicable for pastoralist communities)	
4. radio/tape recorder	
5. TV set (satellite dish, TV stand)	
6. computer	
7. Cell phone/tablet	
8. Camera/video camera	
9. G-pass/speaker	
10. refrigerator	
11. Water filter	
12. Washing machine	
13. Electric fan	
14. Wrist watch/wall clock	
15. Hand flashlight/torch	
16. Cloth smoothing iron	
17. Solar power	
18. Water storage pit	
19. table	
20. chair	
21. Shelf/cupboard/ buffet furniture	
22. Bed with a mattress	
23. Electric stove	
24. Electric Mitad	
25. Improved energy-saving stove (lakech, merit, etc)	
26. Cylinder gas stove	
27. Farm implements (tractor, power pump, plough, combiner, other machines, small agri-equipment)	
28. Sofa set	
29. Bicycle	
30. Motorcycle	
31. Bajaj	
32. Cart (animal drawn)- transporting people & goods, wheelbarrow	
33. Car	
34. Jewels (Gold and silver)	
35. Permanent crops (Khat, coffee, fruit)- No. Planted	
36. Forestry (Eucalyptus, Coniferous trees, etc)-	
37. Cattle (cows, heifer, calf)	
38. Transport animals (Horses, donkeys, mules, camel)	
39. Oxen/bull	
40. Sheep/goat	
41. Chicken/poultry	
42. Beehives	

3. **If you own a house [Q2.1=yes or Q2.2=yes],** do you own the house alone or jointly with someone else?
   1. Alone only
   2. Jointly Only
   3. Both Alone and Jointly

4. What type of documents are there for the house you own?

1. Title deed
2. customary ownership
3. Inheritance certificate
4. Survey plan
5. Other (specify)_____
6. No document at al

5. If the house has a document **[Q4=1-9]**, is your name written on any of the documents for the house?
   1. Yes
   2. No

6. **If you own Agricultural land [Q2.3=yes],** do you own the land alone or jointly with someone else?
   1. Alone only
   2. Jointly Only
   3. Both Alone and Jointly

7. What type of documents are there for the land you own?
   1. Title deed (Book/certificate)
   2. customary ownership
   3. Inheritance certificate
   4. Rental/lease contract
   5. Other (specify)_____
   6. No document at all

8. If the land has a document [Q7=1-9], is your name written on any of the documents for the land?
   1. Yes
   2. No

9. [Ask only married women (B-16=3)] The Right to use the land:

	1. Yes alone 2. Yes, jointly with spouse 3. Yes jointly with other(s) 4. Not at all
Can you decide on the type of crop to plant?	
Can you decide whether to leave the land fallow?	
Can you decide on the agricultural inputs to apply?	
Do you have the right to decide when to harvest and so on?	

10. [Ask only married women (B-16=3)] The right to control the land:

If you own Agricultural land [Q2.3=yes] or housing [Q2.1=yes or Q2.2=yes]	1. Yes alone 2. Yes, jointly with spouse 3. Yes jointly with other(s) 4. Not at all
I can control the use of products **from the land**	
I control income from sales of products	
I can rent out land or a house	
I can sell the house	
I can borrow using the house or land as collateral	
I can make a decision whether to engage in renting or sharecropping	
I can make a decision about when to sell a product(s)	
I can make decision about other transfer rights (e.g., right to bequeath land, inheritance...)	

11. **[If Q 2 (3) = yes], [Access to agricultural inputs, technology, and extension services]:** Do you have access to the following? **(Ask all listed items)**
    1. Improved seeds on farmland

2. Chemical fertilizer on farmland
3. Pesticide/insecticide/ herbicide on farmland
4. Irrigation
5. Plough oxen
6. Extension program services/facility

12. Are you aware of soil and water conservation prevention methods against soil erosion (tree planting, terracing, soil bund, stone bund, crop rotation, etc.)?
    1. Yes
    2. No

13. Are you aware of the law(s) governing property rights?
    3. Yes
    4. No

14. Are you aware of a law governing property disposition during divorce/separation/death?
    5. Yes
    6. No

15. **If yes [Q13=1],** Have you exercised any of the rights stipulated in those laws?
    7. Yes
    8. No

16. Do you feel secured about your current tenure (land, housing)?
    1. Yes, always
    2. Yes, sometimes
    3. No, not at all
    4. No, I don't have (land, housing)

