

# **National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children**

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## **List of Acronyms**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>ADLI:</b>      | Agriculture Development Led Industrialization   |
| <b>AIDS:</b>      | Acquired Immuno - Deficiency Syndrome   |
| <b>ARI:</b>       | Acute Respiratory Infections  |
| <b>ANPPCAN-E:</b> | Agrican Network for the Prevention of and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect - Ethiopia Chapter |
| <b>CDD:</b>       | Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases  |
| <b>CEDCs:</b>     | Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances  |
| <b>CWEDCs:</b>    | Children and Women Living Under Especially Difficult Circumstances                                      |
| <b>CYAO:</b>      | Children and Youth Affairs Organization   |
| <b>CRC:</b>       | Convention on the Rights of the Child   |
| <b>DPPC:</b>      | Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission   |
| <b>DPT:</b>       | Diphthercia, Pertussis and Tetanus  |
| <b>DHS:</b>       | Demographic Health Survey   |
| <b>EPI:</b>       | Expanded Program of Immunization  |
| <b>EWS:</b>       | Early Warning System  |
| <b>EEP:</b>       | Environmental Education Program   |
| <b>EFSRA:</b>     | Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration  |
| <b>ESDP:</b>      | Education Sector Development Program  |
| <b>FSCE:</b>      | Forum on Street Children - Ethiopia   |
| <b>GoE:</b>       | Government of Ethiopia  |
| <b>GEP:</b>       | Gross Enrollment Ratio  |
| <b>GW:</b>        | Guinea Worm Eradication   |
| <b>HNS:</b>       | Health and Nutrition Survey   |
| <b>HSDP:</b>      | Health Sector Development Program   |
| <b>IDD:</b>       | Iodine Deficiency Disorder  |
| <b>IMR:</b>       | Infant Mortality Rate   |
| <b>KAP:</b>       | Knowledge, Attitude and practice  |
| <b>MDG:</b>       | Mid-Decade Goals  |
| <b>MEDAC:</b>     | Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation  |
| <b>MICS:</b>      | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey   |
| <b>MOE:</b>       | Ministry of Education   |
| <b>MOH:</b>       | Ministry of Health  |
| <b>MOLSA:</b>     | Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs   |
| <b>NDPPF:</b>     | National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund  |
| <b>NPDPM:</b>     | National Policy for Disaster Prevention & Management  |
| <b>NER:</b>       | Net Enrollment Ratio  |
| <b>NHDR:</b>      | National Human Development Report   |
| <b>NPA:</b>       | National Program of Action  |
| <b>NIDS:</b>      | National Immunization Days  |
| <b>NGOs:</b>      | Non Governmental Organizations  |
| <b>OAU:</b>       | Organization of African Unity   |
| <b>OPV:</b>       | Oral Polio Vaccine  |
| <b>ORT:</b>       | Oral Rehydration Therapy  |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>PHRD:</b>   | Policy on Human Resources Development              |
| <b>SNNPR:</b>  | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region |
| <b>TGE:</b>    | Transitional Government of Ethiopia                |
| <b>UNDP:</b>   | United Nation Development Program                  |
| <b>UNICEF:</b> | United Nations International Children's Fund       |
| <b>USI:</b>    | Universal Salt Iodisation                          |
| <b>WIBS:</b>   | Woreda Integrated Basic Services                   |
| <b>WSC:</b>    | World Summit For Children                          |

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## **National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children**

### **A. Introduction and Background**

1. *This report provides an overview of the progress made in Ethiopia towards the fulfillment of the End-decade goals of the WSC within the context of the coordinated implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the global targets set by the UN's major summits and conferences of the 1990s.*
2. *The Report is based on data presented in the Statistical Appendix. For the majority of the indicators, there is paucity of good quality national data for 1990 and for 2000. As a result using the available data the most recent situation has been presented for 23 out of the 27 goals. Furthermore disparities by gender, by urban/rural and by sub-national area or by social group are not available for all indicators. Hence, where applicable data from different sources have been used to highlight the situation.*

### **Participation in the WSC**

3. *71 Heads of state and Government and 88 other Senior Officials mostly at the ministerial level attended the historic WSC held in New York on 29-30 September 1990. The Ethiopian Head of State was represented at the summit by the then Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.*

### **Follow-up Actions Taken**

4. *Since the world summit a change of Government took place in Ethiopia and this was followed by a series of measures in the political, economic and social spheres.*
  - *The protracted war with movements opposing the Derge Regime came to an end in 1991 and in July of the same year the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) was formed by the participants to the National Conference on Peace and Democracy, who represented the various opposition parties.*
  - *The TGE set-up a decentralized political system and took major measures since 1991/92 such as: i) the adoption of a new economic policy during the transition period; ii) the Emergency Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program (ERRP); iii) the Economic Reform Program; iv) the adoption in 1992 of a long-term economic development strategy; and v) the Agriculture Development-led Industrialization Strategy (ADLI). A number of social policy measures notably the Health Policy (1993), the New Education and Training Policy (1993), the National Policy on women (1993), the National Population Policy (1993), the National Social Policy (1994), the new Labour Law (1993) and the National Disaster Prevention and Management Strategy (1993) were initiated and adopted and implemented at this time. The Social Welfare Policy was adopted in 1997.*
5. *Concerning child rights, the Ethiopian Government endorsed and ratified the CRC on 9 December 1991. A National Program of Action for children and women started to be prepared since early 1991. It was finalized in 1995 after a delay of three years, caused by the time it took to make a thorough examination of the sectoral goals and targets and the enormous challenges the Government faced in its efforts to revitalize and stabilize the*

*economy. Since it had a five-year time frame (1995/96 - 1999/2000) the goals set in the NPA are less ambitious than the global goals set by the summit.*

- 6. The NPA deals with a wide range of issues, which have a direct or indirect impact on the overall situation of children and women in Ethiopia. It addresses the basic needs of children and women within the context of the specific realities and possibilities of Ethiopian society. The sectoral programs of Action focus on building up social infrastructure and improving, to extent possible, the quality and range of basic services for children and women. The estimated budget required for the implementation of the NPA was USD 2817.3 million of which USD 1547.7 million was expected to be funded by the Government and local communities, while USD 1269.6 million was expected to be provided by donors.*
- 7. The NPA was prepared under the sponsorship of a steering committee composed of representatives from MOLSA, CYAO, the Ministry of External Economic Cooperation, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development in collaboration with relevant government Institutions such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, DPPC and the Women's Affairs office in the Prime Ministers Office. It was approved in 1995 by the Deputy Prime Minister and was officially launched by the president of the republic in 1997.*
- 8. The task of monitoring, evaluation and follow-up of the implementation of the CRC and of the summit goals was entrusted to a National Inter-Ministerial Committee set-up in 1994. The committee consisted of members from the Ministries of Labour, Health, Education, Information, Justice, Culture and Sports, the Police Commission and the Children, Family and Youth Affairs organization. Similar committee's set-up at a later stage, at Regional, Zonal and Woreda levels were responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Summit goals.*

### **Mid-decade Reviews and Principal Findings**

- 9. Ethiopia officially accepted to achieve four major goals, which were set for EPI, ORT, GW and USI. Monthly review meetings were held at UNICEF and quarterly reports were sent to NYHQ. One of the monitoring tools for these MDGs was the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which was launched in June 1995 by the Family Health Department of MOH in collaboration with UNICEF.*
- 10. The results of the MICS showed that the MDGs for immunization coverage, USI and ORT use other than ORS and RHF were not achieved. For instance MDGs for DPT3, OPV3 and measles was 80% each, while the achieved rate was 44.7%, 44.8% and 37.5% respectively. Similarly MDGs for ORT use (increased fluid) and ORT use (increased fluid plus continued feeding) was 80% each, while the findings of the survey were 27.8% and 8.8% respectively. The ORT use (ORS & RHF) rate of 95.2% was the only indicator, which surpassed the MDG of 80%. As indicated in paragraph 5, prior to 1995 the efforts of the government focussed on the preparation of the NPA while it was engaged at the same time in undertaking some immunization activities. Consequently the under-achievements in most of the above mentioned MDGs could be accounted by the concentration of Government efforts on formulating the NPA and difficulties encountered in the flow of external support.*

### **Reporting on the CRC**

- 11. An Initial Report has been prepared pursuant to Article 44 of the CRC and was submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in August 1995. The report highlighted the following issues:*

- i) *The legal rights of children provided for in the laws of the country (the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code etc.) are by and large compatible with the provisions of the CRC and need only some minor changes.*
  - ii) *Commendable efforts have been made by government institutions and NGOs to publicize and implement the CRC, however, the main problems hampering the implementation of the Convention are related with widespread poverty, the lack of adequate and effective implementation mechanisms at the grassroots level, lack of public awareness on the CRC especially in rural areas, as well as harmful traditional practices.*
  - iii) *During the period 1996-2000, the report accorded priority to the implementation of the CRC and in particular to: 1) improving the nutritional status of children; 2) increasing the primary health care coverage; 3) increasing the coverage of preschool and primary education through innovative approaches; 4) expanding comprehensive prevention and care programs for CEDC's especially for street and working children; 5) intensification of measures to publicize the convention, on a regular basis, in all regions and localities; and 6) achieving the targets set out in the NPA.*
12. *The Committee on the Rights of the Child considered the Initial Report of Ethiopia (CRC/C/8/Add.27) at its 349<sup>th</sup> and 351<sup>st</sup> meetings held on 9 and 10 June 1997 and issued its concluding observations. These observations include the following:*
- i) *The committee noted positive factors that contributed to the protection of child rights such as the steps taken since 1991 to set-up democratic institutions in the country, the adoption of a new constitution in 1994 which incorporated international standards in the field of human rights; Article 36 of the constitution which makes references to some of the rights enshrined in the CRC, and the political commitment to improve the situation of children.*
  - ii) *It acknowledged factors and difficulties impeding the implementation of the convention, such as the socioeconomic and political challenges confronting the country, some traditional practices and customs in the rural areas and inter-regional and urban/rural disparities.*
  - iii) *Some of the principal subjects of concern noted by the committee include:*
    - *Negative effects of poverty on the situation of children as illustrated by the high levels of infant and under-five mortality rates and malnutrition, and at the low levels of school enrollment, education, immunization coverage and health services in general;*
    - *Prevailing traditional attitudes and harmful practices and the persistence of discriminatory social attitudes against vulnerable groups of children such as the girl child, disabled children etc.;*
    - *The non-compatibility of certain provisions of domestic law with the principles and rights enshrined in the Convention;*
    - *Insufficient steps taken to ensure the registration of children after birth;*
    - *Lack of adequate and systematic training provided to law enforcement officials, judiciary personnel, teachers, social workers, and medical personnel; and*
    - *Lack of adequate mechanisms for the collection of reliable quantitative and qualitative data on the situation of children throughout the country.*

## **B. Process established For the End-Decade Review**

13. *The End-decade review is the result of the cooperative efforts of the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation and UNICEF; with the full participation of major line ministries like the Ministry of Health, Education, Labour and Social Affairs, Water Resources and Justice. These ministries contributed by providing the required data as well as suggestions for the review exercise.*
14. *The Development Projects Appraisal Department of MEDAC comprising of multi-sectoral teams reviewed the National Report on Follow-up to the WSC. The comments of the department have been used to enrich the content of the National Report.*
15. *There were no sub-national reviews in the past and the role of civil society organizations in the End-decade Review has been minimal.*

## **C. Action at the National Level**

16. *As mentioned earlier the NPA has been prepared and became operational in 1995/96. The IV<sup>th</sup> GOE/UNICEF Country Program of Cooperation (1994 - 1999) which was prepared and implemented concurrently was one of the major instruments for the implementation of the NPA. The country program comprised of nation-wide and area-based programs with ambitious goals and objectives, which were aimed to achieve the goals set by the world summit*
17. *The Federal Government has encouraged Regional and Woreda Governments to prepare their own programs of action. This is evidenced by the WIBS interventions made by the Government and UNICEF. These interventions are based on the Annual Woreda plan of action whose objective is to achieve in the 55 Woredas covered by the program, the accelerated NPA and WSC goals. During the decade 1990-2000, local and international NGOs have also developed and implemented their own programs and Action Plans in favour of children and women in Ethiopia.*
18. *The Federal Government has re-examined the major goals for child survival, development and protection in the context of national plans, policies and actual capacities and arrived at modest goals compared to the ambitious goals set by the summit, [see Appendix 1 - National Targets].*
19. *Due to lack of the required data the priority accorded to programs for the wellbeing of children cannot be expressed in quantitative terms. However, the NPA has obviously influenced National and Regional planning processes: for example the expenditure for Health and Education sectors has increased substantially compared to the pre- 1991 period. [For details please see paragraph 94].*
20. *The role of families, communities, local governments and other institutions is still at a low level, which is insufficient to contribute significantly to the effective implementation of the NPA at the community level. In fact inadequate involvement of communities has been identified in the past as a major cause of developmental stagnation in programs assisted by UNICEF and other donors. However, there are a number of NGOs operating at the grassroots level who have succeeded to mobilize families and communities to work towards the survival, protection and development of their children.*
21. *Successive awareness raising and sensitization activities conducted through the mass media and various other fora have contributed to an increase in awareness on the CRC. However, there are still long standing cultural beliefs and practices, which continue to hamper community mobilization in favour of child rights.*

22. *During the decade 1990-2000, the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data to monitor social indicators has improved substantially. The PHRD Surveys and Studies, the Welfare Monitoring Survey, the Health and Nutrition Survey, the recent Demographic and Health Survey and the Labour Force Survey conducted by the CSA and the Human Development Report of the UNDP are good examples of the efforts made to generate national and region-specific data of better quality and reliability compared to small scale surveys done in the past. Such data are also desegregated by gender. Furthermore continuing efforts are still being made to strengthen data collection, analysis and compilation mechanisms.*
23. *The Government of Ethiopia produced the 1997 National Human Development Report (NHDR) with financial support from UNDP. The UNDP (Ethiopia) country office has prepared the second NHDR - 1998 with the technical cooperation of other UN agencies, the Government of Ethiopia, NGOs and the private sector. This report mostly covers the decade up to 1996. Needless to note that such indicators of human development are reviewed by decision-makers.*
24. *Since 1993, the country has developed for the first time a National Policy for Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM). The policy defines the objectives, basic principles, preparedness modalities and the duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders. The Early Warning System (EWS) has been in operation since 1976. In line with the Regionalization policy, the functions of the EWS are decentralized and Early Warning Committees have been set-up in all regions. The Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration (EFSRA) was established, under the general umbrella of the DPPC in October 1992, and since then it has built-up food reserve stocks from about 33,000 MT to a level of 307,000 MT. The physical storage capacity of the Administration has been upgraded from zero to nearly 212,000 MT. In accordance with the NPDPM, the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund (NDPPF) has also been established. In short there is adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness and a five-year National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Plan (1998-2002) has been prepared and is being implemented by the DPPC. Such arrangements have already saved thousands of lives during the recent emergency. Furthermore, the Democratization process has resulted in the emergence and expansion of more than 260 civic organizations and NGOs out of which the majority are engaged in child welfare enhancing activities.*
25. *The Government of Ethiopia and NGOs have conducted operational research aimed at better delivery of services. Some of the research undertakings focused on CEDCs and include the following:*
  - *A national study on child abuse and neglect undertaken by the MOLSA and Italian Cooperation (1995)*
  - *A study on street children and dislocated families covering 25 major urban centers - MOLSA*
  - *Child sexual exploitation in Ethiopia: law and practice (FSCE)*
  - *Survey on the situation of child rights in Ethiopia (ANPPCAN - Ethiopia ) - 1994*
  - *KAP study on female circumcision in Addis Ababa - National Committee on Traditional Practices of Ethiopia, 1995*
  - *A Nation-wide KAP study on water supply, environmental sanitation and hygiene practices of the community - MOH*
  - *Impact of urbanization on children and women in Ethiopia (UNICEF, 1996); and*
  - *Decentralization and UNICEF'S challenge in Ethiopia (UNICEF, 1996).*

## **D. Specific Actions for Child Survival, Protection and Development**

*The progress achieved, constraints faced and lessons learnt are briefly presented for each of the following ten specific actions for child survival, protection and development.*

### **D.1 Promotion and Implementation of the CRC**

*26. A series of measures have been taken since 1991 to promote implementation of the CRC. The following are some of the major developments during 1994-1999: -*

- A committee has been established within the Ministry of Justice with the aim of making necessary amendments to some provisions of the Civil and Penal Codes, which run counter to the provisions of the CRC.*
- A women legislative caucus has recently proposed a new child code - a legal framework for the protection of children-to parliament.*
- A National Inter-ministerial Committee at the federal and Child Rights Committees at the Regional, Zonal and Woreda levels monitor the implementation of the CRC.*
- A symposium and an international conference had been organized in 1997 and in 1998 at the UNCC/ECA to deliberate on the establishment of an Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the Institution of an Ombudsman Office.*
- Awareness creating workshops, seminars, meetings and drama shows on the CRC were organized by Government institutions for target groups and the general public and the mass media mainly radio, TV and newspapers have run sensitization and educational programs regularly.*
- The Convention was translated into twelve nationality languages and disseminated to all regions. Both local and international NGOs have played a principal role in publicizing the CRC through workshops, publications, exhibitions, and bazaars and through other community-based approaches.*

*27. Even though commendable efforts have been made to publicize the convention actual implementation lags far behind the desired targets.*

*28. The major constraints faced in the implementation of the convention are economic underdevelopment, scarcity of financial, manpower, and material resources, lack of appropriate institutional infrastructure and prevalence of some harmful traditional practices and customs.*

*29. The key lessons learnt from implementation of the Convention include the following:*

- The Regional, Woreda and grassroots Child Rights Committees have to be strengthened for effective implementation of the CRC.*
- An information system has to be established and mechanisms instituted for the timely and regular collection and use of data.*
- There have to be regular reports (quarterly) from local and regional levels and an annual report by the MOLSA or MEDAC, for purposes of monitoring the implementation of the CRC as well as the NPA.*

### **D.2 Combating Childhood Diseases and Actions to Prevent HIV/AIDS**

*30. A Twenty-year Health Sector Development Program (HSDP) has been elaborated with plans prepared for the first five years 1997/98-2001/02. By establishing a community health*

service network at the grassroots level, the HSDP aims to make the health care delivery system more accessible, affordable, cost-effective, efficient and sustainable

31. The MOH national statistics show that for the period 1996-1998, potential health service coverage increased from 48.5 to 52.4 percent.
32. Preventable childhood diseases: - Until 1992 coverage (DPT3) remained below 13 percent. A national EPI review conducted in Oct. 1995 reported marked improvements from 1992 to 1995. Based on the recommendations of the Review Team, an Interagency Coordinating Committee has been established, a five year national strategic plan prepared and a National Immunization Policy drafted and an effective disease surveillance system is being developed.
33. Very successful National Immunization Days (NIDs) were conducted in 1997, with 88.8 percent and 100.4 percent of targeted under-five children receiving a supplemental dose of OPV during each round. Most eligible children also received vitamin A supplementation, which was repeated in June 1998. The NIDS were repeated with marked success in November and December of 1998 with inclusion of vitamin A all over the country and measles vaccine in nine towns and cities. (Appendix 2 Table 20). The results of the DHS show that in October/ November 1999, 68.1% of all eligible children received at least one dose of OPV.
34. The immunization coverage rates given by the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey and MOH data differ much from the results of the DHS - 2000, as shown below:

**Table 1 - Comparison of Coverage Rates by Source of Data**

|                               | <b><u>NPA</u></b><br><b><u>(1993)</u></b> | <b><u>MOH</u></b><br><b><u>(98/99)</u></b> | <b><u>HNS</u></b><br><b><u>(98)</u></b> | <b><u>WMS</u></b><br><b><u>(98)</u></b> | <b><u>DHS</u></b><br><b><u>(2000)</u></b> |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
|                               |   | <b><u>(1)</u></b>                          | <b><u>(2)</u></b>                       | <b><u>(3)</u></b>                       | <b><u>(4)</u></b>                         |
| DPT immunization coverage     | 28.0                                      | 59.7                                       | 49.1                                    | 53.6                                    | 20.7                                      |
| Measles immunization coverage | 23.0                                      | 48.4                                       | 44.6                                    | 49.5                                    | 26.6                                      |
| Polio immunization coverage   | 28.0                                      | -  | 75.5                                    | 81.8                                    | 34.6                                      |
| TB immunization coverage      | 46.0                                      | 75.3                                       | 48.4                                    | 52.7                                    | 45.6                                      |

(For details see Appendix 2, Table 19)

The DHS-2000 gives a lower rate for each of the six vaccine preventable childhood diseases. The sample size of the DHS is much smaller than the two other surveys, but the results have been weighted. The DHS coverage rates were based on card or history of 12-23 month-old children. The Welfare Monitoring Survey asked sampled households whether their children aged 3-59 months had ever been immunized. The coverage rates of the Health and Nutrition Survey were based on card or history of children aged '0-59' months. Furthermore, while in the DHS, for DPT and polio, the mother was asked to indicate the number of doses received; in the Health and Nutrition Survey information collected regarding vaccination of DPT and polio was restricted to the status of receiving vaccination and does not include the number of dosages taken. So the coverage rates derived from the three surveys are not comparable, since they differ in the use of the international definition and the inclusion or exclusion of the number of doses for DPT and polio. Therefore, as indicated in the "Technical Guidelines for the Statistical Appendix", the DHS data should have been used to report on the current situation; but the results of the DHS are not reconciled with other Household surveys conducted by the CSA. Since details on sampling error, weighting factors etc. are expected to be elaborated in the forthcoming final report it may not be advisable to use the DHS Preliminary Report. So compared to the coverage

rate for 1993 (health service data) there is marked improvement in immunization rates as registered by the MOH, HNS, and WMS.

35. Most health facilities implement CDD and ARI control programs (see Appendix 2, Table 21). However, there are no suitable indicators and data of acceptable quality on the performance of these services. In this connection it has to be noted that the MOH has introduced Integrated Management of Child Illnesses (IMCI) in three selected regions.

36. Another major cause for concern is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The Disease Prevention and Control Department of MOH estimates that at the end of 2000, there were 2.6 million adults and 250,000 children under the age of five years, living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia. The cumulative number of AIDS deaths from the beginning of the epidemic was estimated at about 1.2 million in 2000. This figure is expected to increase to 1.7 million by the year 2002.

It is estimated that the current rate of infection may be as high as 7.3 percent, and the epidemic has spread throughout the country, with cases reported from all regions. The current adult prevalence in urban Ethiopia is estimated to be much higher, 13.4 percent (16.8 percent in Addis Ababa), than in rural areas, where current adult prevalence is estimated to be about 5 percent.

37. Antenatal sentinel data indicate high rates of sero- prevalence among pregnant women. Data from Addis Ababa showed a rate of HIV - prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees of 11.2 percent in 1992/93 and 15.05 percent in 1999/00. In seven other regions, including the four largest ones, sentinel data found rates of sero-prevalence among pregnant women to range from 4.0 percent in Attat and Metu to 20.8 percent in Bahir Dar.

38. The hospital bed occupancy rate due to AIDS is over 50 percent in some Addis Ababa hospitals, and is over 20 percent in some hospitals in other regions. Today, as much as 42 percent of all hospital beds in the country are estimated to be occupied by AIDS patients. By 2004 more than half (54 percent) of all hospital beds would be required for AIDS patients. The epidemic has seriously endangered the welfare of children and will increasingly threaten progress towards ensuring their right to survival and development.

39. One of the worst impacts of the death of adults from AIDS is the enormous increase in the number of orphaned children. MOH estimates that there are currently around 750,000 AIDS orphans in the country, and this number could increase to 980,000 by 2002 and to 2.1 million by 2014. In recognition of the urgent need for concerted and accelerated action to tackle the HIV/AIDS problem, the Government has endorsed a national HIV/AIDS policy and developed a national strategic framework to guide efforts during the 2000-2004 period. Federal and regional level strategic plans have also been developed, and priority action areas identified. A National HIV/AIDS Council and Secretariat have been established at the Federal level and similar structures have been set-up at the regional level to guide and coordinate regional efforts. In general terms, the level of awareness of the target population about HIV/AIDS has been raised; but a lot remains to be done to bring about the desired behavioural changes.

40. A major factor affecting the health of children and adults is the availability of clean water and safe sanitation. In this regard, in line with GOE's policy of decentralization, all regions have established Bureaux to address planning, implementation and monitoring within the water sector. A new policy on water has been drafted and a new water code, which promotes community managed and maintained facilities, has been finalized and awaits ratification by the parliament. In addition a New Water Sector Development Plan is being formulated by GOE. The MOH has drafted an Environmental Health Policy, which is in the process of being ratified by the council of ministers.

41. In 1999/2000 access to safe water supply at a national level was 28%. Compared to the situation in 1995, access to safe drinking water has increased from 19 percent in 1996 to 24% in 1998/99 in rural areas i.e. one percent increase per year as opposed to the planned 5 percent p.a. The rate for urban areas has remained the same. (See Appendix 2, Table 4 & 5).

