



# CALL FOR PROPOSAL

IN-COUNTRY PARTNER

ETHIOPIA  
COSTING STUDY

## 1. Background on Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The elimination of all forms of Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) is prioritised in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5. Despite the progress achieved to date, this goal remains a universal priority because of the persistence of VAWG in the home, in public spaces and in the workplace. According to the World Health Organization's international research published in 2013, one in three women report experiencing some form of physical and/or sexual violence, predominantly perpetrated by a partner or ex-partner, over their lifetime<sup>1</sup>. A consequence of gender inequality and discrimination, VAWG is "any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."<sup>2</sup>

The Government of Ethiopia has shown its commitment to ensuring gender equality through the ratification of international and regional protocols, such as CEDAW 1979, as well as the reform of national legislation. Specifically, the Revised Family Code (RFC) of 2000 and the Revised Criminal Code (RCC) of 2005 criminalize most forms of VAWG, including rape outside of wedlock (RCC articles 620-28), trafficking of women (RCC article 597), intimate partner violence (IPV) in the context of marriage or irregular union, in the event the violence leads to grave or common injuries to physical or mental health (RCC Article 564), and violence resulting in physical injury and/or mental health problems outside of intimate partner relationships (RCC Article 555-560)<sup>3</sup>. However, significant gaps remain. For example, the Criminal Code does not criminalise marital rape. In addition, the Family Code has yet to be adopted by two regional states, Afar and Somali, for different reasons.

In Ethiopia, there is a dearth of national or population-based VAWG prevalence studies. However, for the first time, the most recent Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016 included a Domestic Violence (DV) module. This study found that just over one quarter (26 per cent) of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or non-partner in their lifetime<sup>4</sup>. Among ever-married women aged 15-49, one in three reported emotional, physical

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<sup>1</sup> WHO (2013). *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

<sup>2</sup> Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ViolenceAgainstWomen.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> Ethiopia Revised Family Code 2000. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/vitalstatkb/KnowledgebaseArticle50881.aspx>; Ethiopia Revised Criminal Code 2005. Available at: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/70993/75092/F1429731028/ETH70993.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Central Statistical Agency (CSA) [Ethiopia] and ICF (2016). *Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016*.

and/or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/partner. This violence impedes women and girls' freedom of movement, as well as their ability to study and work, access services, participate in public life, and enjoy recreation opportunities.<sup>5</sup>

## 2. Social and Economic Costs of VAWG

A large body of research has established the profound and multifarious impact of VAWG on the physical and psychological health of women, resulting in numerous short and long-term consequences<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, there is a ripple effect for children, the family as a unit, communities, the workplace and society in general<sup>7</sup>. Indeed, research has established that women and girls experiencing violence utilize health services more frequently, including the emergency department, outpatient care, primary care services, and counselling services, and are more likely to report a worse health status and quality of life than those who do not experience violence<sup>8</sup>. VAWG has been recognised as a human rights violation and public health problem for many years. More recently, there is a growing awareness of the significant economic costs of VAWG for individuals and families, as well as for the national economy in low, middle and high-income countries.

The conceptual framework in Figure 1 documents the impact pathways of VAWG as they ripple through society and the economy. The economic costs of VAWG at these different levels, such as the loss of personal and household income that erode national tax revenue, can undermine economic growth. While social costs, such as women's decreased political participation, do not have an intrinsic monetary value, it is hypothesised that over time many of these costs translate into economic losses. These combined costs result in an overall loss to society and the economy. It is important to note that this overall loss also affects VAWG, so the relationship is not unilinear but rather a circular flow.

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: CSA and ICF.