Financial resources and instruments

17. Do you own a bank account?
    1. Yes, exclusively
    2. Yes, jointly
    3. No

18. In the last 12 months did you SAVE in any way (formal and informal financial institutions) *(Examples of formal financial institutions: private banks, like, Dashen or Awash; public banks, like, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia; Microfinance Institutions, like, Omo, Amhara or Sidama; SACCO); Informal financial institutions (e.g., at home, Equb, SHG)?*
    1. Yes, Formal financial institutions
    2. Yes, Informal institutions
    3. Yes, Both
    4. No, not at all

19. Over the past 12 months did you use CREDIT/LOAN from a financial institution?
    1. Yes, Formal financial institutions
    2. Yes, Informal institutions
    3. Yes, Both
    4. No, not at all

20. If used credit from formal sources [Q19=1], what was the collateral**?**
    1. House or land ownership certificate
    2. Group guarantee
    3. Individual/ salary guarantee
    4. Jewelry
    5. Other(specify)_____
    6. There was no collateral needed

21. [If Q2-7=yes], do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?
    1. Yes
    2. No

22. In the last 12 months, have you used any of the following services? **(Ask all listed items)**
    1. ATM/ debit card
    2. Online banking
    3. Mobile banking
    4. Agent banking
    5. Interest-free banking
    6. Credit

23. In the last 12 months, have you been a beneficiary of any of these insurance services? **(Ask all listed items)**

    (Hint: Insurance is when you pay small amounts of money over time to an insurance provider that will compensate you in case of unexpected shocks (for example on your livestock or health).)
    1. Health insurance (community-based)
    2. Agricultural insurance
    3. Life insurance
    4. Property insurance
    5. Employer-based insurance
    6. Other (specify)_____
    7. No, I have no insurance at all

24. In the past 12 months, were you a beneficiary of a traditional insurance service (e.g., *Iddir*)?
    1. Yes
    2. No

25. [Ask only married women (B-16=3)] How do you make the following financial decision-making?

	1=Myself alone 2=My partner/spouse alone 3=Jointly with my partner 4= Jointly with another person(s) 5=Others (specify) 6=Not applicable
How the money you earn through income-generating activities will be used?	
How much to save?	
How much loan to request?	
How to spend the money you receive through a loan?	
How your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used?	
About making major/big household purchases?	
Selling household produce (farm or non-farm)?	

26. In the last 7 days, have you used the internet?
    1. Yes
    2. No

27. Do you usually listen to the radio/television?
    1. Yes
    2. No

28. If yes [Q27=1], what type of information do you receive via radio/television [**Multiple response**]
    1. Improved technology (improved agronomic livestock husbandry practices, input use, labour and time-saving technologies, homemaking e.g., etc.)
    2. Market information (input, output markets-m prices, demand, supply, etc.)
    3. General hygiene, nutrition, health-related information
    4. Childcare, child nutrition etc.
    5. Education/training related
    6. Job/labour market related
    7. Entertainment (music, art, sports etc.)
    8. Other (specify)_____

29. From where you live, how far is the nearest……… Infrastructure and basic services?

Services	Distance in the number of walking hours it takes to reach the facility (one way)	
	Hours If it is more than 10 hours write 10	Minutes
Grain market		
Livestock market		
All weather roads for driving		
Agricultural extension service		
Veterinary service		
Agricultural input market		
Technical and vocational training		
Recreation facilities: sports center, movie/film center, youth center		
Financial institution		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
Kindergarten		
Daycare center		
Hospital		
Health Center/Clinic		
Health post		
Pharmacy		
Internet		
Police station		
Court		
Local administration center		
Farmer training center (FTC)		
Women/youth association center		
Milling Service		

30. Are you a member of the following institutions? (Ask all listed items)
    1. Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
    2. Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)
    3. Women's associations
    4. Youth association
    5. Professional association
    6. Trade union

31. What is the main source of light you use?
    1. Electricity
    2. Biogas
    3. Solar
    4. Lantern, lamp, candle, *Kuraz*, *Fanos*
    5. Wood/biomass/ animal dung
    6. Other (specify)_____

32. What is the **main** source of cooking fuel you use?
    1. Collecting firewood
    2. Purchase firewood
    3. Charcoal
    4. Crop residue/ biomass
    5. Dung/ manure
    6. Saw dust
    7. Kerosene
    8. Butane gas (or biogas)
    9. Electricity from gridline
    10. Electricity from generator
    11. Solar energy