42. *At a national level the coverage rate for sanitation was 17% (1999/2000). From 1995 to 1999/2000 the coverage in urban areas has increased from 60 to 71 percent as opposed to 73 percent planned initially, while in rural areas it has increased from 1 percent to 7 percent as opposed to the planned 14 percent (Appendix 2, Table 6). With such growth rates, Ethiopia will have to go a long way before achieving universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal.*
43. *Another benefit of universal access to safe water supply is the eradication of water-borne diseases such as dracunculiasis. The elimination of dracunculiasis by the end of 1995 and the subsequent certification by 1998 has been a committed goal of the Government as a follow-up to the WSC and implementation of the NPA. Eradication activities in six Woredas in Gambella and in one Woreda in South Omo, were started in 1993. As a result the number of endemic villages decreased from a total of 99 in 1994 to 53 in 1998. Cases have continued to decline from 1251 in 1994 to 515 in 1995, 371 in 1996, 451 in 1997 (an increase compared to 1996) and 345 up to August 1998. However, universal eradication efforts have been delayed due to inaccessibility of one Woreda in Gambella and one village in South Omo, low safe water coverage in most of the endemic villages of Gambella and staff turnover both at Woreda and Region levels.*
44. *The goal of the NPA was to reduce IMR and under-five mortality rates by one third. According to the 1990 Ethiopia National Family and Fertility Survey (direct) in 1990 the IMR derived from the U5MR sequence using the Coale-Demeny "West" family of models, was 128/1000 while the U5MR was 190/1000. On the other hand, for the year 2000, DHS put the rates at 113 and 187.8/1000 respectively [see Appendix 2, Table 1]. Thus, over the decade, there has been a decrease in IMR by 15 percentage points or a decrease of 1.5 percent per annum. In the case of the U5MR there has been a decrease of 2.2 percentage points or a decrease of 0.22 percent per annum. Both IMR and U5MR are lower in urban than in rural areas. Differences in mortality by region are also marked, for instance, the IMR ranges from a low of 81 deaths per 1000 live births in Addis Ababa area to a high of 129 deaths per 1000 live births in the Afar Region.*
45. *The implementation of the health care policies and programs including the community-based health services have been hampered by various constraints such as: i) shortage and rapid turnover of trained staff; ii) inadequate health management skills; iii) lack of community involvement; iv) poor intra and inter-sectoral coordination; v) lack of adequate financial resources; vi) problem of logistics; vii) shortage of medical supplies and drugs; and viii) inadequate and poorly maintained equipment. This has in turn resulted in low access to basic health services and the delivery of poor quality health care in areas covered by the existing health services.*
46. *The lessons learnt during the implementation of the Health Sector Development Program include the following:*
  - *The AIDS epidemic and malaria pose a serious threat to the health and well being of children and women.*
  - *Management training should be given to staff in ZHDs and HFs.*
  - *The poorest of the poor need to be targeted in the fight against the major health problems in the country.*
  - *Alternative health care financing options such as health insurance have to be organized to make health care affordable and accessible to low and middle income families in urban areas.*
  - *Community participation is a development strategy that should be promoted to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of health programs.*

### **D.3 Overcoming/Preventing Child Malnutrition**

47. *Ethiopia faces major problems of food inadequacy and high levels of malnutrition including micronutrient deficiency disorders. The National goal has been reduction of severe and moderate protein energy malnutrition by one third in children under-five years of age, to reduce severe vitamin A deficiency by 90 percent, to reduce prevalence of IDD by 80 percent and to reduce anemia in women of child-bearing age by one-third and in other population groups by 50 percent.*
48. *There are basic constraints that have hindered the achievement of food security at the household level. Such constraints include the following: - diminishing farm size and subsistence farming, soil degradation, inadequate and variable rainfall, imperfect agricultural markets, poor infrastructure and shortage of capital and knowledge in the agriculture sector. The NPA data indicate that in 1995 about 8 percent of under-five children were wasted, 64 percent were stunted and 47 percent were underweight, where as according to the DHS 2000 the prevalence of wasting, stunting and underweight is 10.7, 51.2 and 47.1 percent respectively.*
49. *Of the 47 percent of Ethiopian children, who are underweight, 16 percent are classified as severely underweight. One in three (34%) urban children are underweight compared with nearly one in two rural children. One in seven children in the Addis Ababa area is underweight compared to more than one in two in the Afar Region (51%), Amhara (52%), and SNNPR (53%).*

*This means that there has been no change in underweight prevalence, whereas wasting prevalence has increased from 8 percent in 1995 to 10.7 percent in 2000 and stunting has decreased from 64 percent to 51.2 percent (for details please refer to Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, Table 3 & 9). Since the DHS survey was undertaken during the drought period, the increase in wasting prevalence could be due to the ongoing drought in the country.*
50. *According to reports from health clinics, where less than 10 percent of mothers give birth, the prevalence of low birth weight (below 2.5kg) is 15 percent (1993); while the prevalence of IDD was estimated at 26 percent (National Goiter Survey, 1990). In addition to general protein energy malnutrition, 60 percent of all children suffer from vitamin A deficiency (National Vitamin A Survey, 1992).*
51. *There are no data that permit an assessment of changes in the prevalence of low birth weight, anemia and IDD during the decade. However, the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey showed that the proportion of children receiving vitamin A supplements was 49.3 percent, while the DHS, 2000 showed that the proportion of infants less than 4 months of age who are exclusively breast-fed was 83.8 percent (Appendix 2, Table 14-18).*
52. *Malnutrition is the result of a complex interplay of factors involving diverse elements such as discrimination against women, lack of access to education and to correct information, household access to food, child and maternal care, lack of adequate caring practices and lack of access to basic social services and safe water and sanitation. With this in view, there is as yet no indication of sustainable improvement in the nutritional status of children during the decade.*
53. *The major constraints hampering the reduction of malnutrition in children under-five include socio-economic factors such as high population growth rates, low productivity in agriculture, an inefficient marketing structure, recurrent droughts, high unemployment, low purchasing power, low status of women and lack of access to basic services.*

54. *Lessons learnt from implementation of nutrition projects include the following: -*

- *There is a need for strengthened inter-sectoral collaboration and the creation of a coordination mechanism at the federal and regional levels.*
- *The lack of adequate, reliable and timely data is apparent at all levels. This has contributed to the inability to institute a proper monitoring and evaluation system.*
- *There are as yet insufficient advocacy and social mobilization activities at different levels and this has a negative impact on sustainability of program elements.*

#### **D.4    *Enhancing the Status of Girls and Women for Full Access to Basic Services***

55. *According to MOH the Maternal Mortality Ratio was 500-700/100,000 live births in 1994. Female malnutrition is also high with an estimated maternal malnutrition ranging between 10 and 60 percent in different regions. Only 10 percent of births are attended by trained birth attendants, while the proportion of women aged 15-49 who use a contraceptive method either modern or traditional is only 5.9% (DHS) (see Appendix 2, Figure 1). For last births in the five years before the DHS, 17 percent of mothers received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid injections (see Appendix 2, Table 2, 10, 11).*

56. *Gender disparity in enrollment and retention rates at different stages of education continues to be a major problem in all regions. Between 1994/95 and 1999/2000 the Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) for grades 1-8 has increased significantly. The NER, which was 17.8 percent in 1994/95, increased to 39.6 percent in 1998/99 and reached 44% by the year 1999/2000. Similar to that of Gross Enrollment Ratio the gender gap in the NER was getting wider until 1997/98. The gender gap, which was 6% in 1994/95, has grown to 15.4% in 1997/98 but it has declined to 14.6 percent in 1999/2000.*

57. *Repetition and dropout rates are indicators of the level of inefficiency of the education system. The repetition rates at primary level (1-8) decreased from 13.1% in 1994/95 to 11% in 1997/98 and to 8.2% in 1999/2000. The repetition rates for girls were higher than that of boys during the period 1994/95 to 1999/2000.*

*The dropout rates for both boys and girls have shown an increasing trend between 1994/95 and 1999/2000. Thus during the last five years the repetition rate showed a tendency of decreasing, while on the contrary the dropout rate kept on increasing.*

*The PHRD study (1996) revealed the reasons accounting for the high dropout rates. Out of the total dropouts, the majority (about 22 percent) did so mainly due to opportunity cost of schooling; i.e. because they were tied up with work. The second main cause was failing in exams (21 percent) followed by unable to afford going to school (6 percent) due to perceived low utility of education (2 percent) and school too far (1 percent).*

58. *More than 70 percent of Ethiopian women are illiterate (see Appendix 2, Table 7 and Figures 2-9). This is mainly due to entrenched cultural and traditional attitudes and beliefs that reinforce women's subordinate position in society, the low status of women in the economic, social, and political spheres, limited participation of women in decision making both in the private and public spheres etc.*

59. *Economically the role of women is often limited. Women constitute approximately one third of manufacturing employees but receive only 21 percent of wages. The proportion of women in technical, administrative and managerial occupations is on the increase. For example according to the Federal Civil Service Commission (May 2000), the share of women in total number of civil service employees stood at about 30.2 per cent by June 1999. The ratio of men to women civil service workers fell from 3.5 to 2.3 during the past decade showing that compared to the situation prior to 1990, the employment conditions of women have improved*

significantly during the last ten years. In short the basic needs of Ethiopian women are unfulfilled, and they have little access to services, schooling and employment opportunities and often carry a disproportionate burden of the effects of poverty.

60. *The GOE is committed to the promotion of women's interests throughout all strata of society and economy. The rights of women are enshrined in the Ethiopian Constitution. In line with Article 35 of the Constitution, revisions have been made to some provisions in the Civil Code, which limited the role and authority of women even at the level of the household. Revisions have been made in the family code, and a new family code has been adopted in the year 2000. A Women's Committee Bill allowing for land and property ownership rights to be passed to women; has been passed in parliament. The impact of such changes will become apparent during the coming years in the areas of reproductive health, family planning and girls education.*
61. *However, even though these legislations are in support of women's empowerment, many changes still remain to be made and the lot of Ethiopian women is still difficult. The slow progress is due to lack of capacity to implement the positive legislation already in place. Another constraint to rapid progress towards gender equality is the absence of strong women's grassroots organizations, which could support change in attitudes and behavior towards women at all levels. Other constraints are related to ingrained patriarchal attitudes throughout the society, which are difficult to change and may lead to marginalization of women's issues, lack of awareness among women about their rights and lack of human resource capacity and insufficient funding.*
62. *The lessons learnt in this respect include the following:*
  - *Service delivery for women and children can be improved through nation-wide programming involving grassroots organizations.*
  - *Women's representation in both the public and private sectors is low.*
  - *Networking among government agencies, women's groups, NGOs and civil society organizations is needed in order to promote openness and commitment for promoting women's rights at the Woreda, Regional and National levels.*
  - *Advocacy at all levels is a key strategy that can promote awareness of women's needs and commitment to the fulfillment of women's rights through all partners.*

#### **D.5 Support Given to Parents and Other Care Givers**

63. *The Government of Ethiopia has adopted a National Social Policy, which recognizes the family as the basic unit of society as well as the institution of marriage and stipulates that they shall be supported and strengthened by the Government and the society at large. Consequently a family code has been prepared which specifically addresses the role of the family and the responsibilities of the state and the society for its upkeep.*
64. *MOLSA and several NGOs provide care for children deprived of a family environment. MOLSA promotes in-country adoption and facilitates inter-country adoption for children under its care. It has issued a directive governing the modality of inter-country adoption.*
65. *The Child and Youth Affairs Department under MOLSA has issued a guideline on child-family reunification in May 1997. MOLSA and DPPC have undertaken reunification work in the past years, however, a lot remains to be done in view of the displacement of a large number of children due to the recent Ethio-Eritrean war and the drought of 1998/99.*
66. *The constraints impeding the provision of support to extended families, relatives and community institutions to help meet the special needs of orphaned, displaced and abandoned children is the prevailing widespread poverty and the lack of resources.*

67. *The main lesson learnt from the operation of the limited family support services is the need for focusing on strategies that address basic causes of social problems such as poverty, and not to concentrate only on rehabilitation measures.*

**D.6 Access to Basic Education and Adult Literacy, Increased Acquisition of Knowledge, Skills and Values**

68. *In the spirit of the World Conference on Education for All, the GOE is committed to improving access to and quality of primary education. Its commitment is reflected in the priority attention given by the government to human development, the formulation of the New Education and Training Policy (1993); the preparation and implementation of the Education Sector Development program (ESDP) for the period 1997/98 - 2001/02 and progress in regard to the decentralization of planning and management of primary education.*
69. *During 1994/95 to 1999/2000 the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at primary level (1-8) increased from 28.9% to 60.9% and from 19% to 40.7% for boys and girls respectively. The total GER increased from 24.1% in 1994/95 to 51% in 1999/2000. The gender gap has also increased from 9.9% in 1994/95 to 20.2% in 1999/2000. In 1999/2000 the GER ranged from 9.1% in Afar to 96.2% in Harari. Except for Afar, Somali and Amhara regions, the GERs of the other regions are above the national average (51%). (See Appendix 2 - Figures 2-9).*
70. *In 1999/2000, the number of children in the officially defined primary school age group (7-14 years) who are enrolled and not enrolled in schools were about 6.5 million and 6.2 million respectively. Thus while the enrollment in grades 1-8 has been increasing in terms of absolute numbers (from 2.2 million in 1992/93 to 6.5 million in 1999/2000) the rate of increase in enrollment has not kept pace with the growth in the school-age population. One of the major challenges that require urgent attention in the context of the effort to fulfill the rights of children to education in Ethiopia is to improve access to primary education in all regions. The task of reducing and eventually eliminating the gender gap in enrollment and completion rates at different stages of primary education remains a principal challenge.*
71. *Constraints faced in the implementation of the ESDP include: inadequate finance and lack of facilities (i.e. lack of basic learning materials - textbook to student ratio is 1:5), and teaching aids; shortage of qualified teachers (only about 8.5% of lower primary and 40% of upper primary schools have the required qualification for teaching at these levels); little opportunity for ongoing professional development and support for in-service teacher training, inadequate financial resources for educational supplies, teaching-learning equipment and in service teacher training which could improve learning, reduce repetition and improve efficiency.*
72. *In short, key issues that have to be addressed to facilitate the achievement of the national goals in primary education include: limited educational access and regional disparity in enrollment; gender disparity; low educational efficiency of primary schools, unsatisfactory educational quality and effectiveness, inadequate resources, inadequate educational planning and implementation capacity.*
73. *Some of the major lessons learnt from past implementation experiences include the following:*
- *Accelerating the development of primary education necessitates complementary measures for making primary education accessible to children from disadvantaged population groups and improving the quality and relevance of learning.*
  - *There is a need to further strengthen the institutional capacity in some of the regions to facilitate effective planning and management of primary education.*

- *There is a need to intensify efforts to enhance the capacity of schools and teachers in order to design and develop locally relevant, target group specific interventions to improve the teaching-learning processes and to develop child-and learning - friendly environments in schools required to enhance enrollment and retention of primary school age children.*

#### ***D.7 Children & Women Living Under Especially Difficult Circumstances (CWEDCs)***

- 74. The concern of the Government for the protection of children in general and CEDCs in particular is expressed in the Constitution, in the National Social Policy and in the Social Welfare Policy (1997).*
- 75. Available data from MOLSA indicate that there are more than 100,000 street children 174,727 disabled children under the age of 15 years (see Appendix 2, Table 8), 24,000 orphaned children who are cared for in 112 institutions run by the government and NGOs and 25,000 destitute children getting different kinds of support under sponsorship programs and adoption services.*
- 76. Current data of DPPC indicate that as of September 2000 there were 350,116 internally displaced persons due to the Ethio-Eritrea border conflict. Of these 165,358 or 47.2 percent were women and children. Data from the same source shows that there were 41,823 returnees (deportees) from Eritrea of whom 31,367 or 75 percent are children and women.*
- 77. Available intervention programs for CEDCs are limited in terms of capacity and regional distribution. Re-unification and reintegration schemes have been undertaken by different government and non-governmental organizations and such schemes covered more than 2000 children. During 1998/99 more than 3600 children have been supported by NGOs through sponsorship programs. New remand homes( correction centers for juvenile delinquents) have started operation at Bahir Dar and Mekele. To ensure the protection of juvenile delinquents, the Addis Ababa Police Commission has set-up child care and protection units in ten police stations in collaboration with Radda Barnen and Forum on Street Children - Ethiopia. These units serve as focal points for delivery of services to juvenile offenders and abused children. In addition MOLSA and several NGOS run programs aimed at improving the knowledge and awareness of CEDCs, and providing legal protection for children.*
- 78. MOLSA Regional Bureaux of Labour and Social Affairs in close collaboration with UNICEF operate street children and other projects in six major towns. The program includes education and training, health and nutrition, shelter, productivity and skill enhancement and advocacy. MOLSA runs a street children project in collaboration with the Italian Cooperation, Goal Ethiopia, and FSCE, for more than 25,000 street children. The project provides services such as counseling, vocational training, drop-in centers etc.*
- 79. A national workshop on problem of CEDCs was conducted in 1999 for participants drawn from government, NGOs and international organizations. Workshops on "drug abuse" have been conducted for staff of government and non-government organizations by MOH and by FSCE in collaboration with MOH.*
- 80. Ethiopia has sheltered and cared for over 300,000 refugees from Sudan and Somalia and still continues to provide essential services to refugees.*
- 81. The main problems hampering the expansion of services and the initiation and implementation of programs are, financial and manpower limitations on the part of the relevant government institutions.*
- 82. The major lessons learned from the services provided to CEDCs, is the need to give priority for preventive services, the benefits of networking among government institutions and NGOs, the phasing out of institutional care and the need for enhanced advocacy and social*

*mobilization efforts with a view towards the initiation of community-based and sustainable interventions.*

#### **D.8 Protection of Children during Armed Conflicts**

- 83. The border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, which started in 1998, escalated into a full-scale war in February 1999. As a result more than 300,000 people of whom almost 50 percent are children and women, were displaced from the northern areas of Tigray and Afar Regions. Innocent school children and civilians were massacred at Mekele and Adigrat by the Air attack of Eritrea. However, the Ethiopian Armed Forces have refrained from attacking any civilian targets.*
- 84. The Ethiopian Government accords the highest priority to the peaceful resolution of the conflict and has signed in Algiers on December 12, 2000 the Peace Agreement mediated by the OAU and the UN.*
- 85. One of the aims of education described in the education policy is to provide education that promotes democratic culture, tolerance and peaceful resolution of differences and raise social responsibility and to provide education that can produce citizens who stand for justice, democratic unity, liberty, equality and dignity of their fellow men and who are endowed with moral values. These aims are being translated into action through the introduction of civics education in all elementary and secondary schools.*

#### **D.9 Actions to Prevent Environmental Degradation**

- 86. Environmental degradation is both the cause and effect of poverty and under-development in Ethiopia. Environmental degradation has a direct impact on women's lives. This problem has now become a very serious challenge to the nation. Available data indicate that the rate of land degradation has rapidly escalated as a result of increasing population pressure and misuse of the land. According to FAO the soil depth of over a third of the total highlands area (above 1500m) is too shallow (less than 35 cm) to allow proper crop cultivation. Currently it is only 4% of the total area of the country that is covered with dense forests as compared to 40% a century ago. The deforestation rate is now estimated at 88,000 hectares (ha) per annum, while the reforestation rate is only 6000 ha per annum.*
- 87. The MOE carries out various non-formal education programs. The Environmental Education Program (EEP) is one component of such programs undertaken in selected educational institutions (basic development education centers, community skills training centers, primary and secondary schools) with Teachers Training Institutes as focal points. The general objective of EEP is mainly to promote better understanding of the relationship between man and nature, promote widespread action in the protection and regeneration of the environment and ensure the relevance of education in resolving community problems like environmental degradation by taking timely action. This program is believed to contribute in the long run to the national effort for the rational management of environmental resources in the country.*

#### **D.10 Trends in Poverty Alleviation, the Debt Situation and Resource Mobilization for Children**

88. *The World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995); the Fourth World Conference on Women (Sept. 1995, Beijing); and the International Conference on Population and Development (Sept. 1994, Cairo) have poverty reduction as a major theme. The corresponding Ethiopian policies and strategies have similar objectives and targets.*
89. *The Government of Ethiopia has established a Welfare Monitoring System in collaboration with the World Bank, in order to monitor the impacts of its socio-economic reform measures at the household level. According to the first survey conducted in 1995/96 45 percent of the population are absolutely poor people i.e. people who are unable to lead a life fulfilling the minimum livelihood standard. Recent data (1999/2000) show that the incidence of poverty in rural areas was estimated at 52% or 22.2 million people while in urban areas 4.8 million or 63% were poor. The poverty gap is higher in rural areas compared to the gap in urban areas. The severity of poverty is also greater in rural areas than in urban areas.*
90. *The various policy measures taken since the transition (1991) to undo the misguided policies of the previous regime have succeeded in lifting the constraints imposed by the command economy and generated growth averaging at 4.4% annually. The key factors contributing to this performance include the elimination of bottlenecks to economic growth imposed by the previous regime, the strong support from donors and good rains.*
91. *The Ethiopian Government has adopted an Agriculture Development - Led Industrialization (ADLI) strategy. Agriculture is still the dominant sector contributing to over 51.2% to GDP. The real GDP has grown on an average by 4.4 percent for the last seven years (1991-98) compared to the performance of the Dergue (1.9% GDP Growth) during its last ten years. ADLI was designed to focus on agricultural production as well as on overall employment creation. Other favourable policies and programs such as the Poverty Alleviation and Social Action Program (1993) and the National Population Policy (1993) designed by the government to address the problem of unemployment include safety net program aimed at re-integrating retrenched public sector workers, and the development of community-based income generating activities for disabled people, demobilized soldiers and other target groups. The investment policy has been revised to eliminate restrictions on private enterprise. The Small-scale and Micro Industry Development Strategy has been introduced to support the informal sector, and programs towards food security have emphasized the creation of opportunities for productive employment.*
92. *Even though the magnitude of poverty is immense, there is an indication of a significant decline during the 1990s. A survey of six villages in 1989 and later in 1994/95 showed a decline of absolute poverty measured in terms of food consumption from 61.3 per cent to 45.9 per cent. This decrease in poverty level is the result of economic reform and implementation of the ADLI strategy; augmented by resource inflow through external assistance. Recently (sept.2000) the government has prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000/01-2002/03)-PRSP, and according to this strategy document, reduction of poverty will continue to be the core program in the country's development and it will consist of four building blocks; namely (i) a strategy for economic growth based on ADLI but first addressing the key challenge of food insecurity and recurrent humanitarian emergencies; (ii) judicial and civil service reform; (iii) decentralization and empowerment; and (iv) capacity building in public and private sectors.*
93. *The GOE has undertaken most of the economic policy reforms necessary for the establishment of a market economy and attainment of macro-economic stability. The policy measures that remain unattended are minor and few in number. Far greater in importance are the second-generation reforms, which form the remaining building blocks of the PRSP. These will potentially encourage good governance and institutional development, which in turn will help make public and private sector organizations more effective. A strategy for*

capacity building and program framework has been prepared by the government in December 1998. It is intended to be undertaken in relation to small holder agriculture, the private sector, and the public sector including the judiciary

94. Education and health are given top priority in the national strategy to eradicate poverty. The priority given to social development can be gauged by the measures taken by the government to formulate new policies and allocate increased public budget to the social sectors. The share of economic and social services has shown a rise compared to the average for the period 1986/87 - 1990/91. As opposed to the share of economic development, the share of social development has increased from an average of 10.8% in 1986/87 - 1990/91 to 16.6% in 1991/92 - 1994/95. Even in the presence of the war, the average shares of road and social development have increased to 18.6% and 19% for the past 8 years (1991/92 - 1998/99).

**Table - 2 Share of Social Services as a Percentage of Total Expenditure**

| Year              | Percentage Share of Social Services | Real Per Capita Expenditure in Birr |        |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
|                   |                                     | Education                           | Health |
| 1986/87 - 1990/91 | 16.0                                | 9.82                                | 3.39   |
| 1991/92 - 1994/95 | 22.8                                | 16.16                               | 5.95   |
| 1995/96 - 1997/98 | 24.1                                | 25.38                               | 10.40  |
| 1998/99 - 1999/00 | 21.2                                | 27.94                               | 11.70  |

**Source:** - Public Expenditure Review, Aug. 3, 2000.

In actual terms, the share of education rose from 9.5% in 1980/87 - 1991/92 to 13.6% in 1991/92 - 1994/95, where as the share of health increased from 3.3 to 5.0 percent during the same period. The above data amply demonstrate the commitment of the GOE to the expansion of social services.

95. Following the ADLI strategy several sector development programs have been launched by the government in the second half of the 1990s. These include multi-year sector development programs in the roads, education, health and energy sectors as well as agricultural and rural development projects. In addition to these programs, a food security strategy was adopted in 1996. It offers a broad framework to guide developmental interventions in drought-prone food deficit areas. Furthermore, in view of the alarming increase in HIV infection, a five-year strategic plan (2000-2004) focussing on prevention, care and support and covering both the federal and regional levels has been formulated and is being implemented.
96. The Ethiopian Social Rehabilitation and Development Fund (ESRDF) was established in February 1996 as a multi-sector poverty reduction program concentrated in areas such as basic education, primary health care, water supply and sanitation, small-scale irrigation, and capacity building and training. ESRDF aimed to improve the well being of the poor by supporting community-based projects, which build and strengthen social and economic assets. So far 1740 projects have been completed under the fund. These comprise of 891 water supply, 386 education, 340 health and sanitation and 25 small-scale irrigation projects. Additionally, 98 projects in the areas of agriculture, environment, storage, and income generation have been completed. On the whole, these projects are expected to benefit more than 5 million people mainly residing in the rural sector.
97. During the period 1980/81-1990/91, the resource gap [commonly known as the difference between domestic saving and investment] widened averaging 7.1% of GDP. This required

increased grants and loans from abroad. Accordingly, the country's external debt and its debt service obligations increased.

External debt as percent of GDP increased from 25.6% in 1981/82 to a high of 43.1% in 1989/90. The level of debt stock in 1995/96 was US\$ 4,289.8 million out of which 558.4 million were arrears. In 1997/98 it reached US\$ 9,449.3 million out of which 5,342.8 was arrears. The current debt stock is around US\$ 5.1 billion because of 80% cancellation of the rubble-dominated debt from Russia.

98. On the other hand, the level of external grant in 1992/93 was US\$ 466 million. The trend was positive until 1996/97, reaching US\$ 1,504 million. It declined to US\$ 1,273 million in 1997/98. Further decline has been noted after 1998 due to the Ethio-Eritrean conflict.
99. On the whole the economy has been stabilized through the economic reform measures and the fiscal and monetary policies implemented by the government. However, the deteriorating terms of trade and increasing burden of external debt and debt servicing obligations have all combined to make poverty a permanent feature in the life of over half of the population.
100. The major lessons learned in this respect include: the need for a holistic approach to development, the urgent need for inclusion in the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt cancellation scheme and the necessity for sustained and increased assistance and support of its development partners if the survival, protection and development of Ethiopian children is to be assured now as well as in the long-run.