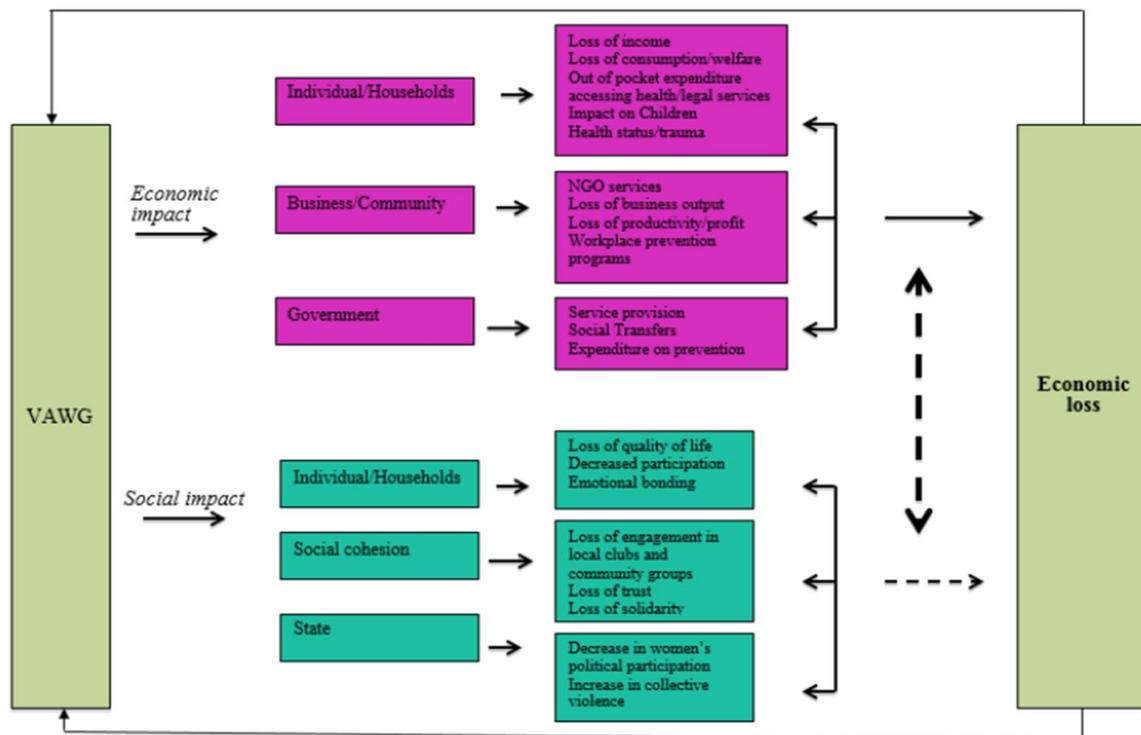
<sup>5</sup> UN WOMEN (2019). *Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: International Compendium of Practices*. New York: UN WOMEN.

<sup>6</sup> See for example: Duvvury, N., Minh, N. and P. Carney (2012). Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam. Hanoi, Viet Nam, UN Women.

<sup>7</sup> See for example: Levondosky, A.A., Huth-Bocks, A.C. et al. (2002). "Trauma symptoms in preschool-age children exposed to domestic violence." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(2): 150-164.

<sup>8</sup> See for example: Grisso J.A., Schwarz D.F. et al. (1999). "Violent injuries among women in an urban area". *New England Journal of Medicine*, 341: 1899-1905.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework of economic and social impacts of VAWG



Source: Scriver et al. (2015)<sup>9</sup>

When conducting a VAWG costing study, the variety of economic and social costs that can be estimated are broadly delineated into four main categories: **direct tangible, indirect tangible, direct intangible, indirect intangible**. Direct and indirect tangible costs have a monetary value, while direct and indirect intangible costs do not. To date, almost 60 studies, predominantly from countries in the Global North, have sought to document and quantify the impact of DV at the individual, household and community levels<sup>10</sup>. These costs include the direct costs of services to treat and support abused women and their children and to bring perpetrators to justice. The indirect costs include lost employment and productivity, which undermines women's capabilities, and the costs in human pain

<sup>9</sup> Scriver, S., Duvvury, N., Ashe, S., Raghavendra, S. and O'Donovan, D. 2015. 'Conceptualising Violence: A holistic approach to understanding violence against women and girls'. Working Paper no. 1: WhatWorks.co.za. Available at: <https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/evidence-reviews/item/85-conceptualising-violence-a-holistic-approach-to-understanding-violence-against-women-and-girls>.