12. None
13. Other (specify) _____

33. What is the **main** source of drinking water you use?
    1. Piped water into the dwelling
    2. Piped water into the compound yard/plot
    3. Piped water to neighbor
    4. Piped water public tap/ standpipe
    5. Tube-well/borehole
    6. Protected dug well
    7. Unprotected dug-well
    8. Protected spring
    9. Unprotected spring
    10. Rainwater collection
    11. Piped water kiosk/retailer
    12. Surface water sources (river, lake, pond)
    13. Bottled water (highland)
    14. Others (specify)_____

34. If the water source is outside the dwelling, how long does it take you to get water, and come back? (In minutes)   _____Minutes

35. What type of toilet facility do you mainly use??
    1. Flush toilet within dwelling
    2. Pit latrine within dwelling compound
    3. Flush toilet/ pit latrine in neighbor's compound
    4. Other (specify)_____
    5. No facility/field/forest

36. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?
    1. Boil
    2. Add bleach/chlorine
    3. Strain through a cloth
    4. Use a water filter (ceramic/ sand/composite/etc.)
    5. Solar disinfection
    6. Let it stand and settle
    7. Other (specify)_____
    8. We don't do anything to make the water safe
    9. Don't know

37. During the last 12 months, have you been affected by the following [SHOCK]? (Ask all listed items)
    1. Drought
    2. Soil/land degradation
    3. Flood
    4. Heavy rains
    5. Death of household member (Main bread earner)
    6. Death of a child under 5 including Miscarriage or stillbirth
    7. Death of another household member
    8. Illness of household member
    9. Loss of non-farm jobs
    10. Crop pests and disease infestation
    11. Unusual price fall of food items/ agriculture produces
    12. Unusual Price rise of food items/ agriculture produces
    13. Unusual Increase in price (or unavailability) of inputs (seed, fertilizer)
    14. Great loss/death of livestock

15. Fire accident
16. Car accident
17. Theft/Robbery and other violence
18. Involuntary loss of house/land
19. Displacement (due to government development projects)
20. Local Unrest/Violence
21. War
22. Other (specify)_____

38. If at least one yes is reported [Q37=1-21], as a result of this [SHOCK], has ____ been affected? (Ask all listed items)

1. Income
2. Assets
3. Food production
4. Food stock
5. Food purchase capacity
6. Health

39. a) If at least one yes is reported to Q37 (1-21), what did you do in response to this [SHOCK] to try to regain your former welfare level? **(Multiple response)**

1. Relied on own savings
2. Received unconditional help from relatives/friend
3. Received unconditional help from government
4. Received unconditional help from NGO/religious institution
5. Changed eating patterns
6. Employed household members took on more employment
7. Adult household members who were previously not working had to find work
8. Household members migrated**/ pastoralist mobility**
9. Reduced expenditures on health and/or education
10. Obtained credit
11. Selling Agricultural Equipment
12. Sold durable assets
13. Sold land/building
14. Sold crop stock
15. Sold livestock
16. Intensify fishing
17. Shift from pastoral to agricultural/sedentary livelihood
18. Improved use of water harvesting practices
19. Diversify income sources
20. Sent children to live elsewhere
21. Engaged in spiritual efforts prayer, sacrifices, diviner consultations
22. Did not do anything
23. Other (specify) _____

39(b). If Q 37=[1, 2, 3, 4] what did you do in response to this climate shock to try to regain your former welfare level **(Multiple response can apply)**

1. Received help from relatives/friend
2. Received help from government
3. Received unconditional help from NGO/religious institution
4. Changed eating patterns
5. Employed household members took on more employment
6. Adult household members who were previously not working had to find work
7. Household members migrated**/ pastoralist mobility**
8. Reduced expenditures on health and/or education

9. Obtained credit
10. Selling Agricultural Equipment
11. Sold durable assets
12. Sold land/building
13. Sold crop stock
14. Sold livestock
15. Intensify fishing
16. Selection of crops/varieties
17. Adjust planting dates
18. Adjust fertilizer/pesticide use
19. Adjust land preparation techniques
20. Adjust livestock composition
21. Shift from pastoral to agricultural/sedentary livelihood
22. Improved use of water harvesting practices
23. Diversify income sources
24. Sent children to live elsewhere
25. Engaged in spiritual efforts prayer, sacrifices, diviner consultations
26. Did not do anything
Other (specify) _____