## **E. Lessons Learnt**

101. Key factors that have enabled progress for children include the following: -
  - The establishment of democratic institutions in the country and the adoption of a new constitution which incorporates international standards in the field of human rights;
  - The economic reform measures which contributed to the stabilization and recovery of the economy;
  - The ratification of the CRC and the preparation and implementation of the NPA;
  - The adoption of various social policies measures such as the population policy, national policy on women, the social policy, the social welfare policy etc.
  - The formulation of sector development programs in education and health and the road sector and preparation and implementation of a 20 year plan framework for these sectors
102. Key factors that have inhibited progress for children include: -
  - Low access to basic health services and basic education
  - Widespread poverty and malnutrition
  - An under-developed institutional infrastructure
  - Inter-regional and urban/rural disparities
  - Prevailing harmful traditional practices and customs
  - Lack of adequate trained manpower and facilities; and
  - Shortage of financial and material resources. This has been one of the major underlying factors for less than target achievement
103. The following are some of the remaining challenges and key issues in connection with child survival, protection and development: -

### **Key Challenges**

- Poverty and unemployment remain daunting challenges for the development process in Ethiopia. Poverty reduction requires high and sustained economic growth which

*in turn requires consolidation of the economic reforms made so far, substantial investment in human resources promotion of the private sector, efficient public sector management, active involvement of the society and substantial and long-term assistance by donors etc.*

- *Food security and sustainable agricultural development are key development challenges for the country. The sector faces serious structural problems. Techniques of production are obsolete and along with man-made and natural disasters, these have resulted in low levels of production and unstable incomes with an ever-increasing proportion of the rural population becoming vulnerable to food insecurity. Though it is the sector that is expected to provide the basis for broad based economic growth, agricultural production has been inadequate to feed the population, generate sufficient export earnings or a surplus for industrial development.*
- *Improving access to basic social services (Primary health care, nutrition, basic education, drinking water and sanitation, and shelter) by ensuring that such services are of acceptable quality, affordable, and based on community perceived needs is a challenge that remains to be overcome by the government and the society at large.*
- *Strengthening the capacity of the legislative system at the federal level, broadening devolution of power to regional governments through further decentralization and empowerment that extends to the district level, strengthening the capacity of the judicial system, undertaking civil service reforms to continuously improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration and management and establishing human rights institutions (Human Rights Commission and Office of the Ombudsman), and developing a sustainable and durable human rights culture are challenges which continue to be tackled by the government.*
- *The government has realized that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is no more a health issue but rather an emergency undermining practically all development and poverty reduction efforts in the country. Hence, controlling the spread of HIV infection and care of AIDS orphans are serious challenges for communities and the government.*
- *A major challenge that still remains to be overcome is to protect vulnerable children from abuse and neglect through the promotion of changes in societal attitudes and concerns for children.*
- *The participation of communities in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment is a challenge that has to be faced in the interest of the welfare of future generations.*
- *Finally the pivotal developmental challenge facing the country is to secure adequate standard of living for the majority of the population.*

## **F. Future Actions**

104. *The main themes of the UN global conferences held in the 1990s are crosscutting and closely inter-linked. The national development goals based on these themes were worked out within the framework of the country's situation and in conformity with the national needs and priorities. One of these priority areas is related with the need for strengthening national capacity, which is a critical input for the success of any of the programs. However, due to a host of factors including the recent drought and war with Eritrea, positive developments have been interrupted and most of the national targets have not been achieved and/or fall below the set target. Therefore, considerable effort at national level and substantial financial support from the international community are required*

*more than ever before to reverse the past trends and to register in the future, appreciable progress towards improved child welfare.*

*105. With this in view, the following actions will be taken either by the federal and/or regional Governments: -*

- I) The GoE will continue to exert maximum effort to address the root causes of poverty by a significant transformation of the agricultural sector, which has to be freed from the vagaries of nature. A strategy to cope with the weather problem will be based on multi-dimensional considerations including the promotion of conservation-based farming systems, introduction of an effective land use plan and expansion of irrigated farming. In other words, the GoE will take the necessary measures for achieving reduction in absolute poverty through promotion of accelerated and sustained economic growth, primarily focussing on increased and more diversified agricultural production, ensuring improved food security at the household level.*
- ii) Efforts towards agricultural development will also include measures for re-integrating displaced populations into productive livelihoods, reviving or creating opportunities for off-farm employment, and building up assets of rural households affected by recurrent drought, floods, and pest infestations.*
- iii) The GoE will ensure the accelerated implementation of the Sector Development Programs aimed at achieving within the medium term increased geographic access and utilization of integrated, affordable and good quality basic social services.*
- iv) A mechanism for inter-sectoral collaboration will be created for tackling environmental health issues, and the provision of access to water supply and sanitation in rural areas will be given priority attention.*
- v) The culture of human rights and democracy will be strengthened through capacity building, institution building (office of ombudsman and human rights commission) legislative developments and awareness raising and education campaigns.*
- vi) Support will be given to local child-oriented NGOs for advocacy, awareness building, research, education, training and information. Partnerships with CBOs, NGOs, civil societies and other private sector institution will be promoted to augment Government efforts, and help them address pressing economic and social development concerns of communities.*
- vii) The government will vigorously implement the Strategy for Capacity Building and Program Framework . Within this framework, the government will undertake training of farmers, supporting of micro-financing institutions, strengthening public and private sector organizations involved in the development of agriculture. Capacity building in the public sector will be implemented in conjunction with the judicial and civil service reform, and this will be of benefit to the private sector. Tertiary education to increase the stock of trained manpower will be given attention. The training needs of regional and district administrations will receive special attention. Gaps in managerial capacity at the regional and sub-regional levels in the four emerging regions (Afar Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali) will continue to be addressed by the federal government in collaboration with UN organizations.*
- viii) The GoE will continue to promote community participation and empowerment of women through broadening the decentralization process, bridging the gender gap in girls' education and provision of vocational training for unemployed women especially 12th grade leavers.*

- ix) *Since the NPA was not implemented as planned, a new NPA that corresponds with the altered circumstances and future development prospects of the country will be formulated and/or revised.*
- x) *The Regional, Woreda and local Child Rights Committees will be strengthened to Ensure the timely implementation and regular monitoring of the NPA at the grassroots level.*
- xi) *The GoE has recognized the importance of informatics as a development tool and is ready to Study and develop a national information and communication policy and strategy and a National information plan which will be implemented with technical and financial support Provided by the UN system.*
- xii) *GoE will continue to work with the international community for a smooth flow of international support to the fulfillment of child survival, development and protection objectives*

# **National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children**

## **G. Statistical Appendix**

## APPENDIX - 1

### Goal - 1

**Global Targets:** Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-five mortality rate by one-third or to 50 and 70 per 1000 live births respectively, whichever is less.

**National Targets:** Reduction of infant and under-five mortality rates by one-third

### Indicator Definitions:

- **Under-five Mortality Rate:** Probability of dying before the fifth birth day.
- **Infant Mortality Rate:** Probability of dying before the first birth day.

### Source of Data:

1. The 1990 Ethiopia National Family and Fertility Survey.
2. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, July 2000.

### Progress Made

According to the 1990 Ethiopia National Family and Fertility Survey, the IMR derived from the U5MR sequence using the Coale-Demeny “West” family of models, was 128/1000 while the U5MR was 190/1000. The 2000 Ethiopia DHS is the first survey of its kind in the country to provide national and regional estimates on population and health, comparable to similar surveys conducted in other developing countries, and affords an international comparison. It collected demographic and health information from a nationally representative sample of 15,367 women aged 15-49 and 2,607 men aged 15-59 respectively. Recent data from the DHS (2000) show an IMR of 112.9/1000 live births and an under-five mortality rate of 187.8 per 1000 live births.

The quality and reliability of both data sets is good. Comparing the two values we see that there is a decrease of 15 percentage points in IMR over the decade or a decrease of 1.5 percent per year while in the case of the U5MR, there has been a decrease of 2.2 percentage points or a decrease of 0.22 percent per year.

According to the DHS mortality is consistently lower in urban than in rural areas. At 97 deaths per 1000 live births, infant mortality is 18.2% lower in urban (96.5) than rural areas (114.7), and under-five mortality is 43.9 percent lower in urban areas (148.6 and 192.5 respectively). Differences in mortality are also marked among the regions. The infant mortality ranges from a low of 81 deaths per 1000 live births in the Addis Ababa area to a high of 129 deaths per 1000 live births in the Afar Region. Children born to illiterate mothers suffer the highest mortality, with infant mortality among children of these mothers at 119 deaths per 1000 live births compared to 85 deaths per 1000 live births among children of mothers with primary education and 64 deaths per 1000 live births among children of mothers with secondary or higher levels of education. (for details see Appendix 2 Tables 1 and 10).

## **Goal - 2**

**Global Target:** Between 1990 and the year 2000 reduction of maternal mortality rate by half

**National Targets:** Reduction of maternal mortality rate by 50% between 1996 and the year 2000

## **Indicator Definition**

- **Maternal Mortality Ratio:** Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 100,000 live births.

**Sources of Data:** Ministry of Health

## **Most Recent Situation**

The maternal mortality ratio was estimated at 500-700 per 100,000 live births in 1994. Since there is no data of recent origin, this is the only available value for this indicator during 1990 to 2000. The data is not comparable with the international indicator definition. In the absence of a civil registration system, the only option is to indicate the above noted estimated value.

As mentioned in the technical guidelines for the statistical appendix process or proxy indicators have been reviewed. One useful indicator is the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. This was 5% in 1995 (NPA) and according to DHS it has increased to 5.7% during the period 1996-2000. In other words the rate of change has been 0.14% per year.

The proportion who got antenatal care increased from 17% in 1995 (NPA) to 26.2% in the year 2000 (DHS) or it has shown an increase of 1.84% per annum.

### **Goal - 3**

**Global Targets:** Between 1990 and the year 2000 reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-five children by half.

**National Targets:** Reduction of severe and moderate protein energy malnutrition by one-third in children under-five years of age by the year 2000.

### **Indicator Definitions**

- **Underweight Prevalence:** Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 and below minus 3 standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS /WHO reference population.
- **Stunting Prevalence:** Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 and below minus 3 standard deviations from median height for age of NCHS/WHO reference population.
- **Wasting Prevalence:** Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 and minus 3 standard deviations from median weight for height of NCHS/WHO reference population.

### **Sources of Data:**

1. Demographic and Health Survey, 2000
2. The 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey CSA, Addis Ababa, October 1999.
3. The 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, November 1999.

### **Most Recent Situation**

The three indicators determine children's susceptibility to diseases and their chances of survival and are expressed as standard deviation units from the median for the international reference population recommended by the World Health Organization.

According to the DHS-2000, more than one in two Ethiopian children under age five are stunted and more than one in four are severely stunted. 52 percent of rural children compared with 42 percent of urban children are stunted. Stunting is most prevalent in the Amhara Region with 57 percent of children under age five stunted.

Eleven percent of Ethiopian children are moderately wasted and just over one percent are severely wasted. Wasting is twice as high among rural children as among urban children and is most prevalent (17%) in the Gambela Region.

Forty-seven percent of Ethiopian children are under weight, with 16 percent classified as severely underweight. One in three (34 percent) urban children are underweight compared with nearly one in two rural children. One in seven children in the Addis Ababa area is underweight compared to more than one in two in the Afar (51%), Amhara (52%) and SNNP (53%) regions. Children of highly educated mothers are least likely to be underweight, but even among these women, more than one in four (27%) children are underweight.

According to the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, the proportion of underweight slightly varied by sex of children. At all levels (rural, urban and country level) there was a differential prevalence of underweight among the male and female children. That is, 47.7% of the rural boys were underweight compared to 44.7% of the rural girls while in urban areas the corresponding figures were 32.8% for boys and 28.7% for girls.

The prevalence of underweight is also influenced by age. Younger children were less affected by prevalence of underweight than the older ones. The population of low weight-for-age children increased quite steeply up to two years and decreased there after. This pattern was consistently exhibited in rural and urban areas showing the systematic age-dependency of the prevalence of underweight.

Since the data from the three sources are comparable, of good quality, and use the same international indicator definitions, an average has been calculated giving equal weight to each value. Accordingly the underweight prevalence is on an average 45.4 percent, stunting prevalence 52.5 percent and wasting prevalence 9.8 percent.

Compared to the values given in the NPA (1995) the prevalence of underweight has remained static and there does not seem to be any progress during the post decade.

#### **Goal - 4**

**Global Targets:** Universal access to safe drinking water

**National Targets:** To provide safe and dependable water supply to 42% of the rural population at the rate of 20 liters per capita per day, and to 95 percent of the urban population through public taps and yard and household connections.

#### **Indicator Definition:**

- **Use of Improved Drinking Water Sources:** Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: 1) piped water to household; 2) public stand pipe/tap; 3) borehole/pump; 4) protected well; 5) protected spring; 6) rain water

**Source of Data:** The 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey CSA 1998.

#### **Most Recent Situation**

According to the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey conducted by the CSA, the proportion of households that enjoy safe drinking water accounted for

only 23.7 percent of which 10.2 percent got their water from protected well, 10.8 percent from public tap, and 2.7 percent from own tap.

In rural areas only 13.7 percent of the rural households enjoy safe water. These consist of households that got their drinking water from protected well/spring (10.1 percent) and public/own tap (3.6 percent).

In urban areas the majority (83.5 percent) of the households enjoyed safe water. These include 18.8 percent of the households that used own tap, 54.1 percent that used public tap and 10.6 percent that used protected well/spring. There is disparity among and within regions in the access of households to safe drinking water. The survey results showed that in rural areas of the regions, the proportion of households that used unsafe water varied from 87.0 percent in rural areas of Amhara Region to 35.2 percent in rural areas of Dire Dawa Region. On the other hand the majority of the households in the selected urban centers used clean water for drinking. The highest proportion (99.43%) was observed for Awassa town and the lowest (58.4 percent) for Asosa town.

According to the NPA adequate water supply is defined as 20 liters per capita per day made available within a range of one-half to two kilometers from the dwelling. But in most rural areas, depending on seasonality and location of source and availability of water, daily consumption is as low as 3-4 liters per capita.

Data from the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority on water quality-related problems in Ethiopia indicated exceptionally high fluoride contents in water obtained from wells in the central, southern and western regions. The most frequently reported problem is dental and skeletal fluorosis in the rift valley areas. High mineral contents (sulfates, nitrates, chlorides etc.) were reported in the eastern and northwestern regions. High salinity was reported in the well fields of the Afar Triangle.

### **Goal - 5**

**Global Target:** Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.

**National Target:** To avail excreta disposal facilities to 14 percent of the rural and 73 percent of the urban population by the year 2000.

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Use of Improved Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal:**  
Proportion of population who use any of the following types of sanitation facilities: 1) toilet connected to sewage system; 2) toilet connected to septic system; 3) pour-flush latrine; 4) improved pit latrine; 5) traditional pit latrine.

**Sources of Data:** The 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey

### **Most Recent Situation**

The results of the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey showed that at country level, households that used pit latrine toilet facilities constituted 14.6 percent, while those who used flush toilet were only 1.4 percent.

Assessment on the status of type of toilet that households used at the time of the survey and 12 months before the survey date indicated that there was no change for 95 percent of the households.

A large proportion of the urban households (63.3 percent) used pit latrine and 4.4 percent used flush toilet. About 90.6 percent of the urban households showed no change in type of toilet used in the past one year prior to the survey date.

It is only 6.6 percent of the rural households who used pit latrine and 0.9 percent who used flush toilet. 95.7 percent of the households in rural areas have observed no change in the use of toilet in the past one year prior to the survey date.

At the regional level, of the rural households 21.9 percent in Benishangul - Gumuz, 13.6 percent in Addis Ababa, 13.0 percent in Gambela and 12.3 percent in SNNPR used pit latrine.

At urban centers, the proportion of households that used pit latrine, ranged from 30.6 percent in Gambela town to 91.4 percent in Asosa town. In urban areas the proportion of households using flush toilet increased as the expenditure quintile increases.

In spite of on-going efforts to improve coverage of water supply and sanitation in the country, coverage remains poor. The ‘Population and Environment Dynamics Chart’ shows that with the current under-served rural population in Ethiopia of 37.42 million, there is a need for approximately 9.5 million additional latrines (1 latrine x 5 persons) and 25,000 additional water sources (1 water source x 1500 persons), in order to provide full coverage. The same chart suggests that at a current population growth rate for Ethiopia of 2.8 percent per annum, the available annual renewable freshwater will decline from 2320 cubic meters per capita in 1990 to an estimated 867 cubic meters per capita by 2025.

### **Goal - 6**

**Global Target:** Universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education by at least 80 percent of primary school age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls.

**National Target:** To increase the present preschool intake of less than 2% to 5% and to increase the participation rate of primary education to a level of 33 percent.

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Children Reaching Grade 5:** Proportion of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5.
- **Net Primary School Enrollment Ratio:** Proportion of children of primary school age enrolled in primary school
- **Net Primary School Attendance Rate:** Proportion of primary school age attending primary school

### **Sources of Data:**

1. The 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, CSA
2. MOE, Education Statistics Annual Abstract (1999-2000)

### **Progress Made**

Recent data shows that the NER has increased from 21.6 in 1995/96 to 44 in 1999/2000 which means access is improving steadily. During the same period the NER has grown from 25.7 to 51.2 for boys and from 17.4 to 36.6 for girls. In the last five years (1995/96 - 1999/2000) the highest annual growth rate of enrollment is recorded in Amhara Region (20.8%) and the lowest in Addis Ababa (0.5%). At a national level the average growth rate for the last five years is 14.3%.

The gross enrollment ratio (GER) in primary (1-8) is defined as the proportion of total enrollment in primary, irrespective of age, out of the corresponding school age population for primary. This is one of the widely used indicators of access in developing countries.

There are about 12,683,585 primary school age population i.e. between the ages of seven and fourteen, of which 6,462,503 (51%) were enrolled in both cycles of the primary education (grades 1-8) in 1999/2000. The primary GER at national level is 51%, and when we examine the GER by sex, it is 40.7% for girls and 60.9% for boys. For grades 1-6, the GER is 74.2% for boys, 48.3% for girls and 60.6% for both. This indicates growing improvement.

Compared to 1998/1999, the national GER for primary (1-8) is higher by 5% (i.e. it has grown from 46 to 51.0) while the primary school age population has grown by 1.91% only. The participation rates vary greatly among regions. Harari recorded the highest participation rate whereas Somali region has the lowest. With respect to girl's participation, the highest rate of 92.1% was recorded for Addis Ababa and the lowest for Somali region.

At a national level the gender Disparity Index was 0.7, which indicates girls participation is lower than boys. This is true for all regions except Addis Ababa which has a GPI equal to one. 68% of primary enrollment is accounted for by rural areas. The proportion of girls enrolled in urban and rural areas was 45% female in urban areas and 36% female in rural areas.

Survival rate to grade 5: survival rate at this grade is used to estimate the percentage of students who will complete the first cycle of primary education,

since the completion of at least 4 years of schooling is commonly considered a prerequisite for a sustainable level of literacy.

(NPA)

Cohort analysis is used to calculate the rate in grade 1 at the same time and no other students joining the group or transfer within 10 years. The cohort flow model constructed for the last five years, showed that survival rate to grade 5 is decreasing from year to year. In other words, the level of retention in the first cycle of primary is decreasing through time. Since 1999/2000, however, the survival rate to grade 5 for girls is better compared to boys.

In 1999/2000 there were 5,583,686 children of primary school age attending primary school, out of primary school age population (7-14) of 12,683,585. Hence the net primary school attendance rate is 44%. It is similar to the net enrollment ratio which is also 44%. The NER was 51.2% for boys and 36.6% for girls.

The percentage of unenrolled children at primary (1-8) level was 49% (39.1% for boys and 59.3% for girls) i.e. in 1999/2000 there were 6.46 million children who lacked access to primary education.

### **Goal - 7**

**Global Target:** Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy.

**National Target:** To create a literate society which is receptive to change, innovations and improvement of the quality of life.

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Literacy Rate:** Proportion of population aged 15 years and older who are able, with understanding, to both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

### **Sources of Data:**

1. Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, CSA, Nov. 1999.

2. The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, Vol. II, Analytical Report.

### **Progress Made**

The two sources are not comparable since they use different questions to determine literacy. The Welfare Monitoring Survey defines literate person as one aged 10 years and above who can both read with understanding and write a short statement at least in one language. The survey results show that of the total population aged 10 years and over in the country only 26.6 percent are found to be literate in 1998. The literacy rate (69%) in urban areas is more than three times higher compared to the rate (18.8%) in the rural areas. (for details see Appendix 2 Table 7).

Literacy rate among males was found to be two times higher (36.4%) compared to the corresponding rate for the females (17.2%). In both the urban and the rural areas, literacy rate among males is higher than the rate observed for the females.

In the urban areas, the literacy rate for males was 81.0 percent against 59.0 percent for females and in the rural areas the rate for males was 28.8 percent compared to only 8.8 percent for females.

The distribution of the literate population in rural areas by region showed that the highest literacy rate was recorded in Addis Ababa (38.6%) and Gambela (31.4%). This was followed by Benshangul - Gumuz (24.3 percent) and SNNPR (23.0 percent). The literacy rate in rural areas of Somali (6.6%) and Afar (6.3%) regions were found to be the lowest. In all regions, higher literacy rate was observed for males compared to females. In urban areas the literacy rate ranged from 57.5 percent in Jijiga to 81.5 percent in Addis Ababa. In 11 of the selected towns (Mekele, Bahir Dar, Dessie, Jimma, Nazareth, Debre Zeit, Assosa, Awasa, Harari, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa) more than 70 percent of the population were literate.

The National Literacy Campaign claimed that by 1990 it has achieved a literacy rate of 77%. With the formation of the transitional government in 1991, the eleven administrative regions were entrusted with the responsibility of planning and implementing economic and social development including adult literacy. Most of the regions were not ready to start adult literacy

programs in the early 1990s since they had to produce new reading materials in Latin script in their own languages and the adult literacy infrastructures that were demolished during the civil strife had to be rebuilt. Due to lack of follow-up reading materials, the majority of those who participated in the earlier literacy program relapsed to illiteracy.

Thus the adult literacy program was decentralized and the regions did not start the literacy program at the same time. For example Addis Ababa, Tigray and Amhara Regions resumed in 1994, Benshangul and SNNPR in 1995, Oromiya in 1996, Gambella in 1997 and Harari and Dire Dawa in 1998.

Other factors also affect the literacy rate. The number of illiterates increases annually due to population growth and the low participation rate at the primary school level.

As a result of these factors the number of illiterates is increasing rapidly. If we take the 1990 rate as 77% and the 1998 rate as 27%, there has been a difference of 50%, during the last nine years, amounting to 5.5% decrease in adult literacy levels every year. The trend, therefore, reflects a worsening situation.

### **Goal - 8**

**Global Target:** Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations.

**National Target:**

- Strengthen existing services in non-institutional settings;
- Improve knowledge and awareness of the causes and extent of the problems faced by all categories of CEDCs;
- Improve legal protection for all children, including CEDCs;
- Integrate CEDCs into the social, economic and cultural life of their communities; and
- Reduce the proportion of street children and delinquents.

## **Indicator Definition**

- **Total Child Disability Rate:** Proportion of children aged less than 15 years with some reported physical and mental disability.

**Source of Data:** The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia.

## **Most Recent Situation**

In the census (1994) a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, he/she could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions.

The census results showed that there were 988,853 disabled persons i.e. 19% of the total population (excluding the homeless) of 53,073,322 with sex ratio of 120 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 174,727 (17.7%) are in the age group 0-14.

The major disability types among children are leg problem (25.7%), hearing problems (18.5%) and partially sighted (15.2%).

## **Goal - 9**

**Global Target:** Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women.

**National Target:  
(NPA)**

- Reduction of under-five mortality rate by one-third;
- Raise antenatal service coverage from 17% to 50%;
- To reduce severe and moderate malnutrition by one-third in children under-five years of age;
- To prevent HIV transmission and to reduce morbidity in women and children;
- To reduce anemia in women of child-bearing age by one-third and in other population groups by 50%.

## **Indicator Definition**

- **Under-five Mortality Rate -Female/Male:** Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1000 live births - disaggregated by gender.
- **Under Weight Prevalence Female/Male:** Proportion of under-five's who fall below minus 2 standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS/WHO reference population - disaggregated by gender.
- **Antenatal Care:** proportion of women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel.
- **HIV Prevalence:** Proportion of population aged 15-49 who are HIV positive - disaggregated by gender and age.
- **Anemia:** proportion of women aged 15-49 years with hemoglobin levels below 12 grams/100 ml blood for non-pregnant women, and below 11 grams/100 ml blood for pregnant women.

## **Sources of Data:**

1. The 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, CSA, Nov. 1999.
2. The 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, October 1999.
3. MOH - AIDS in Ethiopia, Second Edition, 1998.

## **Most Recent Situation**

Since the DHS final report is not yet published, it was not possible to get under-five mortality and underweight prevalence disaggregated by gender. Hence the 1994 census and the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey have been used.

The results of the 1994 Population and Housing Census showed that under-five mortality rate was 178 and 164 for males and females respectively and 171 percent at country level. In urban areas it was 153 for males and 128 for females while in rural areas the rate was 186 for males and 170 for females.

As reported in the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, the underweight prevalence disaggregated by gender was 45.8 for males and 42.4 for females. According to the Ethiopia DHS - 2000, the proportion of mothers who

received antenatal care by health professionals was 26.2 percent for last births in the five years preceding the survey.

Ethiopia had a sentinel surveillance system that provided the basis for estimating the extent of HIV infection. The surveys among pregnant women are the most representative of the general urban population. In late 1992 surveys were conducted in four major urban areas: Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Dire Dawa and Metu. The result showed that, in the urban areas, 11 to 13 percent of pregnant women were infected with HIV. In the last few years additional surveys among pregnant women have been conducted in several sites in Addis Ababa. These surveys show that HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Addis Ababa has increased from almost six percent in 1989 to over 18 percent in 1998.