<sup>10</sup> See for example, Duvvury, N., Minh, N. and P. Carney (2012). *Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam*. Hanoi, Viet Nam, UN Women; Duvvury, N., Attia, S., El Adly, N. et al. (2015). *The Egypt economic cost of gender-based violence survey*. Cairo: UNFPA; Walby, S. & Olive, P. (2014). *Estimating the costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*. Vilnius: European Institute for Gender Equality.

and suffering<sup>11</sup>. A recent study conducted in Vietnam indicated that the costs of accessing services, missed work and lowered productivity due to DV amounted in aggregate to 3.12 per cent of GDP<sup>12</sup>.

Addressing VAWG requires a multifaceted approach, ranging from policy advocacy to community-based engagement. Assessing the costs of inaction<sup>13</sup> is important to illustrate to government planners the systemic loss to a country's economic potential in clear terms. Working from the assumption that the fundamental objective of government is to promote a vibrant and growing economy, this economic analysis also provides an evidence base to redirect budget allocations to ensure a sufficiently funded, comprehensive and, ultimately, effective response to VAW. A costing approach is an integral part of establishing the evidence-base required to guide resource allocation to holistically address IPV as part of supporting a larger human rights framework.

### 3. Ethiopia Costing Study

The Centre for Global Women's Studies at NUI Galway are partnering with the UN Women Ethiopia Country Office (ECO) and the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MOWCYA) to undertake a national cost of VAWG study. Following the experience of the national study on the costs of child marriage, institutions such as the Central Statistical Agency, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation will be key stakeholders. This call for proposals provides an overview of the scope of the study and conceptual framework underlying this research.

#### 3.1 Scope of Study

The overarching aim of the study is to estimate the economic costs of inaction in relation to IPV perpetrated against women in Ethiopia. The specific objectives of the study are to:

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<sup>11</sup> Day et al. (2005). *The economic costs of violence against women: An evaluation of the literature - Expert brief compiled in preparation for the Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women*. United Nations; Duvvury, N., Callan, A., Carney, P. and Raghavendra, S. (2013). *Intimate partner violence: economic costs and implications for growth and development*. Women's voice, agency, and participation research series no. 3. Washington DC: The World Bank.

<sup>12</sup> Duvvury, N., Minh, N. and P. Carney (2012). *Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam*. Hanoi, Viet Nam, UN Women.

<sup>13</sup> Costs incurred as a result of governments failing to adequately address the problem of VAW.

1. Estimate the annual economic cost of IPV for households including:
  - a. Direct costs for households related to incidents of violence - costs associated with seeking services for medical care (physical and mental), shelter, mediation (NGOs, local resolution), and judicial resolution, as well as consumption costs related to the replacement of property.
  - b. Indirect costs, such as income loss due to missed work, loss of reproductive labor, and negative impacts on children's health and children's school performance.
  
2. Aggregate cost of inaction for the national economy:
  - a. Household level costs.
  - b. Cost due to productivity loss.

### 3.2 Outcomes

The findings of this research will contribute to deepening understanding among policymakers, political leaders, NGOs, communities and families of the full costs of inaction. Specifically, the following outcomes will be achieved:

- **Loss of productivity:** enabling key stakeholders to understand the wider effects of IPV, such as lost productivity, thus enabling the societal dimensions of VAWG to become more visible.
- **Costs for national economy:** revealing the aggregate costs of IPV for the economy in terms of household level costs and lost productivity.
- **Budget allocations:** costing VAWG strengthens the case for prioritizing services to address this problem in governmental budget allocations<sup>14</sup>.
- **Greater coordination between sectors:** understanding the costs of VAWG can facilitate greater multi-sectoral coordination to deliver appropriate and quality services to survivors.