40. Have you ever been enrolled/ participated in a Safety Net Program (e.g., PSNP)?
   1. Yes, I am currently (in the past 12 months) a beneficiary
   2. Yes, I was a beneficiary in the past, but not any more
   3. No, I have never been a beneficiary
41. If yes **[Q40=1 or 2],** what benefits did you receive from the Safety Net Program?
   1. Public Works (PSNP): labor for cash
   2. Public Works: labor for food (food for work)
   3. Direct beneficiary support: not tied to labor participation
   4. Both – Public work- labor for cash and labor for food
42. Have you received any humanitarian food aid in the past 12 months?
   1. Yes
   2. No

2-2   Health
Access to health service (general)

43. Are you aware of the available healthcare services in your locality?
   1. Yes
   2. No
44. Have you been able to access healthcare services during the past 12 months?
   1. Yes
   2. No
45. **If no [Q44=2],** what barriers, if any, have you experienced in accessing healthcare? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
   1. Lack of health insurance
   2. High cost of healthcare services
   3. Lack of transportation
   4. Long waiting times
   5. Discrimination or bias from healthcare providers
   6. Limited availability of female healthcare providers
   7. Lack of support from spouse/partner
   8. Language/cultural barriers

9. Other (Please specify)

46. **If yes [Q44=1],** are you satisfied with the quality of healthcare services available to you?
    1. Very satisfied
    2. Satisfied
    3. Dissatisfied
    4. Very dissatisfied

47. How knowledgeable are you about your healthcare options and rights as a woman?
    1. Very knowledgeable
    2. Somewhat knowledgeable
    3. Not knowledgeable

48. Do you feel comfortable discussing your healthcare concerns with healthcare providers?
    1. Yes, always
    2. Yes, most of the time
    3. Sometimes
    4. Rarely
    5. No, never

49. Have you experienced any discrimination or stigma while seeking healthcare services?
    1. Yes
    2. No

50. Have you faced any challenges related to the availability of essential medications and treatments?
    1. Yes
    2. No

51. Do any members of your household show support and understanding when it comes to your healthcare needs?
    1. Always
    2. Sometimes
    3. Rarely
    4. Never

52. During the past 12 months, have you received financial support from your household for healthcare expenses?
    1. Yes, always
    2. Yes, sometimes
    3. Rarely
    4. Never

53. Do cultural or societal norms impact your decision or ability to seek healthcare services?
    1. Yes
    2. No

Sexual Reproductive Health and Family Planning

54. During the past 12 months, have you received information regarding sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS?
    1. Yes
    2. No

55. **If yes [Q54=1],** what were the sources of the information? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. Schools or educational programs
    2. Hospitals/Health centers/clinics
    3. Friends
    4. TV/radio
    5. Community gathering
    6. Health extension workers

7.   Internet

8.   Other sources (specify)

56. How comfortable are you discussing sexual and reproductive health matters with your partner/spouse?
1. Very comfortable
2. Moderately comfortable
3. Slightly comfortable
4. Not comfortable at all
5. I do not have a spouse/partner

57. How comfortable are you discussing sexual and reproductive health topics with healthcare providers or professionals?
1. Very comfortable
2. Moderately comfortable
3. Slightly comfortable
4. Not comfortable at all

58. During the past 12 months, have you encountered any barriers or challenges when accessing sexual and reproductive healthcare services?
1. Yes
2. No

59. If yes **[Q58=1],** what were the barriers? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
1. Cost-related barriers
2. Lack of availability or proximity to services
3. Social stigma or cultural barriers
4. Lack of support from my spouse/partner
5. Other barriers (specify)

60. What kind of sanitary pad are you using?
1. Manufactured disposable sanitary pad (Ex. Rose, Eve, Comfort, etc.)
2. Manufactured recyclable sanitary pad
3. Local material

61. What is the reason that you didn't use a manufactured sanitary pad?
1. Cultural or religious beliefs
2. Manufactured sanitary pads are not readily accessible
3. Manufactured sanitary pads are not affordable
4. Manufactured sanitary pads are uncomfortable to wear
5. Concerns about chemicals
6. Lack of awareness
7. Other reasons

62. Have you ever received comprehensive information about different family planning methods and their effectiveness?
1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't remember

63. Which family planning method(s) are you aware of? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
1. Condoms
2. Birth control pills
3. Intrauterine device (IUD) / loop
4. Injectable contraceptives
5. Sterilization (tubal ligation, vasectomy)
6. Natural methods (rhythm method, withdrawal)
7. Emergency contraception
8. Others (please specify)
9. I am not aware of any family planning method