In rural areas, adult HIV prevalence is estimated to have reached 4.5 percent (3-6) in 1997, whereas in urban areas prevalence is estimated to be much higher, about 21 (19-23) percent in 1997. The estimated prevalence of adult HIV infection at national level has increased from 3.2 (2.9-3.5) percent by 1993 to 7.4 (6-9) percent by 1997. As indicated in the Human Development Report of 1998 by 1994 the proportion of pregnant women with anemia was estimated at 17 percent.

#### **Goal - 10**

**Global Target:** Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

**National Target:** To raise the contraceptive prevalence rate from 4 percent to 20 and to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates related to pregnancy, child birth, and the puerperium.

#### **Indicator Definitions**

- **Contraceptive Prevalence:** Proportion of women aged 15-49 who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional).
- **Fertility Rate for Women 15-19:** Number of live births to women aged 15-19 per 1000 women aged 15-19.

- **Total Fertility Rate:** Average number of live births per woman who has reached the end of her child bearing period.

### **Sources of Data:**

1. DHS 2000 - CSA
2. National Family and Fertility Survey, CSA, 1990

### **Progress Made**

The DHS results show that the percentage of all women and currently married women who are currently using any method was 5.9 percent and 8.1 percent respectively.

There are marked differences by background characteristics (age, residence, region, education) in current use of family planning methods among currently married women. Current use rises from 4 percent among the youngest age group (15-19), reaches a peak among women aged 35-39 (11 percent) and falls again to 4 percent among the oldest age group (45-49).

Urban women are more than nine times as likely to use a method of contraception than rural women, with no distinct differences in method preference between urban and rural women. Current use is highest in Addis Ababa, the most urbanized residential area in the country. Use of any method is also much higher in the relatively more urbanized area of Dire Dawa (28 percent) and in the Harari Region (22 percent).

Although contraceptive use remains relatively low in Ethiopia, there has been a noticeable increase over the last decade. The current use of contraception has increased by 54 percent, from 4 percent among all women in the reproductive age group in 1990 (CSA, 1993) to 6 percent in 2000. Use of modern methods among currently married women more than doubled over this period, increasing from 3 to 6 percent. There was little change in the use of traditional methods over the decade.

The age specific fertility rates for the five years preceding the survey were calculated in the Ethiopia DHS. The fertility rate for women 15 to 19 was 0.110, while the total fertility rate for women aged 15-49 was 5.9.

Rural women have nearly twice as many children (6.4) as urban women (3.3). TFR is highest in the Oromiya Region (6.4), followed closely by the Amhara (6.0), SNNP (5.9), Tigray (5.8) and Somali (5.7) regions. The most urbanized area, Addis Ababa has the lowest TFR (2.0). There is a strong negative association between TFR and education. Women with no education have more than twice as many children (6.3) as women with secondary education or higher (3.1).

Fertility has declined over the last decade from 6.4 children per woman in 1990 (CSA, 1993) to 5.9 children per woman in 2000. Urban fertility declined slightly from 3.5 to 3.3 over the same period, while rural fertility declined by half a child from 6.9 to 6.4 over the same period. However, such comparisons have to be exercised with caution due to differences in sample design and data quality.

### **Goal - 11**

**Global Target:** Access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies.

**National Target:**

- Raise antenatal service coverage from 17 percent to 50 percent
- Raise delivery service coverage from 5 percent to 30 percent by the year 2000

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Antenatal Care:** See Goal - 9
- **Childbirth Care:** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- **Obstetric Care:** Number of facilities providing comprehensive essential obstetric care per 500,000 population  
: Number of facilities providing basic essential obstetric care per 500,000 population.

**Source of Data:** DHS, 2000

## **Most Recent Situation**

For last births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of mothers who received antenatal care from a health professional, that is, a doctor, nurse or midwife, was 26.2 percent. Younger mothers are most likely to receive care from a health professional (29 percent).

63.7 percent of mothers residing in urban areas received antenatal care from a health professional compared to only 21.9 percent in rural areas. 83.2 percent of mothers residing in the Addis Ababa area received antenatal care from a health professional. Antenatal care from a health professional is also relatively high in Dire Dawa (54.1 percent) and Gambela (47.1 percent).

There is a positive relationship between education and receipt of antenatal care from a health professional, with twice as many births to mothers with primary education, and more than three times as many births to mothers with secondary education or higher receiving antenatal care from a health professional as births to mothers with no education.

Childbirth care by a health professional is relatively low in Ethiopia, with almost 6 percent of births to mothers attended by a health professional. Births attended by trained health professionals are more common among younger mothers aged below 20 years, to first order births, in urban areas, in the Addis Ababa area and to highly educated mothers.

There are no data on obstetric care at the national or sub-national levels.

### **Goal - 12**

**Global Target:** Reduction of the low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) rate to less than 10 percent

**National Target:** To reduce low birth weight prevalence from the existing 13 percent to 4 percent

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Birth Weight Below 2.5kg:** Proportion of live births that weigh

below 2500 grams.

**Source of Data:** Hospital Based Data

### **Most Recent Situation**

Estimates of low birth weight based on hospital data range from 13-17 percent (NPA). The prevalence of low birth weight babies, an indirect indicator of maternal malnutrition is 15 percent (1993). However, the quality of the data is poor and it is difficult to further refine the estimate.

### **Goal - 13**

**Global Target:** Reduction of iron deficiency anemia in women by one third of the 1990 levels.

**National Target:** To reduce anemia in women of child-bearing age by one-third and in other population groups by 50 percent.

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Anemia:** See Goal - 9

**Sources of Data:** 1994- 1999 Country Program of Cooperation Between GOE and UNICEF, 1994.

### **Most Recent Situation**

The prevalence of nutritional anemia is around 17.4 percent among pregnant and lactating women.

### **Goal - 14**

**Global Target:** Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders

**National Target:** To reduce prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders by 80 percent

## **Indicator Definition**

- **Iodized Salt Consumption:** Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt
- **Low Urinary Iodine:** Proportion of population (school age children or general population) with urinary iodine levels below 10 micrograms/100 ml urine

**Sources of Data:** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Family Health Dept. MOH, June 1996.

## **Most Recent Situation**

According to the MICS of June 1995 the result of the test of salt available in the households showed that out of 4383 households those who used iodized salt were only 0.2 percent. The majority (96.7 percent) consumed non-iodized salt. This clearly shows that the consumption of iodized salt is almost non-existent, and there is still no need for an assessment of urinary iodine levels.

According to the National Goiter Survey (1990) the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders was 26 percent. The previous gains in this respect have been lost due to the border conflict with Eritrea, the former supplier of iodized salt to Ethiopia.

## **Goal - 15**

**Global Target:** Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness

**National Target:** To reduce severe vitamin A deficiency by 90 percent

## **Indicator Definition**

- **Children Receiving Vitamin A Supplements:** Proportion of children 6-59 months of age who have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last months.

- **Mothers Receiving Vitamin A Supplements:** Proportion of mothers who received a high dose vitamin A supplement before infant was 8 weeks old.
- **Low Vitamin A:** Proportion of children 6-59 months of age with serum retinol below 20 micro grams/100 ml.

### **Sources of Data:**

1. MOH - MICS June 1996.
2. The 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

### **Most Recent Situation**

In a 1992 study undertaken by ENI, low serum retinol levels (less than 20 micrograms per 100 ml) were found in 60 percent of children between 0-6 years or approximately 5 million children. Of all children of this age group, 8.87 percent (about 73,600 children) had Bitot's spots.

The MICS (June 1995) results showed that out of 3537 children those who received vitamin A capsules were 9.5 percent, while 9.4 percent had taken Fafa/Famix (Vit. A fortified product) in the previous week. Only 21 percent of mothers have heard about food that are important for sight and help to prevent blindness. Vitamin A deficiency control program started to be implemented on a national level in 1996. EPI plus vitamin A has also been implemented. The MICS sample is small but it indicates the situation in 1995. The Health and Nutrition Survey gives data of good quality. The survey findings show that the proportion of children aged under five years who received vitamin A were 49.3 percent, and that the coverage of vitamin A administration increases with the age of children. Though more than half of the children aged 12-59 months were reported to have taken vitamin A, the proportion was lowest among children aged under six months. There was no observed difference by sex regarding vitamin A administration. Almost fifty percent of each sex reported to have taken vitamin A. Vitamin A coverage varied significantly by place of residence. The percentage of children in urban areas who received vitamin A was 77 percent compared to 47 percent in rural areas. The proportion of children who were given vitamin A ranged from 54 percent in Bahir Dar to 92 percent in Harar town.

Similarly vitamin A administration was markedly different among regions. In four areas: namely Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Harari and Tigray at least more than eighty percent of children aged 0-59 months have received vitamin A. The least coverage was observed in Oromiya region (43 percent).

The coverage of vitamin A administration was remarkably lower among children born to mothers who had no formal education, than those children whose mothers have completed grade 9-12. The results of the Health and Nutrition Survey (49.3 percent) are close to the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey. According to the latter, vitamin A was administered for 51.8 percent of the children.

The coverage of vitamin A during polio NIDs in 1999 was reported to be 95% for children 9-59 months of age and 8% for lactating mothers.

### **Goal - 16**

**Global Target:** Empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding, with complementary food, well into the second year.

**National Target:** To create condition for all women to exclusively breast-feed their children up to six months.

### **Indicator Definitions**

- **Exclusive Breast-feeding Rate:** Proportion of infants less than 4 months (120 days) of age who are exclusively breast-fed
- **Timely Complementary Feeding Rate:** Proportion of infants 6-9 months (180-299 days) of age who are receiving breast milk and complementary food
- **Continued Breast-feeding Rate:** Proportion of children 12-15 months and 20-23 months of age who are breast-feeding
- **Number of Baby-friendly Facilities:** Number of hospitals and maternity facilities which are designated as baby-friendly according to BFHI criteria

### **Source of Data:**

1. DHS - 2000
2. The 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

### **Most Recent Situation**

The source of data refer to the years 1998 and 2000. The sample size varies. Though both data sets are of good quality, it is the DHS-2000 which satisfies the international indicator definitions: so it was taken as the sole source of data for the indicator values.

According to the DHS results, exclusive breast-feeding is common in Ethiopia, with 90 percent of children 0-1 month, 83.8 percent less than four months and 71 percent less than 6 months exclusively breast-fed, with this percentage falling to just below 50 percent only among children older than 7 months.

Supplements are introduced at a fairly early age, with four percent of children as young as one month receiving water-based liquids and other complementary foods. Eight percent of children less than four months and fifteen percent of children age 4-6 months receive supplements.

The timely complementary feeding rate was 22 percent while the continued breast-feeding rate for children 12-15 months was on an average 36.9 percent and for children 22-23 months old it was on an average 27.6 percent.

The 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey presents additional data not covered by the DHS preliminary report like the distribution of children under-two years of age by status of breast-feeding, sex and region. It shows that virtually equal proportion of children of both sexes aged under two years were being breast-fed during the survey. The proportion who were being breast-fed was higher in Amhara region (95 percent), whereas lower rate was observed in Addis Ababa (70 percent). Next to Addis Ababa lower rates were observed in Dire Dawa (77 percent), Somali (79 percent), and Harari (80 percent). In

addition, in these regions the proportion of children who were being breast-fed were slightly lower among males than females.

The practice of breast-feeding and education of mothers were negatively related. Children of mothers who completed grades 9-12 were reported to have been breast-feeding for shorter period compared to children of mothers with no education or mothers who completed primary school (grade 1-6).

One of the specific objectives of the BFHI were to achieve the goal of 75 percent of the 89 hospitals and 160 health centers that assist in child delivery to become baby and mother friendly, and promote breast-feeding practices which contribute to the well-being of both the child and the mother. Data on performance was not available.

### **Goal - 17**

**Global Target:** Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s.

**National Target:** To improve growth monitoring coverage from the current 12 percent level to 50 percent of the target population by the year 2000.

**Sources of Data:** MOH

### **Most Recent Situation**

The health and nutritional status of under-five children has been monitored by implementing growth monitoring and promotion activities in health facilities. Health facilities use guideline on GM and promotion developed by the MOH.

The national growth monitoring service coverage rate was 23.1% in 1994/95. There was marked variation among regions, with Region 4 having the highest rate of coverage and Region 5 the lowest. This is accounted by differences in the availability of health facilities and man power as well as differences in population size and distribution. In 1992 the coverage was estimated at 12% of the total target population. From 1992 to 1995, the national coverage has shown an increase of about 11.1 percent (Health Sector Review, PHRD Nov.,

1996). It has to be noted that the reliability of the data is poor since different age groups i.e. under-five and also under-three years are used denominator. It is presented just to indicate the order of magnitude.

### **Goal - 18**

**Global Target:** Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

**National Targets:**

- To achieve food self-sufficiency;
- To increase urban and rural income levels by 40 percent;
- To establish an effective food security service system both at national and household levels;
- To establish intensive rehabilitation programs for vulnerable groups.

### **Sources of Data:**

1. NPA - (1996 - 2000)
2. 2000-2001 Bridging Program of Co-operation Between the Government of the FDRE and UNICEF, Master Plan of Operations, Addis Ababa, May 2000.
3. The Ethiopian Economic Association Annual Report on the Ethiopian Economy, Vol. I, 1999/2000.
4. Poverty Situation in Ethiopia - Welfare Monitoring Unit, MEDAC, March 1995.

### **Most Recent Situation**

One of the consequences of the poor performance of agriculture is widespread food insecurity. The government's food security strategy estimates that 52 percent of the country's population is food insecure and/or lives below the poverty line. The absolute poverty line in the country was estimated at 89.59 Birr per month per adult.

The major cause of food insecurity is drought and resource degradation. The principal environmental problems include deforestation, land degradation, and diminishing agricultural productivity. Forest cover went down from 40 percent of the land space to less than 3 percent. Soil loss on the crop lands is estimated at around 42 tons per hectare per year, and it is estimated that this would result in a fall of 1 to 2 percent in crop production each year. Deforestation and the associated land degradation threaten the ecosystem and the flora and fauna.

The food security problem of the country is multi-dimensional and by all indicators of supply, stability, access and nutrition, the country is still food insecure. Over the period 1951-1992, combined with the strong and current population increase of 3.2% percent a year, food production has been steadily declining by 1.2 percent per year thereby worsening the food security situation of the country.

A risk of disaster is the result of hazard and vulnerability. The hazards that cause food shortages are drought, crop diseases and pests, animal diseases, frost, hail, flood and heavy rain. Of these drought is the most important, most frequent and worst disaster in Ethiopia. Some important vulnerability factors include the following:

- Environmental degradation
- Land scarcity and population pressure
- Dependency on rain-fed agriculture and lack of off-farm employment
- Lack of infrastructure and agricultural inputs

The number of drought-affected population between 1981 and 1995 ranged from a minimum of 2.53 million in 1987 to 7.85 million in 1992. The major drought affected areas are Tigray, Wollo, North Gondar and Hararghe. Food aid accounted for as much as 11% of the domestic production during the period 1985 to 1996. Owing to the good harvest the share of food aid declined to about 3% in 1996. This has increased recently due to the drought and floods in the south and eastern parts of the country and the internal displacement and deportation resulting from the Ethio-Eritrea war.

Domestic food supply has failed to meet the basic food requirements of the country. Based on the recommended food intake of 2100 kcal per person per day, (equivalent to 225 kg/head of cereals per annum), the annual deficit

increased from 0.75 million tons in 1979/80 to over 5 million tons in 1993/94, more than a 6 fold increase in 14 years. The situation appeared to have improved after 1994/95, but the food gap remained over 2.6 million tons even in the year with a record harvest (1995/96).

### **Goal - 19**

**Global Target:** Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000

**National Target:** Significant reduction in the number of polio cases as a step towards achieving the goal of eradication of polio by the year 2000.

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Polio Cases:** Annual number of cases of polio.

**Sources of Data:** MOH

### **Most Recent Situation**

Surveys in the community and school children revealed high prevalence of the disease. A prevalence study of residual paralysis in 25,692 school children in Addis Ababa reported a poliomyelitis prevalence rate of 2.7/1000 and an estimated incidence of 7.8/100,000 population (MICS, June 1996).

Data from the surveillance report of 1998/99 showed that there were 34 polio cases at a national level during 1998/99 [Health and Health Related Indicators 1998/99].

### **Goal - 20**

**Global Target:** Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995.

**National Target:** Elimination of neonatal tetanus by the year 2000 through immunization of at least 90 percent of pregnant women with TT2 and through the promotion of hygienic and safe delivery practices.

### **Indicator Definition:**

- **Neonatal Tetanus Cases:** Annual number of cases of neonatal tetanus

**Sources of Data:** MOH

### **Most Recent Situation**

Neonatal tetanus is highly prevalent as most deliveries are unprotected and take place at home. A community-based study showed a mortality rate of 6.7 per 1000 live births accounting for 40% of all neonatal deaths in the community. It may not be much different in other parts of the country [MICS - June 1996].

For tetanus immunization rate - see goal 22 and for child birth care - see goal 11.

### **Goal - 21**

**Global Target:** Reduction by 95% in measles deaths and reduction by 90 percent of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run.

**National Target:** To reduce the incidence of measles through high and sustained immunization coverage of measles antigen as a step towards a long-term objective of eradication of measles.

### **Indicator Definition**

- **Under-five Deaths from Measles:** Annual number of under-five deaths due to measles.
- **Measles Cases:** Annual number of cases of measles in children under-five years of age.

**Sources of Data:** MOH - Health and Health Related Indicators, 1991 (1998/99).

### **Most Recent Situation**

According to the surveillance reports of the MOH there were 2957 measles cases and 10 deaths due to measles during 1998/99. The largest number of cases (1619) was reported from Oromiya, followed by SNNP (530), Tigray (306) and Amhara Region (200).

For measles immunization coverage - see goal - 22.

### **Goal - 22**

**Global Targets:** Maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 90 percent of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age.

**National Target:** To immunize at least 80 percent of children under the age of one year for all antigens by the year 2000 in order to reduce morbidity, disability and mortality caused by the six childhood killer diseases.

**(NPA)**

### **Indicator Definitions**

- **DPT Immunization Coverage:** Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)
- **Measles Immunization Coverage:** Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles.
- **Polio Immunization Coverage:** Proportion of one year old children immunized against poliomyelitis.
- **Tuberculosis Immunization Coverage:** Proportion of one year old children immunized against tuberculosis.
- **Children Protected Against Neonatal Tetanus:** Proportion of one year old children protected against neonatal tetanus through immunization of their mother.

### **Sources of Data:**

1. The 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA
2. The 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, CSA
3. DHS - 2000 Ethiopia, CSA

### **Most Recent Situation**

Only survey data have been used for this review. In the surveys rates were calculated on the basis of card or history for all 12-23 month olds in the DHS and HNS and 3-59 months olds in the WMS. There is a slight difference between the DHS and the two other surveys though all were conducted by the CSA. In the first place the sample sizes are different. The DHS has a small sample of 14,072 households compared to 45,675 for the HNS and WMS. However, due to the way the sample was designed in the DHS the number of cases are weighted to make the regional distribution nationally representative. In the DHS for DPT and polio, the mother was also asked for the number of doses received and children were considered to be fully immunized if they have received a BCG, and measles vaccination, and three doses of the DPT and polio vaccines, whereas in the Health and Nutrition Survey and the WMS information collected were restricted to the status of receiving DPT and polio vaccination and not the number of dosages taken. In the Welfare Monitoring Survey, data on immunization covers children aged 3-59 months and not 12-23 months.

As a result of these factors, the survey data are not comparable and the DHS results have been used to assess the current situation.

The DHS results show that only 14 percent of Ethiopian children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized by the time of the survey (early February and mid-June 2000), while 17 percent received no vaccinations at all. Eventhough DPT and polio vaccines are usually given at the same time, a higher percentage of children have received the polio vaccine. This could be a result of the intensive national immunization day campaigns against polio. A significant percentage (83 percent) of children have received the first dose of polio. While the coverage for the first dose of polio is high, the dropout rate is also high, with only two in three children receiving the second dose of polio, and one in three receiving the third dose. The dropout rate is also high for the DPT vaccination. 44 percent of children aged 12-23 months have received the first dose of DPT, 32 percent have received the second dose and only 21 percent have received the third dose. Less than one in two children

(46%) in the 12-23 month age group have received the BCG vaccination, and 27 percent have been vaccinated against measles.

There is little male-female difference in coverage. Urban coverage is higher than rural coverage, with 42 percent of children residing in urban areas fully immunized compared with 11 percent of children in the rural areas. Coverage ranges from a high of 74 percent in the Addis Ababa area to a low of 10 percent in the Oromiya Region. Mothers education has a marked positive influence on immunization coverage, with coverage ranging from a high of 45 percent among children of mothers with secondary or higher levels of education to a low of 10 percent among children of mothers with no education.

On the other hand, the percentage of children under five immunized against polio during the national immunization day campaigns (NIDs) has increased from 37 percent in 1997 to 64 percent in 1998 to 68 percent in 1999. There is little difference in coverage by sex of the child. Urban children are much more likely to be immunized during these campaigns than rural children, nevertheless, the urban-rural difference has narrowed since 1997, from 46 percent to 24 percent in 1998 and 20 percent in 1999. Eventhough the overall coverage did not change much between 1998 and 1999, coverage in the Somali Region doubled, while coverage in the Afar Region increased by 41 percent, during this period.

The DHS results also show that for last births in the five years preceding the survey, 17 percent of mothers had at least two tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy. There is little difference in tetanus toxoid coverage by age of mother. Births to mothers who live in urban areas are much more likely to have received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid injections. Tetanus toxoid coverage is also highest in Addis Ababa, where 59 percent of births to mothers have received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid injections. Coverage is lowest in the Afar region (9 percent). Births to highly educated mothers are also much more likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus.

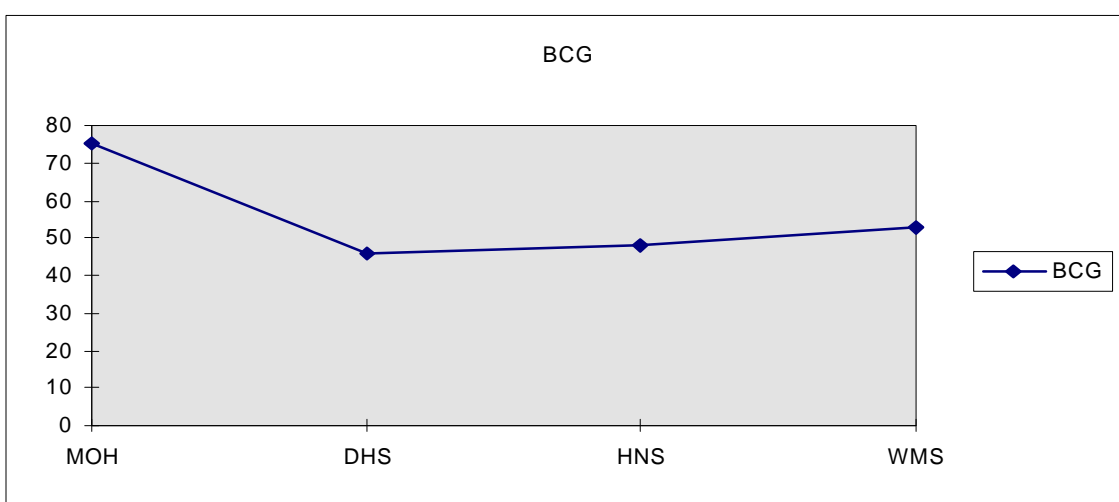
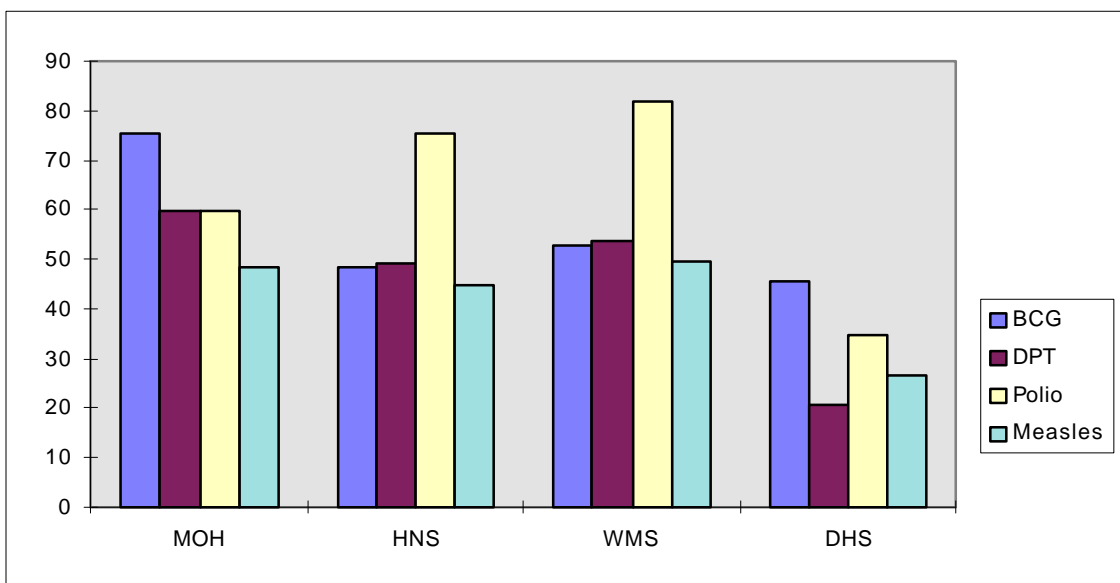
### **Comparison of Coverage Rates by Source of Data**

