

The Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue Resource

A Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives on the Ethiopian National Dialogue

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Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Table of Contents

List of Table.....	4
List of Charts	4
Acronyms	5
Executive Summary	6

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Report	7
1.2. Objectives of the Report	9
1.3. Scope of the Report	10
1.4. Literature Review	10
1.5. Limitations	13

2. SECTION TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1. Study Approach	14
2.2. Methods of Data Collection	14
2.3. Mapping Framework	16
2.4. Operational Definitions	18

SECTION THREE: TYPES AND NATURE OF CSOS AND INITIATIVES

3.1. Umbrella/Network CSOs	20
3.2. Faith-Based NGOs	21
3.3. Secular NGOs	22
3.4. Associations	23
3.5. International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies	25
3.6. Community Initiatives	28

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SECTION FOUR: INVOLVEMENT, INTEREST AND STRENGTHS OF THE CSOS AND INITIATIVES

4.1. Involvement Analysis	32
4.2. Interest Analysis	32
4.3. Strength Analysis	32
4.4. CSOs Mapping Matrix	33
4.5. Method of Analysis	34
4.6. CSOs Levels of Interest and Influence -.....	34
4.7. The Influence and Interest Levels Umbrella/Network CSOs	36
4.8. The Influence and Interest Levels of Faith-Based NGOs	37
4.9. The Influence and Interest Levels of Secular NGOs	38
4.10. The Influence and Interest Levels of Associations	42
4.11. The Influence and Interest Levels of International CSOs, EU and UN	45
4.12. Stakeholder's Interest and Influence Map	46
4.13. Challenges and lessons learned	61
4.14. Definition of Terms and Discussions	64

SECTION FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion	70
5.2. Recommendations	70

REFERENCES	72
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ANNEXES	73
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Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

List of Tables

Table 1: CSOs Analysis and mapping Framework	16
Table 2: CSOs' Areas of Relevance for the Collision and Potential Areas of Cooperation	26
Table 3: Community-Based Initiatives and their Major Functions	30
Table 4: Umbrella CSOs levels of Influence and Interest	36
Table 5: Faith-Based CSOs Levels of Influence and Interest	37
Table 6: Secular CSOs levels of Influence and Interest	38
Table 7: Influence and Interest levels of Associations	42
Table 8: International CSOs', EU's and UN's Agencies levels' levels of Influence and Interest.....	45
Table 9: Prioritization of Umbrella Organizations	48
Table 10: Prioritization of Faith-Based CSOs	49
Table 11: Prioritization of Secular CSOs	51
Table 12: Prioritization of Associations	55
Table 13: Prioritization of the International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies	60

List of Charts

Chart 1: Stakeholders Mapping Matrix	33
Chart 2: The Mapping Matrix of Umbrella/Network CSOs	47
Chart 3: The Mapping Matrix of Faith-Based CSOs	49
Chart 4: The Mapping Matrix of Secular CSOs	50
Chart 5: The Mapping Matrix of Associations CSOs	55
Chart 6: The Mapping Matrix of International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies	59

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Acronyms

ACSO:	Authority for Civil Society Organization,
CEIC:	Center of Excellence International Consult
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
ILO:	International Labor Organization
INGOs:	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
LNGOs:	Local Non-Governmental Organizations
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs:	National Non-Governmental Organizations
OHCHR :	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programs
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The central objective of this report is presenting CSOs that are relevant to the mission, objective and activity of the Coalition and analyzing and mapping their degree of involvement, interest and organizational strength in connection to the objectives of the Coalition. It assesses and maps CSOs that can share the mission and objective of the Coalition and may collaborate with it to ensure women's representation and participation in the Ethiopian national dialogue. The report introduces the relevant CSOs by categorizing them into five and discusses their involvements, interests, organizational strengths and relevance the missions and objectives of the Coalition. Data for the assessment and mapping were generated through three methods such as desk reviews, survey questionnaire and key informant interviews. Relevant literatures including policy documents of CSOs, CSOs' organizational descriptions, proclamation of CSOs, ACSO's directory of CSOs and other related works were reviewed. Relevant CSOs were identified from all over the country and filled in the survey questionnaire. The collected data were used to categorize the CSOs into five and discuss their group profiles and relevance. The categories are umbrella CSOs, faith-based CSOs, secular CSOs, associations and International agencies and non-government organizations. The data mainly results of the survey questionnaire were used to produce CSOs levels of interest/involvement and organizational influence/strength. The levels of interest and influence scores for each CSO were used to map their degree of relevance and importance for the missions, objectives and activities of the Coalition. Then, the CSOs were prioritized as key stakeholders, primary stakeholders, secondary stakeholders and other stakeholders. Community-based initiatives that widely operate in communities at the grassroots all over the country have been identified and discussed. The relevance and importance of such community-based initiatives for the community-based activities of the Coalition have been discussed. Eventually, the report presents recommendations on how the coalition can engage the key, primary and secondary stakeholders and work with them to achieve its missions and objectives.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Report

Currently, Ethiopia is set to have a comprehensive national dialogue which is expected to address a broad set of issues. As part of the effort to build national consensus, Ethiopia ratified the proclamation for the establishment of the Ethiopian National Dialogue Commission, Proclamation No. 1265/2021. The proclamation sets for that the general works of the National Dialogue Commission shall be directed by principles such as a) inclusivity; b) transparency; c) credibility; d) tolerance and mutual respect; e) rationality; f) implementation and context sensitivity; g) impartial facilitator; depth and relevance of Agendas; i) democracy and rule of law; j) national interest; k) using national traditional knowledge and values. This shows that the national dialogue will be inclusive and makes use of the experiences and capacities of all actors at national and local levels. Accordingly, CSOs and community-based initiatives will have significant roles to play in the national dialogue. In this work, the term CSO includes non-government organizations (INGOs, LNGOs) professional associations, mass based societies, umbrella organizations, networks and consortiums that are nonpartisan entity established on voluntary basis and registered in Ethiopia to carry out any lawful purpose (Proclamation 1113/2019).

Considering the positive roles CSOs can play to ensure women's representation in the Ethiopian national dialogue, a variety of CSOs have established a coalition by the name "Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue" aimed at promoting gender inclusivity in every stage of the national dialogue process. The Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue (here after 'the Coalition') was established on 16 March 2022 with the aim to ensure women's meaningful representation in the forthcoming Ethiopian National Dialogue process and to ensure that the process responds to and addresses Ethiopian women's needs, perspectives, priorities, and aspirations. Having over 45-member CSOs, the Coalition operates with seven steering committee members and TIMRAN as a secretariat.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

The overall mission of the Coalition is to see that women's agenda and priorities are considered as one agenda of the country during the forthcoming national dialogue and see solutions for those agendas and priorities. In line with this mission, the Coalition works to ensure women's representation in the Ethiopian national dialogue. It works by holding diversified members from all regions of Ethiopia. The Coalition aims at achieving this objective through creating a smooth relationship with the National Dialogue Commission and working with relevant and interested CSOs. Currently, the Coalition is working activities such as:

- Awareness creation on the notion of “what is national dialogue” and “the role of women in the national dialogue”
- Establishing its own team
- Organizing training for facilitators who are going to facilitate the dialogues to be conducted in all regions. (The coalition plans to cascade dialogues in all regions of Ethiopia in order to identify possible women's agenda. Once the women's agenda is identified, the coalition will advocate for those agendas to be considered by the commission during the forthcoming national dialogue.)
- Developing operational documents for the coalition. i.e, Communication and advocacy strategy, membership guideline, and MoU
- Developing its own visual identity/logo
- Organizing consultation forums in all regions of Ethiopia to identify possible women's agenda
- Recruiting and Organizing Training for Potential female Facilitators in The National Dialogue According to Criteria Set by The Coalition
- Conducting Training for the Staff of the Ethiopian National Dialogue Commission on Gender-Inclusive National Dialogue
- Establishing ‘Advocacy and Monitoring National Dialogue Team’ to look over the Coalition's Activities

This assessment and mapping report presents CSOs that can share the mission and objective of the Coalition and collaborate with it to ensure women's representation and participation in the Ethiopian national dialogue. The report introduces the relevant CSOs by categorizing them into five and discusses their involvements, interests, organizational strengths and relevance the missions and objectives of the Coalition. The report explores CSOs' levels of influence on and interest in the mission, objectives and activities of the Coalition.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Based on the levels of influence and interest in the mission, objective and activities of the Coalition, the report has categorized the relevant CSOs in to four categories of priorities- key stakeholders, primary stakeholders, secondary stakeholders and other stakeholders. Two hundred and two CSOs have been included into this assessment and mapping report. The report also includes assessment of the community-based initiatives throughout the country.

Regarding the community-based initiatives, two facts have been noted. The first is that there are huge number of Community-based initiatives different regions and very difficult to reach and characterize all of them. The second is that the names and structures of community-based initiatives across different communities in the different parts of the country is similar. In the different parts of the country (unless differences in language) the community-based initiatives are called as Idir, Ikub, Mahiber, Meredaja Mahbiber, Committee, Dabo, Wenfel, Yager-Shimagile, etc. There are large number of Idir and Ikub in a village. The number increases more and more when it comes to a district and Zone. In short, this report presents the analysis of CSOs and community-based initiatives relevant to work with the Coalition in ensuring women's representation and participation in the national dialogue.

1.2. Objectives of the Report

General Objective of the Report:

The central objective of this report is presenting CSOs that are relevant to the mission, objective and activity of the Coalition and analyzing and mapping their degree of involvement, interest and organizational strength in connection to the objectives of the Coalition.

Specific Objectives:

- Identify key actors and community-based initiatives that have interest in and impact on the Coalition.
- Describe the profiles of the CSOs with focuses on operational capacities, and challenges of the identified actors and community-based initiatives

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

- Analyzing and mapping the CSOs and community-based initiatives' levels of interest in and influence on objectives and activities of the Coalition.
- Prioritizing the CSOs and community-based initiatives on the bases of their levels of interest and influences.
- Recommending ways for engagement of the prioritized CSOs and Community-based initiatives.

1.3. Scope of the Report

This analysis and mapping report includes:

- Civil society organizations working on advocacies of human rights and democracy, peace-building, community mobilizations, social and political developments, policy changes and political developments
- Civil Society Organizations working on human rights based community development and employing peace-human rights nexuses development approaches. This may include faith-based NGOs, secular NGOs, local NGOs and International NGOs
- Community-based initiatives (Idir, Ikub, Mahiberat, religious groups, social groups, customary organizations, etc) from all parts of the country
- Membership Associations (Youth Associations, Women Associations, Professional Associations, etc)
- Members of the Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue

The report includes identifications and selection of CSOs and community initiatives based on their relevance for the objectives of the Coalition, collection of information about the selected organizations through desk review and survey questionnaire, analysis of the collected information and mapping of the organizations and initiatives using their levels of influence and interest in activities of the Coalition.

1.4. Literature Review

In this report, the term civil society refers to formal non-governmental organizations and to informal community based organizations or movements. It includes umbrella organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations and International non-government organizations and donors. The new law transformed the relation between government and civil

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

society organization to cooperate and partner. According to Broeckhoven, et al, (2021), the present government has positive relationship with civil society organizations. It considers civil society organization as development supporters and partners. Now, civil society organizations are participating in planning national development programs. The government considers that they are the key partners in all aspects of development. There are several development areas that cannot be covered by the government alone and such areas have been covered by the civil society organizations.

The HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (2021) states that the new law lifted the restrictions and allowed the civil society organization to participate in all aspects of development including human rights advocacy, democratization, community development, education, health, life saving, climate change, resilience building, child rights and family protection. According to World Bank Group (2021), the law is friendly with the international laws to Ethiopia has been signatory. It allows civil societies to participate in environment protection, forest development and climate change mitigations. More specifically, CSOs have the following roles.

Civil Society Organizations as Community Development Partners: In the present context, CSOs have been perceived by the government and the Ethiopia societies as partners who play many critical roles in promoting sustainable developments. Khafagy (2020) asserted that the contributions of the CSOs in ensuring sustainable community development are widely recognized by communities at the grassroots as well as at different levels in the structure of the government. Under this new law, the civil society organizations can engage in critical development activities including job creation, off farm livelihood activities, forest degradation and deforestation, natural resources depletion, biodiversity loss, land degradation, soil erosion, soil fertility loss; pollution (air, water, soils, and noise pollution), forest degradation and deforestation, natural resources depletion, biodiversity loss, urban waste, climate change, drought vulnerability, population pressure, land fragmentation, overgrazing and unsustainable investment.

The present context encourages the participation of civil society organizations as service development stakeholders. Accordingly, civil society organizations have taken part in supporting activities of infrastructural development, provision of quality education, establishment of health

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

services, and availing of capacity development trainings. Doing these activities and providing such important services, the civil service organizations have realized their development programs. The informants underlined that the civil society organizations have also the responsibility to make a genuine need assessment to address the needy people and monitor whether the delivery of services meets those needy people as well as in develop new and creative solutions for their problems.

Civil Society Organization as Promoters of the Voices of the Poorest and Most Marginalized People: In the present context, the CSOs are considered important not only for their development services but also promoting the voices of remote and marginalized peoples to be heard. The CSOs serve as actors in making a bridge between the government and communities at the grassroots who are affected by dire poverty, political instabilities, climate change and related factors. The new law allows the civil society organizations to play a vital role in ascertaining community rights and create informed societies who are aware about actions and decisions that affect them, not only by bridging between the government and communities, but also by providing capacity building training. In such a case, the civil society organizations bridge gap between the government and poor and marginalized people who are affected by natural and human made social and natural factors. Therefore, civil society organizations play a crucial role in ascertaining the manifold rights of communities at the grassroots. They are active in advocating that the rights of communities to be consulted about decisions that affect them.

Civil Society as Advocates of Democracy: As actors in bridging between the government and citizens, civil society organizations can actively participate in the advocacy of democratic governance and development of capacities related to it. Their advocacy activities are based on the political and governance environment including government policies, and institutions of democracy. As repeatedly stated by the informants, promotion of human and democratic rights and advocacy of policy changes in line with the need of the poor and marginalized communities is among the services that the civil society organizations are expected to provide. The new law empowers civil society organizations promote democracy, respect for the law, advocate for the rights of individuals, and for the rights of groups to express their interests and opinions. However, the informants emphasized that civil society organizations should remain

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

neutral from political patricians and maintain their autonomy, and should not opt for political power.

In general, the present favorable political and legal situation in Ethiopia has attracted several local and international civil society organizations to work in the country. The organizations have been engaged with relief, rehabilitation and community development services. The Federal Agency for Civil Society Organizations observes the civil society organizations under two groups: the international civil society organizations and the local civil society organizations. This categorization implies their places of origin, the scope of services and their sources of funding.

CSOs are non-governmental and non-profit organizations engaged in the advocacy and promotion of human rights through different mechanisms and involved in the provision of financial and technical support for human rights protection and promotion. They are organizations that endeavor to minimize the grave violations of human rights, offer direct assistance to those whose rights have been violated, and promote knowledge of, and respect for human rights among the population through designing and implementing human rights advocacy, protection, and investigation projects. They **have** broad membership and strong grassroots connections within communities at different levels. They are essential partners of EHRC and share a similar commitment to improving the protection and promotion of human rights, within their specific areas of expertise. Given the many civil society organizations that operate in the country, EHRC must develop a consistent and inclusive approach to engagement to ensure that key information, insights, and expertise can be shared on time.

1.5. Limitations

Some factors have caused limitations to this study. The first one is time. This work involves a huge number of CSOs and Initiatives and covers the whole country. Such vast work requires extended time as it requires careful identification of CSOs, reaching each CSO, and collecting deep information. As a result, it was challenging to finalize this work within the given time. Second, some CSOs were unwilling to provide information by filling in the survey questions. The third constraint was the current situation of the country. Because of the tensions and instabilities in the different parts of the country, it was challenging to meet critical persons, move everywhere, and contact organizations. Such conflict situations challenged the data collection processes in Oromia, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Somali regions. These factors may cause limitations to this report.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SECTION TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1. Study Approach

Center of Excellence International Consult (CEIC) believes that stakeholder mapping is a critical step for identifying and tracking who the most important stakeholders are to support the roles of women in the comprehensive national dialogue. CEIC will use a combination of various comprehensive techniques to provide high quality stakeholder mapping services. This stakeholder mapping and analysis will involve multi-stage processes and activities. First, potential CSOs and community initiatives will be identified and listed by using multiple sources such as the CSOs list of the EFDRE's Authority for Civil Society Organizations (ACSO), online sources including World Bank List of CSOs and International NGOs and websites of umbrella NGOs and CSOs. Then, based on the relevance of the mission, objectives, mandates and activities of the CSOs and Initiatives to the objectives and activities of the national dialogue, in general and the objectives, and activities of the Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue in particular, selection and analysis of the stakeholders will be made.

2.2. Methods of Data Collection

For the mapping and analyses of the relevant CSOs and initiatives, both quantitative and qualitative data were needed. Accordingly, mixed methods of data collection that involve desk review, survey questionnaire and key informant interviews were used.