64. Are you currently sexually active?
    1. Yes
    2. No

65. **If yes [Q64=1],** during the past 12 months, have you discussed family planning with a healthcare professional and received guidance?
    1. Yes
    2. No

66. **If yes [Q65=1],** are you currently using any family planning method?
    1. Yes
    2. No

67. **If yes [Q66=1],** which method of family planning are you currently using?
    1. Condoms
    2. Birth control pills
    3. Intrauterine device (IUD)
    4. Injectable contraceptives
    5. Sterilization (tubal ligation, vasectomy)
    6. Natural methods (rhythm method, withdrawal)
    7. Emergency contraception
    8. Traditional methods
    9. Others (please specify)
    10. Implant

68. **If yes [Q66=1],** how satisfied are you with your current family planning method?
    1. Very satisfied
    2. Satisfied
    3. Neutral
    4. Dissatisfied
    5. Very dissatisfied

69. **If yes [Q66=1],** what are the reasons for using contraception? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. To prevent unintended pregnancies
    2. To space out or plan pregnancies
    3. To manage the menstrual cycle and reduce period symptoms
    4. To prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
    5. Other (please specify)

70. **If yes [Q66=1],** have you faced any barriers or challenges when accessing contraception? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. Lack of information about available methods
    2. Cost or affordability issues
    3. Limited availability of desired methods
    4. Cultural or societal barriers
    5. Not comfortable discussing contraception with healthcare providers
    6. Lack of support from my spouse/partner
    7. No barrier
    8. Other (please specify)

71. **If yes [Q66=1],** what factors influence your decision regarding family planning? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. Effectiveness
    2. Safety
    3. Cost
    4. Side effects
    5. Convenience
    6. Cultural or religious beliefs

7. Partner's opinion
8. Healthcare provider's recommendation
9. Others (please specify)

72. **If no [Q66=2],** what are the reasons for not using any family planning method? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. Wanting to conceive
    2. Concerns about side effects
    3. Lack of access to contraceptives
    4. Religious or cultural reasons
    5. Lack of knowledge of available methods
    6. Partner's objection
    7. Fear of infertility
    8. Others (please specify)

73. How many children have you given birth to? Male _____ Female _____ Total _____
74. What is the ideal number of children you need to have? (Ask all women) _____

2-3   Education

75. What are your educational aspirations for the future?
    1. Reading and writing
    2. Primary school education
    3. Complete high school education
    4. Obtain a vocational certificate
    5. Complete a college or university degree
    6. Pursue advanced studies (e.g., Master's or Ph.D.)
    7. Not sure / undecided Skip to

76. Have you faced any challenges or barriers in pursuing your desired level of education?
    1. Yes
    2. No

77. **If yes [Q76=1],** what major factor affected your educational aspirations?
    1. Lack of family support/encouragement
    2. Lack of interest/passion
    3. Lack of career opportunities/job prospects
    4. Lack of financial resource
    5. Lack of access to educational
    6. Societal or cultural norms
    7. Family responsibilities
    8. Gender-based discrimination
    9. Lack of support from spouse/partner
    10. Other (please specify)

78. **Ask women with children [Q73 Male >0 and Female>0],** if there is limited resource what is your preference about male and female children's education
    1. Higher opportunity female children
    2. Higher opportunity for boys
    3. Equal opportunity between boys and girls
    4. I don't know

2-4   Gender-Based Violence

79. In the past 12 months, have you experienced the following gender-based violence?

	1. Yes 2. No	**If yes, who was the most common perpetrator** 1. Husband/partner 2. Boyfriend 3. Family member 4. Teacher 5. Student 6. Employer 7. Boss/supervisor 8. Police/soldier 9. Priest/religious leader 10. Stranger 11. Others (specify)
Physical violence (Respondents: all women)		
1. Slapping/beating		
2. Hitting with fists or other objects		
3. Throwing something (ex. stone) at you that could hurt		
4. Pushing or shoving or pulling your hair		
5. Kicking, biting or dragging		
6. Choking or burning		
7. Threatening with/using a knife, gun, or other weapon		
8. Throwing acid		
Sexual violence (Respondents: all women)		
1. Forced engagement in sexual acts		
2. Unwanted touching, grabbing or kissing without consent		
3. Unwelcome remarks/jokes of sexual nature that are offensive		
4. Indecent exposure		
5. Digital harassment		
Psychological		
(a) Emotional abuse		
1. Insulting you or making you feel bad about yourself		
2. Belittling or humiliating you in front of other people		
3. Deliberately scaring or intimidating you		
4. Threatening to hurt you or others you care about		
(b) Controlling behaviour		
1. Monitoring your whereabouts and social interactions		
2. Getting angry if you speak with other men		
3. Controlling your access to healthcare		
Economic violence (ask only married women)		
1. Denying you access to financial resources		
2. Denying you access to property and durable goods		
3. Denying you access to the labor market and education		
4. Denying your participation in decision-making relevant to economic affairs		