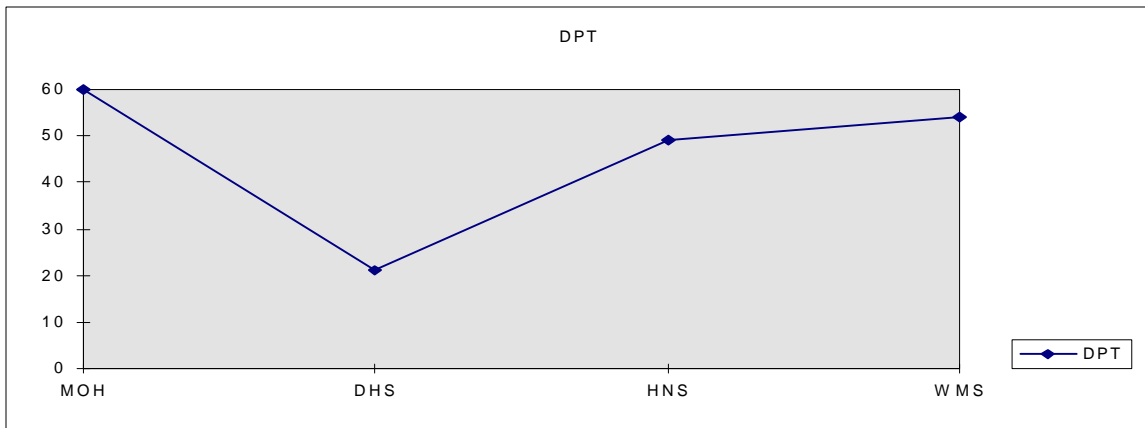
The coverage rates by source of data are shown in the following table.

|                | <b><u>MOH</u></b> | <b><u>HNS</u></b> | <b><u>WMS</u></b> | <b><u>DHS</u></b> |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Reference Year | 1998/99           | 1998              | 1998              | 2000              |

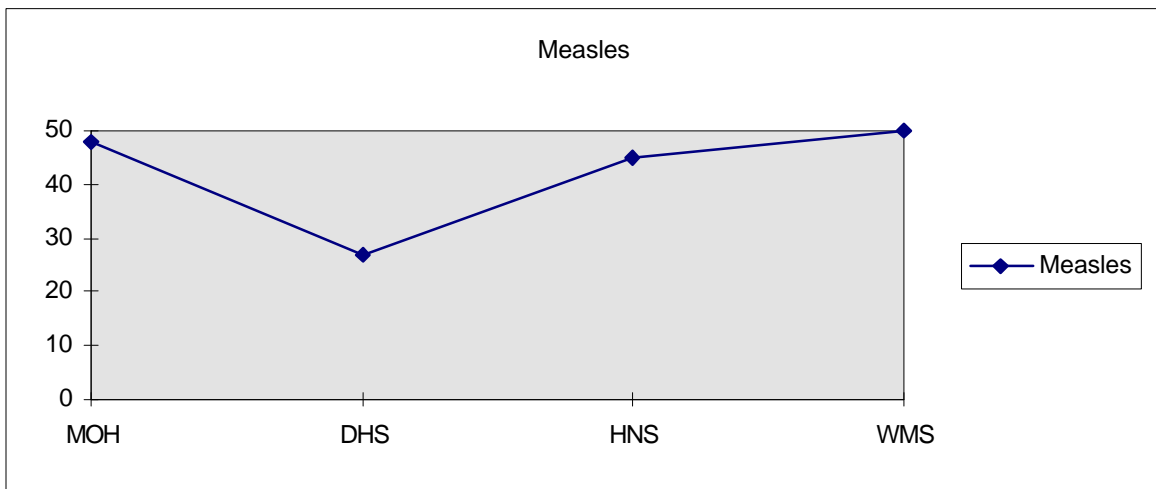
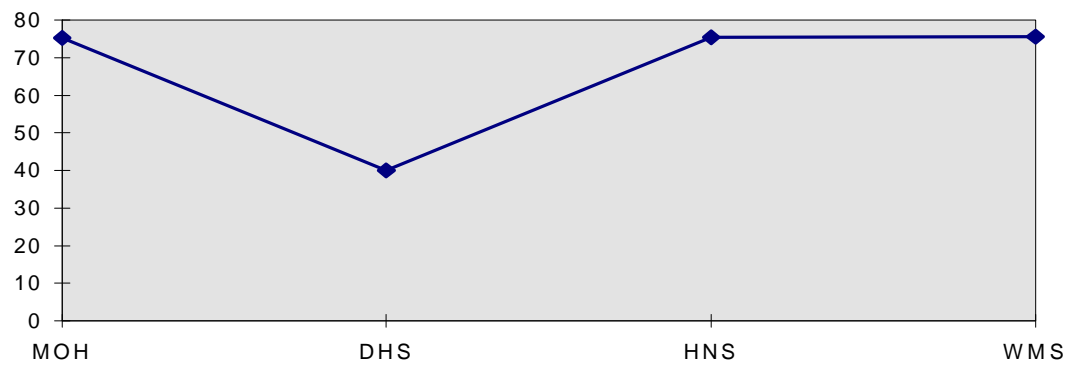
|         |      |      |      |      |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| BCG     | 75.3 | 48.4 | 52.7 | 45.6 |
| DPT     | 59.7 | 49.1 | 53.6 | 20.7 |
| Polio   | 59.7 | 75.5 | 81.8 | 34.6 |
| Measles | 48.4 | 44.6 | 49.5 | 26.6 |

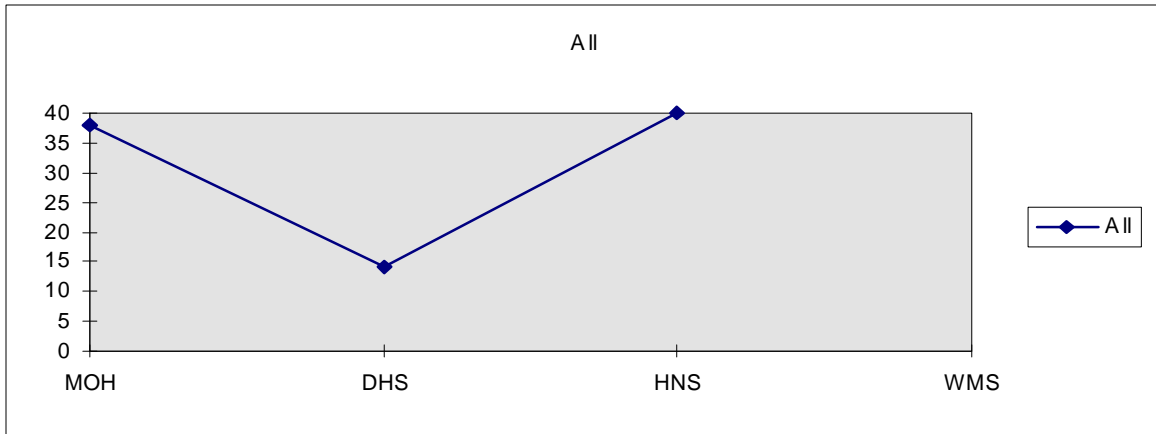
Recent data from the different sources shown in the bar chart are plotted on separate graphs for each antigen as shown below.





### Polio





### **Goal - 23**

**Global Target:** Reduction by 50 percent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 percent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate.

**National Target:** Reduction of diarrhoea-associated mortality rate (9.2%) and its associated ill-effects on children under-five years of age by 25 percent.

## **Indicator Definitions**

- **Under-five Deaths from Diarrhoea:** Annual number of under-five deaths due to diarrhoea
- **Diarrhoea Cases:** Average annual number of episodes of diarrhoea per child under-five years of age
- **ORT Use:** Proportion of children 0-59 months of age who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were treated with oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution (ORT)
- **Home Management of Diarrhoea:** Proportion of children 0-59 months of age who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks and received increased fluids and continued feeding during the episode

## **Sources of Data:**

1. Ethiopia DHS, 2000, CSA
2. Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, CSA, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, Addis Ababa, Nov. 1999.

## **Most Recent Situation**

The prevalence of diarrhoea varies seasonally. The data from the two surveys are not directly comparable in addition to differences in the use of indicators.

According to the results of the DHS 2000, out of 2540 children with diarrhoea, 12 percent were taken to a health facility or health professional for treatment. 13 percent of children were given an ORS solution, 9 percent received recommended home fluids (RHF) of sugar and salt solution, 19 percent received either ORS or RHF, 35 percent received increased fluids, and 45 percent received ORS, RHF or increased fluids. Nearly, two in five children did not receive any kind of treatment.

Therapeutic intervention increases with age of the child. There is little difference in ORT by sex of the child or birth order. A higher percentage of children residing in urban areas receive oral rehydration, as do children residing in the Harari Region.

## **Goal - 24**

**Global Target:** Reduction by one third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections (ARI) in children under-five years.

**National Target:** Reduction of mortality from ARI in those under-five years of age by 30 percent by the year 2000.

### **Indicator Definitions**

- **Under-five Deaths from ARIs:** Annual number of under-five deaths due to ARI.
- **Care Seeking for ARIs:** Proportion of children 0-59 months of age who had ARI in the last two weeks and were taken to an appropriate health provider.

**Sources of Data:** MICS, Family Health Department Ministry of Health, Ethiopia, June 1996.

### **Most Recent Situation**

The only data available were from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted by the MOH in June 1995. According to this survey, the two weeks ARI prevalence was 24.7 percent. There were 4.7 episodes of ARI/child per year (non-adjusted for seasonal variations).

ARIs are among the top leading causes of death in children under-five years of age. From the monthly morbidity reports of health facilities in the country, it was found that 20-25% of all cases were due to ARI.

If we consider the one year morbidity report of ARI (1990-1991) a total of 150,000 children were seen for ARI out of which 6258 were pneumonia cases. Only 9 percent of all children were taken to the care providers.

## Goal - 25

**(NPA)  
Global Target:** Elimination of guinea-worm (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000.

**National Target:** Eradication of guinea-worm (dracunculiasis).

**(Dakar Consensus)  
Indicator Definition**

- **Dracunculiasis Cases:** Annual number of cases of dracunculiasis (guinea-worm) in the total population.

**Sources of Data:** Surveillance Data, MOH

### **Most Recent Situation**

The Ethiopian Dracunculiasis Eradication Program (EDEP) began its activities in 1993. In 1992 based on passive reporting six regions were identified for an Active Case Search (ACS) to validate cases and determine the extent of dracunculiasis in the country. The ACS was launched in Nov. 1992 and has been completed apart from one remote area of Region 6.

Findings of the ACS in 1992 revealed 817 cases and 113 endemic villages in two border areas of Ethiopia: Gambella (Region 2) and South Omo (Southern Ethiopian Peoples Region). The disease affects a total of six Woredas in Gambella region and one Woreda in South Omo. In these Woreda, the number of endemic villages decreased from a total of 99 in 1994 to 53 in 1998. Cases have continued to decline from 1251 in 1994 to 515 in 1995, 371 in 1996, 451 in 1997 (an increase compared to 1996) and 345 in 1998 (up to August).

## Goal - 26

**Global Target:** Expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family and community-based interventions.

**National Target:** Increase the present preschool intake of less than 2 percent to 5 percent.

## **Indicator Definitions**

- **Preschool Development:** Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education program.
- **Underweight Prevalence:** Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS/WHO reference population.

**Sources of Data:** Administrative Data, Ministry of Education.

## **Most Recent Situation**

The growth rate of preschool education was 19% between 1974-1989. It had spread even into rural communities. However it declined since then representing only 2.1 percent of the relevant age group in 1990 and 1.57% after 1990. The number of centers in 1998/99 was 793 and the current preschool children (90,321) constitute 1.7 percent of the total preschool age population.

For underweight prevalence see goal - 3.

## **Goal - 27**

Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioral change.

**Definition:** No specific indicator.

**Sources of Data:** Various sources such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Justice, Police Radio and TV Programs, NGOs etc.

## **Current Situation**

- Awareness creating workshops, seminars and drama shows on the Convention on the Right of the Child were organized by government institutions and NGOs for various sectors of the society including students, teachers, women, community leaders, religious leaders etc. Various sensitization programs were undertaken for the public through the mass media mainly radio, television and daily papers.
- Government institutions and NGOs produce and disseminate news letters (monthly, quarterly) and bi-annual publications on various economic, social and cultural issues.
- The Government press, television and radio have regular programs on economic, child rights, social, cultural and other issues in various nationality languages. In addition the Ministry of Education runs formal educational radio programs and the police have a special TV and radio program.
- Community organizations at grassroot level are involved in disseminating knowledge and skills related with health, income generation, social problems etc.
- Many NGOs conduct advocacy programs related with child survival and development, women's participation and gender equity etc.

Since the majority of the population are rural residents (85%) and are also illiterate, it is only the radio medium that reaches a wider segment of the population. In 1992 the number of radios and television sets per 1000 people was 177 and 4 respectively.

## **APPENDIX - 2**

**Table - 1**  
**Infant and Child Mortality by Background Characteristics**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality for the ten-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000.

| <b>Background Characteristics</b> | <b>Neonatal Mortality (NN)</b> | <b>Postneonatal Mortality 1 (PNN)</b> | <b>Infant Mortality (1qo)</b> | <b>Child Mortality y (4q1)</b> | <b>Under-five Mortality (5qo)</b> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Residence:                        |                                |                                       |                               |                                |                                   |
| Urban                             | 46.3                           | 50.2                                  | 96.5                          | 57.6                           | 148.6                             |
| Rural                             | 59.5                           | 55.3                                  | 114.7                         | 87.8                           | 192.5                             |
| Region                            |                                |                                       |                               |                                |                                   |
| Tigray                            | 68.1                           | 35.5                                  | 103.6                         | 73.0                           | 169.0                             |
| Afar                              | 45.5                           | 83.7                                  | 129.2                         | 114.9                          | 229.3                             |
| Amhara                            | 59.7                           | 52.7                                  | 112.4                         | 80.0                           | 183.4                             |
| Oromiya                           | 61.1                           | 55.1                                  | 116.2                         | 87.9                           | 193.8                             |
| Somali                            | 60.3                           | 39.1                                  | 99.4                          | 94.2                           | 184.2                             |
| Benishangul-Gumuz                 | 64.5                           | 33.1                                  | 97.6                          | 111.0                          | 197.7                             |
| SNNP                              | 49.4                           | 64.0                                  | 113.4                         | 88.2                           | 191.5                             |
| Gambella                          | 57.1                           | 65.6                                  | 122.6                         | 126.0                          | 233.2                             |
| Harari                            | 54.0                           | 64.3                                  | 118.3                         | 82.4                           | 191.0                             |
| Addis Ababa                       | 42.6                           | 38.4                                  | 81.0                          | 35.4                           | 113.5                             |
| Dire Dawa                         | 41.8                           | 63.8                                  | 105.6                         | 78.4                           | 175.7                             |
| Education                         |                                |                                       |                               |                                |                                   |
| No education                      | 61.4                           | 57.7                                  | 119.1                         | 88.9                           | 197.4                             |
| Primary                           | 46.0                           | 39.0                                  | 85.0                          | 67.9                           | 147.1                             |
| Secondary +                       | 24.8                           | 38.7                                  | 63.5                          | 27.4                           | 89.2                              |
| Total                             | 58.1                           | 54.8                                  | 112.9                         | 84.5                           | 187.8                             |

Computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

**Note:** NN is the probability of dying within the first month of life; PNN is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality; (1qo) is the probability of dying before the first birthday; (4q1) is the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday; and (5qo) is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday.

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Table - 2**  
**Maternity Care**

For last birth in the five year preceding the survey, the percentage whose mothers has at least two tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy, antenatal care, assistance at delivery, and postnatal care, from a health professional, trained traditional birth attendant (TBA), or untrained traditional birth attendant (TBA), by background characteristics, Ethiopia, 2000.

| Background Characteristics | Tetanus Toxoid | Received Antenatal Care From: |             |               | Received Delivery Care From: |             |               | Received Postpartum Care From |             |               | Number of Births |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
|                            |                | Health Professional           | Trained TBA | Untrained TBA | Health Professional          | Trained TBA | Untrained TBA | Health Professional           | Trained TBA | Untrained TBA |                  |
| Age                        |                |                               |             |               |                              |             |               |                               |             |               |                  |
| < 20                       | 18.1           | 28.6                          | 0.6         | 0.3           | 7.3                          | 5.4         | 26.2          | 8.8                           | 1.6         | 1.3           | 867              |
| 20 - 34                    | 17.6           | 26.9                          | 0.3         | 0.3           | 6.0                          | 4.0         | 27.0          | 7.2                           | 1.0         | 1.9           | 4,380            |
| 35+                        | 13.7           | 21.9                          | 0.2         | 0.4           | 3.5                          | 3.8         | 25.6          | 5.3                           | 1.0         | 1.4           | 1,108            |
| Birth Order                |                |                               |             |               |                              |             |               |                               |             |               |                  |
| 1                          | 20.2           | 30.7                          | 0.5         | 0.2           | 12.9                         | 5.0         | 26.8          | 13.5                          | 1.2         | 1.1           | 1,150            |
| 2 - 3                      | 17.2           | 27.7                          | 0.2         | 0.1           | 5.4                          | 4.5         | 27.8          | 6.4                           | 1.3         | 2.2           | 1,969            |
| 4 - 5                      | 18.0           | 29.1                          | 0.4         | 0.4           | 4.7                          | 3.0         | 25.8          | 7.3                           | 0.8         | 1.8           | 1,374            |
| 6+                         | 14.0           | 19.8                          | 0.2         | 0.4           | 2.3                          | 4.0         | 26.0          | 3.7                           | 1.0         | 1.6           | 1,862            |
| Residence                  |                |                               |             |               |                              |             |               |                               |             |               |                  |
| Urban                      | 38.9           | 63.7                          | 1.0         | 0.4           | 36.6                         | 8.0         | 26.3          | 39.5                          | 0.7         | 1.3           | 656              |
| Rural                      | 14.5           | 21.9                          | 0.2         | 0.3           | 2.2                          | 3.7         | 26.7          | 3.3                           | 1.1         | 1.8           | 5,698            |
| Region                     |                |                               |             |               |                              |             |               |                               |             |               |                  |
| Tigray                     | 13.1           | 35.6                          | 0.6         | 0.2           | 6.3                          | 6.3         | 25.1          | 9.0                           | 5.5         | 5.9           | 4-07             |
| Afar                       | 9.2            | 25.3                          | 0.3         | 0.3           | 7.0                          | 2.8         | 76.4          | 7.7                           | 0.6         | 0.3           | 62               |
| Amhara                     | 15.4           | 17.4                          | 0.0         | 0.0           | 3.2                          | 2.6         | 25.5          | 4.5                           | 0.0         | 0.0           | 1,689            |
| Oromiya                    | 16.5           | 26.7                          | 0.4         | 0.6           | 4.3                          | 4.4         | 32.2          | 5.4                           | 1.2         | 1.8           | 2,572            |
| Somali                     | 17.1           | 15.7                          | 0.8         | 0.2           | 8.6                          | 11.5        | 76.5          | 11.3                          | 2.4         | 7.6           | 69               |
| Benishangul-Gumuz          | 13.4           | 26.3                          | 0.0         | 0.2           | 9.9                          | 3.7         | 14.9          | 10.4                          | 0.4         | 0.2           | 63               |
| SNNP                       | 18.0           | 29.1                          | 0.3         | 0.0           | 5.1                          | 4.3         | 14.8          | 6.6                           | 0.9         | 2.3           | 1,342            |
| Gambella                   | 26.4           | 47.1                          | 0.4         | 0.0           | 26.2                         | 2.9         | 9.3           | 29.9                          | 0.5         | 0.0           | 17               |
| Harari                     | 30.0           | 44.8                          | 0.0         | 0.0           | 25.6                         | 12.6        | 54.2          | 27.9                          | 2.4         | 9.3           | 12               |
| Addis Ababa                | 59.1           | 83.2                          | 0.3         | 0.0           | 72.9                         | 5.1         | 7.9           | 74.6                          | 0.0         | 1.0           | 100              |
| Dire Dawa                  | 38.9           | 54.1                          | 0.0         | 1.0           | 34.3                         | 12.4        | 48.1          | 37.1                          | 1.8         | 0.5           | 21               |
| Education                  |                |                               |             |               |                              |             |               |                               |             |               |                  |
| No education               | 13.6           | 20.9                          | 0.2         | 0.3           | 2.4                          | 3.7         | 27.1          | 3.7                           | 1.1         | 1.6           | 5,200            |
| Primary                    | 27.5           | 42.9                          | 0.8         | 0.0           | 9.4                          | 5.3         | 27.9          | 10.6                          | 1.2         | 3.1           | 819              |
| Secondary +                | 44.2           | 67.7                          | 0.1         | 0.0           | 48.1                         | 8.0         | 17.7          | 50.6                          | 0.6         | 0.9           | 335              |
| Total                      | 17.0           | 26.2                          | 0.3         | 0.3           | 5.7                          | 4.1         | 26.7          | 7.1                           | 1.1         | 1.7           | 6,354            |

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Table - 3**  
**Nutritional Status by Background Characteristics**

Percentage of children under-five years who are classified as undernourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status weigh-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000.

| Background Characteristics | Height-for age |              | Weight-for-height |               | Weight-for-age |               | Number of Children |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
|                            | % below -3SD   | % below -2SD | % below -3SD      | % below -2SD' | % below -3SD'  | % below -2SD' |                    |
| Residence                  |                |              |                   |               |                |               |                    |
| Urban                      | 19.1           | 41.6         | 0.5               | 5.0           | 7.6            | 34.0          | 1,012              |
| Rural                      | 26.7           | 52.3         | 1.5               | 11.0          | 17.0           | 48.6          | 8,802              |
| Region                     |                |              |                   |               |                |               |                    |
| Tigray                     | 26.8           | 55.8         | 1.0               | 10.0          | 16.2           | 48.3          | 673                |
| Afar                       | 27.0           | 48.2         | 1.6               | 12.0          | 18.1           | 50.7          | 91                 |
| Amhara                     | 28.6           | 56.6         | 1.1               | 9.7           | 16.6           | 51.5          | 2,582              |
| Oromiya                    | 22.0           | 47.3         | 1.6               | 10.6          | 13.6           | 42.9          | 4,007              |
| Somali                     | 26.0           | 45.0         | 2.6               | 16.3          | 16.7           | 43.4          | 79                 |
| Benishangul-Gumuz          | 19.6           | 41.1         | 2.2               | 14.7          | 12.2           | 42.0          | 99                 |
| SNNP                       | 31.9           | 53.9         | 1.5               | 12.1          | 21.4           | 52.5          | 2,057              |
| Gambella                   | 19.9           | 36.4         | 2.4               | 17.2          | 11.7           | 38.3          | 23                 |
| Harari                     | 14.1           | 36.9         | 0.9               | 6.2           | 8.1            | 27.0          | 20                 |
| Addis Ababa                | 8.8            | 27.3         | 0.4               | 4.0           | 2.9            | 13.9          | 150                |
| Dire Dawa                  | 9.4            | 31.1         | 1.6               | 11.1          | 7.7            | 30.9          | 32                 |
| Education                  |                |              |                   |               |                |               |                    |
| No education               | 27.4           | 52.8         | 1.6               | 11.3          | 17.3           | 49.6          | 8,009              |
| Primary                    | 22.4           | 48.8         | 0.8               | 8.9           | 13.5           | 39.8          | 1,291              |
| Secondary +                | 11.3           | 32.5         | 0.5               | 6.7           | 3.4            | 26.7          | 514                |
| All children 2             | 25.9           | 51.2         | 1.4               | 10.7          | 16.0           | 47.1          | 9,814              |

**Note:** Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the International Reference Population. 1Also include the children who are below -3 standard deviation units from the International Reference Median. 2 children born in the period 0-59 months preceding the survey to mothers who were interviewed.

