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Several factors, such as the following, frequently prevent Ethiopia from implementing a legislative framework, including:

Insufficient coordination between various government agencies The Ethiopian government is composed of a complicated network of institutions, each with distinct authority. Confusion, overlap, and coverage gaps may result from this. For instance, the Department of Agriculture is in charge of upholding national land use rules, and the Ministry of Environment is in charge of upholding national environmental laws. But there is no obvious connection between these two ministries, which can lead to issues in things like forest management.

Inadequate Implementation Mechanisms: Despite the fact that legal frameworks are in place, they are frequently not effectively enforced because of things like corruption, a lack of funding, and a weakened judicial system. Ethiopia's penal code, which forbids gender-based discrimination but is infrequently applied, serves as an illustration of this. As a result, prejudice against Ethiopian women still exists in fields including work and education.

Inadequate Legal Rights Understanding: Many Ethiopians are unaware of their legal entitlements, owing to circumstances such as illiteracy, poverty, and limited access to information. As a consequence, many people are unclear of their legal rights, and even if they are aware, they may be unable to exercise them. Many Ethiopian women, for example, are unaware of their right to own property and may be denied it by their husbands and other family members.

Furthermore, Ethiopia's legal system is inconsistent with international standards in some sectors. For example, sexual harassment is not particularly criminalized under the law, and the country's anti-corruption regulations are not as strict as those in other countries. To close these disparities, the Ethiopian government should implement a variety of policies, including:

Increasing Coordination Among Government Agencies: To encourage collaboration among diverse agencies and work toward common goals, clear coordination methods should be established. Governments must have a thorough awareness of each authority's functions and responsibilities, as well as effective lines of communication between them.