Desk Review: This included review of relevant documentation including CSO Proclamation, CSO Organizational policies, guidelines, mission statements, project and program documents, periodic reports, work documents, and related publications. The desk review helped to generate information about nature, scope, objectives, activities and limitations of the organizations. This information enriched the data to be collected through the survey questionnaire.

Survey Questionnaire: There were two kinds of survey questionnaire. The first one is a short survey questionnaire that aims at identifying relevant actors and initiatives from Addis Ababa and all regional areas. The data collectors in the regions identified CSOs and initiatives, filled their information in the questionnaire and sent it back to the CEIC. The second was questionnaire

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

that contained open-ended and close-ended questions and was used to collect data from the identified actors and initiatives. This questionnaire was designed carefully so that it could help generate relevant and important information for mapping and analyzing CSOs' degree of involvement (level of interest) in gender equality, women empowerment, community dialogues, and peace-building as well as CSOs organizational strength, constituency, and voice (level of influence) and their limitations. Reliability of informants' responses to the closed questions was checked through their responses to the open questions. The survey focused on:

- Civil society organizations working on advocacies of human rights and democracy, peace-building, community mobilizations, social and political developments, policy changes and political developments
- Civil Society Organizations working on human rights based community development and employing peace-human rights nexuses development approaches. This may include faith-based NGOs, secular NGOs, local NGOs and International NGOs
- Community-based initiatives (Idir, Ikub, Mahiberat, religious groups, social groups, customary organizations, etc.) from all parts of the country
- Membership Associations (Youth Associations, Women Associations, Professional Associations, etc.)
- Members of the Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue

One key person (leader or any person delegated by the leader) from each identified organization filled in the questionnaire.

Key Informant Interview: Interviews was carried out with key informants from the CSOs who are members of the steering committee of the Coalition for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue. This was done with the aim of generating information about the missions, objectives, activities of the Women's Voice in the National Dialogue and its plans for involvement in the national dialogue. The interview also collects information about what the Coalition expects from the CSOs and community-based initiatives.

Method of Data Analysis: CEIC employed qualitative and quantitative ways of data analysis. Information collected through desk review, KII interviews and open-ended questions was analyzed qualitatively. Data that will be collected through close-ended questions will analyze quantitatively.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Ethical Principle: In this assessment, meeting and following acceptable ethical standard is essential. Accordingly, the CEIC employed three interrelated ethical principles. These were confidentiality, informed consent and do no harm. Therefore, privacy of the informants has been kept confidential and used for the purpose of this assessment only. Informants were interviewed or asked to fill in the survey questionnaire after they give their informed consent. All activities were done in such a way they do not harm the informants and other persons in the study areas.

2.3. Mapping Framework

The Center of Excellence International Consult (CEIC) employed the actors and initiatives mapping framework outlined. First, potential actors and initiatives were identified by stock-taking /census/ from different sources including the CSOs list of the Federal Civil Society Organizations Authority (ACSO), World Bank list of NGOs, and websites of Umbrella Organizations. Following that, data on the identified stakeholders were organized. Data were collected through desk reviews, survey questionnaire and key informant interviews. The situations of each CSO and initiative were analyzed based on the collected information. Finally, CSOs' analyses and mapping were done using Influence-Interest mapping matrix. Fourth, CSOs and initiatives who are key and primary and secondary stakeholder for objectives and activities the Coalition were identified and engagement strategies have been recommended. The following table presents the steps in this framework.

Table 1: CSOs Analysis and mapping Framework

Steps	Description
Identification of actors and initiatives	Based on the missions, objectives, and activities Women's Voice in the National Dialogue and operational focuses of the organizations, CEIC identified relevant actors and initiatives and make their exhaustive list. CEIC used existing documents, online sources and its regional data collectors' identification of the actors and initiatives as well as organization of the information of the identified stakeholders. Desk review and survey questions were used for this purpose.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Analyzing CSOs and initiatives	After organization of the information about the selected actors and initiatives, CEIC collected detailed information from them using survey questionnaire that contains close-ended and open-ended questions. CEIC also used desk review to organize basic information for that substantiate the information from the survey and enrich the mapping and analysis. Based on the collected information, CEIC analyzed situations of the actors and initiatives with its focus on what type of organizations they are and their relevance and interest in the objectives, and activities of Women's Voice in the National Dialogue. CEIC also analyzed their support or opposition to the missions, objectives, and activities of the Women's Voice in the National Dialogue. CEIC used the information collected through the survey questionnaire to produce the values that show the actors' and initiatives/ levels of interest and influence
CSOs' and Initiatives' Mapping	Using the levels of interest and influence values, CEIC produced stakeholders mapping matrix. CEIC used the interest-influence mapping matrix and shows the levels of relevancies of the identified stakeholders. Using the matrix, CEIC measured the level of interest and influences from low to high.
Prioritization and engagement of the actors and initiatives	Based on the mapping results, CEIC identified actors and initiatives that can be key, primary and secondary stakeholders for Women's Voice in the National Dialogue. CEIC discussed the relevance, interest, support, involvement, benefits, and alliances actors and initiatives have for the objectives, activities and plans of Women's Voice in the National Dialogue. Then, CEIC presented actors and initiatives engagement strategy.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

2.4. Operational Definitions

Categories of CSOs

In this assessment and mapping, the CSOs are grouped into five categories based on their values and focuses of services. These are Umbrella CSOs, secular CSOs, faith-based NGOs, Associations and International CSOs and UN agencies. The Umbrella CSOs are those constituting different CSOs under a program or thematic focus as networks, Coalition or consortiums and registered as consortium, Coalition or network organization at ACSO. The secular NGOs are those non-profit organizations registered at ACSO as a single non-government and non-profit organization. These kinds of CSOs are larger in number and are characterized by autonomous establishment organized around values of humanitarianism and service for the needy without any profit and regardless of any preconditions.

However, the faith-based CSOs are registered at ACSO with religious establishments mainly from Christian and Islamic religions. They are characterized by autonomous establishment organized around values of humanitarianism and service for the needy without any profit. The associations are CSOs registered at CSOs membership non-government and non-profit organizations. They are founded on professional connections and values of promoting the human rights and wellbeing of their members. Both the secular and faith-based NGO organizations emphasize relief, rehabilitation, community development and advocacy services while the associations focus on advocacy of human rights, equality and democracy. The International CSOs agencies are those organizations registered at ACSO as international non-government and non-profit organizations engaged with humanitarian and development interventions in Ethiopia.

Power (Influence) -Interest Mapping

Influence: Influences include the legitimacy, resource, and networks of the stakeholder. Legitimacy refers to ascribed or acquired rights originating from the law, institutional mandate, and public approval that give the stakeholder explicit power to influence works related to national dialogue and Women's Voice in the National Dialogue. Resource refers to knowledge,

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

expertise, skills material, and financial resources that enable the actors and initiatives stakeholder to significantly influence national dialogue and Women's Voice in the National Dialogue.

Interest: Interest refers to the issues that the stakeholder is highly engaged with. It is a scope of actions where the stakeholder invests much of its time and resources and has demonstrated significant achievements. Each actor and initiative is expected to have a certain level of interest in works related to national dialogue and women's places and voices in the national dialogue.

Interest-Influence Mapping Matrix: This is presentation of the CSOs in four different matrix based on the influencing power and interest scope of the each CSO.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SECTION THREE: TYPES AND NATURE OF CSOS AND INITIATIVES

3.1. Umbrella/Network CSOs

Umbrella/network organizations are those non- government serving as coordinating bodies for different NGOs or CSOs. Umbrella organizations are predominantly “member-benefit or member-serving organizations,” which sets them apart from other civil society organizations. Umbrella organizations represent several non-governmental human rights organizations and serve them as their members. They represent human rights organizations as umbrella or network organizations and facilitate the contributions of the member organizations in the advancement of civil and political rights. Different CSOs come under one coordinating organization under which they collaborate with each other on shared missions, goals and objectives which could be humanitarian service or development agendas.

Of these organizations, there are many who are engaged with advocacy and promotion of civil rights, political rights, gender equality and democratic participation of their target beneficiaries. The umbrella organizations encompass CSOs or NGOs that have advocacy and promotion of civil rights, political rights, gender equality and democratic participation included and mainstreamed in their humanitarian and development programs and intervention activities. These organizations have strong relevance for the mission and objectives of the Coalition for Women’s Voice in the National Dialogue. These organizations are Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia (AHRE), Coalition of Ethiopia Civil Society Organization for Election (CECOE), Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO), Network of Ethiopian Women’s Associations (NEWA) and a consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors, Federation of Ethiopian associations of PWDs, Ethiopian Elderly and pensioners National Association (EEPNA), The Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU), The Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations, Addis Ababa Women’s Federation, Addis Ababa Youth Federation, Ethiopian Youth and Women Civil Society Organizations Consortium, Ethiopian Youth Federation, Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Associations (UEWCA), Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Council (ECSOC), Consortium of Female politicians(CFP).

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

CSOs in this category are involved in advocating women's and girls' right to education, and promoting education in emergency, community based child care and support, mental health and other NCD, HIV/AIDS Prevention, Integrated support to children, homeless women with children and adults living and working in the street. Some of them have programs solely work on empowerment of women, promotion of women's rights and wellbeing and advocacy of women's active participation in economic, social and political sectors. The others have these issues as parts of their development and humanitarian programs and activities. They also give strong attention to peace-building and stability at the grassroots. They follow the gender-equality-peace-development nexuses as approach to their interventions.

3.2. Faith-Based NGOs

Faith-based non-government organizations are at the core of supporting, promoting, and advancing the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities and older persons. Some of them design and implement programs and projects on the issues of persons with disabilities and older persons. Others provide financial assistance for organizations and government agencies that are engaged with issues affecting persons with disabilities and older persons. They are CSOs that include a reference to a particular faith grouping in their naming and mission statements, and those having general assemblies and boards whose memberships are determined by religious groupings. These organizations can be local or international. They are very important subsets of the service delivery-focused local CSOs both in number and scale of participation.

The social and development commissions of the Ethiopian Catholic Church (ECC), the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC), the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY), and other members of the Evangelical Churches in Ethiopia (Kale Heywot, Mulu-Wongel Believers, Meserete Kiristos, Guenet Church, Lutheran, and Baptist Churches), Children Believe Fund, Christian Aid, Dan Church Aid Ethiopia, Norwegian church aid, Action Aid, can be found in many urban areas implementing child development and health service activities, Christian Relief & Development Association (Ethiopia), World Evangelical Alliance, God for People Relief and Development Organization (GPRDO). These CSOs run gender equality, empowerment of women and advocacy of women's active economic and political participations as integral elements of their programs. Women have also significant positions in the leadership of these

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

organizations. Some organizations, women are top leaders and in the others they are contact persons and divisions elders.

3.3. Secular NGOs

These are organizations that focus on humanitarian and development interventions without promoting religious values. They are an organization that are not originated on values and principles of any religion and does not have promotion of religious values as part of their intervention programs. They are organizations with full dedication to the protection, promotion, and advancement of human rights as their pivotal mission. Such NGOs and CSOs are large in number and take part in the wider scopes of humanitarian and development interventions. They promote civic rights, political rights, gender equality and inclusive civic participation as their focal programs or as part of their programs. They work with and advocate for governments, businesses, and other groups, forcing them to change their policies and laws to meet global human rights standards. They are engaged with safeguarding the fundamental human rights and freedom of the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and providing legal support for those who cannot afford it.

These organizations are significant for the Coalition as their programs are symmetry with its vision and objectives. Some of such organizations are Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia (AHRE), Lawyers for Human Rights, Transparency Ethiopia, African Initiative for Democratic World Order, Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights and Democracy in Ethiopia (CARD), TIMRAN. Ethiopian Human Rights Council, Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy, Center for Justice, Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, Center for Concern, Advocates Ethiopia, Center for the Advancement of Rights, Sara Justice from all Women Association, Lawyers for Human Rights, Finot Lawyers center and Mizan Young lawyers' center, Advocacy Centre for Democratic culture, , Slene Women's Capacity Building, Training Organization for Women Issue and Gender Sensitivity, Women Mobility and Safety Charity Organization, Advocates Ethiopia (AE), Hope for the Horn, Society Forum (ECSF), Inter-Africa Group (IAG), Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR), Ethiopian Initiative for Human Rights (EIHR), Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD), Synergy for Community Development, Center for Local Capacity Building and Studies, Community-based Integrated Social Development Organization (CBISDO), Doba Integrated Development Organization,

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO), Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center (EHRDC), Ethiopian Women with Disabilities National Association, Ethiopian Women, Children & Youth with Disability Development Association, Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Relief and Development Initiative (PARDI), Setawit Charitable Organization, Ethiopian Women Rights Defender, Women's Union for Peace and Social Justice, Concern for Pastoralist Women and Children, Voice for the Youth, Youth Awareness and Mind-set Growth, Ethiopian Youth Dialogue for Peace, Somalia women dialogue space, Ethiopian Women Human Rights Defenders Network, Women Can Do It, MIND or Destiny Ethiopia, Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA), Civil Society Support Program (CSSP 2), Life and Peace, Ethiopian Inclusive Dialogue. Initiative for Peace and Development, Ethiopian Female Politicians Joint Council, Digital Rogue Society, East African Initiative for Change, Ethiopian Women Rights Advocate (EWRA), TERKANFI, WISE, FAWE, Ethiopian Labor Rights Watch, Mothers and Children Development Organization, National Young Women's Charity Organization, Elilta women at risk Amendment, Bad-baado Development Organization, Horn of Africa Relief Development Agency, pro pride, and Positive action for Development (PAD).

Some of these organizations exclusively on advancement of gender equality, promotion of women's rights, and advocacy for policies and strategies that ensure women's active participations in political and economic activities and leadership. The others consider these issues as components of their development and humanitarian integration programs. They also give strength attention to peace-building and stability at the grassroots. They follow the gender-equality-peace-development nexuses as approach to their interventions.

3.4. Associations

These are CSOs primarily focusing on promoting the interests of their members. There are many professional associations registered as Civil Society Organizations and engaged in promoting and protecting human rights in Ethiopia. They are established based on professional similarity or gender and age similarity. Some of them are established to promote human rights in general and the others are organized to protect their members' civil and political rights. Similarly, engaging occupational associations are important as they can play vibrant roles in enhancing public

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

awareness of and values for human rights. Associations can be actors to promote and advocate human rights at workplaces, in schools and universities, within the local communities, and within government organizations. They have the power to educate about the laws, principles, and values of human rights and enable them to advocate and promote these principles and values among their respective local communities. They can empower their members to advocate the mainstreaming of human rights at their workplaces and contribute to the minimization of human rights violations within the government and business organizations. The following are among these kinds of CSOs.

Ethiopian Women Empowerment Association, Oromo Women's Association, Adoye Oromo Women Association, Ethiopian Women in Energy Association, Youth for Peace and Development Association, Amhara Youth Association, Hadiya Youth Association, African Youth for Peace and Sustainable Development Assoc, Ethiopian Youth Forum, Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association, Ethiopian Teachers Association, Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association (EYLA), Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA), Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Amhara Women's Association, Gada Generation Association, Wag Development Association (WDA), Ethiopian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, Ethiopia Mass Media Professionals Association (EMMPA), Ethiopian Media Women Association (EMWA), and Ethiopian Professionals Association Network (EPAN), Ethiopian Musicians Association, Ethiopian Writers Association, Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia, Mujejeguwa Loka Women Development Association, Benishangul Gumuz Women's Association, Gambella Region Women's Association (GRWA), Quman Women Development Association (Somali), Roshi Wedu Pastoral Women Development Association, Harari PWD Association, Talita Rise Up (Sidama, Hawassa), Family Service Association, Siqqee Women's Development Association (SWDA), Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD), Tikuret lesetoch Ena lehitsanat maheber, Help self-help samaritan development Association, Family services Association, Hope for Development Association, Somali Ethiopia and Economy Development Association, Somali State Olive Welfare Association, Jigjiga Development And Welfare Organization, Somali Women Association, Somali Youth Association.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

These are organizations focus on the protection of their rights to their members and promotion of unity, and positive relationship among their members and their external environments. Majority of them work on awareness creation for their members, advocacy for laws and policies that benefit their members and reduction of human rights violations. There are CSOs in which members are all women, some members are women, and women are leading the administrative board or members of executive committees.

3.5. International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies

Following the enactment of the new civil society law, the number of international NGOs has increased and their scope of operation has been widened. Accordingly, international NGOs started to participate in the supporting of inclusive democracy, advocacy of civil and political rights and promotion of gender equality. Such organizations are open society foundation, European Centre for Electoral Support, Kronard Adenaover Stiftung, Netherlands Institute of Multiparty Democracy (N.M.D), International Foundation for Electoral system, International Republican Institute, African peace Mediation & Reconciliation Institute, Interpeace, EuronAid, Dan Church Aid Ethiopia – DCA, International Republican Institute (IRI), National Democratic Institute (NDI), and International Media Support/IMS.