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Table - 4      Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water and region/Zone (Rural) - 1998**

| Region/Zone<br>(Rural) | Source of Drinking Water |      |                          |      |                            |      |                      |      |         |     |         |      |            |       |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|----------------------|------|---------|-----|---------|------|------------|-------|
|                        | River, Lake              |      | Protected<br>Well/Spring |      | Unprotected<br>Well/Spring |      | Public Tap<br>(Bono) |      | Own Tap |     | Others  |      | Total      |       |
|                        | No.                      | %    | No.                      | %    | No.                        | %    | No.                  | %    | No.     | %   | No.     | %    | No.        | %     |
| Country Level - 1998   | 4,896,211                | 43.5 | 1,147,304                | 10.2 | 3,174,793                  | 28.2 | 1,209,697            | 10.7 | 302,505 | 2.7 | 526,371 | 4.7  | 11,256,881 | 100.0 |
| Rural - 1998           | 4,784,433                | 49.5 | 979,020                  | 10.1 | 3,108,768                  | 32.2 | 348,007              | 3.6  | 2,086   | -   | 440,296 | 4.6  | 9,662,610  | 100.0 |
| Tigray - Rural         | 304,974                  | 47.8 | 70,961                   | 11.1 | 211,222                    | 33.1 | 40,211               | 6.3  | 318     | -   | 10,882  | 1.7  | 638,568    | 100.0 |
| Mirabawi Tigray        | 72,690                   | 45.2 | 21,186                   | 13.2 | 55,214                     | 34.3 | 11,725               | 7.3  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 160,815    | 100.0 |
| Mehakelegnaw Tigray    | 114,086                  | 57.1 | 12,255                   | 6.1  | 58,363                     | 29.2 | 6,123                | 3.1  | 318     | .2  | 8,619   | 4.3  | 199,764    | 100.0 |
| Misrakawi Tigray       | 36,339                   | 30.8 | 22,238                   | 18.9 | 50,678                     | 43.0 | 8,004                | 6.8  | -       | -   | 570     | .5   | 117,829    | 100.0 |
| Debubawi Tigray        | 81,860                   | 51.1 | 15,281                   | 9.5  | 46,967                     | 29.3 | 14,360               | 9.0  | -       | -   | 1,694   | 1.1  | 160,162    | 100.0 |
| Afar - Rural           | 30,000                   | 59.7 | 2,544                    | 5.1  | 12,097                     | 24.1 | 1,849                | 3.7  | -       | -   | 3,729   | 7.4  | 50,219     | 100.0 |
| Zone (01)              | 6,856                    | 85.7 | 22                       | .3   | 571                        | 7.1  | 547                  | 6.8  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 7,996      | 100.0 |
| Zone (03)              | 20,750                   | 62.3 | 2,127                    | 6.4  | 5,476                      | 16.4 | 1,280                | 3.8  | -       | -   | 3,661   | 11.0 | 33,294     | 100.0 |
| Zone (05)              | 2,394                    | 26.8 | 395                      | 4.4  | 6,050                      | 67.8 | 22                   | .2   | -       | -   | 68      | .8   | 8,929      | 100.0 |
| Amhara - Rural         | 1,427,155                | 48.8 | 284,957                  | 9.7  | 1,117,550                  | 38.2 | 43,109               | 1.5  | -       | -   | 52,232  | 1.8  | 2,925,003  | 100.0 |
| Semen Gondar           | 190,396                  | 47.8 | 35,747                   | 9.0  | 165,461                    | 41.5 | 6,931                | 1.7  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 398,535    | 100.0 |
| Debub Gondar           | 190,797                  | 51.7 | 15,584                   | 4.2  | 159,120                    | 43.1 | 1,758                | .5   | -       | -   | 1,666   | .5   | 368,925    | 100.0 |
| Semen Wello            | 65,907                   | 24.1 | 46,523                   | 17.0 | 155,569                    | 56.8 | 5,310                | 1.9  | -       | -   | 501     | .2   | 273,810    | 100.0 |
| Debub Wello            | 130,762                  | 28.3 | 40,094                   | 8.7  | 265,494                    | 57.4 | 3,760                | .8   | -       | -   | 22,541  | 4.9  | 462,651    | 100.0 |
| Semen Shewa            | 89,940                   | 28.7 | 75,923                   | 24.2 | 114,339                    | 36.4 | 6,541                | 2.1  | -       | -   | 26,989  | 8.6  | 313,732    | 100.0 |
| Misrak Gojam           | 278,727                  | 65.1 | 51,384                   | 12.0 | 93,973                     | 21.9 | 4,278                | 1.0  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 428,362    | 100.0 |
| Mirab Gojam            | 293,147                  | 80.1 | 5,415                    | 1.5  | 59,554                     | 16.3 | 7,753                | 2.1  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 365,869    | 100.0 |
| Wag Hemra              | 43,066                   | 59.2 | 680                      | .9   | 28,366                     | 39.0 | 139                  | .2   | -       | -   | 535     | .7   | 72,786     | 100.0 |
| Agewawi                | 107,107                  | 72.1 | 6,078                    | 4.1  | 35,420                     | 23.8 | -                    | -    | -       | -   | -       | -    | 148,605    | 100.0 |
| Oromiya Zone           | 37,307                   | 40.7 | 7,528                    | 8.2  | 40,255                     | 43.9 | 6,639                | 7.2  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 91,729     | 100.0 |
| Oromiya - Rural        | 1,797,055                | 49.2 | 370,590                  | 10.2 | 1,124,463                  | 30.8 | 148,223              | 4.1  | -       | -   | 210,460 | 5.8  | 3,650,791  | 100.0 |
| Miarb Wellega          | 204,301                  | 69.0 | 14,459                   | 4.9  | 70,890                     | 23.9 | 6,647                | 2.2  | -       | -   | -       | -    | 296,297    | 100.0 |
| Misrak Wellega         | 224,819                  | 91.2 | 12,298                   | 5.0  | -                          | -    | 313                  | .1   | -       | -   | 9,022   | 3.7  | 246,452    | 100.0 |
| Illubabor              | 102,820                  | 50.9 | 17,423                   | 8.6  | 77,190                     | 38.2 | 4,154                | 2.1  | -       | -   | 466     | .2   | 202,053    | 100.0 |
| Jimma                  | 165,050                  | 40.3 | 52,494                   | 12.8 | 157,317                    | 38.4 | 18,370               | 4.5  | -       | -   | 16,596  | 4.0  | 409,827    | 100.0 |
| Mirab Shewa            | 284,084                  | 62.0 | 55,918                   | 12.2 | 87,077                     | 19.0 | 7,899                | 1.7  | -       | -   | 23,000  | 5.0  | 457,978    | 100.0 |
| Semen Shewa            | 90,648                   | 36.6 | 45,078                   | 18.2 | 79,197                     | 37.0 | 6,646                | 2.7  | -       | -   | 26,107  | 10.5 | 247,676    | 100.0 |
| Misrak Shewa           | 103,751                  | 43.5 | 15,567                   | 6.5  | 37,851                     | 15.9 | 40,257               | 16.9 | -       | -   | 40,873  | 17.2 | 238,299    | 100.0 |
| Arssi                  | 212,225                  | 51.7 | 5,329                    | 1.3  | 183,671                    | 44.7 | 5,806                | 1.4  | -       | -   | 3,501   | .9   | 410,532    | 100.0 |
| Mirab Harerge          | 85,305                   | 31.5 | 21,565                   | 8.0  | 130,454                    | 48.2 | 5,851                | 2.2  | -       | -   | 27,427  | 10.1 | 270,602    | 100.0 |
| Misrak Harerge         | 67,128                   | 18.4 | 113,090                  | 31.0 | 164,629                    | 45.1 | 15,411               | 4.2  | -       | -   | 4,647   | 1.3  | 364,905    | 100.0 |
| Bale                   | 114,463                  | 49.3 | 10,245                   | 4.4  | 46,184                     | 19.9 | 31,336               | 13.5 | -       | -   | 30,052  | 12.9 | 232,280    | 100.0 |
| Borena                 | 142,461                  | 52.0 | 7,125                    | 2.6  | 90,005                     | 32.9 | 5,533                | 2.0  | -       | -   | 28,769  | 10.5 | 273,893    | 100.0 |
| Somali - Rural         | 16,473                   | 18.0 | 1,877                    | 2.0  | 43,188                     | 47.1 | 14,251               | 15.5 | 53      | .1  | 15,862  | 17.3 | 91,704     | 100.0 |
| Shinile                | 2,765                    | 50.8 | 732                      | 13.5 | 428                        | 7.9  | 1,456                | 26.8 | 53      | 1.0 | 7       | .1   | 5,441      | 100.0 |
| Jigjiga                | 4,127                    | 6.7  | 1,072                    | 1.7  | 40,137                     | 65.5 | 9,165                | 15.0 | -       | -   | 6,777   | 11.1 | 61,278     | 100.0 |
| Moyale                 | 9,581                    | 38.3 | 72                       | .3   | 2,623                      | 10.5 | 3,630                | 14.5 | -       | -   | 9,078   | 36.3 | 24,984     | 100.0 |

**Table - 4 (Cont)**  
**Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water and Region/Zone (Rural) - 1998**

| Region/Zone (Rural)     | Source of Drinking Water |      |                       |      |                         |      |                   |      |         |    |         |      |           |       |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|------|---------|----|---------|------|-----------|-------|
|                         | River, Lake              |      | Protected Well/Spring |      | Unprotected Well/Spring |      | Public Tap (Bono) |      | Own Tap |    | Others  |      | Total     |       |
|                         | No.                      | %    | No.                   | %    | No.                     | %    | No.               | %    | No.     | %  | No.     | %    | No.       | %     |
| Benshangul-Gumuz-Rural  | 67,668                   | 60.4 | 8,341                 | 7.4  | 28,547                  | 25.5 | 6,530             | 5.8  | -       | -  | 882     | .8   | 111,968   | 100.0 |
| Metekel                 | 28,295                   | 64.5 | 778                   | 1.8  | 10,633                  | 24.3 | 3,440             | 7.8  | -       | -  | 660     | 1.5  | 43,836    | 100.0 |
| SNNPR - Rural           | 1,110,601                | 52.2 | 223,100               | 10.5 | 561,661                 | 26.4 | 86,707            | 4.1  | 1,631   | .1 | 144,604 | 6.8  | 2,128,304 | 100.0 |
| Gurage                  | 173,034                  | 54.0 | 49,515                | 15.4 | 29,317                  | 9.1  | 3,290             | 1.0  | 888     | .3 | 64,599  | 20.1 | 320,643   | 100.0 |
| Hadiya                  | 101,575                  | 53.9 | 11,269                | 6.0  | 58,167                  | 30.9 | 6,340             | 3.4  | -       | -  | 10,971  | 5.8  | 188,322   | 100.0 |
| Kembata Alabana Tembaro | 86,891                   | 64.0 | 13,216                | 9.7  | 23,824                  | 17.5 | 8,396             | 6.2  | -       | -  | 3,509   | 2.6  | 135,836   | 100.0 |
| Sidama                  | 147,615                  | 34.2 | 57,166                | 13.3 | 186,608                 | 43.3 | 1,830             | .4   | 628     | .1 | 37,176  | 8.6  | 431,023   | 100.0 |
| Gedeo                   | 45,602                   | 39.1 | 16,638                | 14.3 | 36,046                  | 30.9 | 4,476             | 3.8  | -       | -  | 13,891  | 11.9 | 116,653   | 100.0 |
| Semen Omo               | 346,443                  | 62.8 | 34,665                | 6.3  | 119,159                 | 21.6 | 47,652            | 8.6  | -       | -  | 3,556   | .6   | 551,475   | 100.0 |
| Debub Omo               | 56,324                   | 73.7 | 9,524                 | 12.5 | 3,047                   | 4.0  | 5,180             | 6.8  | -       | -  | 2,313   | 3.0  | 76,388    | 100.0 |
| Keficho Shekicho        | 75,842                   | 49.1 | 20,204                | 13.1 | 47,008                  | 30.4 | 5,473             | 3.5  | 115     | .1 | 5,838   | 3.8  | 154,480   | 100.0 |
| Bench Maji              | 34,499                   | 45.9 | 5,718                 | 7.6  | 31,406                  | 41.8 | 1,073             | 1.4  | -       | -  | 2,471   | 3.3  | 75,167    | 100.0 |
| Yem Special Wereda      | 4,712                    | 33.2 | 1,290                 | 9.1  | 8,170                   | 57.5 | 32                | .2   | -       | -  | -       | -    | 14,204    | 100.0 |
| Amaro Special Wereda    | 12,423                   | 74.7 | -                     | -    | 3,212                   | 19.3 | 707               | 4.3  | -       | -  | 281     | 1.7  | 16,623    | 100.0 |
| Burji Special Wereda    | 4,662                    | 71.7 | 1,516                 | 23.3 | 209                     | 3.2  | 116               | 1.8  | -       | -  | -       | -    | 6,503     | 100.0 |
| Konso Special Wereda    | 14,805                   | 57.2 | 1,964                 | 7.6  | 9,034                   | 34.9 | 75                | .3   | -       | -  | -       | -    | 25,878    | 100.0 |
| Dirashe Special Wereda  | 6,173                    | 40.9 | 415                   | 2.7  | 6,455                   | 42.7 | 2,068             | 13.7 | -       | -  | -       | -    | 15,111    | 100.0 |
| Gambella - Rural        | 22,061                   | 75.2 | 5,736                 | 19.5 | 1,111                   | 3.8  | 63                | .2   | -       | -  | 380     | 1.3  | 29,351    | 100.0 |
| Gambella                | 22,061                   | 75.2 | 5,736                 | 19.5 | 1,111                   | 3.8  | 63                | .2   | -       | -  | 380     | 1.3  | 29,351    | 100.0 |
| Harari - Rural          | 2,658                    | 19.7 | 3,733                 | 27.7 | 5,732                   | 42.6 | 907               | 6.7  | 30      | .2 | 404     | 3.0  | 13,464    | 100.0 |
| Harari                  | 2,658                    | 19.7 | 3,733                 | 27.7 | 5,732                   | 42.6 | 907               | 6.7  | 30      | .2 | 404     | 3.0  | 13,464    | 100.0 |
| Addis Ababa - Rural     | 2,729                    | 34.5 | 459                   | 5.8  | 861                     | 10.9 | 2,967             | 37.5 | 54      | .7 | 841     | 10.6 | 7,911     | 100.0 |
| Addis Ababa             | 2,729                    | 34.5 | 459                   | 5.8  | 861                     | 10.9 | 2,967             | 37.5 | 54      | .7 | 841     | 10.6 | 7,911     | 100.0 |
| Dire Dawa - Rural       | 3,059                    | 20.0 | 6,723                 | 43.9 | 2,337                   | 15.2 | 3,191             | 20.8 | -       | -  | 20      | .1   | 15,330    | 100.0 |
| Dire Dawa               | 3,059                    | 20.0 | 6,723                 | 43.9 | 2,337                   | 15.2 | 3,191             | 20.8 | -       | -  | 20      | .1   | 15,330    | 100.0 |

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, CSA, Addis Ababa, Nov. 1999.

**Table - 5a**

**Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water and Selected Urban Centers - 1998**

| Selected Urban Centers | Source of Drinking Water |      |                       |      |                         |      |                   |      |         |      |        |      |           |       |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|------|---------|------|--------|------|-----------|-------|
|                        | River, Lake              |      | Protected Well/Spring |      | Unprotected Well/Spring |      | Public Tap (Bono) |      | Own Tap |      | Others |      | Total     |       |
|                        | No.                      | %    | No.                   | %    | No.                     | %    | No.               | %    | No.     | %    | No.    | %    | No.       | %     |
| URBAN - 1998           | 111,778                  | 7.0  | 168,284               | 10.6 | 66,026                  | 4.1  | 861,690           | 54.0 | 300,420 | 18.8 | 86,075 | 5.4  | 1,594,273 | 100.0 |
| Mekele                 | 236                      | 1.0  | 2,105                 | 8.7  | 648                     | 2.7  | 14,272            | 58.9 | 6,977   | 28.8 | -      | -    | 24,238    | 100.0 |
| Assayita               | 425                      | 12.7 | 212                   | 6.4  | 142                     | 4.3  | 1,868             | 56.0 | 524     | 15.7 | 164    | 4.9  | 3,335     | 100.0 |
| Gonder                 | 2,723                    | 10.8 | 2,298                 | 9.1  | 849                     | 3.4  | 13,217            | 52.2 | 5,938   | 23.5 | 296    | 1.2  | 25,321    | 100.0 |
| Bahir Dar              | 641                      | 3.2  | 167                   | .8   | 461                     | 2.3  | 13,859            | 68.3 | 5,171   | 25.5 | -      | -    | 20,299    | 100.0 |
| Dessie                 | 184                      | 1.0  | 208                   | 1.2  | 122                     | .7   | 11,874            | 67.2 | 4,366   | 24.7 | 923    | 5.2  | 17,677    | 100.0 |
| Jimma                  | 259                      | 1.4  | 2,928                 | 16.2 | 907                     | 5.0  | 10,233            | 56.7 | 2,010   | 11.1 | 1,710  | 9.5  | 18,047    | 100.0 |
| Nazreth                | 187                      | .6   | 266                   | .9   | -                       | -    | 21,983            | 74.2 | 6,866   | 23.2 | 338    | 1.1  | 29,640    | 100.0 |
| Debre Ziet             | -                        | -    | 282                   | 1.8  | 60                      | .4   | 9,346             | 58.5 | 4,935   | 30.9 | 1,343  | 8.4  | 15,966    | 100.0 |
| Jigjiga                | -                        | -    | 225                   | 1.5  | 187                     | 1.2  | 10,805            | 72.1 | 1,657   | 11.1 | 2,104  | 14.0 | 14,978    | 100.0 |
| Asosa                  | 631                      | 15.8 | 1,313                 | 32.8 | 929                     | 23.2 | 775               | 19.4 | 246     | 6.2  | 103    | 2.6  | 3,997     | 100.0 |
| Awassa                 | 106                      | .6   | 623                   | 3.5  | -                       | -    | 13,134            | 74.7 | 3,723   | 21.2 | -      | -    | 17,586    | 100.0 |
| Gambella               | 1,956                    | 33.9 | 290                   | 5.0  | 215                     | 3.7  | 2,757             | 47.8 | 364     | 6.3  | 191    | 3.3  | 5,773     | 100.0 |
| Harari                 | 84                       | .4   | 809                   | 4.3  | 435                     | 2.3  | 11,952            | 63.3 | 5,469   | 28.9 | 144    | .8   | 18,893    | 100.0 |
| Addis Ababa            | 4,512                    | 1.2  | 4,240                 | 1.1  | -                       | -    | 189,765           | 50.7 | 140,843 | 37.6 | 35,044 | 9.4  | 374,404   | 100.0 |
| Dire Dawa              | 155                      | .4   | -                     | -    | -                       | -    | 30,627            | 87.4 | 3,968   | 11.3 | 280    | .8   | 35,030    | 100.0 |
| Amhara Other Urban     | 24,450                   | 9.6  | 44,591                | 17.6 | 18,284                  | 7.2  | 134,574           | 53.0 | 26,457  | 10.4 | 5,636  | 2.2  | 253,992   | 100.0 |
| Oromiya Other Urban    | 53,321                   | 13.6 | 41,286                | 10.6 | 9,896                   | 2.5  | 225,834           | 57.7 | 45,351  | 11.6 | 15,625 | 4.0  | 391,313   | 100.0 |
| SNNPR Other Urban      | 15,066                   | 9.3  | 43,439                | 26.9 | 8,397                   | 5.2  | 68,420            | 42.4 | 21,624  | 13.4 | 4,364  | 2.7  | 161,310   | 100.0 |
| Other Urban            | 6,842                    | 4.2  | 23,001                | 14.2 | 24,491                  | 15.1 | 76,395            | 47.0 | 13,930  | 8.6  | 17,808 | 11.0 | 162,467   | 100.0 |

**Source**:- Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, CSA, Addis Ababa, Nov. 1999.

**Table - 5b**

**Summary of Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of  
Drinking Water and Place of Residence - 1998**

| Source of Drinking Water | Place of Residence |           |           |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                          | Country Level      | Rural     | Urban     |
| Protected Well/Spring    | 10.2               | 10.1      | 10.6      |
| Public Tap (Bono)        | 10.8               | 3.6       | 54.1      |
| Own Tap                  | 2.7                | -         | 18.8      |
| River/Lake               | 43.5               | 49.5      | 7.0       |
| Unprotected Well/Spring  | 28.2               | 32.2      | 4.1       |
| Other                    | 4.7                | 4.6       | 5.4       |
| Total No. of Households  | 11,256,886         | 9,662,610 | 1,594,270 |

**Source**:- Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, CSA, Addis Ababa, Nov. 1999.

**Table - 6**

**Summary of Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet  
Facility and Place of Residence - 1998**

| Type of Toilet Facility        | Place of Residence |           |           |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                | Country Level      | Rural     | Urban     |
| Flush Toilet                   | 1.4                | 0.9       | 4.4       |
| Pit Latrine                    | 14.6               | 6.6       | 63.3      |
| Container from Household Items | 0.3                | 0.2       | 0.9       |
| Field/Forest                   | 83.3               | 92.0      | 30.6      |
| Others                         | 0.4                | 0.4       | 0.8       |
| Total No. of Households        | 11,266,093         | 9,670,041 | 1,596,053 |

**Source**:- Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, CSA, Addis Ababa, Nov. 1999.

**Table - 7**

**Summary Literacy Rate and Numeracy Rate for Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence - 1998.**

| <b>Background Variable</b> | <b>Literacy Rate</b> | <b>Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above</b> | <b>Numeracy Rate</b> | <b>No. of Total Literate Population</b> |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Country Level              |                      |   |                      |   |
| Male                       | 36.4                 | 17,800,082                                      | 84.8                 | 6,469,618                               |
| Female                     | 17.2                 | 18,402,716                                      | 89.6                 | 3,155,477                               |
| Both Sexes                 | 26.6                 | 36,202,798                                      | 86.3                 | 9,625,095                               |
| Rural                      |                      |   |                      |   |
| Male                       | 28.8                 | 15,232,228                                      | 79.7                 | 4,390,499                               |
| Female                     | 8.8                  | 15,331,218                                      | 83.3                 | 1,343,925                               |
| Both Sexes                 | 18.8                 | 30,563,446                                      | 80.5                 | 5,374,424                               |
| Urban                      |                      |   |                      |   |
| Male                       | 81.0                 | 2,567,858                                       | 95.5                 | 2,079,118                               |
| Female                     | 59.0                 | 3,071,501                                       | 94.2                 | 1,811,550                               |
| Both Sexes                 | 69.0                 | 5,639,359                                       | 94.9                 | 3,890,668                               |

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Welfare Monitoring Survey, Statistical Bulletin No. 224, CSA, Addis Ababa, November 1999.

**Table - 8**

**Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Ethiopia: 1994.**

| Type of Disability            | All Persons |            | Broad Age Group |            |            |            |           |            | Sex Ratio |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                               |             |            | Below 15        |            | 15 - 49    |            | 50+       |            |           |
|                               | Number      | Percentage | Number          | Percentage | Number     | Percentage | Number    | Percentage |           |
| All Persons                   | 53,073,322  |            | 24,116,396      |            | 23,716,721 |            | 5,240,205 |            | 101       |
| Not Disabled                  | 52,084,469  |            | 23,941,669      |            | 23,241,634 |            | 4,901,166 |            | 101       |
| Disabled                      | 988,853     | 100.0      | 174,727         | 100.0      | 475,087    | 100.0      | 339,039   | 100.0      | 120       |
| Totally blind                 | 117,739     | 11.9       | 12,078          | 6.9        | 32,640     | 6.9        | 73,021    | 21.5       | 88        |
| Partially blind               | 201,455     | 20.4       | 26,507          | 15.2       | 85,025     | 17.9       | 89,923    | 26.5       | 99        |
| Hearing problems              | 131,359     | 13.3       | 32,322          | 18.5       | 55,218     | 11.6       | 43,819    | 12.9       | 110       |
| Hearing and speaking problems | 58,415      | 5.9        | 18,635          | 10.7       | 30,601     | 6.4        | 9,179     | 2.7        | 115       |
| Leg problems                  | 230,748     | 23.3       | 44,835          | 25.7       | 126,945    | 26.7       | 58,968    | 17.4       | 148       |
| Hand/arm problems             | 87,053      | 8.8        | 14,237          | 8.1        | 50,222     | 10.6       | 22,594    | 6.7        | 196       |
| Leprosy                       | 34,371      | 3.5        | 3,051           | 1.7        | 18,160     | 3.8        | 13,160    | 3.9        | 113       |
| Mental problems               | 64,081      | 6.5        | 9,476           | 5.4        | 44,549     | 9.4        | 10,056    | 3.0        | 129       |
| Other types of disability     | 31,842      | 3.2        | 7,188           | 4.1        | 16,655     | 3.5        | 7,999     | 2.4        | 104       |
| Multiple disability           | 31,790      | 3.2        | 6,398           | 3.7        | 15,072     | 3.2        | 10,320    | 3.0        | 122       |
| Not Stated                    | 22,560      |            | 11,092          |            | 9,396      |            | 2,072     |            | 118       |

**Source:** *The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia CSA, Vol. II, Analytical Report, Addis Ababa, June 1999.*

**Table - 9 Distribution of Children Aged '3-59' Months Who are Classified as Under-nourished According to Three Anthropometric Indices of Nutritional Status (height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age), by Background Characteristics: 1998 COUNTRY - TOTAL**

| Background Characteristics | Height-for-Age |      | Weight-for-Height |      | Weight-for-Age |      | Number of Children |
|----------------------------|----------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------|------|--------------------|
|                            | -35D           | -25D | -35D              | -25D | -35D           | -25D |                    |
| Age in Month               |                |      |                   |      |                |      |                    |
| Under 6                    | 6.4            | 12.8 | 0.8               | 6.1  | 0.6            | 6.1  | 342,020            |
| 6 - 11                     | 16.1           | 37.2 | 2.2               | 10.7 | 13.6           | 37.7 | 917,895            |
| 12 - 23                    | 33.3           | 56.6 | 2.5               | 13.2 | 20.7           | 52.1 | 1,828,999          |
| 24 - 35                    | 29.2           | 54.5 | 1.3               | 8.5  | 19.0           | 48.8 | 1,760,569          |
| 36 - 47                    | 29.9           | 54.6 | 1.2               | 7.6  | 12.9           | 43.5 | 1,805,583          |
| 48 - 59                    | 28.9           | 55.4 | 1.3               | 6.9  | 10.2           | 42.4 | 1,671,161          |
| Sex                        |                |      |                   |      |                |      |                    |
| Male                       | 29.2           | 52.8 | 1.8               | 10.3 | 15.5           | 45.8 | 4,219,587          |
| Female                     | 26.3           | 50.3 | 1.5               | 8.0  | 14.4           | 42.4 | 4,106,640          |
| Place of Residence         |                |      |                   |      |                |      |                    |
| Urban                      | 16.7           | 38.6 | 1.5               | 8.0  | 8.5            | 30.2 | 781,209            |
| Rural                      | 28.9           | 52.9 | 1.7               | 9.3  | 15.6           | 45.6 | 7,545,018          |
| Birth Order                |                |      |                   |      |                |      |                    |
| 1                          | 25.2           | 49.9 | 1.4               | 8.2  | 12.0           | 40.6 | 1,652,350          |
| 2 - 3                      | 27.1           | 51.4 | 1.8               | 9.3  | 14.3           | 42.8 | 2,583,402          |
| 4 - 5                      | 29.3           | 53.5 | 1.9               | 9.6  | 17.4           | 47.0 | 1,896,409          |
| 6+                         | 29.2           | 51.3 | 1.4               | 9.4  | 15.9           | 45.8 | 2,194,066          |
| Mother's Education         |                |      |                   |      |                |      |                    |
| Illiterate                 | 29.0           | 52.6 | 1.7               | 9.5  | 15.9           | 45.8 | 7,322,214          |
| 1 - 6                      | 21.4           | 47.2 | 1.5               | 7.9  | 9.6            | 35.1 | 589,683            |
| 7 - 8                      | 17.5           | 43.1 | 1.8               | 5.2  | 6.9            | 28.7 | 180,053            |
| 9 - 12                     | 9.4            | 28.6 | 0.9               | 6.9  | 3.0            | 21.4 | 146,890            |
| Above 12                   | 3.1            | 24.6 | -                 | -    | 3.3            | 12.8 | 18,250             |
| Non formal                 | 37.4           | 63.3 | -                 | 8.3  | 18.7           | 45.1 | 39,736             |
| Not stated                 | 13.1           | 38.0 | 0.1               | 5.9  | 10.1           | 30.2 | 28,602             |
| Region                     |                |      |                   |      |                |      |                    |
| Tigray                     | 27.9           | 54.5 | 2.7               | 13.3 | 17.9           | 54.4 | 583,095            |
| * Afar                     | 32.9           | 54.4 | 0.6               | 9.6  | 12.6           | 35.2 | 41,283             |
| Amhara                     | 32.9           | 59.9 | 1.7               | 9.9  | 19.0           | 52.4 | 2,161,197          |
| Oromo                      | 24.3           | 47.2 | 1.6               | 8.9  | 12.1           | 40.0 | 3,397,345          |
| ** Somalie                 | 22.9           | 42.7 | 1.3               | 11.3 | 12.2           | 42.0 | 93,780             |
| Beneshangul-Gumuz          | 24.4           | 45.3 | 3.4               | 12.4 | 17.5           | 46.8 | 93,967             |
| SNNP                       | 29.9           | 51.7 | 1.4               | 7.5  | 15.6           | 41.0 | 1,751,453          |
| Gambella                   | 23.2           | 41.8 | 1.2               | 10.2 | 12.1           | 40.9 | 19,292             |
| Harari                     | 20.3           | 40.7 | 0.7               | 5.5  | 6.7            | 23.2 | 17,895             |
| Addis Ababa                | 14.9           | 32.0 | 0.7               | 4.2  | 5.4            | 20.0 | 139,438            |
| Dire Dawa                  | 14.9           | 31.6 | 1.2               | 8.2  | 5.8            | 26.7 | 27,482             |
| All Birth                  | 27.8           | 51.6 | 1.6               | 9.2  | 15.0           | 44.1 | 8,326,227          |