80. **If you experienced any one of the violence [Q79=yes],** have you ever tried to seek help?

    1. Yes

    2. No

81. **If yes [Q80=1],** from whom have you sought help? **(Multiple responses can apply)**

    1. Own family

    2. Husband's/partner's family

    3. Current/former Husband/partner

    4. Current/former boyfriend

    5. Friend

    6. Neighbor

    7. Religious leader

    8. Doctor/medical personnel

    9. Police

    10. Lawyer

    11. Social service organization
    12. Community-based organization
    13. Women and youth affair
    14. Social media
    15. Others specify

82. **If yes [Q80=1],** have you had access to any of these (to help combat violence)?
    1. One-stop shelter (safe house)
    2. One-stop health centre
    3. One-stop police station
    4. One-stop legal aid/service
    5. I was searching but could not access
    6. Other (specify)

83. **If no [Q80=2],** why didn't you seek help at that time?
    1. Embarrassed
    2. Didn't know where to go
    3. Didn't know who to tell
    4. Not necessary
    5. Not wanting to tell
    6. Afraid they may not believe me
    7. Thinking I will not get support
    8. Afraid of the perpetrators
    9. Other specify

84. **If a legal process was involved [Q82=3 or 4],** were you satisfied with the outcome?
    1. Yes
    2. No
    3. Indifferent
    4. The process is not yet completed

85. Have you ever heard of female genital mutilation (FGM)?
    1. Yes
    2. No

86. Have you yourself ever been circumcised?
    1. Yes
    2. No

87. **If married [B-16=3 or 4],** who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?
    1. Respondent alone
    2. Husband/Partner alone
    3. Respondent and Husband/Partner jointly
    4. Someone Else

88. **If married [B-16=3 or 4],** who usually makes decisions regarding children's marriage?
    1. Respondent alone
    2. Husband/Partner alone
    3. Respondent and Husband/Partner jointly
    4. Someone Else

89. **If married [B-16=3or 4],** does your husband help you with household chores like looking after children, cooking, cleaning the house and doing other work around the house?
    1. Yes
    2. No

90. What is the legal age of marriage for a girl? _____

91. What are the outcomes of child marriage (marriage under 18 years of age)? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. Reproductive illness

2. Unhealthy children
3. Domestic violence
4. Lost childhood
5. Early widowed
6. Denial of education
7. Post-natal mortality
8. Other (specify)

2-5   Psychological indicators

92. Self-Efficacy questions

Survey question	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Neutral 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree
1. I will be able to achieve most of the goals that I have set for myself;	
2. When facing difficult tasks, I am certain that I will accomplish them	
3. In general, I think that I can obtain outcomes that are important to me	
4. I believe I can succeed at almost any endeavor to which I set my mind	
5. I will be able to successfully overcome many challenges	
6. I am confident that I can perform effectively on many different tasks	
7. Compared to other people, I can do most tasks very well	
8. Even when things are tough, I can perform quite well	
9. I stand up for myself when I feel I am being treated unfairly	
10. I keep tough problems from getting me down	
11. I find community resources and make good use of them for the family	
12. I believe that my future is determined by luck no matter how hard I work;	
13. If I had the chance, I would make a good leader	

93. Psychological well-being and self-esteem

How strongly do you agree with the following statements?

	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Neutral 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree
— I feel helpless.	
— I am driven and motivated to work hard	
— I expect good things to happen to me in the future.	
— I feel I can provide for my family and meet my family's needs.	
— I have no confidence in myself.	
— I feel like my life has importance.	

