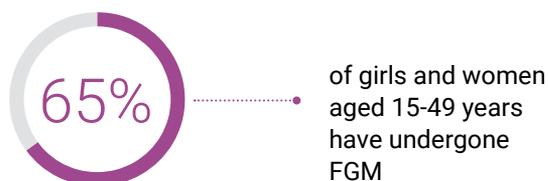


# Ethiopia

## CONTEXT

In 2021, while COVID-19 impacts fell compared to 2020, many people in Ethiopia faced mass displacement triggered by the ongoing conflict between the Ethiopian Federal Government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front as well as recurrent droughts, particularly in Afar. Displacement resulted in lost livelihoods and left many children with limited social protection structures (schools, peers and communities). While there is no evidence of this directly increasing FGM cases, compounding factors have exacerbated risks especially in areas where FGM is a precursor to marriage, which is seen to provide economic security.



## Enabling environment for the elimination of FGM

- Legislation criminalizing FGM
- Costed national action plan
- National budget line for FGM
- National coordination mechanism

## Since 2018, law enforcement has resulted in:



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Overall performance on outcome indicators in Phase III



### OUTCOME 1

Have an enabling environment for the elimination of FGM practices at all levels and in line with human rights standards

### OUTCOME 2

Girls and women are empowered to exercise and express their rights by transforming social and gender norms in communities to eliminate FGM

### OUTCOME 3

Girls and women receive appropriate, quality and systemic services for FGM prevention, protection and care

### OUTCOME 4

Have better capacity to generate and use evidence and data for policymaking and improving programming

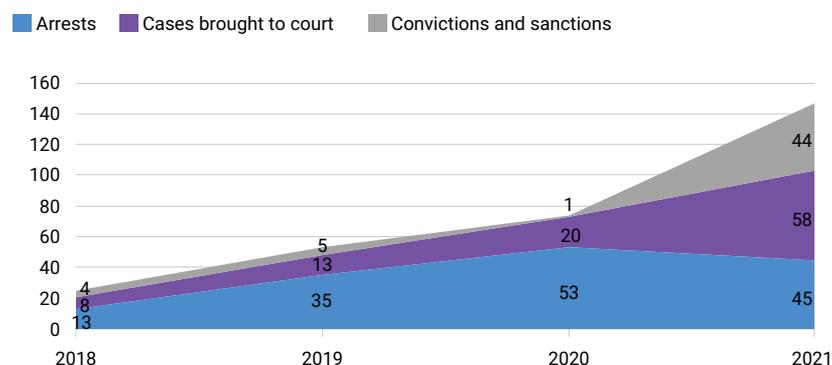
Source: Ethiopia DHS 2016, UNFPA estimates for 2018 based on the Ethiopia DHS 2016, Data-for-All, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.

# Ethiopia

## Increased law enforcement

Political commitment and attention to implementing the National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM (2020-2024), launched in 2019, contributed to a significant and steady increase in the number of arrests, court hearings and prosecutions related to FGM from 2018 to 2021.

### Enforcement of FGM legislation: number of arrests, cases brought to court, convictions and sanctions in Ethiopia

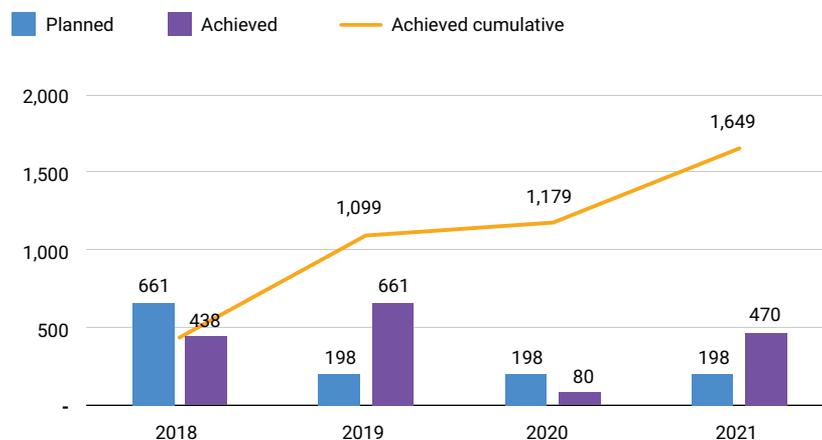


## Increased protection and empowerment of adolescent girls

Life skills training programmes for in- and out-of-school girls aged 10-19 covering topics on self-advocacy, self-esteem, negotiation and leadership were scaled up, along with education, sensitization and social mobilization interventions. This increased awareness and understanding of FGM, including health risks and legal consequences. In 2021, in 470 communities, girls became change agents after completing capacity development packages at a rate 4.9 times higher than in 2020, bringing the total number of communities with girls empowered as change agents to 1,649.



### Number of communities where enablers of social norm change are in place: Girls become change agents after completing a capacity development package in Ethiopia



## Ethiopia

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### **Strengthened capacity of health, justice and social services sectors through capacity development**

The Afar Pastoralist and Development Association, a Joint Programme partner, coordinated with health-care providers, health extension workers and midwives to provide treatment and care. In 2021, 221,493 women and girls received health services, 1,621 received social services and 425 received legal services.



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### **MOST SIGNIFICANT STORY**

District government communication and health offices are key actors to detect and prevent cases of FGM. One day, they heard a rumour that a family was ready to cut their daughter. As a team, they went to verify and found the ceremony was ready, with family, neighbours and other guests present. They stopped every activity and explained the impacts of FGM to the family (health, socioeconomic, psychological) and that the practice is illegal too.

Despite this, the father resisted, claiming that his daughter was ill and that the only way to cure her was through FGM. He finally agreed not to cut his daughter if the district office took responsibility for his daughter's life. The health professionals agreed to examine the girl and found she had an infectious disease that could be treated with medicine. They took the girl to the health centre and treated her. The family and other villagers were happy and agreed not to practice FGM.