The United Nations have agencies for the protection and advancement of human rights. At the top of these agencies are OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, ILO, and UNHCR. These agencies have missions to work for the protection of all human rights for all people; to help empower people to realize their rights, and to assist those responsible for upholding such rights in ensuring that they are implemented. Accordingly, the UN works to ensure the full rights of human beings. UN Women is the other UN agency concerned with protecting and promoting human rights, particularly the rights of women and girls. It is dedicated to gender equality, empowering women and girls, and special attention to women and girls with disabilities. UN Women was established to accelerate progress in meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide. Another UN agency is UNICEF which works in over 190 countries, and territories to save children's lives, defend their rights, and help them fulfill their potential from early

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

childhood through adolescence. UNICEF also specializes in the rights and well-being of children with disabilities. These agencies often serve as global donors for protecting, promoting, and advancing human rights. Accordingly, they are one of the key stakeholders in realizing the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons.

There are also other international agencies such European Union (EU), African Union (policy development unit peace and security department), Danish Institute for Human Rights, Open Society Foundation, USAID, and Embassies that work to ensure human rights in different ways of which provision of funds, capacity building, and technical supports were the major ones. The following table contains these agencies.

Table 2: CSOs' Areas of Relevance for the Coalition and Potential Areas of Cooperation

Categories of the Relevant CSOs	Areas of Relevance for Collision	Potential Areas of Cooperation
Umbrella/Network CSOs	Promotion of gender equality Strengthening women's participations in all sectors Capacity building for women Advocating development policies that benefit women Promoting political and social environment that empower women's participation Advocating for improvement of law, policies and practices	Promotion of gender equality Policy advocacy Training for key women Leadership capacity building Promotion of women's rights to participation Information exchange Knowledge sharing Engaging men Rights to civic and political participations
Faith-Based NGOs	Empowering women's participation in all sectors Promoting the roles of women in leadership Tackling social norms and practices that hinder women's and girls' success	Harmful norms and practices Leadership empowerment Women's and girls' rights to education Women Women's success in economic and leadership roles

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

	and contributions Promoting women's roles in peace-building	
Secular NGOs	Promotion of gender equality Strengthening women's participations in all sectors Capacity building for women Advocating development policies that benefit women Promoting political and social environment that empower women's participation Advocating for improvement of law, policies and practices Talking social norms and harmful that are barriers to women's and girls' successful social, political and economic participations	Promotion of gender equality Policy advocacy Training for key women Leadership capacity building Promotion of women's rights to participation Information exchange Knowledge sharing Engaging men Rights to civic and political participations
Associations	Advocating policies and strategies that benefit women Promoting women's leadership in all sectors Ensuring women's rights and wellbeing Protecting women and girls from DBVs Promoting gender equality and equity Ensuring the civil and political Rights of women	Ensuring rights to participation Protection from GBVs Capacity building Professional development Gender equality
International	Capacity building	Leadership and professional Capacity

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

CSOs, EU and UN Agencies	Financial support Global advocacy Technical support Information exchange	building Funding Global networking Technical support
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3.6. Community Initiatives

Community Initiatives are established to empower local community groups and institutions and enable community members to direct control over decision-making and execution and monitoring of their projects through ensuring inclusive participation and management. They are understood to be ‘grassroots membership organizations’ made up of groups of individuals who are collaborating for a common interest. They are set up by “collective efforts of indigenous people of homo- or heterogeneous attributes but living or working within the same environment” (Abegunde, 2009).

They are characterized by voluntary, non-governmental, and highly localized or neighborhood institutions whose membership is placed on equal level and whose main goal is the improvement of the social and economic well-being of every member. In short, community initiatives are created by communities to address local needs. Under such initiatives, local communities are better placed to identify their shared needs and the actions necessary to meet them. Through participation in such initiatives, community members ensure their ownership, which can contribute to the sustainability of interventions.

There are huge numbers and diverse kinds of community initiatives in Ethiopia. These community initiatives functions among both urban and rural communities at different levels for different purposes. Based on the data collected from different regions, we can categories community natives into four categories. These categories can be named as business associations, cooperatives, religious associations, customary institutions.

Business Association: These are an initiative that comprises members who work together for a common business purpose and have a visible identity mainly through the bonuses they are

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

engaged with. Such associations facilitate self-help, mutual help, solidarity, and cooperation. They usually have clearly delineated structures, roles, and rules within which group members operate. Business associations are membership organizations established to represent and serve the business community. They are generally made up of enterprises and individuals engaged in trade, industry, and business whose members share common interests (Zerihun 2009).

Member-based business associations typically perform four functions (Zerihun 2009): representation in policy forums (the advocacy function); regulatory and quasi-official functions (the facilitation function); member service (the service function); and social and mutual support (the networking function). Examples of such initiatives are small business initiatives, credit and saving initiatives, Iqub etc.

Cooperatives: These are initiatives through which community members' work together for mutual economic, social, or cultural benefits. Examples of such initiatives are Debo, Idir, wenfel, meredaja mahiber, village development committees, your cooperative groups, women cooperatives groups, etc.

Religious Associations: These are initiatives that encompass members who are sharing similar religious values and principles and come together to accomplish their religious practices jointly. Members of such initiatives worship together, support each other, and have strong social bonds. Examples of such initiatives are youth religious groups, village worshipping groups, village churches or mosques, local churches, etc.

Customary Institutions: These are culture-based community initiatives that serve as customary bodies for advising and leading the community informally, monitoring and exercising cultural activities, protecting conflicts, resolving conflicts and building peace. They are led by traditional leaders who are revered for their cultural and social attributes. These traditional leaders play key roles in local political, social, religious, and welfare activities. Examples of such initiatives are yehager shimagille, Abba Gada, Hadha Sinqe, Songo, etc.

These community initiatives have common features including membership-based gatherings formed to address a certain communal agenda, composed of community volunteers, highly localized with activities limited to their immediate communities, seeking to protect and support

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

their community which has its own shared values and practices, seeking to respond to local needs by pooling together and distributing resources (money, people, and labor), linking vulnerable groups to basic services and/or raising awareness regarding the rights and needs of vulnerable people. They are non-governmental institutions created and controlled by local people for the benefit of their constituencies at local level and which respond to the felt needs of the community. They are small organizations initiated by local residents and based within the communities they serve.

In the Ethiopian context, although an exhaustive list is practically difficult, community initiatives may include traditional associations such as Idir, Iqub, Debo, Wonfel, Mahber, women self-help group, savings and credit associations, village savings associations, village development committees, farmers' organizations, youth associations, women's associations, cooperatives, water users' associations, grazing societies, cereal bank groups, microfinance organizations, and school-based environmental groups. There is no specific legislation that governs community initiatives in Ethiopia despite their recognition by the government and other actors. As mentioned above, some such community organizations are organized around religious values and the others are based on promoting and leading cultural norms and resources. Still others are based on ensuring social cohesions and cooperative coexistences and others came together to run joint business activities. The following table presents the recurrently observable kinds of community-based initiatives in Ethiopia.

Table 3: Community-Based Initiatives and their Major Functions

Type of Community Initiative	Areas where it functions	Functions
Religious Maheber	Amhara, Oromia, Addis Ababa, Sidama, SNNPR regions	Community connections, religious and social purposes,
Meredaja Maheber	In all zones of all Regions	Facilitation of social and economic interdependence, ensuring joint survivals
Atse Tewodros youth association	Amhara region (Bahirdar)	Interconnection and cooperation among Youth , youth volunteerism
Ikub	In all Zones of all Regions	Financial interdependence and mutual support , saving and using money
Yesetoch Idir	In all Zones of all	Social and economic cooperation among

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

	Regions	women
Idir (Yebeteseb Idir)	In all Zones of all Regions	Social and economic cooperation among households
Selam Edir and Self Help Association	Afar (Logia)	Social and economic cooperation
Village Religious Groups	In all Zones of all Regions	Religious services and cooperation
Women Saving and Credit Associations	In all Zones of all regions	Social Relationships and economic self-reliance
Youth Volunteer Groups	In all Zones of all Regions	Social services and your interrelationships
Dabo (labor cooperation)	All regions	Work cooperation and social relationships
Wenfel	All regions	Work cooperation and social relationships
Gumi Gadaa	Oromia and Some areas in SNNPR and Sidama Regions	Community leadership, conflict resolution and peace-building
Arkabasi	Amhara (Wallo)	Community leadership, conflict resolution and peace-building
<i>Gudumaalee</i>	Sidama Region	Community leadership, conflict resolution and peace-building
<i>Woma</i>	SNNPR (Burji)	Community leadership, conflict resolution and peace-building
Songo	SNNPR (Gedeo)	Community leadership, conflict resolution and peace-building
Shimgilina/Jarsumma	All Zones in all Regions	Community leadership, conflict resolution and peace-building

These are the major community-based initiatives found in the different parts of the country. They are enormous in number and found among communities in rural and urban settings. These community initiatives play significant roles in ensuring local participation of women, enhancing women's capability at grassroots level, withstanding harmful norms and practices that hinders women's and girls' progress, community training/awareness development, community mobilizations at grassroots and building local cooperation and relationships. They can collaborate with the Coalition in community mobilizations, facilitation of awareness raising interventions, mitigations of social norms and attitudes that harm participation of women in leadership and political arenas. They can be grassroots partners of the Coalition in mobilization of supports for enhancing and ensuring the representation and participation of women in the national dialogue.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SECTION FOUR: INVOLVEMENT, INTEREST AND STRENGTHS OF THE CSOS AND INITIATIVES

4.1. Involvement Analysis

CSOs levels of involvement in issues of women's participations, gender equality and women's civic and political rights have been assessed through survey questionnaire. Involvement level of each organization was assessed in terms organization's engagement with ensuring gender equality in economic, political, and social sector and activities, enhancing women's participations in leadership, fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas, empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues, designing and implementing programs and projects that enhances the rights and wellbeing of women at all levels, advocating women's equal representation in political and institutional leadership positions, allocating sufficient budget to programs that empower women and make them beneficiaries, involvement in political or economic dialogues, participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues and Enhancing women's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives. Results from the survey questionnaire have been presented in the following table.

4.2. Interest Analysis

CSOs interest in issues of women's participations, gender equality and women's civic and political rights have been assessed through survey questionnaire. Interest was measured in terms of organization's knowledge about the newly established national dialogue, knowledge about the roles of women in peace and stability dialogues, interest for supporting women's participation in the national dialogue, and interest to collaborate with other CSOs and government agencies to promote women's participation in the national dialogue.

4.3. Strength Analysis

CSOs' organizational strength has been assessed through the survey questionnaire in which the identified and selected CSOs filled. The strength of the organizations was evaluated in terms of skills, and experiences of the organizational leadership, skills and experiences of the

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

organizational workforce, presence of large scale development and intervention programs and projects, activity management and Implementation of development and intervention programs and projects, financial management and implementation of development and intervention programs and projects, consistency of funding and resource generation, timely evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects, efficiency of internal system (planning, management, implementing, reporting and monitoring system), involvement in policy advocacy and recommendations for government to engage reforms, partnership with government agencies, partnership with other CSOs and local NGOs and Impacts on livelihoods, rights and wellbeing of the target communities.

4.4. CSOs Mapping Matrix

The CSO mapping matrix that categorizes the CSOs based on their levels of interest and influence has been used. The matrix contains four quadrants (SDC, 2017). The upper right quadrant contains CSOs with high interest/involvement and high strength/influence. The lower right quadrant contains CSOs' with high interest/involvement and low strength/influences. Again the upper left quadrant includes CSOs with high strength/ influence and low interest/involvement while the one on the lower left holds CSOs with low interest and low influence.

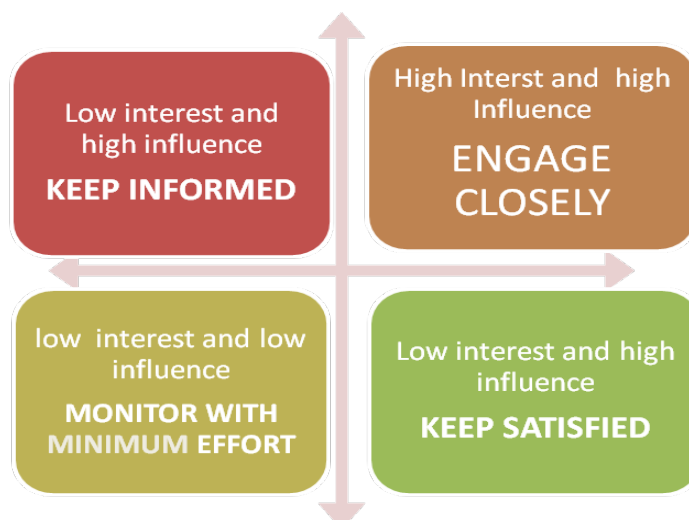


Chart 1: Stakeholders Mapping Matrix

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

4.5. Method of Analysis minimum

Information collected through the survey questionnaire has been used to identify, analyze, and document CSOs' levels of interest and influences on gender equality and participation of women in the comprehensive national dialogue. First, information collected through the 44 closed-ended questions was categorized into two. The first category consists of questions that assess CSOs' levels of interest/involvement. These are 24 questions. The second category contains questions for assessing CSOs' strengths. These are 20 questions. Each question contains five scales that rank levels of interest and influence from 1-5 where 1 stands for the lowest and 5 for the highest. In the survey questionnaire, each organization has responded to each question by choosing one number from the range. In other words, the alternatives are ranked from one (lowest interest or influence)) to five (the highest interest or influence) from which a stakeholder chooses one. It means that a CSO has shown its lowest interest/influence or highest interest/influence by selecting from the alternatives. In both categories, for each organization, the value that shows the levels of interest and influence has been calculated by adding organizations' response to each question and dividing the sum by the number of questions in each category. Each organization's average value of interest and influence has been presented in tables. Responses to the open-ended questions were used to identify the profiles of the CSOs and the relevance of the CSOs goals and objectives to the objectives and activities of the civil and political rights thematic focus.

4.6. CSOs Levels of Interest and Influence

Definition of Interest and Influence

CSOs' Interest

Interest in the context of this report is the amount of involvement the stakeholder has in issues related to gender equality, women's rights, promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. It is the size of the overlap between the CSOs' activities and the activities of the Coalition. Finally, it is the degree to which a CSO is concerned about actively involving itself in the issues

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

mentioned. For example, it could be a concern that may affect the project execution negatively or positively. The level of CSOs interest is identified through an analysis of the relevance of the activities and programs of the CSO for the objectives and activities of the coalition (Rustinsyah, 2018).

CSOs' Influence

Influence is the ability of a CSO to change or stop programs, projects and activities related to gender equality, women's rights, promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. It is CSOs' ability to control and impact Coalition's objectives, programs, and activities. It indicates the relative power a CSO over and within the Coalition or its programs. It shows CSOs' level of control over decisions within the Coalition and presents CSOs' ability to manipulate the implementation its projects (Rustinsyah, 2018).

CSOs' Scores of Interest and Influence

Based on the data generated through the survey questions, CSOs' levels of interest in and influence on the issues of women's voice and participation in the comprehensive national dialogue have been identified. Accordingly, levels of interest in and influence of the five categories of the CSOs have been presented. The following tables show the interest and influence values of the five categories of CSOs. *Scores above 2.5 are considered above average (high interest or strong influence and those below this figure are understood as scores below average (low interest or low influence).*

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

4.7. The Influence and Interest Levels Umbrella/Network CSOs

Table 4: Umbrella CSOs levels of Influence and Interest

Code	Name Umbrella/Network CSOs	Interest	Influence
SH1	Addis Ababa Women's Federation	5	5
SH2	Addis Ababa Youth Federation	4	4
SH3	Coalition of Ethiopia Civil Society Organization for Election (CECOE)	5	4
SH4	Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU)	3	1
SH5	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations,	2	1
SH6	Consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors,	3	4
SH7	Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO)	3	3
SH8	Consortium of Female politicians(CFP)	5	4
SH9	Dire Dawa Civil Society Network	2	2
SH10	Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce	3	1
SH11	Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Council (ECSOC)	2	2
SH12	Ethiopian Elderly and pensioners National Association (EEPNA)	2	1
SH13	Ethiopian Youth and Women Civil Society Organizations Consortium	4	3
SH14	Ethiopian Youth Federation	3	4
SH15	Federation of Ethiopian associations of PWDs	2	2
SH16	Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA)	5	4
SH17	PROFESSIONAL ALLIANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT(PADET	2	3
SH18	Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Associations (UEWCA)	3	3
SH19	Network of Civil Society Organizations	3	4

Information in the table above shows that majority (72.2%) of the selected umbrella CSOs organizations have above average score for interest or involvement in the issues related to gender

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

equality, women's rights, promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies related to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. Only minority (27.8%) of the umbrella CSOs have below average score of interest in this regard. Similarly, the table shows that majority (61%) of the umbrella CSOs have the strength to influence the issues of gender equality, women's voice in the social and political forums, policies related to women's rights and wellbeing. The minority number (39%) of the CSOs in this category has below average score of influence which shows that they have less strength to influence the mentioned issues. These results indicate that majority of the umbrella organizations have high relevance for the objectives and activities of the Coalition and are pertinent stakeholders.