Identify respondent's satisfaction on the following aspects of the respondent on a 7-point scale

	[Enter number from 1–7] 1=unsatisfied 7 most satisfied
— Education level	
— Family	
— Friends	
— Job	
— Earnings/income,	
— The house you live in	
— Life as a whole	

94. Stress and worry

	1=Never 2=Rarely 3=Sometimes 4=Mostly 5=Always

1. How often do you worry that you will not get a good job in the future?	
2. How often did you feel you might not find a suitable partner? **If never married [B-16=1]**	
3. How often did you feel your family might not have enough money to pay for things?	
4. How often did you worry that your family might not have enough money to pay for basic needs?	
5. Are you worried about being unable to cover unexpected expenses	

2-6 Priorities and aspiration

95. **If the respondent is aged 18-70 years of age [B03>17 and B03<71]** , ask the aspiration Levels

Income	
1. How do you expect your earnings to be in the coming five years from now? 2. How do you expect your asset value to be in the coming five years from now?	1= Increased 2= Decreased 3= Remains same
Security *[Having a very high level of security means that you feel extremely safe each day, without fear of violence, theft, war, or vandalism being committed against you]*	1= Very high 2= High 3= Moderate 4=Low 5= Very low
1. What is the level of security you have at present? 2. What is your expectation of the level of security in one year from now? 3. What is your aspiration to engage in governance structures at various levels, political parties	

96. What are the major priority issues for you? **(Multiple response can apply)**

    1. Economic Opportunities
    2. Education and Skills Development
    3. Access to health care
    4. Safety and Security
    5. Infrastructure and Basic Services
    6. Social Welfare and Support Networks
    7. Representation in politics
    8. Others

2-7 Politics and Civic Engagement

Awareness of policies and legislations

97. Have you ever heard about the following? **(Ask all listed items)**

    1. Ethiopian Constitution
    2. Ethiopian Women's policy
    3. Land laws (inheritance, access to land)
    4. Criminal law and women's rights
    5. Family law and women's rights
    6. Labour law

Awareness and knowledge about political systems

98. Do you know who the current prime minister of Ethiopia?

    1. Yes
    2. No

99. Do you know who the current president of Ethiopia is?

    1. Yes
    2. No

100. Do you know the political party governing Ethiopia?

    1. Yes
    2. No

101. How much do you agree with the following statements?

Survey question	Suggested response
	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Neutral 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree
1. I can't really understand what's going on in politics	
2. It's wrong for me to question people who are in charge or in authority, like teachers or parents	
3. Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men;	
4. Men make better leaders than women and should be elected rather than women.	
5. It would be a good idea to elect a woman as the prime minister of Ethiopia.	
6. It would be a good idea to elect a woman as the Woreda chairperson	

Voting patterns

102. If your age is 18 years and over [B-03>17], do you plan to vote in the next election?
   1. Yes
   2. No

103. Did you register and vote in the last national elections?
   1. Yes
   2. No

104. **If no [Q103=2],** why not?
   1. Out of country
   2. Due to illness
   3. Due to distance
   4. Didn't want to vote
   5. The party wasn't represented
   6. Prevented from voting
   7. Didn't have time to vote
   8. Scared to vote
   9. Did not get a voting card in time
   10. Not on list at polling location
   11. My age was under 18 at the time
   12. Other (specify)

105. Participation/ membership in local and political organizations. Are you a member of -----------------------: (**Ask all listed items)**
   1. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
   2. Cooperatives**/ cooperative unions**
   3. Women group
   4. Woreda /kebele administration/council
   5. Local judiciary or woreda council
   6. Political party

106. **If yes to any one of the above [Q105= Yes]**, have you served or are you serving in a leadership position in any of the above institutions?
   1. Yes
   2. No

2-8   Peace and security

Security

107. In your view, what, if anything, is the biggest problem facing women in this area today? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
   1. Unemployment

2. Violence / Insecurity / Attacks
3. Electricity
4. Roads
5. Drinking Water
6. Education/Schools/Literacy
7. Healthcare / Clinics / Hospitals
8. High Prices
9. Poverty
10. Crime
11. Corruption
12. Ethnic Problems
13. Lack of job opportunities for women
14. Injustice
15. Theft
16. Addiction To Drugs
17. No Problems
18. Lack of (Proper) Shelter
19. Don't Know
20. Refused to answer

108. Do you feel safe to go around to your localities?
    1. Yes
    2. No

109. **If yes [Q108=1]**, where do you feel safe to stay?
    1. At home
    2. At school
    3. At spiritual places
    4. Anywhere
    5. Other specify
    6. None of the places are safe

110. How do you rate (express) the peace in your localities?
    1. Very peaceful
    2. The peace has been enhanced over the last year
    3. It is changed over one year
    4. There is no peace at all

Conflict

111. What are the major types of conflicts in your area? **(Multiple responses can apply)**
    1. Armed conflicts
    2. Conflict over resource
    3. Ethnic based
    4. Religious conflict
    5. Conflict over boundary
    6. Robbery
    7. Others (specify)

112. How often do you fear for your safety or security or for that of your family these days?
    1. Always
    2. Often
    3. Sometimes
    4. Rarely

5. Never

113. Have you suffered from armed conflict during the past year?
    1. Yes
    2. No

114. If yes [Q116=1], how did you respond to the conflict
    1. Internally displaced
    2. Remained (stayed)
    3. Participated in the armed group
    4. Provided care to victims
    5. I pray to God
    6. Other (specify)

115. Are you actively involved in any peace and reconciliation initiatives in your community?
    1. Yes, as a leader or organizer
    2. Yes, as a volunteer or participant
    3. No, but I am interested in being involved
    4. No, I am not interested or unable to participate

Justice

116. In the past 12 months, have you ever had any dispute cases?
    1. Yes
    2. No

117. **If yes [Q116=1],** what kind of a case or dispute was it?
    1. Dispute over land
    2. Family problems
    3. Dispute over property other than land
    4. Commercial dispute
    5. Traffic accident
    6. Divorce
    7. Other (specify)

118. Have you received any support to resolve the dispute?
    1. Yes
    2. No

119. **If yes [Q118=1],** what type of support did you receive to resolve the dispute?
    1. Free legal aid
    2. Free legal service
    3. Local mediation
    4. Other (specify)

120. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the available dispute-resolution services in your area?
    1. very satisfied,
    2. somewhat satisfied,
    3. somewhat dissatisfied
    4. very dissatisfied
    5. Case not yet resolved

Appendix D: Safeguarding Agreement Form for Field Research Team Members

Safeguarding Agreement Form for Field Research Team Members

Organization: Consortium of Econ Management Consultants (EMC) and Abamela Consulting

Purpose: This form outlines the commitment and responsibilities of field research team members in preventing and addressing incidents of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and child abuse during their engagement with the Consortium of Econ Management Consultants and Abamela Consulting. All team members are required to carefully read, understand, and sign this Safeguarding Agreement Form.

1. Personal Commitment:

I acknowledge that I have read and understood the safeguarding policies and guidelines provided by the Consortium of Econ Management Consultants (EMC) and Abamela Consulting.

I am committed to treating all individuals, including children, with respect, dignity, and sensitivity, and ensuring their safety and welfare while conducting field research activities.

2. Reporting Obligations:

I understand that if I witness, suspect, or receive a report of any form of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, or child abuse during my involvement with ECON and Abamela Consulting, I have a duty to report it promptly and confidentially to the agreed-upon reporting mechanisms, as provided in the safeguarding policies.

I will report incidents without delay, regardless of whether the alleged perpetrator is a colleague, partner, study participant, or any other individual.

3. Confidentiality:

I acknowledge that safeguarding incidents and personal information related to survivors of abuse must be treated with strict confidentiality.

I will not discuss or disclose information about safeguarding incidents unless required by the safeguarding policies or law.

4. Responsible Behaviour:

I will conduct myself professionally and responsibly while representing the Consortium of Econ Management Consultants and Abamela Consulting.

I will not engage in any form of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, or child abuse during my participation in field research activities.

I will respect and uphold the boundaries defined by local cultural norms and applicable laws.

5. Training:

I commit to participating in, and fully utilizing the training on safeguarding provided by the Consortium of Econ Management Consultants and Abamela Consulting.

I will share the knowledge gained from training with other team members and collaborators.

6. Compliance:

I understand that any violation of this Safeguarding Agreement Form, related policies, or applicable laws may result in immediate termination of my involvement with the Consortium of Econ Management Consultants and Abamela Consulting. Legal action may also be pursued, where necessary.

7. Signature:

By signing below, I confirm that I have read, understood, and agree to abide by the above safeguarding commitments and responsibilities.

Name (Print): _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

NETWORK OF
ETHIOPIAN WOMEN'S
ASSOCIATIONS

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DETERMINING THE
ETHIOPIAN
WOMEN'S *STATUS & PRIORITIES*

A Study Report

October 2024,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Ministry of Women and Social Affairs

NEWA

OXFAM