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<sup>14</sup> See for example Viet Nam case study in: Duvvury, N., Forde, C., El Awady, M. et al. 2019. *Guidelines to estimate the economic cost of Domestic Violence in the Arab region*. Beirut: UN ESCWA and UNFPA.

- **Implementing laws and policies:** VAWG cost studies support efforts to implement laws and policies on VAWG<sup>15</sup>.

## 4. Key Responsibilities of In-Country Partner

The overarching responsibility for the national research partner involves collaboration with NUI Galway. More specifically, the following would be required:

### Inception and Research Design

- Contribute to producing an inception report, which will outline the Ethiopia context, the research design and methodology, the objectives and deliverables.
- Contribute to the research design.
- Contribute to the development of the research instruments, both quantitative and qualitative.

### Fieldwork

- Lead the development of the fieldwork plan, which will include the capacity development of local partners.
- Contribute to the development of the fieldwork guide.
- Implementation of the fieldwork.

### Analysis

- Contribute to the development of the analysis plan.
- Conduct data cleaning and prepare the dataset.
- Conduct the first round of basic descriptive data analysis.
- Contribute to advanced statistical analysis.

### Research report

- Contribute to writing the research report.

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<sup>15</sup> See for example Egypt case study in: Duvvury, N., Forde, C., El Awady, M. et al. 2019. 'Guidelines to estimate the economic cost of Domestic Violence in the Arab region'. Beirut: UN ESCWA.

#### 🚦 Monitoring and Development

- Participate in ongoing online meetings to discuss the progress of the research.

#### 🚦 Dissemination of Research Findings

- Participate in the organization and implementation of dissemination activities.

## 5. Skills Required

The team at NUI Galway will provide the overall technical guidance and training. The following are the skills required from the in-country partner:

#### ✦ Knowledge

- Ethiopia context, including geographical areas and languages.
- Understanding of IPV and the specialised nature of a survey on IPV.
- Labour force participation in Ethiopia, particularly in relation to women.
- National policymaking context.

#### ✦ Institution Capacity

- Expertise in implementing a national household survey, including the ability to mobilise a fieldwork team.
- Experience working on large-scale projects.
- Research design.

#### ✦ Analytical capacity

- Quantitative and qualitative data analysis skills.
- Economic expertise.

#### ✦ Additional

- Report writing skills.
- Experience in dissemination of research findings.

## 6. Proposal Submission

Interested parties should submit a short proposal outlining an implementation strategy that includes a design and methodology for the fieldwork. The field design should indicate a suggested sample size for the national study and how this is derived, field level challenges and how to overcome them, and ethical issues pertaining to Ethiopia. The proposal should clearly outline the activities that will be undertaken and a timeline for robust implementation of the fieldwork. The proposal should also include a draft analysis plan for the survey data, which will be refined in consultation with the NUI Galway team. In addition, it should clearly outline the structure and strengths of the team who will be involved in this work. A financial proposal and risk register are also to be attached to the proposal.

### 6.1 Submission Conditions

To participate in this call for proposals, the applicant must submit:

- A detailed field work implementation strategy;
- A detailed budget proposal;
- Documents proving the experience and qualifications required;
- CVs of the persons to be involved in the project;
- Examples of previous relevant socio-economic, health and/or gender-focused research experience in Ethiopia.

### 6.2 Selection Criteria

- Implementation strategy (40%)
- Experience and qualifications (40%)
- Budget (20%)

All interested parties are requested to apply by 11.59pm Ireland time, June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2020. The proposal and relevant documents are to be emailed to Gillian Browne ([gillian.browne@nuingalway.ie](mailto:gillian.browne@nuingalway.ie)), Administrator, Centre for Global Women's Studies, Natioanl University of Ireland, Galway. Please include in subject line: In-country partner proposal, Ethiopia. Queries and or clarifications can be emailed to Gillian Browne up until June 15<sup>th</sup> 2020.