4.8. The Influence and Interest Levels of Faith-Based NGOs

Table 5: Faith-Based CSOs Levels of Influence and Interest

Code	Name of the Faith-Based CSOs	Interest	Influence
SH1	Action Aid	4	3
SH2	Children Believe Fund	3	4
SH3	Christian Aid	3	5
SH4	Dan Church Aid Ethiopia	3	4
SH5	Christian Relief & Development Association (Ethiopia)	4	3
SH6	Ethiopian Catholic Church (ECC)	3	3
SH7	Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY)	3	3
SH8	Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC)	3	4
SH9	God for People Relief and Development Organization (GPRDO)	2	2
SH10	Norwegian Church Aid	4	3
SH11	World Evangelical Alliance	3	2

As shown in the table above, majority (91%) of the selected and evaluated faith-based CSOs have above average score of interest which indicates that they have high interest for or involvement in the issues related to gender equality, women's rights, promotion of women's

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. Only minority (9%) of CSOs in this category have low interest in the issue. When it comes to influence, the table presents that majority (82%) of the faith-based CSOs have the strength to influence the issues of gender equality, women's voice in social, political and economic sectors and advocacy of policies and strategies that empower women. Again, only the minority numbers (18%) of the faith-based CSOs do not have significant influence on the issues mentioned above. From these results, it is clear that majority of the faith-based CSOs have strong relevance for the objectives and activities of the Coalition and should be engaged closely.

4.9. The Influence and Interest Levels of Secular NGOs

Table 6: Secular CSOs levels of Influence and Interest

Code	Name the Secular CSOs	Interest	Influence
SH1	Advocacy Centre for Democratic culture	4	3
SH2	Advocates Ethiopia (AE)	2	4
SH3	Afar Development Association	2	4
SH4	African Initiative for Democratic World Order	2	3
SH5	Alliance for peace and development (APED)	3	4
SH6	Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia (AHRE),	4	3
SH7	Dagu Relief and Integrated Development Organization (DRIDO)	1	3
SH8	Center for Concern	2	3
SH9	Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR)	3	5
SH10	Center for Justice	3	4
SH11	Center for Local Capacity Building and Studies	4	2
SH12	Center for the Advancement of Rights	3	1
SH13	Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights and Democracy in Ethiopia (CARD)	4	5
SH14	CENTER FOR PEACE BUILDING AND SOCIAL	4	3

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

	DEVELOPMENT		
SH15	Civil Society Sport Program (CSSP 2)	1	2
SH16	Community-based Integrated Social Development Organization (CBISDO)	2	4
SH17	Concern for Pastoralist Women and Children	3	4
SH18	Digital Rogue Society	1	2
SH19	Doba Integrated Development Organization	2	3
SH20	East African Initiative for Change	4	3
SH21	Elilta women at risk Amendment	4	1
SH22	Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA)	4	2
SH23	Ethiopian Female Politicians Joint Council	4	5
SH24	Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO)	2	3
SH25	Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center (EHRDC)	4	5
SH26	Ethiopian Inclusive Dialogue	5	5
SH27	Ethiopian Initiative for Human Rights (EIHR)s	4	2
SH28	Ethiopian Labor Rights Watch	2	2
SH29	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association	4	5
SH30	Ethiopian Women Rights Advocate (EWRA)	5	3
SH31	Ethiopian Women Rights Defender	4	4
SH32	Ethiopian Women with Disabilities National Association	4	2
SH33	Ethiopian Women, Children & Youth with Disability Development Association	4	3
SH34	Ethiopian Youth Dialogue for Peace	4	4
SH35	Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)	4	3
SH36	Finot Lawyers center	4	3
SH37	Gambella children and community development organization	2	1
SH38	Gelgela Integrated Community Development Organization	1	2
SH39	Hegere Youth Empowerment Organization	4	2

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH40	Hope for the Horn, Society Forum (ECSF)	2	5
SH41	Horn development organization	2	3
SH42	Hummingbird Ethiopia Organization for Sustainable Peace and Development	4	2
SH43	Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD)	3	4
SH44	Inter-Africa Group (IAG),	4	3
SH45	Integrated family service organization (IFSO)	4	2
SH46	Lawyers for Human Rights	4	3
SH47	Life and Peace	3	2
SH48	Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR)	3	4
SH49	MIND or Destiny Ethiopia	2	2
SH50	Mizan Young lawyers' center	4	1
SH51	Mothers and Children Development Organization	4	2
SH52	National Young women's Charity Organization	3	2
SH53	New millennium women Empowerment organization	4	3
SH54	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA)	2	2
SH55	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Relief and Development Initiative (PARDI)	2	2
SH56	Rehabilitation and development organization (RDO)	2	4
SH57	Rift Vally Children And Women Development Organization	3	4
SH58	Save Generation Development Association (SGDA)	3	5
SH59	Setawit	4	3
SH60	Setawit Charitable Organization	4	2
SH61	Slene Women's Capacity Building	3	3
SH62	Somalia women dialogue space	4	5
SH63	Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)	2	2
SH64	Synergy for Community Development	3	2
SH65	Talita Rise Up (Sidama, Hawassa)	4	3

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH66	TERKANFI	3	4
SH67	TIMRAN	4	5
SH68	Training Organization for Women Issue and Gender Sensitivity	4	3
SH69	Transparency Ethiopia	2	4
SH70	Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy	2	4
SH71	Voice for the Youth	2	3
SH72	WISE	4	4
SH73	Women Can Do It	3	4
SH74	Women Mobility and Safety Charity Organization	3	4
SH75	Women's Union for Peace and Social Justice	5	4
SH76	Women Pastoral Youth Development Organization	3	4
SH77	Youth Awareness and Mind-set Growth	4	2
SH78	Sara Justice from all Women Association,	5	4

The table presents that majority (70%) of the selected and evaluated secular CSOs have above average score of interest. This indicates that majority of the CSOs in this category have high interest and involvement in the issues of gender equality, women's rights, promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. Minority of (30%) the CSOs in this category have below score of interest which tells that they have low interest or involvement in this issue. Similarly, the table shows that majority of the secular CSOs have above average score of influence. This indicates that majority (69%) of them have significant influence on the issues of gender equality, women's rights, promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. Here also, only minority (31%) of the CSOs have below average score of influence. The result shows that majority of the CSOs in this category have strong relevance for the objectives and activities of the Coalition for Women's Voices in the National Dialogue.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

4.10. The Influence and Interest Levels of Associations

Table 7: Influence and Interest levels of Associations

Code	Name the Association	Interest	Influence
SH1	Addis Ababa Women's Association	4	3
SH2	Adoye Oromo Women Association	3	3
SH3	Afar Community Initiative Sustainable Development Association (ACISDA)	2	3
SH4	Afar Teachers Associations	1	2
SH5	Afar Pastoralist Development Association	2	3
SH6	Afar Women Association	4	4
SH7	Afar Youth Association	3	3
SH8	African Youth for Peace and Sustainable Development Assoc	4	5
SH9	Amhara Women's Association	4	4
SH10	Amhara Youth Association	4	3
SH11	Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD)	4	3
SH12	Benishangul Gumuz Women's Association	3	3
SH13	Benishangul Gumuz Youth Association	3	3
SH14	Benishangul Gumuz Development Association Network (BGDAN)	2	3
SH15	Benishangul Development Association (BDA)	1	3
SH16	Boro Shinasha Development Association (Boro-SDA)	2	3
SH17	Common Vision For Development Association	2	4
SH18	Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia	2	4
SH19	Dire Dawa Development Association	1	3
SH20	Diredawa women Association	4	3
SH21	Diredawa Youth Association	3	3

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH22	Ethiopian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights	3	4
SH23	Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA)	3	3
SH24	Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association	3	2
SH25	Ethiopian Media Women Association (EMWA)	2	4
SH26	Ethiopian Musicians Association	2	4
SH27	Ethiopian Professionals Association Network (EPAN)	2	3
SH28	Ethiopian Teachers Association,	1	1
SH29	Ethiopian Women Empowerment Association	4	3
SH30	Ethiopian Women in Energy Association	4	4
SH31	Ethiopian Writers Association,	2	4
SH32	Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association (EYLA)	4	5
SH33	Ethiopian Youth Forum	3	3
SH34	Family services Association	2	2
SH35	Gada Generation Association	2	2
SH36	Gambella Region Women's Association (GRWA)	4	3
SH37	Gembella Region Youth Association	4	3
SH38	Hadiya Youth Association	4	3
SH39	Harari PWD Association	2	2
SH40	Harari Women Association	4	4
SH41	Help self-help samaritan development Association	2	4
SH42	HOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	2	4
SH43	Jigjiga Development And Welfare Organization	2	3
SH44	Nuer Development Association (NDA)	2	3
SH45	Mass Media Professionals Association (EMMPA)	2	4
SH46	Mujejeguwa Loka Women Development Association	3	4
SH47	Oromiya Advocates Association	2	4
SH48	Oromiya Artist Association	2	3
SH49	Oromiya Development Association	1	4

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH50	Oromo Women's Association	4	5
SH51	Oromiya Youth Association	3	3
SH52	Quman Women Development Association (Somali)	4	3
SH53	Roshi Wedu Pastoral Women Development Association	4	3
SH55	Sidama Women Association	5	4
SH56	Sidama Youth Association	4	3
SH57	Siqqee Women's Development Association (SWDA)	4	3
SH58	SNNPR Women Association	4	3
SH59	SNNPR Youth Association	3	3
SH60	Somali Ethiopia and Economy Development Association	1	3
SH61	Somali State Olive Welfare Association	2	3
SH62	Somali Women Association	3	3
SH63	Somali Youth Association	3	3
SH64	Tikuret Lesetoch Ena Lehitsanat Maheber	4	3
SH65	Vision for Ethiopia Association (VEA)	2	4
SH66	Wag Development Association (WDA)	2	3
SH67	Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)	3	3
SH68	Youth for Peace and Development Association	3	5
SH69	Zumbara Youth Vision for Development Association	1	4

As shown in the table above, significant majority (56.5%) of the CSOs categorized as associations have above average score for interest which tells that they have high interest and involvement in the issues of gender equality, women's rights, promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. Significant minority (43.5 %) in this category, have below average score of interest. This indicates that there are significant numbers of CSOs (associations) that have low interest or involvement in the issues of gender equality, women's rights, and promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. Likewise, majority (91%) of the CSOs in this category have above

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

average score of influence. This indicates that they have significant influences on the issues of gender equality, women's rights, and promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. The result shows majority of the selected and evaluated associations have high relevance for the objectives and activities of the coalition. As result, they can work with the Coalition and support the achievement of its objectives.

4.11. The Influence and Interest Levels of International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies

Table 8: International CSOs', EU's and UN's Agencies levels' levels of Influence and Interest

Code	Name International CSOs', EU's and UN's Agencies	Interest	Influence
SH1	Association for Women's Rights in Development	4	4
SH2	Center for Reproductive Rights	2	2
SH3	Danish Institute for Human Rights	2	5
SH4	European Institute for Gender Equality	4	4
SH5	European Union Gender Lobby	3	5
SH6	Gender at Work	4	4
SH7	Gender Equality Resource center	4	4
SH8	Global Fund for Women	3	4
SH9	ILO	2	2
SH10	International Alliance of Women	4	5
SH11	International Center for Research on Women	2	2
SH12	International Women's Development Agency	4	4
SH13	IOM	2	2
SH14	MATCH International Women's Fund	5	5
SH15	Men Engage Alliance	4	3
SH16	OHCHR	2	5
SH17	Open Society Foundation	2	5
SH18	Plan International	2	5

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH19	Rise Up	3	4
SH20	UN Women	5	5
SH21	UNDP	2	4
SH22	UNHCR	2	4
SH23	UNICEF	2	4
SH24	USAID	2	5
SH25	Womankind Worldwide	5	4
SH26	Women for Women International	4	3
SH27	Women's Environment and Development Organization	3	3

The table presents that majority (55.5%) of the identified International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies have above average score of interest which indicates that they have significant interest for and involvement in supporting and promoting the civil and political rights of women as well as women's participation in the social, economic and political sectors. The others (44.5%) have below average score of interest which shows that they have limited interest and involvement in these issues. When it comes to influence, the table shows that the majority (85.1%) of the CSOs in this category have above average score which indicates that they have significant influence on issues of gender equality, women's rights, and promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. The results in this table show that majority of the identified and listed CSOs in this category are highly relevant for the Coalition and should be engaged as key and primary stakeholders.

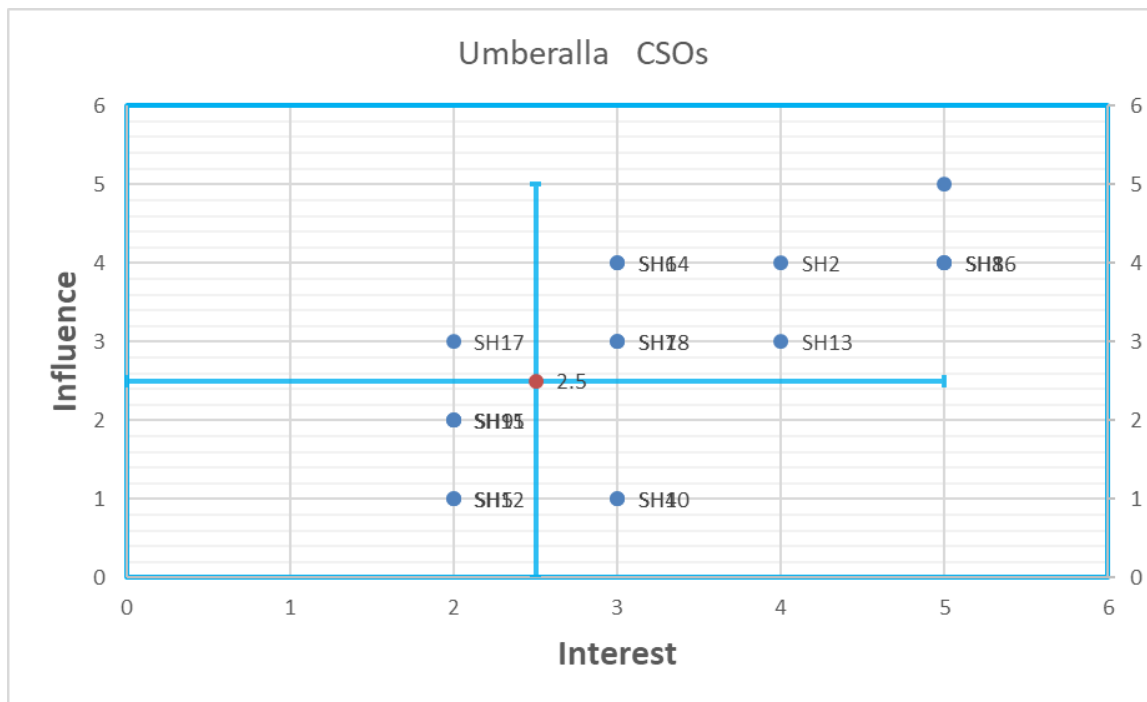
4.12. Stakeholder's Interest and Influence Map

Based on the interest and influence values presented above, the CSOs under the five categories have been mapping by using the mapping matrix. In the mapping matrix, influence grows from 1 to 5 on vertical axis, and interest rises from 1 to 5 on the horizontal axis, where the middle (average score) for the vertical and horizontal axes is 2.5. Accordingly, the right top quadrant contains CSOs with high interest and high influence; the right bottom quadrant holds those with

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

high interest and low influence. Similarly, the left top quadrant holds those with low interest and high influence, and the one on the left bottom contains those with low interest and low influence.

Chart 2: The Mapping Matrix of Umbrella/Network CSOs



As shown in this matrix, there are ten CSOs in the upper right quadrant, three CSOs in the upper left quadrant, three in the lower right quadrant, and two in the lower left quadrant. The graph also shows that those in the upper right quadrant have high interest and high influence, and those in the upper left quadrant have low interest and high influence. Again, those in the lower right quadrant are with high interest, and low influence, and those in the lower left quadrant are with low interest and low influence. The following table presents CSOs in these categories and their level of importance for the Coalition.