\* Includes Settled Population Covered by Census Map Work in Zones 1,3,5

\*\* Includes Settled Population Covered by Census Map Work in Shiile, Jigjiga and Liben Zones

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

**Table - 10 Estimated Infant Mortality Rates, Child Mortality Rates, Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of Life at Birth by Regions, Rural and Urban, Ethiopia: 1994**

| Regions           | Sex   | Total |     |     |                | Urban |     |     |                | Rural |     |     |                |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|----------------|-------|-----|-----|----------------|-------|-----|-----|----------------|
|                   |       | lqo   | 4q1 | 5qo | e <sub>o</sub> | lqo   | 4q1 | 5qo | e <sub>o</sub> | lqo   | 4qo | 5qo | e <sub>o</sub> |
| Country           | M + F | 116   | 62  | 171 | 50.7           | 98    | 47  | 140 | 54.3           | 121   | 64  | 178 | 49.9           |
|                   | M     | 125   | 61  | 178 | 49.8           | 109   | 49  | 153 | 52.7           | 130   | 62  | 186 | 48.8           |
|                   | F     | 108   | 63  | 164 | 51.8           | 87    | 44  | 128 | 56.0           | 112   | 65  | 170 | 51.0           |
| Tigray            | M + F | 123   | 66  | 181 | 49.6           | 121   | 65  | 178 | 49.9           | 123   | 67  | 182 | 49.5           |
|                   | M     | 134   | 67  | 192 | 48.2           | 134   | 67  | 192 | 48.2           | 134   | 67  | 192 | 48.1           |
|                   | F     | 111   | 65  | 169 | 51.1           | 108   | 62  | 164 | 51.8           | 112   | 66  | 170 | 51.0           |
| Afar              | M + F | 118   | 63  | 174 | 50.3           | -     | -   | -   | -              | -     | -   | -   | -              |
|                   | M     | 107   | 48  | 150 | 53.1           | -     | -   | -   | -              | -     | -   | -   | -              |
|                   | F     | 133   | 84  | 206 | 47.0           | -     | -   | -   | -              | -     | -   | -   | -              |
| Amhara            | M + F | 116   | 61  | 170 | 50.8           | 102   | 50  | 146 | 53.6           | 117   | 61  | 171 | 50.7           |
|                   | M     | 126   | 61  | 179 | 49.6           | 114   | 53  | 161 | 51.8           | 127   | 62  | 180 | 49.5           |
|                   | F     | 106   | 60  | 160 | 52.2           | 89    | 47  | 132 | 55.5           | 107   | 61  | 162 | 51.9           |
| Oromiya           | M + F | 118   | 62  | 173 | 50.4           | 93    | 44  | 132 | 55.3           | 121   | 64  | 177 | 50.0           |
|                   | M     | 128   | 63  | 182 | 49.2           | 104   | 46  | 145 | 53.6           | 130   | 64  | 186 | 48.9           |
|                   | F     | 108   | 62  | 164 | 51.7           | 81    | 41  | 119 | 57.2           | 111   | 65  | 168 | 51.2           |
| Somali            | M + F | 96    | 45  | 137 | 54.8           | -     | -   | -   | -              | -     | -   | -   | -              |
|                   | M     | 90    | 38  | 125 | 56.2           | -     | -   | -   | -              | -     | -   | -   | -              |
|                   | F     | 102   | 57  | 153 | 52.9           | -     | -   | -   | -              | -     | -   | -   | -              |
| Benishangul-Gumuz | M + F | 139   | 79  | 206 | 46.8           | 113   | 59  | 164 | 51.6           | 140   | 80  | 209 | 46.6           |
|                   | M     | 145   | 76  | 210 | 46.3           | 121   | 58  | 172 | 50.7           | 147   | 77  | 213 | 46.0           |
|                   | F     | 131   | 82  | 203 | 47.3           | 104   | 59  | 156 | 52.7           | 133   | 83  | 205 | 47.0           |
| SNNPR             | M + F | 128   | 70  | 189 | 48.6           | 100   | 48  | 143 | 54.0           | 130   | 72  | 192 | 48.3           |
|                   | M     | 138   | 69  | 197 | 47.6           | 107   | 48  | 151 | 53.0           | 139   | 71  | 200 | 47.3           |
|                   | F     | 118   | 72  | 181 | 49.7           | 92    | 49  | 136 | 55.0           | 120   | 73  | 185 | 49.3           |
| Gambella          | M + F | 99    | 48  | 142 | 54.2           | 113   | 58  | 164 | 51.4           | 96    | 46  | 137 | 54.7           |
|                   | M     | 103   | 46  | 144 | 53.8           | 127   | 62  | 181 | 49.5           | 98    | 43  | 137 | 53.8           |
|                   | F     | 94    | 51  | 140 | 54.5           | 102   | 54  | 146 | 53.7           | 93    | 50  | 139 | 54.7           |
| Harari            | M + F | 113   | 59  | 166 | 51.4           | 84    | 32  | 118 | 57.2           | 128   | 71  | 190 | 48.6           |
|                   | M     | 114   | 53  | 161 | 51.8           | 87    | 53  | 119 | 56.8           | 128   | 62  | 182 | 49.4           |
|                   | F     | 112   | 66  | 172 | 50.9           | 80    | 40  | 117 | 57.6           | 129   | 81  | 199 | 47.7           |
| Addis Ababa       | M + F | 78    | 34  | 109 | 58.4           | 77    | 34  | 107 | 58.6           | 112   | 58  | 162 | 51.7           |
|                   | M     | 87    | 40  | 122 | 56.6           | 87    | 40  | 121 | 56.6           | 113   | 59  | 163 | 51.4           |
|                   | F     | 69    | 28  | 95  | 60.3           | 67    | 27  | 93  | 60.7           | 110   | 57  | 160 | 52.1           |
| Dire Dawa         | M + F | 115   | 60  | 168 | 51.1           | 122   | 65  | 178 | 49.9           | 103   | 51  | 150 | 53.3           |
|                   | M     | 122   | 58  | 173 | 50.3           | 135   | 68  | 194 | 48.0           | 101   | 44  | 141 | 54.3           |
|                   | F     | 107   | 61  | 162 | 52.0           | 108   | 62  | 162 | 51.9           | 105   | 60  | 159 | 52.3           |

lqo = Infant Mortality Rates

4q1 = Child Mortality Rates

5qo = Under-five Mortality Rates

e<sub>o</sub> = Expectation of Life at Birth

**Source:-** The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia CSA, Vol. II. Analytical Report, Addis Ababa, June 1999.

**Table - 11****Knowledge, Ever Use & Current Use of Family Planning Methods: Women**

Percentage of all women and currently married women who know a family planning method, who have ever used a method, and who are currently using a method, Ethiopia 2000.

| Method of Contraception | Know Method |                         | Ever Used Method |                         | Currently Using Method |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|                         | All women   | Currently married women | All women        | Currently married women | All women              | Currently married women |
| Any method              | 81.5        | 86.2                    | 13.4             | 16.6                    | 5.9                    | 8.1                     |
| Any modern method       | 80.5        | 85.3                    | 11.0             | 13.7                    | 4.7                    | 6.3                     |
| Pill                    | 77.5        | 81.9                    | 8.6              | 10.7                    | 1.9                    | 2.5                     |
| IUD                     | 11.1        | 10.2                    | 0.4              | 0.5                     | 0.1                    | 0.1                     |
| Injectables             | 65.3        | 69.6                    | 4.1              | 5.5                     | 2.1                    | 3.1                     |
| Implants                | 13.6        | 13.2                    | 0.0              | 0.1                     | 0.0                    | 0.0                     |
| Diaphragm foam jelly    | 4.4         | 3.6                     | 0.0              | 0.1                     | 0.0                    | 0.0                     |
| Condom                  | 33.0        | 29.2                    | 1.1              | 1.0                     | 0.4                    | 0.3                     |
| Female sterilization    | 23.1        | 23.9                    | 0.2              | 0.3                     | 0.2                    | 0.3                     |
| Male sterilization      | 4.8         | 4.7                     | 0.0              | 0.0                     | 0.0                    | 0.0                     |
| Any traditional method  | 24.3        | 24.1                    | 4.6              | 5.6                     | 1.2                    | 1.7                     |
| Periodic abstinence     | 21.8        | 21.5                    | 3.9              | 4.6                     | 1.0                    | 1.5                     |
| Withdrawal              | 10.7        | 9.7                     | 1.3              | 1.6                     | 0.1                    | 0.2                     |
| Other methods           | 1.5         | 1.7                     | 0.2              | 0.3                     | 0.1                    | 0.1                     |
| Number of women         | 15,367      | 9,789                   | 15,367           | 9,789                   | 15,367                 | 9,789                   |

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Table - 12****Knowledge, Ever Use & Current Use of Family Planning Methods: Men**

Percentage of all men and currently married men who know a family planning method, who have ever used a method, and who are currently using a method, Ethiopia 2000.

| Method of Contraception | Know Method |                       | Ever Used Method |                       | Currently Using Method |                       |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                         | All men     | Currently married men | All men          | Currently married men | All men                | Currently married men |
| Any method              | 86.1        | 91.6                  | 17.3             | 24.9                  | 10.8                   | 15.3                  |
| Any modern method       | 84.7        | 89.7                  | 11.7             | 15.4                  | 6.9                    | 8.8                   |
| Pill                    | 78.1        | 85.1                  | 7.5              | 11.3                  | 2.7                    | 4.0                   |
| IUD                     | 11.7        | 11.9                  | 0.2              | 0.2                   | 0.1                    | 0.1                   |
| Injectables             | 62.2        | 70.4                  | 4.2              | 7.0                   | 2.3                    | 4.1                   |
| Implants                | 13.9        | 15.2                  | 0.0              | 0.0                   | 0.0                    | 0.0                   |
| Diaphragm/foam/jelly    | 7.5         | 5.6                   | 0.0              | 0.0                   | 0.0                    | 0.0                   |
| Condom                  | 64.7        | 66.6                  | 4.7              | 3.4                   | 1.7                    | 0.5                   |
| Female sterilization    | 32.6        | 39.0                  | 0.1              | 0.1                   | 0.1                    | 0.1                   |
| Male sterilization      | 12.6        | 12.8                  | 0.0              | 0.0                   | 0.0                    | 0.0                   |
| Any traditional method  | 48.0        | 54.1                  | 10.8             | 16.4                  | 3.8                    | 6.5                   |
| Periodic abstinence     | 44.2        | 50.3                  | 9.7              | 15.0                  | 3.4                    | 5.8                   |
| Withdrawal              | 26.7        | 26.5                  | 3.8              | 5.2                   | 0.3                    | 0.6                   |
| Other methods           | 12.6        | 3.1                   | 0.3              | 0.4                   | 0.1                    | 0.1                   |
| Number of women         | 2,607       | 1,460                 | 2,607            | 1,460                 | 2,607                  | 1,460                 |

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Table - 13****Age - Specific Fertility Rates**

Age - specific fertility rate for the five years preceding the survey and the mean number of children ever born by mother's age, Ethiopia 2000.

| <b>Age</b>    | <b>Age-specific Fertility Rates</b> | <b>Mean Children Ever Born</b> | <b>Number of Women</b> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 15 - 19       | 0.110                               | 0.153                          | 3,710                  |
| 20 - 24       | 0.244                               | 1.203                          | 2,860                  |
| 25 - 29       | 0.264                               | 2.647                          | 2,585                  |
| 30 - 34       | 0.248                               | 4.573                          | 1,841                  |
| 35 - 39       | 0.183                               | 5.657                          | 1,716                  |
| 40 - 44       | 0.100                               | 6.745                          | 1,392                  |
| 45 - 49       | 0.024                               | 7.229                          | 1,264                  |
| Total 15 - 44 | 5.744                               | 2.720                          | 14,103                 |
| Total 15 - 49 | 5.864                               | 3.091                          | 15,367                 |

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Table - 14**

**Distribution of Children Aged Under-five Years by Status of Receiving Vitamin A and Background Characteristics: 1998**

| Background Characteristics | Status of Receiving Vitamin A |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                            | YES                           |            | NO        |            | Not Stated |            | Total     |            |
|                            | Number                        | Percentage | Number    | Percentage | Number     | Percentage | Number    | Percentage |
| Current Age (in month)     |                               |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
| < 6                        | 164,557                       | 18.8       | 699,201   | 79.9       | 11,652     | 1.3        | 875,410   | 100        |
| 6 - 11                     | 437,644                       | 47.7       | 478,883   | 52.2       | 1,016      | 0.1        | 917,543   | 100        |
| 12 - 23                    | 985,583                       | 53.9       | 838,505   | 45.9       | 4,546      | 0.2        | 1,828,634 | 100        |
| 24 - 35                    | 971,495                       | 55.2       | 786,306   | 44.7       | 1,604      | 0.1        | 1,759,405 | 100        |
| 36 - 47                    | 953,853                       | 52.8       | 849,179   | 47.0       | 2,346      | 0.1        | 1,805,378 | 100        |
| 48 - 59                    | 864,101                       | 51.3       | 799,027   | 47.4       | 21,888     | 1.3        | 1,685,016 | 100        |
| 00 - 59                    | 4,377,233                     | 49.3       | 4,451,101 | 50.2       | 43,052     | 0.5        | 8,871,386 | 100        |
| Sex                        |                               |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
| Male                       | 2,222,888                     | 49.7       | 2,230,241 | 49.8       | 22,592     | 0.5        | 4,475,721 | 100        |
| Female                     | 2,154,345                     | 49.0       | 2,220,861 | 50.5       | 20,459     | 0.5        | 4,395,665 | 100        |
| Place of Residence         |                               |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
| Urban                      | 635,580                       | 76.8       | 186,769   | 22.6       | 5,491      | 0.7        | 827,840   | 100        |
| Rural                      | 3,741,652                     | 46.5       | 4,264,334 | 53.0       | 37,561     | 0.5        | 8,043,547 | 100        |
| Mothers Education          |                               |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
| Illiterate                 | 3,454,678                     | 46.8       | 3,894,627 | 52.8       | 25,995     | 0.4        | 7,375,300 | 100        |
| 1-                         | 398,833                       | 62.7       | 234,661   | 36.9       | 2,515      | 0.4        | 636,009   | 100        |
| 7 - 8                      | 141,810                       | 72.0       | 54,308    | 27.6       | 739        | 0.4        | 196,857   | 100        |
| 9 - 12                     | 127,878                       | 82.2       | 26,404    | 17.0       | 1,264      | 0.8        | 155,546   | 100        |
| Above 12                   | 14,515                        | 78.3       | 4,024     | 21.7       | -          | -          | 18,539    | 100        |
| Non regular                | 20,932                        | 48.7       | 21,812    | 50.7       | 258        | 0.6        | 43,002    | 100        |
| Not stated                 | 218,587                       | 49.0       | 215,265   | 48.3       | 12,279     | 2.8        | 446,131   | 100        |
| Region                     |                               |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
| Tigray                     | 503,523                       | 81.0       | 115,297   | 18.5       | 2,907      | 0.5        | 621,727   | 100        |
| * Afar                     | 19,695                        | 45.9       | 23,166    | 53.9       | 88         | 0.2        | 42,949    | 100        |
| Amhara                     | 1,136,062                     | 49.0       | 1,171,667 | 50.5       | 11,803     | 0.5        | 2,319,532 | 100        |
| Oromia                     | 1,535,337                     | 42.7       | 2,044,516 | 56.9       | 14,745     | 0.4        | 3,594,598 | 100        |
| ** Somalie                 | 43,160                        | 43.3       | 56,076    | 56.2       | 492        | 0.5        | 99,728    | 100        |
| Benishangul-Gumuz          | 66,634                        | 66.0       | 33,886    | 33.6       | 392        | 0.4        | 100,912   | 100        |
| SNNP                       | 890,915                       | 47.5       | 974,140   | 52.0       | 8,767      | 0.5        | 1,873,822 | 100        |
| Gambella                   | 13,854                        | 66.6       | 6,846     | 32.9       | 95         | 0.5        | 20,795    | 100        |
| Harari                     | 15,947                        | 83.2       | 3,119     | 16.3       | 99         | 0.5        | 19,165    | 100        |
| Addis Ababa                | 127,222                       | 85.2       | 18,527    | 12.4       | 3,589      | 2.4        | 149,338   | 100        |
| Dire Dawa                  | 24,882                        | 86.3       | 3,862     | 13.4       | 75         | 0.3        | 28,819    | 100        |
| All Children               | 4,377,232                     | 49.3       | 4,451,102 | 50.2       | 43,051     | 0.5        | 8,871,385 | 100        |

\* Includes Settled Population Covered by Census Map Work in Zones 1,3,5

\*\* Includes Settled Population Covered by Census Map Work in Shiile, Jigjiga and Liben Zones

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

**Table 15**

**Distribution of Children Aged Under-five Years by Status of Receiving Vitamin A and Selected Urban Centers: 1998**

| Selected Urban Center | Status of Receiving Vitamin A |            |         |            |            |            | Total Number of Children |            |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
|                       | YES                           |            | NO      |            | Not Stated |            |                          |            |
|                       | Number                        | Percentage | Number  | Percentage | Number     | Percentage | Number                   | Percentage |
| Country Total         | 655,580                       | 76.8       | 186,769 | 22.6       | 5,491      | 0.7        | 827,840                  | 100        |
| Mekele                | 10,668                        | 90.8       | 958     | 8.2        | 124        | 1.1        | 11,750                   | 100        |
| Assayita              | 820                           | 78.2       | 228     | 21.8       | -          | -          | 1,048                    | 100        |
| Gonder                | 7,500                         | 77.3       | 2,198   | 22.7       | -          | -          | 9,698                    | 100        |
| Bahir Dar             | 4,887                         | 53.9       | 4,088   | 45.1       | 99         | 1.1        | 9,074                    | 100        |
| Dessie                | 5,651                         | 89.1       | 646     | 10.2       | 45         | 0.7        | 6,342                    | 100        |
| Jimma                 | 5,999                         | 81.0       | 1,368   | 18.5       | 37         | 0.5        | 7,404                    | 100        |
| Nazreth               | 9,703                         | 70.5       | 4,056   | 29.5       | -          | -          | 13,759                   | 100        |
| Debre Ziet            | 5,316                         | 77.9       | 1,505   | 22.1       | -          | -          | 6,821                    | 100        |
| Jijiga                | 8,846                         | 84.0       | 1,608   | 15.3       | 75         | 0.7        | 10,529                   | 100        |
| Asosa                 | 1,863                         | 80.5       | 450     | 19.5       | -          | -          | 2,313                    | 100        |
| Awasa                 | 7,159                         | 77.9       | 2,008   | 21.9       | 22         | 0.2        | 9,189                    | 100        |
| Gambela               | 2,923                         | 83.0       | 572     | 16.3       | 25         | 0.7        | 3,520                    | 100        |
| Harari                | 5,411                         | 92.2       | 459     | 7.8        | -          | -          | 5,870                    | 100        |
| Addis Ababa           | 122,923                       | 85.4       | 17,439  | 12.1       | 3,577      | 2.5        | 143,939                  | 100        |
| Dire Dawa             | 12,970                        | 93.1       | 881     | 6.3        | 75         | 0.5        | 13,926                   | 100        |
| Amara Other Urban     | 108,397                       | 82.5       | 22,745  | 17.3       | 265        | 0.2        | 131,407                  | 100        |
| Oromiya Other Urban   | 152,281                       | 66.4       | 76,086  | 33.2       | 940        | 0.4        | 229,307                  | 100        |
| SNNPR Other Urban     | 75,265                        | 73.1       | 27,501  | 26.7       | 181        | 0.2        | 102,947                  | 100        |
| Other Urban           | 86,998                        | 79.8       | 21,973  | 20.2       | 26         | -          | 108,997                  | 100        |

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

**Table - 16****Breast-feeding by Child's Age**

Percent distribution of living children by breast-feeding status, according to child's age in months, Ethiopia 2000.

| Child's Age in Months | Not Breast-feeding | Exclusively Breast-fed | Breast-feeding and: |                            |                             | Total | Using a Bottle with a Nipple | Number of Children |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------|
|                       |                    |                        | Plain water only    | Water-based liquids, juice | Complementary foods or milk |       |                              |                    |
| < 4                   | 0.9                | 83.8                   | 7.3                 | 2.9                        | 5.2                         | 100.0 | 13.8                         | 716                |
| 4 - 5                 | 1.7                | 70.8                   | 12.4                | 5.9                        | 9.1                         | 100.0 | 20.1                         | 362                |
| 6 - 9                 | 1.3                | 56.3                   | 12.8                | 7.6                        | 22.0                        | 100.0 | 14.7                         | 736                |
| 0 - 1                 | 1.2                | 90.2                   | 4.8                 | 0.3                        | 3.5                         | 100.0 | 7.5                          | 331                |
| 2 - 3                 | 0.5                | 78.4                   | 9.4                 | 5.2                        | 6.5                         | 100.0 | 19.2                         | 385                |
| 4 - 5                 | 1.7                | 70.8                   | 12.4                | 5.9                        | 9.1                         | 100.0 | 20.1                         | 362                |
| 6 - 7                 | 1.4                | 62.4                   | 14.3                | 4.9                        | 17.0                        | 100.0 | 16.8                         | 412                |
| 8 - 9                 | 1.0                | 48.6                   | 10.9                | 11.1                       | 28.4                        | 100.0 | 12.1                         | 324                |
| 10 - 11               | 2.2                | 38.7                   | 7.5                 | 9.1                        | 42.5                        | 100.0 | 11.0                         | 372                |
| 12 - 13               | 3.7                | 38.1                   | 7.0                 | 4.8                        | 46.4                        | 100.0 | 9.2                          | 391                |
| 14 - 15               | 8.2                | 35.6                   | 4.5                 | 11.5                       | 40.2                        | 100.0 | 4.1                          | 389                |
| 16 - 17               | 7.4                | 36.7                   | 3.9                 | 9.1                        | 42.8                        | 100.0 | 4.3                          | 328                |
| 18 - 19               | 9.4                | 37.5                   | 3.4                 | 9.5                        | 40.1                        | 100.0 | 3.8                          | 340                |
| 20 - 21               | 18.8               | 33.8                   | 1.6                 | 12.4                       | 33.4                        | 100.0 | 3.1                          | 352                |
| 22 - 23               | 28.1               | 21.4                   | 0.3                 | 11.2                       | 38.9                        | 100.0 | 2.0                          | 342                |
| 24 - 25               | 37.7               | 24.9                   | 1.2                 | 7.9                        | 28.2                        | 100.0 | 0.8                          | 382                |
| 26 - 27               | 48.9               | 17.0                   | 0.6                 | 9.0                        | 24.6                        | 100.0 | 1.1                          | 348                |
| 28 - 29               | 59.2               | 16.2                   | 0.0                 | 5.3                        | 19.4                        | 100.0 | 0.7                          | 404                |
| 30 - 31               | 63.8               | 12.6                   | 0.4                 | 7.4                        | 15.8                        | 100.0 | 0.9                          | 327                |
| 32 - 33               | 64.1               | 15.8                   | 0.0                 | 6.1                        | 13.9                        | 100.0 | 0.0                          | 335                |
| 34 - 35               | 68.7               | 12.1                   | 1.2                 | 6.9                        | 11.1                        | 100.0 | 0.3                          | 288                |