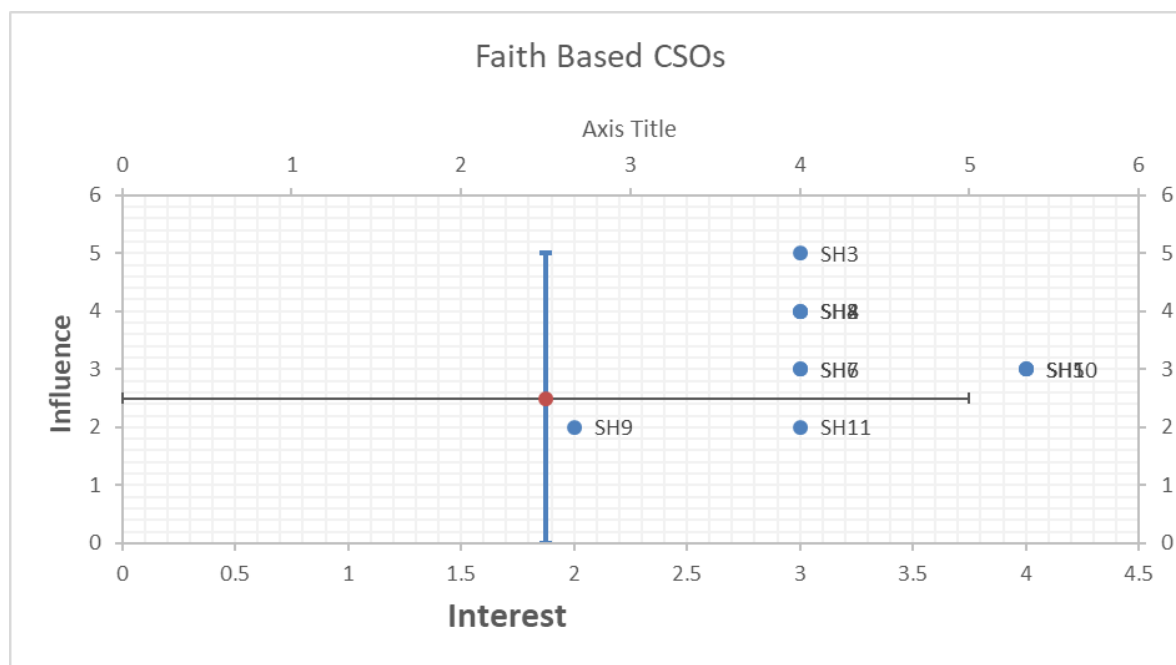
Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Table 9: Prioritization of Umbrella Organizations

Code	Name Umbrella/Network CSOs	Level of interest and influence	Category of Priority
SH1	Addis Ababa Women's Federation	High Influence and High Interest	Key Stakeholder
SH2	Addis Ababa Youth Federation		
SH3	Coalition of Ethiopia Civil Society Organization for Election (CECOE)		
SH6	Consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors		
SH7	Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO)		
SH8	Consortium of Female politicians(CFP)		
SH13	Ethiopian Youth and Women Civil Society Organizations Consortium		
SH14	Ethiopian Youth Federation		
SH16	Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA)		
SH18	Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Associations (UEWCA)		
SH9	Dire Dawa Civil Society Network	High Influence and Low Interest	Primary Stakeholder
SH11	Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Council (ECSOC)		
SH17	Professional Alliance For Development (PADET)		
SH4	Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU)	Low Influence and High Interest	Secondary Stakeholder
SH5	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations		
SH10	Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce		
SH12	Ethiopian Elderly and pensioners National Association (EEPNA)	Low Influence and Low Interest	Other Stakeholder
SH15	Federation of Ethiopian associations of PWDs		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Chart 3: The Mapping Matrix of Faith-Based CSOs



As shown in this matrix, there are ten CSOs in the upper right quadrant, no CSO in the upper left quadrant, one in the lower right quadrant, and no CSO in the lower left quadrant. The graph also shows that those in the upper right quadrant have high interest and high influence, and those in the lower right quadrant are with high interest, and low influence. The following table presents CSOs in these categories and their level of importance for the Coalition for Women's Voices in the National Dialogue.

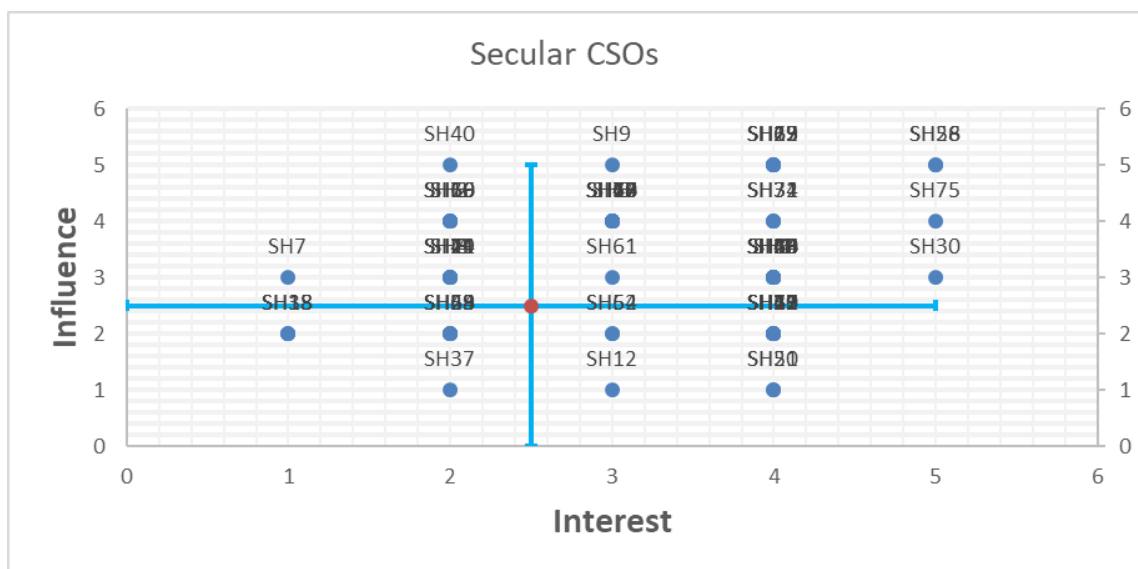
Table 10: Prioritization of Faith-Based CSOs

Code	Name Faith-Based CSOs	Level of Influence and Interest	Category of Priority
SH1	Action Aid	High Influence and High Interest	Key Stakeholder
SH2	Children Believe Fund		
SH3	Christian Aid,		
SH4	Dan Church Aid Ethiopia		
SH5	Christian Relief & Development Association		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

	(Ethiopia),		
SH6	Ethiopian Catholic Church (ECC),		
SH7	Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY)		
SH8	Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC)		
SH10	Norwegian church aid		
SH9	God for People Relief and Development Organization (GPRDO)	Low Influence and High Interest	Secondary Stakeholder

Chart 4: The Mapping Matrix of Secular CSOs



As shown in this matrix, there are 32 CSOs in the upper right quadrant, 20 CSOs in the upper left quadrant, 18 in the lower right quadrant, and seven in the lower left quadrant. The graph also shows that those in the upper right quadrant have high interest and high influence and those in the upper left quadrant have low interest and high influence. Again, those in the lower right quadrant are stakeholders with high interest and low influence, and those in the lower left quadrant are with low interest and low influence.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

The following table presents CSOs in these categories and their level of importance for the Coalition for Women's Voices in the National Dialogue.

Table 11: Prioritization of Secular CSOs

Code	Name Secular CSOs	Level of Influence and Interest	Category of Priority
SH5	Alliance for peace and development (APED)	High Influence and High Interest	Key Stakeholder
SH6	Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia (AHRE)		
SH9	Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR)		
SH10	Center for Justice		
SH13	Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights and Democracy in Ethiopia (CARD)		
SH14	Center For Peace Building And Social Development		
SH17	Concern for Pastoralist Women and Children		
SH20	East African Initiative for Change		
SH23	Ethiopian Female Politicians Joint Council		
SH25	Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center (EHRDC)		
SH26	Ethiopian Inclusive Dialogue		
SH29	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association		
SH30	Ethiopian Women Rights Advocate (EWRA)		
SH31	Ethiopian Women Rights Defender,		
SH33	Ethiopian Women, Children & Youth with Disability Development Association		
SH34	Ethiopian Youth Dialogue for Peace		
SH35	Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)		
SH36	Finot Lawyers center		
SH43	Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD),		
SH44	Inter-Africa Group (IAG),		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH46	Lawyers for Human Rights		
SH48	Lawyers for Human Rights Association (LHR),		
SH53	New millennium women Empowerment organization		
SH57	Rift Vally Children And Women Development Organization		
SH58	Sara Justice from all Women Association		
SH59	Setaweet		
SH61	Slene Women's Capacity Building		
SH62	Somalia women dialogue space		
SH65	Talita Rise Up (Sidama, Hawassa)		
SH66	TERKANFI		
SH67	TIMRAN		
SH68	Training Organization for Women Issue and Gender Sensitivity		
SH72	WISE		
SH73	Women Can Do It		
SH74	Women Mobility and Safety Charity Organization		
SH75	Women's Union for Peace and Social Justice		
SH76	Women Pastoral Youth Development Organization		
SH2	Advocates Ethiopia	High Influence and Low Interest	Primary Stakeholders
SH3	Afar Development Association		
SH4	African Initiative for Democratic World Order		
SH7	Dagu Relief and Integrated Development Organization (DRIDO)		
SH8	Center for Concern		
SH15	Civil Society Sport Program (CSSP 2)		
SH16	Community-based Integrated Social Development Organization (CBISDO)		
SH18	Digital Rogue Society		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

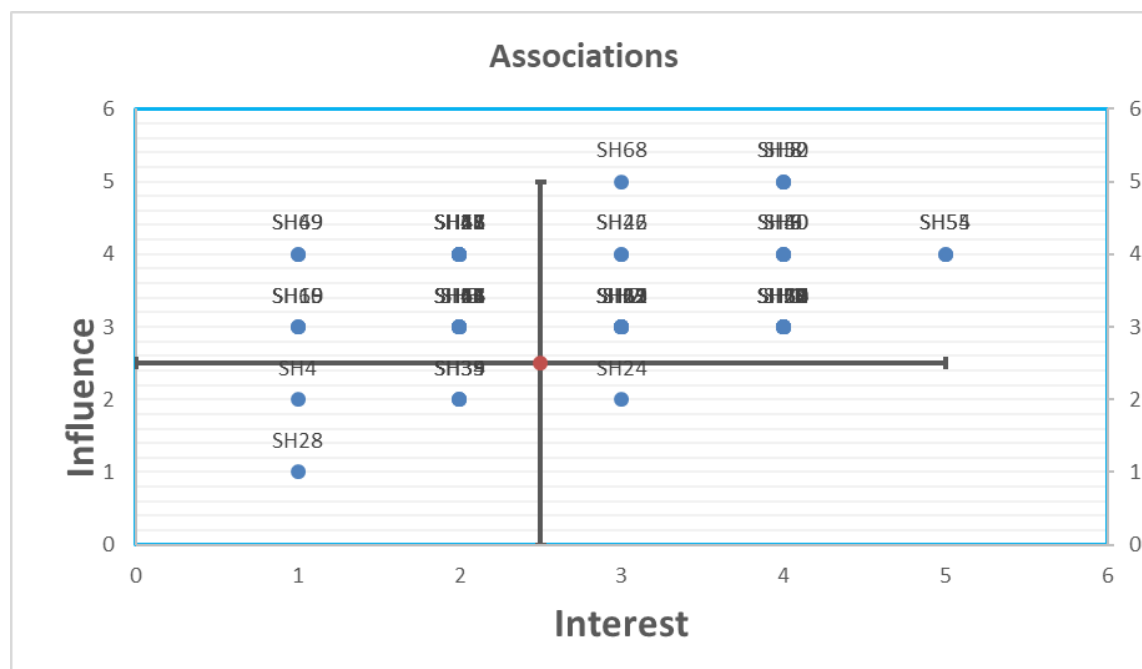
SH19	Doba Integrated Development Organization		
SH24	Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO)		
SH28	Ethiopian Labor Rights Watch		
SH37	Gambella Children And Community Development Organization		
SH38	Gelgela Integrated Community Development Organization		
SH40	Hope for the Horn, Society Forum (ECSF)		
SH41	Horn development organization		
SH56	Rehabilitation and development organization (RDO)		
SH63	Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)		
SH69	Transparency Ethiopia		
SH70	Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy		
SH71	Voice for the Youth		
SH11	Center for Local Capacity Building and Studies	Low Influence and High Interest	Secondary Stakeholder
SH12	Center for the Advancement of Rights		
SH21	Elilta women at risk Amendment		
SH22	Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA)		
SH27	Ethiopian Initiative for Human Rights (EIHR),		
SH32	Ethiopian Women with Disabilities National Association		
SH39	Hegere Youth Empowerment Organization		
SH42	Hummingbird Ethiopia Organization for Sustainable Peace and Development		
SH45	Integrated family service organization (IFSO)		
SH47	Life and Peace		
SH50	Mizan Young lawyers' center		
SH51	Mothers and Children Development Organization		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH52	National Young women's Charity Organization		
SH54	Organization for rehabilitation and development in Amhara (ORDA)		
SH55	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Relief and Development Initiative (PARDI)		
SH60	Setawit Charitable Organization		
SH64	Synergy for Community Development		
SH77	Youth Awareness and Mind-set Growth		
SH15	Civil Society Support Program (CSSP 2)	Low Influence and Low Interest	Other Stakeholder
SH18	Digital Rogue Society		
SH28	Ethiopian Labor Rights Watch		
SH37	Gambella children and community development organization		
SH38	Gelgela Integrated Community Development Organization		
SH49	MIND or Destiny Ethiopia		
SH63	Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Chart 5: The Mapping Matrix of Associations CSOs



As shown in this matrix, there are 32 CSOs in the upper right quadrant, 31 CSOs in the upper left quadrant, one in the lower right quadrant, and five in the lower left quadrant. The graph also shows that those in the upper right quadrant have high interest and high influence, and those in the upper left quadrant have low interest and high influence. Again, those in the lower right quadrant are with high interest, and low influence, and those in the lower left quadrant are with low interest and low influence. The following table presents CSOs in these categories and their level of importance for the Coalition for Women’s Voices in the National Dialogue.

Table 12: Prioritization of Associations

Code	Name Association CSOs	Levels of influence and Interest	Category of Priority
SH2	Adoye Oromo Women Association	High Influence and High Interest	Key Stakeholder
SH6	Afar Women Association		
SH7	Afar Youth Association		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH8	African Youth for Peace and Sustainable Development Assoc		
SH9	Amhara Women's Association		
SH10	Amhara Youth Association		
SH11	Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD)		
SH12	Benishangul Gumuz Women's Association		
SH13	Benishangul Gumuz Youth Association		
SH20	Diredawa women Association		
SH21	Diredawa Youth Association		
SH22	Ethiopian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights,		
SH23	Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA)		
SH24	Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association		
SH29	Ethiopian Women Empowerment Association		
SH30	Ethiopian Women in Energy Association		
SH32	Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association (EYLA)		
SH33	Ethiopian Youth Forum		
SH36	Gambella Region Women's Association (GRWA)		
SH37	Gembella Region Youth Association		
SH38	Hadiya Youth Association		
SH40	Harari Women Association		
SH46	Mujejeguwa Loka Women Development Association		
SH50	Oromo Women's Association		
SH51	Oromiya Youth Association		
SH52	Quman Women Development Association (Somali)		
SH53	Roshi Wedu Pastoral Women Development Association		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

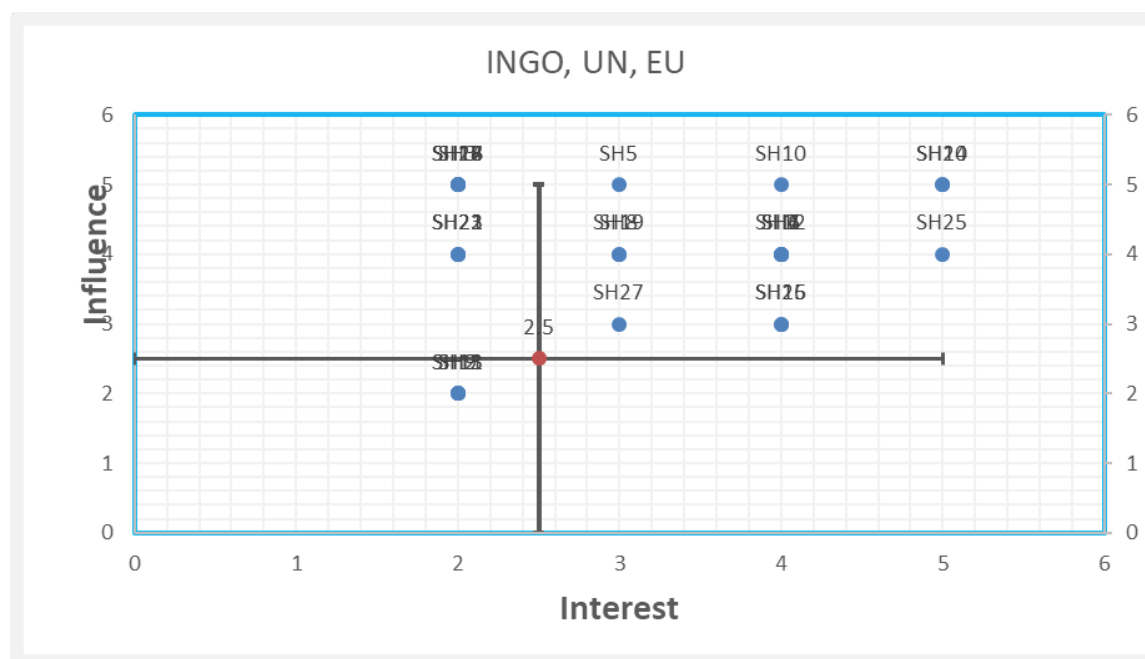
SH54	Sara Justice from All Women Association (Sara Justice)		
SH55	Sidama Women Association		
SH56	Sidama Youth Association		
SH57	Siqqee Women's Development Association (SWDA)		
SH58	SNNPR Women Association		
SH59	SNNPR Youth Association		
SH62	Somali Women Association		
SH63	Somali Youth Association		
SH64	Tikuret lesetoch Ena lehitsanat maheber		
SH67	Young Women Christian Association (YWCA),		
SH63	Somali Youth Association		
SH64	Tikuret Lesetoch Ena Lehitsanat Maheber		
SH67	Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)		
SH68	Youth for Peace and Development Association		
SH3	Afar Community Initiative Sustainable Development Association (ACISDA)	High Influence and Low Interest	Primary Stakeholder
SH4	Afar Teachers Associations		
SH5	Afar Pastoralist Development Association		
SH14	Benishangul Gumuz Development Association Network (BGDAN)		
SH15	Benishangul Development Association (BDA)		
SH16	Boro Shinasha Development Association (Boro-SDA)		
SH17	Common Vision For Development Association		
SH18	Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia		
SH19	Dire Dawa Development Association		
SH25	Ethiopian Media Women Association (EMWA)		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SH26	Ethiopian Musicians Association		
SH27	Ethiopian Professionals Association Network (EPAN)		
SH28	Ethiopian Teachers Association		
SH31	Ethiopian Writers Association		
SH34	Family services Association		
SH35	Gada Generation Association		
SH39	Harari PWD Association		
SH41	Help Self-help Samaritan Development Association		
SH42	Hope For Development Association		
SH43	Jigjiga Development And Welfare Organization		
SH44	Nuer Development Association (NDA)		
SH45	Mass Media Professionals Association (EMMPA)		
SH46	Mujejeguwa Loka Women Development Association		
SH47	Oromiya Advocates Association		
SH48	Oromiya Artist Association		
SH49	Oromiya Development Association		
SH60	Somali Ethiopia and Economy Development Association		
SH61	Somali State Olive Welfare Association		
SH65	Vision for Ethiopia Association (VEA)		
SH66	Wag Development Association (WDA),		
SH69	Zumbara Youth Vision for Development Association		
SH24	Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association	Low Influence and High Interest	Secondary Stakeholder
SH4	Afar Teachers Associations	Low Influence and Low Interest	Other Stakeholder
SH28	Ethiopian Teachers Association,		
SH34	Family services Association		
SH35	Gada Generation Association		
SH39	Harari PWD Association		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Chart 6: The Mapping Matrix of International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies



As shown in this matrix, there are 15 CSOs in the upper right quadrant, 8 CSOs in the upper left quadrant, no CSO in the lower right quadrant, and five in the lower left quadrant. The graph also shows that those in the upper right quadrant have high interest and high influence, and those in the upper left quadrant have low interest and high influence. Again, those in the lower right quadrant are with high interest, and low influence, and those in the lower left quadrant are with low interest and low influence.

The following table presents CSOs in these categories and their level of importance for the Coalition for Women's Voices in the National Dialogue.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Table 13: Prioritization of the International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies

Code	International CSOs, EU and UN Agencies	Levels of Influence and Interest	Category of Priority
SH1	Association for Women's Rights in Development	High Influence and High Interest	Key Stakeholder
SH4	European Institute for Gender Equality		
SH5	European Union Gender Lobby		
SH6	Gender at Work		
SH7	Gender Equality Resource center		
SH8	Global Fund for Women		
SH10	International Alliance of Women		
SH12	International Women's Development Agency		
SH14	MATCH International Women's Fund		
SH15	Men Engage Alliance		
SH19	Rise Up		
SH20	UN Women		
SH25	Womankind Worldwide		
SH26	Women for Women International		
SH27	Women's Environment and Development Organization		
SH3	Danish Institute for Human Rights	High Influence and Low Interest	Primary Stakeholder
SH16	OHCHR		
SH17	Open Society Foundation		
SH18	Plan International		
SH21	UNDP		
SH22	UNHCR		
SH23	UNICEF		
SH24	USAID		
SH2	Center for Reproductive Rights	Low Influence and Low Interest	Other Stakeholder
SH9	ILO		
SH11	International Center for Research on Women		
SH13	IOM		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

4. 13. Challenges and lessons learned

Challenges of CSOs

In the process of the assessment, it has been possible to observe that the CSOs are being affected by interrelated challenges. The first is the persistent political challenge imposing several social and economic crises. The present social, political and economic situation shows that the country may continue as a hunger hotspot as serious food insecurity is looming. Besides, the ever increasing number of IDPs/returnees and prevailing war in the different parts of the country and the currently increasing problem of climate change, can have serious repercussions on the food availability, food accessibility and food utilization. In other words, Ethiopia continues to be one of the countries with serious food shortages. This will dictate the civil society organizations to concentrate their services and resources on relief activities and make them unable to continue with advocacies at the grassroots. The present critical war situations imply that CSOs will be busy with provision of food, shelter, medicine for IDPs and will be active in rehabilitation of postwar communities. The organizations may face shortage of resources as magnitude of the crises could increase from time to time.

The second challenge is the recurrent existence of conflicts and absence of stability among the communities at the grassroots. It has been notable that there are persistent inter-ethnic conflicts, border disputes and riots against the government occurring in the local areas time and again. Such conflicts often disrupt the peace and order of the people and affect the normal functioning of lives. Such conflicts may challenge the operations of the CSOs in the different parts of the country.

The third challenge is the lack of productive partnership between international CSOs and the local CSOs as well as the local CSOs and the community-based initiatives. The international CSOs complain that the local CSOs lack capacity and commitment in project implementations while the local CSOs state that the international CSOs have prejudices against them. There is also lack of inter-organizational collaborations and share of labor among the CSOs.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

The fourth challenge is the fact that majority of the CSOs are concerned with development and humanitarian services and engage advocacy, promotion and awareness development activities as part of their development and humanitarian interventions. Although gender equality, empowerment of women in different sectors and mitigation of GBVs are contained in the development and humanitarian programs of most CSOs, it is observable that only minority numbers of the CSOs solely focus of advocacies of women's rights and wellbeing as well as women's social and political participations.

Other challenges of the CSOs include:

- Lack of adequate and regular funding
- Shortage of continuous capacity development actions and supports
- Geographical and thematic overlapping of interventions programs and projects
- Lack of productive partnership among local CSOs
- Lack of alternative ways of fundraising
- Limited collaboration between CSOs and community-based initiatives

On the other hand, this assessment shows that the CSOs have more suitable legal support that helps them to provide their services without any political dictations. The new law presents CSOs as a nongovernmental, non-partisan entity established at least by two or more persons on voluntary basis and registered to carry out any lawful purpose. The law provides them with the autonomy to assert rights to land, environment and advancing the interests of local communities' face enlarged political pressure and existential threats. The new law permits the autonomy and freedoms of CSOs and lifted the restrictions on the funding they use. As a result, the CSOs have enormous supportive legal environments that help them engage with their organizational programs. In general, the new law has created a supportive environment for CSOs to engage with multiple programs including relief, community development and advocacy programs. The law transformed the relation between government and civil society organization to cooperation and partnership.

Presently, based on the new civil society law, the government wants the CSOs to focus on multiple services and play several roles. The government needs the CSOs to participate not only

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

in relief and development activities but also policy advocacies and human rights protections. According to the government, the relief and development based activities of CSOs is important in several situations but the roles of CSOs should include policy advocacy and promotion of human rights protection. The government believes that it is when CSOs engage with development activities that civil societies could empower the needy societies to overcome their critical situations.

Accordingly, the CSOs have focused on community development programs including education, skill development, credit and saving, environment protection, and health and child welfare. In the beginning, the action of the government to shift civil society organizations from relief operation to policy advocacy and sustainable development was perceived as positive despite the underlying intention of this action. This has been accepted as an opportunity for better cooperation from the government and contributed to the development of local communities. According to the information from the FDRE Authority for Civil Society Organizations (ACSO), this emerging and favorable condition has attracted more than three thousand civil society organizations to be registered at the Federal level.

Challenges of Community-Based Initiatives

Community-based initiatives operate at grassroots level as agents of self-help, self-development, inter-community and intra-community collaborations, peace-building and community stability and community resilience development. In running these functions, they have challenges that include the following:

- Lack of legal norm that supports their establishment and functions
- Limited leadership capacity and capacity development support
- Lack of facility that may support their functions
- Lack of intervention to enhance their local knowledge and skills of leadership, conflict resolutions, resource management and wealth production
- Lack of close collaborations with CSOs and government agencies
- Persistence of armed conflicts and increased prevalence of instability at the grassroots
- Price inflation and the increasing cost of life
- Natural disasters including droughts and floods

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

4.14. Definition of Terms and Discussions

Definition of Stakeholders

Stakeholder

A stakeholder is an organization or an agency that has an interest in and influence on an institution and can either affect or be affected by it (McGrath and Stephen, 2017). In the context of this report, a stakeholder is a CSO that has an interest in and influence on issues of gender equality, women's voice, women's rights and wellbeing; thus, is relevant for the objectives and activities of the Coalition. Such a CSO is important because it can positively or negatively influence the objectives and activities of the Coalition.

Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders are CSOs with a high interest in objectives and activities of the Coalition and strongly influence it. They are among the most important CSOs for the Coalition and are highly interested in and strongly influence its objectives and activities. They are organizations with political, regulatory, functional, or financial influence and essential involvement and interest. As key stakeholders of the Coalition, they are the most crucial in all or some of its programs. They play important roles in the Coalition's long-term success as they help it make strategic decisions, minimize risks and grow the scope of its operations (Indeed Editorial Team, 2021). As they have high interest and influence, they are the most important stakeholders that should engage and work with closely.

Primary stakeholders

Primary stakeholders are CSOs with a strong and direct influence on Coalition's programs but who have less interest or involvement in its agendas because of a lack of awareness, information, or motivation. They are stakeholders with political, financial, structural, or technical power over the purposes of the Coalition but have low interest in its functions, programs, or projects (Benna S. et al., 2016). In the context of the Coalition, the primary stakeholders are those CSOs that hold significant power when it comes to influencing issues related to gender and women's social and political participation but have relatively low interest in it and are not engaged with important idea transactions in these issues. Nevertheless, they have great influence; therefore, they should be engaged, and the Coalition should work in meetings and raising their interest in its programs.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

These stakeholders should be kept satisfied as their power is high to influence Coalition's programs.

Secondary Stakeholders

Secondary Stakeholders are those CSOs with a high interest in the Coalition's programs and activities but do not have the power to influence it. Having high interest, they have closer to the purposes of the Coalition and can render significant support. However, they do not have the organizational power to influence the programs and activities of the Coalition. Therefore, they must be engaged for their interest and closer support (Benna S. et al., 2016). These stakeholders should be kept informed as they can support the activities of the Coalition.

Other Stakeholders

These organizations have low interest and low influence on the programs and activities of the Coalition. They do not have much power to influence the Coalition's purposes and also don't have much concern about it. These are to be monitored with little effort as they can't control objectives of the Coalition and are unlikely to be involved (Tres Roeder, 2013; Benna S. et al., 2016).

Prioritization of the CSOs

Prioritization of CSOs has been made based on their mapping matrix (influence and interest mapping). Accordingly, the CSOs are prioritized as key stakeholders, primary stakeholders, and secondary stakeholders for the purposes of the Coalition.

CSOs as Key Stakeholders

These organizations have a high interest in and influence on issues of gender equality, women's rights, and promotion of women's voice and advocacy of policies connected to advancement of women's political, social and economic participations. They are highly involved ensuring gender equality in economic, political, and social sector and activities, enhancing women's participations in leadership, fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas, empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues, designing and implementing programs and projects that enhances the rights and wellbeing of women at all levels, advocating women's equal representation in political and institutional leadership positions, allocating sufficient

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

budget to programs that empower women and make them beneficiaries, involvement in political or economic dialogues, participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues and Enhancing women's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives. They are also highly interested in knowing about the newly established national dialogue, promoting the roles of women in peace and stability dialogues, supporting women's participation in the national dialogue, and collaborating with other CSOs and government agencies to promote women's participation in the national dialogue.

Similarly, they have strong skills, and experiences of the organizational leadership and workforce, presence of large scale development and intervention programs and projects, activity management and implementation of development and intervention programs and projects, financial management and implementation of development and intervention programs and projects, consistency of funding and resource generation, timely evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects, efficiency of internal system (planning, management, implementing, reporting and monitoring system), involvement in policy advocacy and recommendations for government to engage reforms, partnership with government agencies, partnership with other CSOs and local NGOs and impacts on livelihoods, rights and wellbeing of the target communities. As a result, they have high power to influence the objectives and activities of the collision.

Primary Stakeholders

These organizations have low interest in but highly influence on objectives and activities of the Coalition. They are essential because they can influence works of the Coalition but have low interest and involvement in its purposes. They have strong skills, and experiences of the organizational leadership and workforce, large scale development and intervention programs and projects, efficient schemes of activity management and implementation of development and intervention programs, financial management and implementation systems, consistency of funding and resource generation, timely evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects, efficiency of internal system (planning, management, implementing, reporting and monitoring system), high involvement in policy advocacy and recommendations for government to engage

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

reforms, partnership with government agencies and other CSOs and local NGOs and impacts on livelihoods, rights and wellbeing of the target communities.

However, they have low interest and involvement in ensuring gender equality in economic, political, and social sector and activities, enhancing women's participations in leadership, fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas, empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues, designing and implementing programs and projects that enhances the rights and wellbeing of women at all levels, advocating women's equal representation in political and institutional leadership positions, allocating sufficient budget to programs that empower women and make them beneficiaries, involvement in political or economic dialogues, participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues and enhancing women's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives.

The Coalition should work on meeting the interest of these stakeholders and should work hard to enhance their interests. It has to engage them to benefit from their influence in protecting, advocating, and advancing women's voices. Even though they may not be interested in the purposes of the Coalition, they may yield power. Therefore, they should be dealt with cautiously because they could negatively use their power if they become unsatisfied. Leadership of the Coalition should engage and consult them actively on interest areas and may work on enhancing their interest to move them to the level of key stakeholders.

Secondary Stakeholders

These organizations have a high interest in the purposes and activities of the Coalition but have low influence on them. They have a high interest and involvement in ensuring gender equality in economic, political, and social sector and activities, enhancing women's participations in leadership, fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas, empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues, designing and implementing programs and projects that enhances the rights and wellbeing of women at all levels, advocating women's equal representation in

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

political and institutional leadership positions, allocating sufficient budget to programs that empower women and make them beneficiaries, involvement in political or economic dialogues, participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues and enhancing women's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives.

However, they have weak skills, and experiences of the organizational leadership and workforce, large scale development and intervention programs and projects, efficient schemes of activity management and implementation of development and intervention programs, financial management and implementation systems, consistency of funding and resource generation, timely evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects, efficiency of internal system (planning, management, implementing, reporting and monitoring system), high involvement in policy advocacy and recommendations for government to engage reforms, partnership with government agencies and other CSOs and local NGOs and impacts on livelihoods, rights and wellbeing of the target communities. As a result, the Coalition should use the interest of these stakeholders by involving them in low-risk areas. It should keep them informed of its activities and consult them on interest areas as they are potential supporters and can be goodwill ambassadors of the Coalition.

Other Stakeholders

These are stakeholders with low interest in and low influence on the purposes of the Coalition. They are stakeholders with the least importance and relevance for the objectives and activities of the Coalition. They have limited interest and involvement in ensuring gender equality in economic, political, and social sector and activities, enhancing women's participations in leadership, fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas, empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues, designing and implementing programs and projects that enhances the rights and wellbeing of women at all levels, advocating women's equal representation in political and institutional leadership positions, allocating sufficient budget to programs that empower women and make them beneficiaries, involvement in political or economic dialogues, participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues and enhancing women's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

They have also weak skills, and experiences of the organizational leadership and workforce, large scale development and intervention programs and projects, efficient schemes of activity management and implementation of development and intervention programs, financial management and implementation systems, consistency of funding and resource generation, timely evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects, efficiency of internal system (planning, management, implementing, reporting and monitoring system), high involvement in policy advocacy and recommendations for government to engage reforms, partnership with government agencies and other CSOs and local NGOs and impacts on livelihoods, rights and wellbeing of the target communities.

The Coalition may only keep informing this group of stakeholders about its organizational activities. It may keep them connected through the usual means of communication, including e-mails, telegrams, newsletters, etc. It may monitor these stakeholders but may not spend time and energy on excessive communication with them. On the other hand, it may work to move them to secondary stakeholders by increasing their interest.

Community-Based Initiatives

Community-based Initiatives are large in number and are parts of the communities at the grassroots. However, they are categorized into four major types. These are business associations (Ikub), cooperatives (Idir), religious associations (Mahibers), customary institutions (Hadha Sinqee, Yehager Shimagille, Abbaa Gadaa etc). The first three types of the community-based initiatives are found among all communities in urban and rural areas. They can be accessed and found in all communities and are highly useful to serve as stakeholders in community mobilizations. They can serve as collaborators to advocate and promote participation of women in peace-building, dialogue and creation of consensus and protection of women's rights. Women's cooperatives (yeset Idir) and customary institutions such as Sinqe play pivotal roles in mobilizing and demonstrating the power of women in ensuring community sustainability, conflict prevention, peace-building, dialogue and creation of community-consensuses. The Sinqe customary institution is known for its roles in conflict prevention, peace-building, and safeguarding to rights of women. Such customary institutions can serve as key stakeholders for the Coalition to ensure the representation of women's voice and enhance the participation of women in the Ethiopian National Dialogue.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

SECTION FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

These report show that 83 (41%) CSOs have high interest in and high influence on the objectives and activities of the Coalition. 73 (36.1%) of the CSOs have low interest in and high influence on the objectives and activities of the Coalition. Again, 23 (11.3%) of them have high interest in and low influence on the objectives and activities of the Coalition. 23 (11.3%) of them have low interest in and low influence on the objectives and activities of the Coalition. Accordingly, there are 83, 73, 23, and 23 key stakeholders, primary stakeholders, secondary stakeholders and other stakeholders, respectively. This shows that majority of the CSOs included in this mapping are key and primary stakeholders of the Coalition. As shown in this analysis, there are large number of CSOs work on the issues of women's participations, gender equality and women's civic and political rights. These CSOs can work and collaborate with the Coalition in supporting the participation of women and promoting their voices in the comprehensive national dialogue. The Community initiatives are available in all communities and can serve as bridges to the communities at the grassroots. Yeset Idir, Mahiber and Sinqee can serve as key stakeholders who may work with the Coalition to mobilize women's voice at the grassroots. As they are closer to community members, they have the power to influence community members.

5.2. Recommendations

The following are the recommendable ways for engaging the key, primary and secondary stakeholders.

Closely collaborate with Key Stakeholders

CSOs with high levels of interest and potential influence are those organizations with whom the Coalition should closely collaborate with. These CSOs should be invited to participate in the core activities of its strategic plans and decision-making. The Coalition should team up with these CSOs to accomplish its objectives and activities of promoting women's voices in the national dialogue. The Coalition needs to establish partnership mechanisms to engage these CSOs fully and benefit from their high interest and high influence. Examples of engagement actions may include preparation of partnership or engagement guideline, an open dialogue with key stakeholders and devising focus of partnership, agreement on partnership principles, values, objectives and actions, formulating

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

joint strategic plans that contains goals, objectives and actions that the Coalition want to achieve with these stakeholders and ensuring their full engagement.

Cooperate with Primary Stakeholders

The cooperation of CSOs with a high potential to influence objectives and activities of the Coalition should be done to ensure their support for the promotion of the voices and participation of women in the national dialogue by sharing relevant information, supporting decision-making, resources generation, and (staff) time available. As these CSOs can jeopardize the endeavors and success of the Coalition, particular efforts may be needed to make them potential partners. Example engagement activities are providing the primary stakeholders with awareness and interest development workshops in which the Coalition can introduce its objectives and activities, acquitting the CSOs in this position with its missions, values and operational focus, having an open dialogue with them to identify areas of cooperation and nominating contact/focal persons to foster cooperation and communication between the Coalition and the CSOs. Here, the focal person engages with facilitating information-sharing, identification of synergies through improved awareness, and coordination of activities. The department should work with these stakeholders closely to keep them satisfied.

Consult the Secondary Stakeholders

These are CSOs with high interest but a low potential to influence the Coalition. They should be consulted to contribute their perspectives and insights. Stakeholder engagement for this group includes discussion forums, roundtable deliberations, public hearings, town meetings, focus group discussions, surveys, interviews, and opinion polls that engage stakeholders to share perspectives, insights, and relevant information. The Coalition should adequately inform these stakeholders and talk to them to ensure no significant issues arise.

Communicate to other stakeholders

These are CSOs with low levels of interest and low power to influence activities of the Coalition. They should be engaged through communication, with engagement activities focusing on raising awareness about protection and advocacy of women's participation. Examples of engagement are information sharing through e-mail, websites, social media, other media channels, conferences, webinars, and face-to-face meetings.

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

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Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

ANNEXES

Annex 1: CSOs by Regions

These are CSOs who have been identified and from who the relevant CSOs were selected for survey and mapping.

Addis Ababa (National)

Name of the CSO/NGO	Remark
A consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors	
AAU, Institute of Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)	
Addis Ababa Wetatoch Mahiber	
Addis Ababa Women's Association	
Addis Ababa Women's Federation	
Advocacy Center for Democracy and Development (ACDD)	
African Initiative for Democratic World Order	
Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia (AHRE)	
Association for Women with Disability living with HIV	
Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development (AWSAD)	
Center for Advancement of Human Rights and democracy (CARD)	
Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR)	
Centre for Human Rights, Addis Ababa University	
Change for Ethiopia	
Civil Society Sport Program (CSSP 2)	
Coalition of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA)	
Coalition of Ethiopia Civil Society Organization for Election (CECOE)	
Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions	
Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions	
Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO)	
Digital Rogue Society	
East African Initiative for Change (I4C)	
Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA)	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Enabling a Better Future Development Association	
Enweyay Social Development and Civic Education Center	
Ethiopia Lawyers for Human Rights	
Ethiopia Media Association	
Ethiopian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights	
Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Council (ECSOC)	
Ethiopian Female Politicians Joint Council	
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC)	
Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO)	
Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center (EHRDC)	
Ethiopian Inclusive Dialogue	
Ethiopian Labour Rights Watch	
Ethiopian Lawyers Association	
Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA)	
Ethiopian Media Women Association (EMWA)	
Ethiopian Professionals Association Network (EPAN)	
Ethiopian Teachers Association	
Ethiopian Women Human Rights Defenders Network	
Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA)	
Ethiopian Women Rights Advocate (EWRA)	
Ethiopian Women with Disabilities National Association (EWDNA)	
Ethiopian Youth and Women Civil Society Organizations Consortium	
Ethiopian Youth Federation	
Ewunet Ethiopia	
FAWE (Forum for African Women Educationalists)	
God for People Relief and Development Organization (GPRDO)	
Green Art Environmental Protection and Social Development	
Hegere Youth Empowerment Organization	
Hummingbird Ethiopia Organization for Sustainable Peace and	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Development	
Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD)	
Inter Africa Group	
Lawyers for Human Rights	
Life and Peace	
Ethiopia Mass Media Professionals (EMMPA)	
Melkam Ejoch Leselam, Democracy Ena Sebawi Mebt Ginbata Yebego Adragot Drjit	
MIND or Destiny Ethiopia	
Network of Ethiopian Women's Association (NEWA)	
OHCHR	
Positive Action for Development	
Sara-Justice from All Women Association	
Serve Ethiopia Development Association	
Setaweet	
SIHA	
Siqqee Women's Development Association (SWDA)	
Synergy for Community Development	
Talent Youth Association	
TERKANFI	
TIMRAN	
Transparency Ethiopia	
UN Women	
Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Associations (UEWCA)	
Vision Ethiopia Congress for Democracy (VECOD)(CPR)	
WISE	
Women Can Do It	
Young Women Christian Association	
Consortium of Female politicians (CFP)	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Mothers and Children Development Organization	
National Young women's Charity Organization	
New millennium women empowerment organization (NMWEO)	
UNDP	
EU	
USAID	
Tikuret lesetoch Ena Lehitsanat Maheber	
Help Self-help Samaritan Development Association	
New millennium women Empowerment Organisation	
Elilta women at risk Amendment	
Family services Association	

Afar Regional State

Name of CSOs	Remark
Afar Community Initiative Sustainable Development Association (ACISDA)	
Afar Development Association	
Afar Pastoralist Development Association	
AfDA	
AISDA	
Amref Health Africa	
Common Vision For Development Association	
Concern for Integrated Development	
CONCERN WORLDWIDE	
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	
Dagu Relief and Integrated Development Organization (DRIDO)	
EMSUACDO	
Engender health	
Ethiopian Catholic Church- Social and Development Commission Office	
Ethiopian Medical Association (EMA)	
Ethiopian Muslims Relief and Development	
Family Service Association	
Friendship Support Association	
Furda afar pastoralist rural development association	
Hands of Hope Foundation International	
Islamic Relife	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Partners to rural Development (PADO)	
Passionate Forever(PFE)	
Rohi waddu Pastoral women development Organization	
Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)	
Voice of wilderness Development Organization	
VSF-G	
Wofa Development and Islamic Relief Association	
Professional Alliance for Development	
Afar Women Association	
Afar Youth Association	
Afar Teachers Associations	

Amhara Regional State

Name of CSO	Remark
ADHENO YETEKENAJE YEGETER LIMAT MAHIBER (AIRDA) (L)	
Amhara Nurses Association	
Amhara Artists Association	
Amhara Authors Association	
Amhara Intellectuals Association	
Amhara Teachers Association	
Amhara Women's Association (AWA)(	
Amhara Youth Association	
ASSOCIATION FOE WOMEN SANCTUARY AND DEV'T (AWSAD)	
ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN WITH DISABILITY LIVING WITH HIV	
Doba Integrated Development Organization	
INITIATIVE AFRICA (L)	
Integrated family service organization (ifso) (L)	
Organization for rehabilitation and development in Amhara (ORDA) (L)	
Wag Development Association (WDA)	

Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State

Benishangul Gumuz (BG) Development Associations Network (BGDAN)	
BG Women's Association	
BG Youth Association	
BG Teachers Association	
BG Business Associations	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

BG Labor Association	
Mujejeguwa Loka Women Dev't Association	
Rehabilitation and development organization (RDO) (L)	
TIKURET LEGUMEZ HIZIB LEMAT MAHIBER (L)	
Other CSOs not mentioned here	
Hope Enterprises	
IRC (International Rescue Committee)	
Amref Health Africa	
Population Service International (PSI)	
Boro Shinasha Development Association (Boro-SDA)	
Benishangul Gumuz Development Association Network(BGDAN)	
Benishangul Development Association (BDA)	
Women's Health Association of Ethiopia (WHAE)	
Emory University	
Faith in action	
Ethiopian Center for Disability and Development (ECDD)	
Help age International	
Handicap International (HI)	
Mahibere Hiwot for Social Development (MSD)	
Ethiopian Center for Disability and Development (ECDD)	
Mujejeguwaloka Women Development Association	
Benishangul Gumuz (BG) Development Associations Network (BGDAN)	
BG Women's Association	
BG Youth Association	
BG Teachers Association	
BG Business Associations	
BG Labor Association	
MUJEJEGUWA LOKA WOMEN DEV'T ASSN. (L)	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (RDO) (L)	
TIKURET LEGUMEZ HIZIB LEMAT MAHIBER (L)	
Other CSOs not mentioned here	
Zumbara Youth Vision for Development Association	

Dire Dawa and Harari

Name of CSOs/NGOs	
Synergy for Community Development	
Dire Dawa Civil Society Network	
Tesfa Bisrat Development Association Established by People Living with HIV	
Dirmechu Lame Charities Societies Association	
Apha Birhan Development Association of People Living HIV Dire Dawa	
Positive Action for Development	
Eastern Development Initiative	
Dire Dawa Development Association	
Vision for Ethiopia Association (VEA)	
Mekedonia Charity Association	
Pro Pride	
Dire Dawa Community Action Charity Association	
Diredawa women Association	
Diredawa Teachers Association	
Diredawa Youth Association	
Diredawa Business Women Association	
Harari Women Association	
Harari Teachers Association	
Harari Youth Association	

Gembella Regional State

Name	Remark
Gambella Region Women Association	
Gambella Region Youth Association	
NDA: Nuer Development Association	
Gambella Region Teachers Association	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Gambella Region labor Association	
DRC: Danish Refugee Council	
NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council	
RaDO: Rehabilitation and Development Organization	
IOM	
CVT	
GOAL of Ethiopia	
Help Age	
IMC	
MSF	
DCA	
OXFAM	
Action for need Ethiopia	
Rescue Committee	
Gambella children and community development organization	
Alliance for peace and development (APED)	

Oromia Regional State

Name of CSOs /NGOs	
Oromiya Women Association	
Oromiya Youth Association	
AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)- ETHIOPIA (L)	
BERHAN LEHTSANAT (L)	
CENTER FOR PEACE Development Expertise Center BUILDING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (DEC) (L)	
ENHANCING CHILD FOCUSED ACTIVITIES (L)	
ESHET CHILDREN & YOUTH DEV'T ORGANIZATION (ECYDO) (L)	
HUNDEE—OROMO GRASSROOT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (L)	
ILU WOMEN AND CHILDREN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IWCIDA)(L)	
KMG—ETHIOPIA (L)	
ORGANIZATION FOR GIRLS ADULTS AND	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

ADVOCACY/OGAA/	
PROFESSIONAL ALLIANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT(PADET)	
RIFT VALLY CHILDREN AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (L)	
SALU SELF-HELP BLIND AND HANDCAPPED ASSOCIATION (SSHBHA) (L)	
SAVE GENERATION DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (L)	
Oromiya women's association	
Ormiya Teachers Association	
Oromiya Youth Association	
Oromiya Artist Association	
Oromiya Authors Association	
Siqee Women's Development Association (SWDA)	
Oromiya Advocates Association	
Oromiya Development Association	
Gada Generation Association	
Gadisa Dargago Café Arara Association	
ABEBECH GOBENE;YEHITSANAT KEBKABE ENA LIMAT MAHIBER (AGOHELMA)(L)	
Gelgela Integrated Community Development Organization	

SNNPR and Sidama

Name of Stakeholder	Remark
ACTION FOR SELF-RELIANCE ORG (AFSR) (L)	
ALLIANCE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT (APED)	
ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN WITH DISABILITY LIVING WITH HIV	
FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE CHILD EMPOWERMENT (L)	
KEMBATTA LIMAT MAHIBER (KTMM) (L)	
MISSION FOR COMMUNITY DEV'T PROGRAM (MCDP) (L)	
ORGANIZATION FOR GIRLS ADULTS AND ADVOCACY/OGAA/	
PROGRESS INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (L)	
RESURRECTION AND LIFE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (RLDO) (L)	
SHINY DAY SOCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION (L)	
TILLA ASSOCIATION OF HIV POSITIVE WOMEN (L)	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

TIRET COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR CHAGE ASSOCIATIO. (L)	
WOLITA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (L)	
WONTTA RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (L)	
YEWADAWRO LIMAT MAHIBER (L)	
SNNPR Women Association	
SNNPR Youth Association	
Sidama Women Association	
SNNPR Teachers Association	
Sidama Teachers Association	
SNNPR Business Women Association	

Somalia Regional State

Name of the CSOs	Remark
Hope For Development Association	
Mother And Child Dev't Organization (L)	
Women Pastoral Youth Development Organization	
Daalo Development Organization	
The Shadow of the charity for community services and Development	
Horn development organization	
Leap for Development Organization	
Somali Ethiopia and Economy Development Association	
Somali State Olive Welfare Association	
Daryeel Union Organization	
Haayada Gabdhaha Hormuud	
Bad-baado Development Organization	
Horn Innovation Link (HIL)	
Jiggiga Development And Welfare Organization	
Wajir South Development Association	
Ashur Foundation	
Somali Region Disability Empowerment	
Horn Welfare Foundation	
Al-Saaid Voluntary Organization	
Doctors Care Association	
Horn of Africa Releif Development Agency	
Africa Relief Fund	
Somali Women Association	
Somali Youth Association	
Somali Teachers Associations	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Annex: Tools of Data Collection

Survey Questionnaire for Mapping CSOs and Initiatives

Dear informant:

The Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center has employed the Center for Excellence International Consult to conduct mapping survey of actors and initiatives on Ethiopian National Dialogue. Information from the different categories of CSOs and community organizations and Initiatives is very important to make empirical data-based analysis and mapping of the involvement, nature, scope and limitations of the CSOs. You are one of the key informants selected to give us information about your organization. The information you provide will be useful for the center to identify and engage relevant stakeholders on the national dialogue. Accordingly, we cordially request to give your genuine responses to the closed and open questions presented in this tool. Your responses will be kept confidential and used for this work only. Thank you very much for your consent to fill in this questionnaire.

General Information about the CSO

1	Name of the CSO	
2	Year of Establishment	
3	Operational Areas in Ethiopia	
4	Nature of the CSO (network, Umbrella org or not)	
5	Missions and Objectives of CSO	
6	Focal program or thematic areas of the CSO	
7	Current Activities of the CSO	
8	Source of Funding and major donors	
9	Contact Persons (name, telephone or email address	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Organizational awareness about and Interest for National Dialogue

Rate the level of your interest with national dialogue from 1 to 5 in which 1 is for very poor interest and 5 is for excellent interest.

Key: 1: very poor 2: poor 3: good 4: very good 5: excellent

	Engagement points	Levels of Engagement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Your knowledge about National Dialogue Commission					
2	Your knowledge about the objectives' of the National Dialogue Commission					
3	Your interest to contribute to the National Dialogue					
4	Your interest to support the national consensus-building dialogue					
5	Your interest to collaborate with other CSOs, none-government organization and government organizations in supporting the national consensus-building national dialogue					
6	Your interest to participate in the national dialogue					

CSOs Engagement with Women's Civil and Political Rights

Rate the level of your engagement with women's Civil and Political Rights from 1 to 5 in which 1 is for very poor engagement and 5 is for excellent engagement.

Key: 1: very poor 2: poor 3: good 4: very good 5: excellent

	Engagement points	Levels of Engagement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Ensuring gender equality in economic activities					
2	Ascertaining gender equality in political activities					
3	Ensuring gender equality in social sector (education, health etc)					
4	Enhancing women's participations in leadership					
5	Fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas					

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

6	Defending women's rights to equal participations					
7	Empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues					
8	Designing and implementing programs and projects that enhances the rights and wellbeing of women at all levels.					
9	Advocating women's equal representation in political and institutional leadership positions					
10	Allocating sufficient budget to programs that empower women and make them beneficiaries					
11	Working in collaboration with other CSOs on issues that ensure women's participations					
12	Working in collaboration with government on issues that ensure women's participations					
13	Working in collaboration with community organizations and initiatives on issues that ensure women's participations					
14	Organization participation in advocacy of policy changes, promotion of gender equality, and advancement of equity in social and political participations					
15	Involvement in political or economic dialogues					
16	Participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues					
17	Participation in different national dialogues					
18	Enhancing women's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives					

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Organization nature and strengths

Rate the level of your organizational power from 1 to 5 in which one represents very poor and 5 stands for very strong

Key: 1: very poor 2: Poor 3. Moderate 4: strong 5: very strong

	Organizational Features	Level of strengths				
	Skills, and experiences of the organizational leadership					
	Qualifications of the organizations leaders					
	Skills and experiences of the organizational workforce					
	Qualifications of the organizations workforce					
	Presence large scale development and intervention Programs and Projects					
	Activity management and Implementation of development and intervention Programs and Projects					
	Financial management and implementation of development and intervention Programs and Projects					
	Width of intervention areas and regions					
	Consistency of funding and resource generation					
	Timely evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects					
	Effectiveness of organizational policy and strategy					
	Efficiency of internal system (planning, management, implementing, reporting and monitoring system)					
	Involvement in policy advocacy and recommendations for government to engage reforms					
	Partnership with government agencies					
	Partnership with other CSOs and local NGOs					
	Partnership with international NGOs					
	Networking with global donors					
	Collaborations with community organizations and initiatives					
	Impacts on livelihoods, rights and wellbeing of the target communities					
	Accessibility to target beneficiaries					

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Open Questions

1. Would you describe the missions, objectives and operational focuses of your organization?

2. Would you write down your experiences of participations in different social or political dialogues at local and national levels?

3. What are the challenges that may deter your participations in the National Dialogue?

4. How do you assess the power of women in social dialogues including peace-building dialogues, national consensus -building dialogues, political dialogues etc?

5. What are your organizational strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities?

A) Strengths

B) Weaknesses

C) Threats

D) Opportunities

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

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General Information about the Community Organizations or Initiatives

1	Name of the Initiatives	
2	Year of Establishment	
	Type of the initiative (religious, social, familial, political, economic etc)	
3	Location of the Initiative	
5	The purposes of the initiatives	
6	Members of the Initiative	
7	Current Activities of the Initiative	
8	Initiatives source of finance	
	The Roles of the initiatives in the society	
9	Contact Persons (name, telephone or email address	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

The Social Participation of the Initiative

Rate the level of initiatives' participation in social engagements from 1 to 5 in which 1 is for very poor engagement and 5 is for excellent engagement.

Key: 1: very poor 2: poor 3: good 4: very good 5: excellent

	Engagement points	Levels of Engagement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Ensuring gender equality in social and cultural activities					
2	Ensuring gender equality in political activities					
3	Encouraging women's participations in leadership					
4	Fighting social norms and attitudes that deter women's participations in social and political arenas					
5	Defending women's rights to equal participations					
6	Empowering women to play significant roles in national and international political and leadership issues					
7	Working in collaboration with CSOs on issues that ensure women's participations					
8	Working in collaboration with government on issues that ensure women's participations					
9	Working in collaboration with other community organizations and initiatives on issues that ensure women's participations					
10	Involvement in political or economic dialogues					
11	Participation in conflict resolution and peace-building dialogues					
12	Participation in different national dialogues					
13	Enhancing people's participation in peace-building and national consensus building initiatives					
14	Community mobilization for peace-building and consensus development					

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Initiative's Awareness about and Interest for National Dialogue

Rate the level of your interest with national dialogue from 1 to 5 in which 1 is for very poor interest and 5 is for excellent interest

Key: 1: very poor 2: poor 3: good 4: very good 5: excellent

	Engagement points	Levels of Engagement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Initiative's knowledge about National Dialogue Commission					
2	Initiative's knowledge about the objectives' of the National Dialogue Commission					
3	Initiative's interest to contribute to the National Dialogue					
4	Initiative's interest to support the national consensus-building dialogue					
5	Initiative's interest to collaborate with other CSOs, none-government organization and government organizations in supporting the national consensus-building national dialogue					
6	Initiative's interest to participate in the national dialogue					
	Initiative's interest to mobilize the community for consensus-building national dialogue					

The nature and strengths of the initiative

Rate the level of initiatives strengths from 1 to 5 in which one represents very poor and 5 stands for very strong

Key: 1: very poor 2: Poor 3: Moderate 4: strong 5: very strong

	Organizational Features	Level of strengths				
1	The organizational structure of the initiative					
2	Efficiency of the initiatives leader					
3	Community leadership roles of the initiative					
3	The strength of the initiative in solving community social problems					
4	Program and project planning, management and					

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

	implementation of the initiative					
5	Financial planning, management and implementation of the initiative					
6	Consistency of funding and resource generation					
7	Initiatives social and/or economic impact					
8	Benefits that the initiative provides for the community					
9	The strength of the initiative in conflict resolution and peace-building					
10	The strength of the initiative in consensus development					
11	The strength of the initiative in social, political and economic dialogues					
12	The potential capacity of the initiative in contributing to the national dialogue					
13	The strength of initiative's partnership with government agencies					
14	The strength of initiative's partnership with other CSOs and local NGOs					
15	Initiative's collaborations with other community organizations and initiatives					

Open Questions

1. Would you describe the establishment purpose of the initiative?

2. Would you describe the experiences and participations of the initiative in different social or political dialogues at local and national levels?

3. How is initiative's engagement with enhancing gender equity and equality, empowering women's social and political participations?

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

4. What are the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the initiative?

A) Strengths

B) Weaknesses

C) Threats

D) Opportunities

Annex 3: Telephone and/or Email Addresses of the CSOs who are prioritized as Key and Primary Stakeholders

Umbrella Organizations

Name Umbrella/Network CSOs	Telephone	Email	Remark
Amhara Women Federation	9180390 65		
Coalition of Ethiopia Civil Society Organization for Election (CECOE),	09124006232	eyovelzelalem95@gmail.com	
Consortium of Civic and Voters Education Actors,	01 118-111-455	contact@cecoe.org	
Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO),	0911 79 31 00	cehro2010@gmail.com	
Consortium of Female politicians(CFP)	0913679287 0913079919	destafafina@gmail.com Lydiazerihun1@gmail.com	
Dire Dawa Civil Society Network	251-252-118027. +251-915-048825		
Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Council	0116616179/85	Mccreporter	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

(ECSOC)		@yahoo.com	
Ethiopian Women's Federation	0116152956 0911723665 0913765045	<u>ewfd2000</u> @gmail.com	
Ethiopian Women Human Rights Defenders Network		<u>nardi.tadesse20@gmail.com</u>	
Ethiopian Youth and Women Civil Society Organizations Consortium	091 582 9143	info.eywcsoc @gmail.com	
Ethiopian Youth Federation	0913442338 0944097856 0118590184	<u>ethiopianyouthf</u> @gmail.com	
Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA)	091 582 9143 011 662 4948	nfo.eywcsoc @gmail.com	
PROFESSIONAL ALLIANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT(PADET)	11-3- 69-81-36	padet@padet.org	
Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Associations (UEWCA)	116368156 116368152	info@uewca.org	

Faith-Based Organization

Name Faith-Based CSOs	Telephone	Email	Remark
Children Believe Fund	<u>905.754.1001</u>	askus@ childrenbelieve.ca	
Christian Aid,	<i>11 55 3 6849</i>		
Christian Relief & Development Association (Ethiopia),	011 439 0322	crda@ethionet.et	
Dan Church Aid Ethiopia	011 551 4047		
Ethiopian Catholic Church (ECC),	111553113 111558752		
Ethiopian Evangelical Church MekaneYesus (EECMY)	011 155 2001	info@eecmy- dassc.org.et	
Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC)	111553566	<i>info@eotcdicac.org</i>	
Norwegian church aid	011 551 2922	Ethiopia.Office@nca.no	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Secular Organization

Name Secular CSOs	Telephone	Email	Remark
Advocates Ethiopia	0988014510		
Advocacy Center for Democracy and Development (ACDD)	0911045592	director@acddethiopia.org	
Afar Development Association	0960151204 0336 660 247		
African Initiative for Democratic World Order	??		
Alliance for peace and development (APED)	0118445509 0912199775	aped2004@yahoo.com	
Association for Human Rights in Ethiopia (AHRE),		executive@ahrethio.org	
Center for Concern	0462205011	coc_eth@yahoo.com assefagetaneh@gmail.com	
Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR)	116-671-657	info@cardeth.org	
Center for Justice	22 112 2264	centerforjustice-ethiopia.org	
CENTER FOR PEACE BUILDING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	911-45-90-30	temesgen@cpsd-ethiopia.org	
Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights and Democracy in Ethiopia (CARD),	116-671-657	info@cardeth.org	
Civil Society Suport Program (CSSP)	022-2102822		
Community-based Integrated Social Development Organization (CBISDO),			
Concern for Pastoralist Women and Children			

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Dagu Relief and Integrated Development Organization (DRIDO)			
Digital Rogue Society	911909535	Digitalroguesociety@gmail.com	
Doba Integrated Development Organization			
East African Initiative for Change	0936911414	i4c030320@gmail.com	
Ethiopian Female Politicians Joint Council	11-5510024 11-5510252	contact@nebe.org.et	
Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO)	15514489	<i>Ehrco</i> @ethionet.et	
Ethiopian Human Rights Defenders Center (EHRDC)	94210 4611	EHRDCenter @gmail.com	
Ethiopian Inclusive Dialogue	0929189635	Kdender@yahoo.com	
Ethiopian Labor Rights Watch	251993949324 +251901143001	<i>Info</i> @ethiopianlabour.org	
Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association	0911784060	ewla1995 @gmail.com	
Ethiopian Women Rights Advocate (EWRA)	011 550 8759	ewla1995@gmail.com	
Ethiopian Women Rights Defender			
Ethiopian Women, Children & Youth with Disability Development Association	095 110 9534		
ETHIOPIAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION	0116152956 0911723665 0913765045		
Ethiopian Youth Dialogue for Peace	961064941	challaasefa61@gmail.com	
Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)	0166 76645 +251 166	fawe.ethiopia@ethionet.et	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

	76679 +251 911 453554		
Gambella children and community development organization	917804626 912934520 911339235		
Gelgela Integrated Community Development Organization	011 124 2696		
Hope for the Horn, Society Forum (ECSF)	115513631/ 115516904	Hfh2000 @ethionet.et	
Horn development organization		Secretariat@globalmethane.org	
Initiative for Peace and Development (IPD)	118639866	Ipdehiopia@gmail.com	
Inter-Africa Group (IAG)	91 1207782 911638028	info@interafrica-group.org	
Lawyers for Human Rights	091 123 7407	amehamekonnen78@gmail.com	
New millennium women Empowerment organization	911 608 13 9	newmelliennium2u@yahoo. co m	
Rehabilitation and development organization (RDO)	0116627296/97 912320994	addisrado@gmail.com,yibtad07 @gmail.com tigistab86@gmail.com	
RIFT VALLY CHILDREN AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	<u>011 647 8382</u> 11 647 8382 11 647 8404		
Sara Justice from all Women Association	966805599	sarajusticefromall@gmail.com	
Setaweet	118 225 451	Info@setaweet.com	
Slene Women's Capacity Building			
Somalia women dialogue space	0911486490	rahmaabtidon17@gmail.com	
Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)	115504191		
Talita Rise Up (Sidama, Hawassa)	922174846		
TERKANFI	931-735655	Workneshbegi@gmail.com	
TIMRAN.	0912168426	Timranethiopia@gmail.com/	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Training Organization for Women Issue and Gender Sensitivity	0912168913 0911761323		
Transparency Ethiopia,	0989790586	Samuelkassahun@gmail.com	
Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy	0111246459 0911605873 0111227500		
Voice for the Youth			
WISE	0911 405522	tsigieh@wiseethiopia.org	
Women Can Do It	091368875	womencandoit@gmail.com	
WOMEN PASTORAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION		muzeiba2009@gmail.com myussuf@wa-pydo.org ; hilal@wa-pydo.org	
Women's Union for Peace and Social Justice			

Associations

Name Association CSOs	Telephone	Email	Remark
Adoye Oromo Women Association			
Addis Ababa Women Association	0918710639		
Addis Ababa Youth Association	0111232399		
Afar Community Initiative Sustainable Development Association(ACISDA)	0911089521 0913808383		
Afar Pastoralist Development Association	911642575		
Afar Women Association			
African Youth for Peace and Sustainable Development Assoc		info@anyl4psd.org	
Amhara Women's Association	582204677 582200131	titk9135@gmail.com	
Association for Women's Sanctuary and	0921395711		

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Development (AWSAD)			
BenishangulGumuz Development Association Network(BGDAN)	0577750933		
BenishangulGumuz Women's Association	0910109113 09 11 3431 53	Nebiv.sol@yahoo.com	
<u>Beza Organizing Association Of Women In Need (BOAWN)</u>	118-687840 913-222761	bezaoawn2012@yahoo.com	
Common Vision For Development Association			
Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia	116515787		
Dire Dawa Development Association	0915734922	ketesema@yahoo.com	
Dire Dawa women Association			
Ethiopian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights	929452308 0911989693	<u>kalidabduselam@gmail.com</u>	
Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA)	251-11-4668088	ewla1995@gmail.com	
Ethiopian Lawyers with Disabilities Association	911165996	toelda2020@gmail.com musietilahun@gmail.com	
Ethiopian Media Women Association (EMWA)	0912675637 0911119653	<u>emmpaeth@gmail.com;</u> tibe buabc@gmail.com	
Ethiopian Musicians Association	116552430		
Ethiopian Professionals Association Network (EPAN)	<u>011 126 0227</u>		
Ethiopian Teachers Association,	011 553 7227		
Ethiopian Women Empowerment Association	91 130 8992		
Ethiopian Women in Energy Association	935314717	info@ewien.org	
Ethiopian Women with Disabilities National Association (EWDNA)	92 178 3261 91 187 4359	<u>ewdna2015@yahoo.com</u> <u>dibababebacha1@yahoo.com</u>	
Ethiopian Writers Association	<u>011 515 8171</u>		
Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association (EYLA)	251-913-432081	eylalaw@gmail.com	

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Forum For African Women Educationalist (FAWE-Ethiopia)	116-18-02-69	romandegafa@gmail.com	
Family services Association	091 142 8431		
Gada Generation Association			
Gambella Region Women's Association (GRWA)	917804801 942360192	gambellawomen@gmail.com	
Gembella Region Youth Association	093 185 7545		
Hadiya Youth Association	094 048 7488		
Harari Women Association	025 666 0935		
Help self-help Samaritan Development Association			
HOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	91 219 1322	hope99.et@gmail.com	Somali
Jigjiga Development And Welfare Organization	098 031 6272	jdwf.jj.ethiopia@gmail.com	
Mass Media Professionals Association (EMMPA)	091 267 5637	emmpaeth@gmail.com	
MujejeguwaLoka Women Development Association	911-508564 581-190279	mujlokawomen@yahoo.com	
New Millennium Women Empowerment Organization (NMWEO)	911 608 139	nmhdo2u@gmail.com	
Nuer Development Association (NDA)		Nuer.nda.usa@gmail.com	
Oromiya Artists Association			
Oromiya Development Association	011 639 2234	odainfo@wmoda.org.et	
Oromo Women's Association	0911158789		
Quman Women Development Association (Somali)	920-33-97-69	nebiha.jibril@yahoo.com	
RoshiWedu Pastoral Women Development Association	911- 34- 87- 53	rohiwedu@ethionet.et	Afar

Mapping Survey of Actors and Initiatives

Sara Justice from All Women Association (Sara Justice)	912-777070 922426748	sarajusticefromall@gmail.com	Addis and Amahara
Sidama Women Association			
Siqqee Women's Development Association (SWDA)	095464038		
SNNPR Women Association			
Somali Ethiopia and Economy Development Association	943231006	info@sesedaethiopia.org	
Somali State Olive Welfare Association		somaliwalfa@gmail.com	
Somali Women Association			
Tikuret Lesetoch Ena Lehitsanat Maheber	0911471696		
Vision for Ethiopia Association (VEA)	091 194 1860		
Wag Development Association (WDA)			
Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)	111704533 +251961008233	info@ywcaeth.org rahelaklog@ywcaeth.org	
Youth for Peace and Development Association	091 148 7277	ypda.org@gmail.com	
Zumbara Youth Vision for Development Association			