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Table - 17

**Distribution of Children Aged Under-two Years by Status of Breast-feeding, Sex and Region: 1998**

| Status of Breast-feeding/ Sex |     | R E G I O N |        |         |           |         |                   |         |          |        |             |           | All Children |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
|                               |     | Tigray      | Afar   | Amhara  | Oromia    | Somalie | Benishangul Gumuz | SNNP    | Gambella | Harari | Addis Ababa | Dire Dawa |              |
| Yes                           |     |             |        |         |           |         |                   |         |          |        |             |           |              |
| Both Sexes                    | No. | 254,129     | 17,752 | 991,032 | 1,388,614 | 30,421  | 41,318            | 725,002 | 8,090    | 6,632  | 39,284      | 9,436     | 3,511,710    |
|                               | %   | 92.5        | 86.4   | 95.4    | 87.5      | 78.4    | 92.5              | 91.1    | 90.6     | 80.0   | 70.1        | 76.8      | 90.4         |
| Male                          | No. | 128,261     | 8,308  | 484,966 | 711,391   | 17,039  | 21,913            | 350,359 | 4,070    | 3,156  | 16,119      | 4,383     | 1,749,965    |
|                               | %   | 92.6        | 89.5   | 94.8    | 88.0      | 77.9    | 93.1              | 91.3    | 92.0     | 76.5   | 69.2        | 74.5      | 90.5         |
| Female                        | No. | 125,868     | 9,444  | 506,066 | 677,223   | 13,382  | 19,405            | 374,643 | 4,020    | 3,476  | 23,165      | 5,053     | 1,761,745    |
|                               | %   | 92.3        | 83.9   | 96.0    | 87.0      | 79.1    | 91.9              | 90.9    | 89.2     | 83.4   | 70.7        | 79.0      | 90.3         |
| No                            |     |             |        |         |           |         |                   |         |          |        |             |           |              |
| Both Sexes                    | No. | 20,272      | 2,788  | 42,566  | 192,875   | 8,221   | 3,013             | 68,666  | 832      | 1,663  | 16,522      | 2,773     | 360,191      |
|                               | %   | 7.4         | 13.6   | 4.1     | 12.2      | 21.2    | 6.7               | 8.6     | 9.3      | 20.0   | 29.5        | 22.6      | 9.3          |
| Male                          | No. | 9,788       | 979    | 24,723  | 93,543    | 4,845   | 1,423             | 32,727  | 344      | 971    | 7,161       | 1,450     | 177,954      |
|                               | %   | 7.1         | 10.5   | 4.8     | 11.6      | 22.1    | 6.0               | 8.5     | 7.8      | 23.5   | 30.8        | 24.6      | 9.2          |
| Female                        | No. | 10,484      | 1,809  | 17,843  | 99,332    | 3,376   | 1,590             | 35,939  | 488      | 692    | 9,361       | 1,323     | 182,237      |
|                               | %   | 7.7         | 16.1   | 3.4     | 12.8      | 20.0    | 7.5               | 8.7     | 10.8     | 16.6   | 28.6        | 20.7      | 9.3          |
| Not Stated                    |     |             |        |         |           |         |                   |         |          |        |             |           |              |
| Both Sexes                    | No. | 471         | -      | 5,262   | 5,421     | 152     | 316               | 2,274   | 12       | -      | 220         | 74        | 14,202       |
|                               | %   | 0.2         | -      | 0.5     | 0.3       | 0.4     | 0.7               | 0.3     | 0.1      | -      | 0.4         | 0.6       | 0.4          |
| Male                          | No. | 43.5        | -      | 1,786   | 3,488     | -       | 196               | 744     | 12       | -      | -           | 52        | 6,713        |
|                               | %   | 0.3         | -      | 0.3     | 0.4       | -       | 0.8               | 0.2     | 0.3      | -      | -           | 0.9       | 0.3          |
| Female                        | No. | 3.6         | -      | 3,476   | 1,933     | 152     | 120               | 1,530   | -        | -      | 220         | 22        | 7,489        |
|                               | %   | -           | -      | 0.7     | 0.2       | 0.9     | 0.6               | 0.4     | 0.0      | -      | 0.7         | 0.3       | 0.4          |
| Total                         |     |             |        |         |           |         |                   |         |          |        |             |           |              |
| Both Sexes                    | No. | 274,872     | 20,540 | 103,860 | 1,586,910 | 38,794  | 44,647            | 795,942 | 8,934    | 8,295  | 56,026      | 12,283    | 3,886,103    |
|                               | %   | 100         | 100    | 100     | 100       | 100     | 100               | 100     | 100      | 100    | 100         | 100       | 100          |
| Male                          | No. | 138,484     | 9,287  | 511,475 | 808,422   | 21,884  | 23,532            | 383,830 | 4,426    | 4,127  | 23,280      | 5,885     | 193,432      |
|                               | %   | 100         | 100    | 100     | 100       | 100     | 100               | 100     | 100      | 100    | 100         | 100       | 100          |
| Female                        | No. | 136,388     | 11,253 | 527,385 | 778,488   | 16,910  | 21,115            | 412,112 | 4,508    | 4,168  | 32,746      | 6,398     | 1,951,471    |
|                               | %   | 100         | 100    | 100     | 100       | 100     | 100               | 100     | 100      | 100    | 100         | 100       | 100          |

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

# Table - 18

**Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 59 Months Who were Breast-feeding at the Time of the Survey by Age & Background Characteristics: 1998**

| Background Characteristics | Age (in Month) |            |         |            |           |            |           |            |            |            | Total     |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                            | < 6            |            | 6 - 11  |            | 12 - 23   |            | 24+       |            | Not Stated |            |           |
|                            | Number         | Percentage | Number  | Percentage | Number    | Percentage | Number    | Percentage | Number     | Percentage |           |
| Place of Residence         |                |            |         |            |           |            |           |            |            |            |           |
| Rural                      | 782,451        | 98.0       | 816,916 | 98.2       | 1,489,623 | 89.1       | 936,057   | 19.8       | 1,724      | 11.7       | 4,026,771 |
| Urban                      | 72,416         | 93.6       | 78,375  | 91.2       | 124,759   | 79.2       | 72,250    | 14.4       | 539        | 10.2       | 348,339   |
| Mothers Education          |                |            |         |            |           |            |           |            |            |            |           |
| Illiterate                 | 733,501        | 98.3       | 777,981 | 98.9       | 1,404,762 | 90.3       | 902,910   | 21.1       | 1,140      | 14.1       | 3,820,231 |
| 1 - 6                      | 69,559         | 97.4       | 64,628  | 98.1       | 127,355   | 86.8       | 51,899    | 14.8       | -          | -          | 313,441   |
| 7 - 8                      | 21,474         | 97.7       | 23,412  | 95.5       | 31,885    | 79.2       | 18,310    | 16.8       | 1,123      | 80         | 96,204    |
| 9 - 12                     | 14,592         | 89.5       | 12,701  | 79.6       | 22,341    | 68.6       | 10,089    | 11.2       | -          | -          | 59,723    |
| Above 12                   | 1,505          | 100.0      | 2,130   | 100.0      | 1,634     | 57.9       | 1,408     | 11.7       | -          | -          | 6,677     |
| Non Regular                | 5,000          | 100.0      | 2,962   | 100.0      | 7,359     | 90.3       | 4,997     | 18.6       | -          | -          | 20,318    |
| Not Stated                 | 9,236          | 71.3       | 11,541  | 58.1       | 19,046    | 44.1       | 18,693    | 5.2        | -          | -          | 58,516    |
| Birth Order                |                |            |         |            |           |            |           |            |            |            |           |
| 1                          | 177,794        | 97.5       | 156,180 | 95.3       | 302,473   | 82.5       | 156,337   | 15.0       | 399        | 25.1       | 793,183   |
| 2 - 3                      | 251,721        | 97.6       | 297,281 | 97.9       | 513,914   | 88.5       | 272,948   | 17.1       | 991        | 50.8       | 1,336,855 |
| 4 - 5                      | 208,011        | 98.1       | 217,841 | 98.3       | 374,968   | 91.6       | 245,711   | 20.7       | 69         | 7.9        | 1,046,600 |
| 6+                         | 201,181        | 98.4       | 212,286 | 98.1       | 390,857   | 89.8       | 307,294   | 23.4       | 495        | 33.7       | 1,112,113 |
| Not Stated                 | 16,160         | 86.5       | 11,704  | 94.7       | 32,171    | 88.1       | 26,017    | 27.4       | 309        | 2.2        | 86,361    |
| Mothers Age                |                |            |         |            |           |            |           |            |            |            |           |
| 15 - 19                    | 109,262        | 98.4       | 91,122  | 98.6       | 128,393   | 89.5       | 46,279    | 30.9       | 745        | 36.2       | 375,801   |
| 20 - 24                    | 215,644        | 97.3       | 241,229 | 98.3       | 400,989   | 86.3       | 172,992   | 17.9       | 523        | 23.5       | 1,031,377 |
| 25 - 29                    | 226,076        | 98.3       | 243,293 | 97.9       | 442,654   | 90.9       | 254,364   | 18.0       | 356        | 10.5       | 1,166,743 |
| 30 - 34                    | 142,363        | 97.9       | 151,614 | 99.2       | 273,997   | 89.2       | 183,675   | 19.7       | 639        | 50.9       | 752,288   |
| 35 - 39                    | 108,098        | 98.3       | 108,027 | 98.4       | 228,945   | 91.3       | 195,026   | 23.1       | -          | -          | 640,096   |
| 40+                        | 53,424         | 93.1       | 60,007  | 87.6       | 139,404   | 79.3       | 155,971   | 16.9       | -          | -          | 408,806   |
| Region                     |                |            |         |            |           |            |           |            |            |            |           |
| Tigray                     | 56,402         | 97.3       | 61,228  | 96.6       | 121,574   | 92.4       | 52,758    | 14.4       | 580        | 215        | 292,542   |
| *Afar                      | 4,273          | 98.3       | 5,730   | 98.0       | 7,026     | 91.3       | 4,682     | 18.9       | -          | -          | 21,711    |
| Amhara                     | 231,511        | 96.5       | 224,939 | 98.8       | 483,182   | 95.4       | 400,750   | 29.9       | 1,224      | -          | 1,341,606 |
| Oromia                     | 343,885        | 98.4       | 362,511 | 97.2       | 634,772   | 84.0       | 280,164   | 13.3       | 309        | -          | 1,621,641 |
| ** Somalie                 | 7,930          | 98.9       | 7,521   | 92.8       | 13,997    | 75.7       | 4,097     | 6.3        | -          | -          | 33,545    |
| Benishangul-Gumuz          | 11,489         | 97.7       | 9,904   | 99.2       | 16,886    | 90.6       | 14,657    | 24.3       | 150        | -          | 53,086    |
| SNNP                       | 183,443        | 98.8       | 205,200 | 99.1       | 310,437   | 88.6       | 232,663   | 20.6       | -          | -          | 931,743   |
| Gambella                   | 2,716          | 98.9       | 1,801   | 99.0       | 3,271     | 84.6       | 2,798     | 22.8       | -          | -          | 10,586    |
| Harari                     | 2,229          | 98.6       | 1,830   | 97.9       | 2,388     | 69.7       | 1,073     | 9.3        | -          | -          | 7,520     |
| Addis Ababa                | 8,173          | 79.3       | 11,971  | 75.9       | 17,267    | 66.3       | 13,423    | 14.4       | -          | -          | 50,834    |
| All Children               | 854,867        | 97.7       | 895,291 | 97.6       | 1,614,382 | 88.3       | 1,008,306 | 19.3       | 2,262      | 113        | 4,375,108 |

\* Includes Settled Population Covered by Census Map Work in Zones, 1,3,5

\*\* Includes Settled Population Covered by Census Map Work in Shiile, Jigjiga and Liben Zones

**Source:-** Report on the 1998 Health and Nutrition Survey, CSA, Addis Ababa, Oct. 1999.

**Table - 19**  
**Vaccination by Background Characteristics**

Among children age 12-23 months, the percentage who had received specific vaccines by the time of the survey (according to the vaccination card or the mother's report), and the percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000.

| Background Characteristics | Percentage of Children Who had Received: |                  |      |                |                    |      |      |      |         | No Vaccinations | Percentage with a Vaccination Card Seen | No. of Children |                  |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|------|----------------|--------------------|------|------|------|---------|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
|                            | BCG                                      | DPT <sup>1</sup> |      |                | Polio <sup>2</sup> |      |      |      | Measles |                 |   |                 | All <sup>3</sup> |
|                            |  | 1                | 2    | 3 <sup>+</sup> | 0                  | 1    | 2    | 3    |         |                 |   |                 |                  |
| Sex of Child               |  |                  |      |                |                    |      |      |      |         |                 |   |                 |                  |
| Male                       | 48.2                                     | 46.7             | 33.5 | 22.4           | 10.4               | 83.5 | 65.2 | 35.9 | 27.5    | 14.7            | 15.8                                    | 28.0            | 1,106            |
| Female                     | 42.7                                     | 42.0             | 29.9 | 18.9           | 14.0               | 81.9 | 61.1 | 33.1 | 25.7    | 13.8            | 17.7                                    | 25.9            | 1,036            |
| Residence                  |  |                  |      |                |                    |      |      |      |         |                 |   |                 |                  |
| Urban                      | 70.7                                     | 69.9             | 59.9 | 51.3           | 41.7               | 94.2 | 80.9 | 60.3 | 63.1    | 42.0            | 4.7                                     | 51.3            | 225              |
| Rural                      | 42.6                                     | 41.4             | 28.4 | 17.2           | 8.6                | 81.4 | 61.1 | 31.5 | 22.3    | 11.0            | 18.2                                    | 24.2            | 1,917            |
| Region                     |  |                  |      |                |                    |      |      |      |         |                 |   |                 |                  |
| Tigray                     | 79.5                                     | 84.5             | 71.6 | 56.3           | 19.1               | 95.1 | 85.8 | 63.5 | 66.6    | 43.5            | 4.4                                     | 49.8            | 121              |
| Afar                       | 16.1                                     | 17.2             | 8.2  | 1.1            | 6.1                | 81.7 | 38.6 | 10.3 | 10.9    | 0.0             | 15.6                                    | 11.3            | 18               |
| Amhara                     | 45.9                                     | 43.3             | 29.7 | 20.3           | 12.6               | 88.1 | 72.7 | 42.6 | 27.1    | 14.4            | 11.6                                    | 27.5            | 564              |
| Oromiya                    | 41.6                                     | 39.6             | 28.5 | 16.2           | 9.8                | 84.1 | 61.4 | 28.7 | 19.6    | 9.8             | 15.1                                    | 25.1            | 903              |
| Somali                     | 43.5                                     | 46.4             | 33.0 | 24.4           | 26.9               | 69.5 | 52.9 | 35.1 | 39.3    | 22.2            | 30.5                                    | 30.6            | 24               |
| Benishangul-Gumuz          | 40.5                                     | 36.6             | 19.8 | 15.9           | 7.8                | 77.9 | 69.7 | 43.1 | 19.3    | 12.2            | 20.7                                    | 12.9            | 19               |
| SNNP                       | 41.5                                     | 41.6             | 26.6 | 16.6           | 8.5                | 69.2 | 47.0 | 24.2 | 24.3    | 10.5            | 30.5                                    | 21.3            | 443              |
| Gambella                   | 40.1                                     | 36.1             | 21.2 | 12.7           | 26.3               | 72.8 | 60.6 | 37.3 | 20.0    | 10.8            | 27.2                                    | 27.8            | 5                |
| Harari                     | 83.4                                     | 82.0             | 65.2 | 50.7           | 37.2               | 97.5 | 91.9 | 62.9 | 58.6    | 35.9            | 2.5                                     | 43.3            | 5                |
| Addis Ababa                | 90.2                                     | 93.0             | 88.1 | 80.5           | 71.7               | 97.8 | 94.0 | 84.2 | 88.3    | 73.8            | 2.2                                     | 72.1            | 33               |
| Dire Dawa                  | 69.1                                     | 73.9             | 65.8 | 52.4           | 43.9               | 92.9 | 82.9 | 72.1 | 52.5    | 35.3            | 2.5                                     | 47.0            | 7                |
| Education                  |  |                  |      |                |                    |      |      |      |         |                 |   |                 |                  |
| No education               | 41.1                                     | 40.3             | 27.4 | 15.8           | 8.8                | 81.1 | 60.2 | 30.4 | 22.1    | 10.2            | 18.4                                    | 23.6            | 1,704            |
| Primary                    | 56.5                                     | 56.2             | 45.2 | 35.0           | 19.8               | 86.7 | 68.9 | 45.5 | 37.7    | 24.8            | 13.3                                    | 37.6            | 320              |
| Secondary +                | 80.7                                     | 71.7             | 57.8 | 53.8           | 39.3               | 95.8 | 91.8 | 64.0 | 61.7    | 45.0            | 2.2                                     | 47.6            | 118              |
| All Children               | 45.6                                     | 44.4             | 31.7 | 20.7           | 12.1               | 82.7 | 63.2 | 34.6 | 26.6    | 14.3            | 16.8                                    | 27.0            | 2,143            |

<sup>1</sup>Mothers were specifically asked whether the child had received polio vaccine. The DPT coverage rate of children without a written record is assumed to be the same as that for polio vaccine; <sup>2</sup>Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth; <sup>3</sup>Children who are fully vaccinated, i.e. those who have received BCG, measles and three doses of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth). In the Afar Region, the percent fully immunized is negligible.

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Table - 20****Immunization Campaigns**

Among children under-five years of age, the percentage who had received at least one polio vaccination during the national immunization day campaigns, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000.

| Background Characteristics | Immunized During: |        |                |        |                |        |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
|                            | Oct./Nov. 1997    |        | Oct./Nov. 1998 |        | Oct./Nov. 1999 |        |
|                            | Percent           | Number | Percent        | Number | Percent        | Number |
| Sex of child               |                   |        |                |        |                |        |
| Male                       | 36.5              | 2,648  | 63.4           | 3,740  | 68.3           | 4,846  |
| Female                     | 37.7              | 2,603  | 64.2           | 3,662  | 67.9           | 4,741  |
| Residence                  |                   |        |                |        |                |        |
| Urban                      | 63.2              | 581    | 80.8           | 821    | 83.1           | 1,024  |
| Rural                      | 33.9              | 4,671  | 61.7           | 6,581  | 66.3           | 8,564  |
| Region                     |                   |        |                |        |                |        |
| Tigray                     | 73.3              | 369    | 86.5           | 507    | 87.9           | 635    |
| Afar                       | 23.6              | 53     | 60.0           | 74     | 84.7           | 95     |
| Amhara                     | 35.9              | 1,410  | 69.7           | 1,978  | 77.3           | 2,484  |
| Oromiya                    | 37.3              | 2,033  | 67.2           | 2,950  | 68.8           | 3,893  |
| Somali                     | 23.2              | 58     | 30.4           | 88     | 60.7           | 113    |
| Benshangul-Gumuz           | 24.2              | 51     | 54.1           | 72     | 58.5           | 94     |
| SNNP                       | 24.9              | 1,148  | 42.8           | 1,563  | 47.5           | 2,055  |
| Gambella                   | 35.7              | 11     | 62.5           | 16     | 69.7           | 22     |
| Harari                     | 65.2              | 11     | 85.0           | 16     | 88.8           | 20     |
| Addis Ababa                | 82.7              | 80     | 89.3           | 113    | 92.6           | 146    |
| Dire Dawa                  | 58.4              | 17     | 76.9           | 25     | 87.1           | 32     |
| Education                  |                   |        |                |        |                |        |
| No education               | 33.7              | 4,313  | 61.4           | 6,048  | 66.5           | 7,815  |
| Primary                    | 47.2              | 686    | 68.9           | 975    | 70.5           | 1,286  |
| Secondary +                | 68.6              | 252    | 89.3           | 379    | 88.0           | 487    |
| All children               | 37.1              | 5,251  | 63.8           | 7,402  | 68.1           | 9,588  |

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Table - 21    Treatment of Diarrhea**

Among children under-five years of age who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, the percentage who received increased fluids and oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage who did not receive any ORI, and the percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, Ethiopia 2000.

| Background characteristics | % Taken to a Health Facility or Provider <sup>1</sup> | Oral Rehydration |             |                   |                  |                                    | Other Treatment |           |                                   |              | No of Children with Diarrhea |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                            |   | ORS from Packet  | RHF at Home | Either ORS or RHF | Increased Fluids | Given ORS, RHF or Increased Fluids | Pill or Syrup   | Injection | Home Remedies/ Other <sup>2</sup> | No Treatment |                              |
| Child's Age                |   |                  |             |                   |                  |                                    |                 |           |                                   |              |                              |
| 0-5 months                 | 12.2  | 9.1              | 9.5         | 17.7              | 16.8             | 28.0                               | 13.8            | 0.0       | 14.2                              | 52.2         | 166                          |
| 6-11 months                | 17.2  | 15.9             | 7.5         | 20.6              | 22.1             | 35.5                               | 26.8            | 1.1       | 8.8                               | 44.8         | 427                          |
| 12-23 months               | 13.8  | 13.4             | 7.1         | 18.2              | 33.1             | 42.5                               | 28.4            | 1.2       | 9.7                               | 39.9         | 795                          |
| 24-35 months               | 12.9  | 14.7             | 8.5         | 19.6              | 45.9             | 56.0                               | 30.8            | 1.1       | 8.1                               | 27.7         | 545                          |
| 36-47 months               | 8.6   | 8.4              | 11.1        | 15.2              | 40.9             | 46.6                               | 24.2            | 1.2       | 9.2                               | 38.9         | 364                          |
| 48-59 months               | 13.3  | 13.1             | 12.4        | 20.0              | 41.8             | 53.0                               | 17.0            | 1.7       | 9.1                               | 37.4         | 244                          |
| Sex of Child               |   |                  |             |                   |                  |                                    |                 |           |                                   |              |                              |
| Male                       | 14.1  | 13.3             | 8.3         | 18.2              | 33.9             | 43.3                               | 25.4            | 1.4       | 9.6                               | 39.0         | 1,322                        |
| Female                     | 12.4  | 12.8             | 9.2         | 19.1              | 36.0             | 46.6                               | 26.6            | 1.4       | 9.1                               | 38.0         | 1,218                        |
| Birth Order                |   |                  |             |                   |                  |                                    |                 |           |                                   |              |                              |
| 1st                        | 19.6  | 16.7             | 10.2        | 24.0              | 32.0             | 46.9                               | 23.6            | 2.3       | 13.8                              | 37.5         | 438                          |
| 2nd                        | 11.9  | 14.6             | 7.7         | 18.3              | 37.1             | 45.4                               | 25.7            | 1.4       | 6.3                               | 40.6         | 804                          |
| 3rd                        | 12.1  | 11.6             | 10.4        | 18.3              | 32.6             | 43.5                               | 25.0            | 0.7       | 9.3                               | 39.4         | 572                          |
| 4th or more                | 12.0  | 10.4             | 7.7         | 16.0              | 36.0             | 44.1                               | 28.5            | 1.5       | 10.2                              | 36.2         | 727                          |
| Ethnicity                  |   |                  |             |                   |                  |                                    |                 |           |                                   |              |                              |
| Afar                       | 43.4  | 47.3             | 28.8        | 58.5              | 42.2             | 68.6                               | 35.8            | 1.4       | 7.9                               | 22.6         | 190                          |
| Amharic                    | 10.9  | 10.3             | 7.1         | 15.4              | 34.3             | 43.0                               | 25.2            | 1.4       | 9.5                               | 39.8         | 2,350                        |
| Banjar                     |   |                  |             |                   |                  |                                    |                 |           |                                   |              |                              |
| Burayir                    | 17.1  | 15.3             | 14.6        | 28.8              | 46.6             | 59.5                               | 10.8            | 1.6       | 6.7                               | 35.4         | 122                          |
| Chalke                     | 15.4  | 23.6             | 8.5         | 27.8              | 19.5             | 41.0                               | 27.3            | 2.6       | 1.9                               | 44.8         | 18                           |
| Harar                      | 10.8  | 9.0              | 6.2         | 12.9              | 26.2             | 33.9                               | 23.5            | 1.4       | 10.6                              | 45.9         | 541                          |
| Mekele                     | 12.5  | 12.9             | 9.1         | 18.6              | 35.3             | 45.9                               | 24.9            | 1.7       | 8.8                               | 38.3         | 1,089                        |
| Nal                        | 42.3  | 50.5             | 37.5        | 62.7              | 49.3             | 76.9                               | 26.3            | 1.5       | 18.9                              | 15.1         | 27                           |
| Shashemene-Gumuz           | 25.2  | 13.4             | 9.9         | 22.3              | 31.4             | 46.0                               | 23.5            | 4.2       | 7.1                               | 39.0         | 28                           |
| NP                         | 13.2  | 13.0             | 7.1         | 17.5              | 39.4             | 47.0                               | 32.5            | 0.9       | 9.6                               | 35.0         | 676                          |
| mbella                     | 31.4  | 32.6             | 4.3         | 34.7              | 16.7             | 46.1                               | 30.4            | 2.1       | 6.9                               | 34.0         | 7                            |
| rari                       | 29.9  | 26.2             | 14.2        | 33.7              | 67.4             | 84.3                               | 30.4            | 1.8       | 10.6                              | 10.0         | 5                            |
| dis Ababa                  | 31.1  | 40.1             | 33.7        | 60.8              | 23.8             | 67.3                               | 22.6            | 1.7       | 9.7                               | 25.9         | 20                           |
| e Dawa                     | 25.9  | 27.9             | 9.5         | 30.6              | 33.8             | 57.6                               | 28.6            | 0.0       | 24.1                              | 25.7         | 7                            |
| Education                  |   |                  |             |                   |                  |                                    |                 |           |                                   |              |                              |
| Illiterate                 | 11.6  | 10.9             | 7.5         | 15.7              | 35.0             | 43.5                               | 25.0            | 1.3       | 8.9                               | 40.4         | 2,141                        |
| Literate                   | 19.3  | 19.2             | 11.9        | 27.9              | 33.6             | 50.1                               | 31.3            | 2.7       | 10.1                              | 29.9         | 304                          |
| Secondary +                | 31.4  | 42.9             | 25.4        | 53.9              | 36.6             | 60.1                               | 31.9            | 0.4       | 16.9                              | 24.6         | 95                           |
| Children                   | 13.3  | 13.1             | 8.7         | 18.6              | 34.9             | 44.9                               | 26.0            | 1.4       | 9.4                               | 38.5         | 2,540                        |

**Note:** Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) includes solution prepared from commercially produced packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures are for children born in the period 0-59 months preceding the survey. <sup>1</sup>Includes all facilities except pharmacy, drug vendor, shop, traditional practitioner and other unspecified persons. <sup>2</sup>Includes a negligible percentage of children receiving intravenous.

**Source:-** Ethiopia, Demographic and Health Survey 2000 Preliminary Report, CSA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia