

Country WID Profile  
(Ethiopia)

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# Country WID Profile

(Ethiopia)

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**Abbreviation**  
**(Ethiopia)**

ARIs	Acute respiratory infections
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CERTWID	Centre for Research Training and Information on Women in Development
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ESDP	Educational Sector Development Programme
FDRE	The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
EEC	European Economic Community
EPID	Extension and Project Implementation Department
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
JASPA	Jobs and Skills Program for Africa
MFIs	Micro-Finance Institutions
MOE	Ministry of Education
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopia
TTI	Teacher Training Institution
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.	
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	GDP annual growth(%)		Inflation Rate*	Gini coefficient*		2
	110US\$(97)	6% (92/93-97/98)		1.5%(96), 5%(85-96)			3
Public expenditure to public sector	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others		3
	1.7% (of GDP,95)	4% (ofGNP,96)	na	1.8% (ofGDP,96)			3
Population(99)	Total	% of urban population		Annual Population growth rate(90-95)			1
	Total	14.7%		3. 05% (Rural-2.79%, Urban-4.81%)			4
	Women	50.4% (M/F ratio)					1
Industry/GDP (98/'99)	Agriculture	Industry		Service			9
	44. 8%	11. 7%		43. 5%			
Proportion of workers(94)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP			5
	Total	na	na	%			
	Women	na	na				
Labour Indicators	Total %	Unemploy. R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*			5
	Total	3.1% (male,94)	105Birr/month	na			2
	Women	3. 4%(94)					
Decision-making	Women/Total (99)			Women/Total(99)			7
Member of parliament	15persons			Department Heads	21 persons		
Ministers	3 persons			Ambassadors	4 persons		
Deputy ministers	1 persons			Technicians	na		
General Managers	4 persons			Regonal Council members	5. 38%		
Law for Women	Year	Details					
Marriage Law		18 years has been proposed for draft family law as age of marriage					
Election Law		Right to vote without any kinds of discriminations from the age of 18					
Employment Law		Right to maternity leave and pre-natal leave, equal right in employment					
Domestic Violence Law							
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year		8
CEDAW				yes	Dec. 1981		
Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Person and the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others						2	
International Convention on Civil and Political Rights,							
Policy of WID							
Center for Research Training and Information on Women in Development							
Governmental organization of WID							
National Machinery	Women's Affairs Office established in all governmental agencies at the state and regional level						

References

- 1) Ethiopian statistical Abstract 1998, Central Statistical Authority
- 2) Hadra Tesfay, 1999
- 3) Human Development report 1999, UNDP
- 4) The world's Women 1995, Trends and Statistics, U.N, 1995
- 5) Women's Profile, Some Basic Statistical Data on Women in Ethiopia by Women's Affairs Department of MOLSA, 99
- 6) Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation
- 7) Women's Affairs Sub-Sector of the Prime Minister's Office 1999
- 8) State and Parties of the Convention, UNICEF, UNIFEM
- 9) MEDAC, Plan Preparation and Policy Analysis Department, National Accounting Unit

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (P. )

### 1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.	
Life expectancy('97)	Male 42.4 years, Female 44.3 years		Population growth rate	3.05%('90-'95)		1
Expansion of health service('97)	Population /Doctor	16666	Population/Nurse	12500		1
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP, '96)	1.7%					5
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children		5
Total	111 persons ('97)		BCG('90-'95)	59.2%		1
Female	%		DPT('90-'95)	42.7%		8
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*			Polio('90-'95)	39.2%		1
Total	175 persons('97)		Measles('90-'95)	33.0%		
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('97)	10%	Total fertility rate('94)*	6.74		2
Births attendance rate*	10% (86-90)		Mean age of marriage	F-17.1, M-23.3 ('80-'84)		3
Maternal malnutrition rate	10-40%		% of infants with low birth weight*	%( ' - ' )		
Maternal mortality rate	560-850 per 0.1 million		% of children under 5 malnourished	50%		2
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate*	%		
Iodine deficiency	26% of total population		anemia deficiency	19%		
Community health service(1999)						
Access to safe water	urban 78.9 % rural 14.3 %		Access to adequate sanitation	urban 55 % rural 5.7 %		5
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases	among pregnant women		6
Statistics	2.5million (estimated)		65,987 persons('98)	5-10%		5

### 1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education ( 0 year), Primary education (8year)				
Public expenditure on education	4.0%		9.9%(96-97, Capital expenditure)		7
% of GNP(1996)					
Adult literacy rate('97)	male 41.5 %, female 29.2%				1
by race	there are more than eighty ethnic groups, % na				
Primary education('98-'99)	net enrollment ratio	completion	Female ratio of higher education		4
Male	47%	42%(98/99)	education	na	
Female	31.9%	44%(98/99)	humanities	na	
<Educational Issues>	Drop out rate( 12.07%,98/99)		social sciences	na	4
Secondary education('98-'99)	Net enrollment ratio*		natural sciences engineering	na	4
Male	8.3%		medical	na	
Female	6.5%				
<Educational Issues>					
Higher education('98-'99)	Enrollment ratio				4
Total(diploma,under/postgrad.)	27345persons				
% female	17.4%(4057 persons)				

#### References

- 1) Human Development Report 1999, UNDP
- 2) Ethiopia Population and Development, National Office of Population, Vol.4 No.1, 1998
- 3)The World's Women 1995, Trends and Statistics, UN, 1995
- 4)Education Statistics Annual Abstract, 1998/99, Education Management Information Systems, MOE, 1999
- 5)Ministry of Health 1999, Health and Health related indicators
- 6)UNICEF
- 7)Survey of Public Finance in Ethiopia, 91/92-97/98, Development Finance and Budget Department, Jan. 1997
- 8)Ibid

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (p. )

## **2.General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender**

### **2-1 General Situation of Women**

#### General Situation of Women in Ethiopia

- The country's development potentials are its huge human power, arable land, natural resources and the immense and untapped minerals while its livestock population is said to be the largest in Africa.
- In 1999, the rural population is 85.3% of total population, out of which 49.7 % are women. Eighty percent of women are engaged in the agricultural sector and they are heavily burdened due to their triple gender roles.
- Girls are also expected to take care of household matters. In addition, parents feel that education is not as important for girls as it is for boys. Consequently, the enrollment rate for girls is lower than that of boys. And conversely, the dropout rate and grade repetition rates are higher for girls.
- There still remains the practices which have a bad influence on women's body.

#### **[General Information]**

Ethiopia being one of the least developing countries in the world has a population of about 61.67million with annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. More than 60% of the population live below the absolute poverty line in urban areas and 65% in rural areas. Out of the total population female account for 49.8%.

The Ethiopian economy was stagnant between 1974 and 1991 due to a dispute with its neighbor Somalia, Eritrea, and internal civil war; drought; a sudden rise in oil prices, nationalization of enterprises and land reform. Since its establishment in 1991, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has tried to achieve sustainable economic growth by promoting the rebuilding of the economy under a grueling state of civil war. In 1997, per capita GNP was 110 \$US (Human Development Report 1999, UNDP), less than half the average for developing countries. In 1996/97 more than 75% of the government capital expenditure is on economic development such as agriculture, industry, mining, energy, road, transport and communication, etc. Capital expenditure on social sector development, which includes education, health, urban development, social welfare, and culture and sport, is growing over a period of time and it was about 20% in 1996/97. However, more than 13.6% of the recurrent expenditure went to defense spending in the same year. (Survey of Public Finance in Ethiopia, 1991/92 – 1997/98, Development Finance and Budget Department, January 1997).

Agriculture is the mainstay of the country's economy. It is well conceived that agricultural development is the main tool for the eradication of poverty in Ethiopia and hence the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization strategy has been mapped out to that effect.

#### **[Women's Status]**

In addition to farming operations, threshing, milling, cooking, collecting of wood and water and domestic

chores are deemed to be female work. Women are heavily burdened due to their triple gender roles. In agriculture peak seasons, women are found to be working more than double the hours of men. In most rural communities, the task of fetching water and collecting fuel wood is the sole duty of woman, assisted most of the time by her girl child, which take long hours due to the present ecological conditions.

Women are usually excluded from subjects related to agricultural dissemination and vocational training, so the road to higher paying jobs remains blocked. Furthermore, a system exists where women rarely enjoy the benefits of land or loans. 35% of the total number of households appear to be either widows or female-headed families.

### **[Cultural and social background]**

Fifty percent of inhabitants belong to the Ethiopian Orthodox Coptic Church of Egypt, and 40% are followers of Islam. However, whether Christian or Muslim, practices that exert a bad influence on a women's body, such as a surgical removal of genital organs or removal of baby teeth in girls, still remain strong.

In addition to the formal Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2 religious laws based on Christianity and Islam (Fetha Negest and Sharia) exist in Ethiopia. Since marriage is based on rural practices and beliefs, the minimum age for marriage is decided in order of the above-mentioned laws. In either case, the marriageable age for women is lower than that of men. In many cases it is customary for the father to make arrangements for marriage. A bride has a price, which is often very high. Women are forced to submit to an unwanted marriage before any opportunity for education or self-development, so they end up shouldering all domestic chores.

### **[Political Participation]**

Women's Participation in voting during the constitutional conference as well as the election at the kebele, woreda and regional levels in 1995 was very high. Despite this, their representation as candidates was very low. Consequently, out of the 1432 Regional Council members, 77 (5.38%) are women. Similarly, in the House of Federation only 8 (6.35%) are females. The ratio of representation is even worse in the House of People's Representatives where there are only 15 (2.73%) women.

## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- After 1993, the FDRE has promulgated women policies, in which Women's Affairs Offices were established in all governmental agencies at the state/regional levels.
- Although the previous laws discriminate women in various aspects, currently the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution Article 34 states marital, personal and family rights. It also includes an article, with regards the right to vote and be elected, women equally with men as well as an article which shows equality in employment.

#### [Law for Women]

##### \*Marriage law

The marriage law / family law is part of the Civil Code of Ethiopia promulgated in 1960. However the marriage law is discriminatory in nature between man and woman. For example, Article 16 (2) of CEDAW states that marriage of a child shall have no legal effects. The Civil Code of Ethiopia Article 581 (1) states that minimum age for marriage of a woman 15 years and that of a man is 18 years. In the same Article (2) it is stated that the emperor has the power to grant dispensation up to two years, making marriageable age of a girl 13 and a boy 16 years. Considering this entire situation and in view of the international standards, it is proposed in the revised family law that the minimum age for marriage to both females and males be 18 years (Hadra Tesfay, March 1999).

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution Article 34 states Marital, Personal and Family rights. Article 34 (1) states men and women, without any distinction as to race, nation nationality or religion have the right to marry. Article 35(2) states women have equal rights with men in marriage. Article 35(7) also states women have the rights to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property (Federal Negarit Gazeta, Proclamation No. 1/1995, Proclamation of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia).

##### \*Election Law

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution has included an Article (38), with regards the right to vote and be elected. It is noted that "Every Ethiopian National, without any discrimination has the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly and through freely chosen representatives; on the attainment of 18 years of age, to vote in accordance with the law; and to vote and to be elected at periodic elections to any office at any level of government (Federal Negarit Gazeta, Proclamation No. 1/1995, Proclamation of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia).



### **\*Employment Law**

Article 35 (5) of the Constitution provides that “women have the right to maternity leave with full pay. The duration of maternity leave shall be determined by law, taking into account the nature of the work, the health of the mother and the well-being of the child and family.” According to Article 35 (8) of the Constitution “Women shall have a right to equality in employment, promotion, pay and transfer of pension entitlements” (Federal Negarit Gazeta, Proclamation No. 1/1995, Proclamation of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia).

### **\*Domestic Violence Law**

In CEDAW, violence against women is classified into three categories: violence in the family including FGM, violence within the community and perpetrated by the state such as sexual abuse of female prisoners. Other forms of violence against women in Ethiopia include abduction, female infanticide, selective abortion, forceful feeding (fattening) and incest (Hillina Taddesse, 1997, *The Rights of Women Under Ethiopian Penal Law*, EWLA, Addis Ababa).

Articles 537 to 544 of the Ethiopian Penal Code are on offences against persons and apply to “whosoever intentionally or by negligence causes bodily injury to another to impair his health, by any means .....”. Article 538 also emphasizes on grave willful injury but these provisions apply to any individual irrespective of sex. In principle, it can also be applicable to FGM because it is an act of maiming an essential organ of the body. These provisions apply to all situations be it serious or minor, but are not effectively used to prevent wife battering and Female Genital Mutilation, since such acts are customarily considered lawful. Article 35(4) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution states that the State shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited.

Another form of violence against women is rape. This offence is punishable with a maximum of 10 years rigorous imprisonment and this may be extended up to 15 years where aggravating circumstances exist. Another sexual offence in the Penal Code is the act of abduction and the maximum penalty for committing the offence is three years rigorous imprisonment (Hadra Tesfay, March 1999).

### **[Government Policy on WID/Gender]**

In Ethiopia, discussions have been held concerning women’s policy since December 1992. Therefore, as a result of deliberations by committees in each ministry and representative commissions in the Ethiopian Assembly, Women’s Affairs Offices have been established in all governmental agencies at the state and regional levels. Coordination between governmental agencies is being carried out by the Women’s Affairs Sector in the Prime Ministers Office and the head of the Women’s Affairs Office has been granted the same status as minister. Furthermore, the Women’s Affairs Department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare carries out practical adjustment functions

## 2-3 National Machinery

### Women's Affairs Office

- Women's Affairs Office under the social sector of the Prime Minister Office is the national gender focal point. As well, there are women's departments in the various departments and the regional Women's Affairs Offices.
- There exist various organizations for women issues such as CERTWID and Women Entrepreneurs Association in each level; higher education, professional society, civil society and grassroots level

#### **[The Structure and the role of agencies related to WID/Gender]**

Women's Affairs Office under the social sector of the Prime Minister Office is accountable to the Prime Minister and is responsible for coordination and monitoring of Women's Affairs activities at a National level and creating a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of policy at various levels and in different sectors. The Women's Affairs Office also creates forum where government and non-government organizations at national level exchange experiences. On top of this it undertakes studies focusing on the problems of women and devises strategies for the practical solutions to problems.

At the sector level, there are Women's departments in the various ministries established to bring out the issues of women's based on the duties and responsibilities of the respective ministries. The departments are accountable to the respective ministries and commissions but to the Women's Affairs Office of the Prime Minister concerning their annual plan and other pertinent gender issues that need due attention.

In the same manner, the Regional Women's Affairs Offices are accountable to each Regional Administrative Council. The duties and responsibilities included provision of assistance of women's affair offices in their respective regions at various levels. Moreover, they help to create favorable condition for the implementation of Women's policy and follow up, and monitor various activities undertaken at regional level. They identify areas of concern based on the needs and priorities of each region and plan to achieve the goals envisaged. The Women's Affairs Committee, established in the Council of Peoples representatives is entrusted with the role of scrutinizing and checking gender sensitivity of proclamation and laws before their promulgation.

#### **[Other Relevant Organizations]**

Center for Research Training and Information on Women in Development (CERTWID) has been established within Addis Ababa University to carry out research, training, and documentation on gender issues. CERTWID plays a critical role in generating data on women and men, provides training on gender and encourages university staff and students at undergraduate level to focusing on gender related studies. It also provides information on gender to the general public and has periodic publications on gender and development issues.

Professional women associations such as Women Health Association, Women Lawyers Association, Women Education Association, Women Association of the Disabled tackle the problems in their respective areas. They bring out issues where women are disadvantaged and find solutions. They work in collaboration with other similar organizations in and outside the country. They promote Women's capacity by providing training programs and experience sharing forums.

There are also civil society such as Ethiopian Women Entrepreneurs Association and the Ethiopian Midwives Association addressing the specific needs of women. The National Committee for the Eradication of Harmful traditional Practices has been playing major roles in brining about a change of attitude, knowledge and practice of various target audience. At grassroots level women have also formed associations to get access to credit, training, and get self-employment or create various activities that are productive and beneficiary. They also look for sources of fund and have projects that improve their lives and satisfy their basic needs (Women's Affairs Sub-Sector, 1999).

### 3. CURRENT SITUATION OF WOMEN BY SECTOR

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- The education sector is characterized by low access and quality, inequitable distribution of opportunities, inefficient administration, low expenditure due to lack of finance, etc. Consequently, enrolment is low at all levels. Similarly, higher institutions of learning are open to only a small fraction of those completing secondary education.
- Rural areas and girls are specially disadvantaged as regards enrolment, attendance, performance, dropping out and repetition

#### [Policy in Education Sector]

To address the above and other problems, the TGE has issued the Educational and Training Policy in 1994. The goal of the policy is to restructure and expand the education system, make it more relevant to the present and future needs of the society and attain universal primary education by the year 2015. One of the main areas of focus is the expansion of equitable access to primary education and vocational training in order to meet the country's economy. More importantly, the policy gives due consideration to female education and has set goals to that effect (Hadera Tesfay, 1999).

The Educational Sector Development Programme (ESDP), launched by the Ministry of Education (MOE) in 1997/98 is the first step in long-range plan to achieve universal primary education and balanced development of the education sector by the year 2015.

Over the five years period (1997/98 –2001/2002), the ESDP is designed to focus on expansion of primary education with special emphasis to rural and under-served areas, improvements in its quality, and a more equitable distribution of educational opportunities.

More specifically, ESDP is based on the following objectives.

- ◆ Expanded access by raising primary enrolment from 3.1 to 7 million and achieve an average gross enrolment ratio of 50% for the primary education;
- ◆ Improve the quality of education by extending the new curriculum to all levels of the system, increasing the number of certified primary teachers from 85 % to 95% and lower the textbook ratio at the primary level from 5:1 to 1:1 in core subjects;
- ◆ Increase efficiency by more effective utilization of teachers with an average of 50:1 (pupil/ teacher ratio) and raising from 49.6% to 80%, the system coefficient reflecting a reduction of the number of dropouts and repeaters’;
- ◆ Improving equity by achieving a gross enrolment ratio for primary education at least 25% in under-served regions; raise the female participation share in primary school from 36.8% to 45%;
- ◆ Increase financing for education by raising public expenditure on education to 4.6% of GDP; achieve a

target of 5% new school construction owned by non-government institutions, and introduce cost sharing at the tertiary level.

A new 8-2-2-year system has recently been introduced in stead of 6-2-4-year system. There is no compulsory education and 10 years, 8-year primary and 2-year junior secondary education, are free. However, 2-year senior secondary education is charged Higher education is provided free of charge because it is designed to be training of human resources by the State. Educational expenses in GNP rose from 5.5% in 1990/91 to 9.9% in 1996/97 (KUAWAB, 1997).

The government is attempting to achieve universal primary education (UPE). However, due to a shortage of educational facilities and teaching materials the average number of students per class in the 1st grade is 72. Accordingly, only 1 textbook is distributed for every 5 students. The average age at entrance into primary education is late at age 11 and the dropout rate for students entering the 1st grade has reached 27% in 1998/99, due to the low quality of education as a result of a shortage of qualified teaching staff, low parental awareness toward education, and poverty. Because there are so many students in each class, a two-section system has been adopted at many urban schools.

### **[Primary Education]**

The Gross Enrollment ratio in primary (1-8) reached 45.8% in 1998/99. The ratio for girls is less than that of boys. In 1997/98, out of the total number of students, 75.9% of primary school students promoted to the next grade, 12% were repeaters and 12.1% were dropouts. The promotion rate is decreasing while repetition and dropout rates are increasing. Girl's repetition rate in all grades is higher than that of boys (Educational Statistics Annual Abstract, 1998/99).

The main reasons for the low enrollment rate among girls are the social tendency that education for girls is unnecessary, or uncertainty toward commuting to school, which are often very far from home. In addition, many girls drop out because they must help with domestic chores and their family occupations. Consequently, the completion rate for girls in the 6th grade is one fourth (1/4). And when girls with grade repetition are taken into account, the rate drops to one eighth (1/8).

At national level, 27% of children leave school before reaching grade two, in 1998/99. Of those who do not complete their primary schooling, boys spend an average of 3.6 years in school, and girls spend 4 years in school. Children stop going to school for various reasons. Majority did so mainly due to opportunity cost of schooling, failing in exams, quality decline in education, and long distance to school.

The survival rate to grade 5 is decreasing over time for both boys and girls. This rate is of particular interest since the completion of at least 4 years of schooling is commonly considered a pre-requisite for sustainable level of literacy.

Since a geographical gap exists at the primary educational level, girls only accounted for 45.25% in urban areas and 34.14% in rural areas in 1998/99.

### **[Senior Secondary Education]**

Since educational facilities are concentrated in urban centers, the average number of students per class is 71, so that classes are overcrowded. The dropout and grade repetition rates of both boys and girls are high, particularly, the rates for girls. The main causes for high dropout and grade repetition rates are a shortage of facilities and equipment, a shortage of textbooks and teaching materials, and low competence of teachers. Furthermore, secondary education originally served the role of vocational education. However, secondary education cannot be connected with employment. Therefore, one cause might be that students have little incentive toward schooling.

### **[Higher Education]**

The number of female students in higher education institutions is increasing in the past four years in all at Diploma, undergraduate, and postgraduate programs. In undergraduate degree program, the percent of female students increased from 8.4% in 1987/88 to 13.2% in 1997/98. However, the percent of female students at postgraduate programs was stagnant. The number of female students is very much lower as compared to the number of male students in all the three programs.

### **[Teachers]**

Schools for training teachers in primary education exist at 13 locations nationwide and a teacher's training program is offered at higher education institutions. To meet the increase in the number of teachers, a supplementary program has also begun. However, girls' access to teaching schools is greatly different from that of boys. According to the 1998/99 Educational Statistics annual abstracts, the percentage of female teachers was 27.8% in primary education, 8.6% in senior secondary education and only 6.6% in Technical/Vocational education.(KUAWAB, 1997).

Since the decision to introduce local languages into fundamental primary education in the new educational system, teacher training in primary education has been implemented through local-edition curriculum in local languages. However, some regions still do not have even one teacher training institution (TTI), so disparity exists in the training of teachers between language groups. In addition, since an increase in the number of female teachers is needed in order to improve the enrollment rate among girls, TTI aim to secure female students in a framework of 30% per grade. The number of teachers is particularly insufficient in secondary education.

### **[Literacy Education]**

Due to the national literacy campaign advocated by the former Mengistu regime in the 1980s, the literacy rate rose from only 7% in 1974 to 76% in 1989, half of whom were women. However, in recent years, literacy rates have fallen. For example, literacy rate for adults was reported to be 35.4%, as of 1997

(Human Development Report 1999, UNDP).

Since the 1980s, the Ministry of Education has implemented literacy campaigns in order to improve the literacy rates. As a result, 6,600 reading rooms were established and technical training at the department level is being implemented at 400 community technical training centers. Nearly 50,000 persons have benefited from such training.

### **[Vocational and technical training]**

Although technical and vocational education was limited to technical and vocational schools for students who have completed the 10th grade, and higher educational institutions for those who have completed the 12th grade, in the new system, the government is considering opening technical and vocational schools to students who have completed the 4th grade and the 8th grade. Under the former system, persons who entered technical and vocational schools were persons whose scholastic achievements were within the top 10 in the class in junior high school and who were superior in mathematics and chemistry. At the present time, 17 technical and vocational schools exist nationwide with a fixed enrollment of 6,000. However, the actual number of students is 3374, and the number of girls is only (21.5%), which is extremely low, in 1998/99. The reasons for this might be that appropriate training cannot be implemented due to remarkable deterioration of facilities, and school courses were established without carrying out sufficient marketing surveys. As a result, it is difficult to find employment after graduation. After completion of 3-year courses, a diploma is granted and 40% of students go on to universities and junior colleges. The employment conditions for graduates from popular school courses such as automobile repair or surveying are extremely good. On the other hand, graduates from other school courses have difficulty securing employment.

## 3-2 Health

### Health

- An estimated 60 to 80 per cent of health problems in Ethiopia are due to infectious communicable diseases and nutritional problems.
- The system is underdeveloped and able to provide health services to only about half of the population. Much of the rural population has no access to any type of modern health care, leading to inability of the health care delivery systems to respond quantitatively or qualitatively to the health needs of the people. (Health and Health Related Indicators, Ministry of Health, August 1999)

#### [General Information]

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has emphasized health management in line with the decentralization or the process of democracy and reorganization of the administrative system. In addition, taking into account child and maternal health, educational activities to promote health including families have been implemented. These include the following matters (KUAWAB, 1997):

- To establish facilities for health care to prevent high risk pregnancy and childbirth;
- To promote family planning for better child and family health;
- To provide health care services for children through nutritional education for mothers.

Although inhabitants who have access to health care services accounted for 51% of the total population, there is a great gap between urban and rural areas (Ministry of Health, August 1999, Health and Health Related Indicators).

The majorities of inhabitants in urban areas have access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities. Whereas inhabitants in rural areas have access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities, amounted to 14.3% and 5.7%, respectively. This is due to a lack of a maintenance and control system, shortage of human resources and inappropriate technical selection locally since many water supply facilities have been destroyed by civil war. Consequently, the national average has fallen. The establishment of a health and medical care system is expected. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the existing health facilities are not sufficiently utilized in Ethiopia. Therefore, in the formulation of health policies, it is important to stimulate public interest through the mobility of society.

A good indication of poor sanitation, diarrhea diseases, acute respiratory infection (ARIs), malaria, tuberculosis (T.B.), helminthiasis and hepatitis are the leading causes of illness and death, and Ethiopia is only nation where epidemics of recurrent fever are reported, even at the present time. Teenage sex and marriage are common, so sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS are easily transmitted. Furthermore, due to a chronic shortage of food attributed to drought, caloric intake (73%) is the lowest level in the world. Accordingly, half of all children under 5 years of age are malnourished. Many people suffer from goiter,



cataracts and loss of eyesight resulting from micro nutrient deficiencies, such as iodine and vitamin A.

### **[Child and maternal health]**

Causes for an extremely high maternal mortality rate include the low number of pre and post-examinations taken by pregnant women, malnutrition of mothers (10 to 40%), complications of childbirth and the puerperium due to inadequate treatment, and artificial abortion. Although antenatal care is provided at health care facilities nationwide, its utilizing rate is low at 25.7% (1997/98). Many children are born at home, so only 5 to 14% (institution - delivery is only 10.1%), of all childbirth are attended by health care professionals. Although 11,000 traditional birth attendants (TBAs) received training over the past 10 years, only one third (1/3) of TBAs provide safe delivery assistance due to a shortage in remuneration or technical support.

Although the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) produced results in the 1980s, since then, vaccination rates have fallen. The problems include a cold chain system in poor condition, immunization is not administered at one fourth (1/4) of all health care facilities (500 to 600 posts), health care workers or communities lack motivation and accessibility to health care facilities is bad. Since food shortages also have a negative effect on nutrition for both mothers and children, 26% and 19% of the total population are deficient in iodine and anemia respectively.

### **[Family planning]**

The rate of practice of contraception in Ethiopia is low at 6 -10% so that artificial abortion is generally administered. Illegal artificial abortion has become one of the leading causes of maternal death in urban areas. Women are very susceptible to various diseases attributed to artificial abortion. In particular, there are marked cases of death in unmarried girls of schooling age. There are many cases of pregnant women under 17 years of age or age 35 and up, or women with 5 or more children dying of pregnancy-related diseases. Therefore, the dissemination of family planning services has become an important issue. Up to now, family planning has not been disseminated due to a lack of public awareness, and a sense of traditional values and beliefs. Oral contraceptives are the most popular forms of contraception, and 76% of persons who practice contraception use this form. Although condoms are being disseminated, stock control and distribution is not carried out in a smooth manner. According to the 1989 survey conducted in Addis Ababa, the average age of persons using contraception is 26, 75% of whom have completed primary education and 62% of whom are salaried employees.

### **[HIV/AIDS]**

Although 68,666 patients were confirmed to be infected with AIDS up to the second quarter of 1999, it is estimated that the number of HIV-positive individuals is much higher than this. Since 40% of patients infected with AIDS were confirmed in Addis Ababa, many other patients were also confirmed in urban

areas. The average age of patients infected with AIDS is 27 for women and 33 for men, so the women-to-men ratio is roughly 1:2. However, most female patients have been discovered in recent years so the gender gap is falling annually. Although 90% of all transmission is heterosexual, prostitution is increasing among poverty groups due to drought, migration and war. Consequently, the rate of infection of HIV is high at 20 to 50% (UNICEF). The morbidity rate of pregnant women is also high at 5 to 10%.

### **[Water Resources policies in relation to gender issues]**

Every day millions of women and children spend a lot of hours carrying heavy containers filled with unsafe water. The water they carry is polluted in most cases and insufficient to satisfy their daily demands. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has issued a National Policy on Ethiopian women, which is intended to be reflected in each sectoral policies including water policy and is believed to alleviate the social and economic barriers to women's development.

The attempts in the past to integrate women in water and sanitation projects could only be considered as beginning since a lot has to be done to empower women in these activities. There were proposals those two or more members of a water committee to be women and 50% of the caretakers to be women as much as possible when conditions permit. This is practiced in some regions but lacks enforcement by laws and regulations.

Involving women into the mainstream of development activities is a question of sustainability. The altimeter test of the success of water supply and sanitation projects is whether or not the women who are the carriers of water use the facilities. The only guarantee is a strong women participation element from inception of the project to completion, operation, maintenance and evaluation.

The Federal Water Resources Policy issued by the Ministry of Water Resources in January 1998 maps the following issues:

- ◆ To promote the involvement of women in the planning, studies, design, implementation, operation, maintenance, monitoring, assessment, and evaluation, of water resources systems.
- ◆ To motivate women to participate and play their role in water resources management.
- ◆ To promote the participation of women in meaningful decision – making processes in the water sector.
- ◆ To empower women to play the leading role in self-reliance initiatives, in water resources management.
- ◆ To promote the full participation of women on :
  - Public awareness on health - water and sanitation
  - efficient use of water
  - conservation of water
- ◆ To promote more women involvement in higher and trades level training in water resources
- ◆ To underscore the special needs of women in all Water Resources undertakings.

Indicators	Coverage Percent/Ratio(year)
Potential health Service Coverage	51.0% (97/98)
EPI Coverage	58.5% (97/98)
MCH Coverage	25.7% (97/98)
Health Budget as %of National Total	5.95% (97/98)
Antenatal Care	25.7% (97/98)
Postnatal Care	3.5% (97/98)
Hospital : Population	1: 644,694 (99)
Health center : Population	1 : 214,630 (99)

Source: FDRE, Ministry of Health 1999, Health and Health Related Indicators, Health Information Processing and Documentation Team, planning and Programming Department

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Agriculture contributes 85% of export and total employment having a 50% of the GDP.
- Although agriculture is carried out mainly in the highlands, there are almost no irrigation facilities so farms are very susceptible to drought due to inadequate rainfall.
- The breakdown in agricultural products is 60% in crop production, 33% in livestock production and 7% in forestry.
- Farming household incomes have decreased due to devastation of land, shortage of wood for fuel and a decline in agricultural productivity.

#### [General Information]

Agricultural dissemination activities are being carried out only to a few farmers. Therefore, the majority of farmers do not have access to a modern system including improved varieties, artificial fertilizers and funds. Since two thirds (2/3) of the villages are more than half a day's journey on foot from each other, it is difficult to transport agricultural products.

The population is increasing and many inhabitants face starvation. For example, about 12% of the population are affected by drought and are in need of food aid in 1999. Before the harvest, when food stocks are depleted, inhabitants in rural communities are weakened against disease.

Forest areas have diminished to less than 4% so that soil erosion has progressed rapidly without control. Families who once lived in rural communities are forced to migrate to overcrowded urban centers. This has contributed to an increase in street children who are forced to live in poverty or in inferior environments. In addition, grazing land is being depleted through drought or pasture decreases, so the subsistence of people who make a living by grazing is also at a crisis.

#### [Land tenure]

Although the laws until the 1974 revolution did not clearly deny women ownership, the fact is that women were not permitted to own land from the cultural aspect during the era of feudalism (KUAWAB, 1997). In the 1975 land reform, all land in rural areas were nationalized and inhabitants began to share land communally. At the present time, a maximum 10 hectares are distributed for each peasant or individual household on the basis of tenancy. A landowner is regarded to be head of a household; however, in many cases, it means a man. Consequently, if a woman separates from her husband she loses her house and property. Even in the case where a couple lives together and a wife carries out agriculture or livestock, the woman does not have ownership of profit occurring from livestock or other products.

Currently, women in Ethiopia are given important role in the implementation of the Five-Year Development Programme, which is based on the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization strategy.

The question of access to and control over the land has been properly addressed by the 1995 Constitution of Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia guaranteeing them equal rights with men.

The National policy on Ethiopian Women issued in 1993 notes that no discrimination will be made on the basis of sex and rural women will be given special attention so that their particular problems would be properly addressed. As a result of this, some 129,667 poor rural women became landowners, in 1997, during the land redistribution exercise carried out in Amhara Region.

In terms of access to and control of resources, it was observed that there is no significant difference between male-headed and female – headed households particularly. There are, however, significant differences in terms of number of cattle owned and family size between male-headed and female – headed households. Male – headed households also had more access to education than female – headed households. Lack of education, draft power and labor will limit access of female-headed households to agricultural technology, which will have a negative effect on agricultural production (Agricultural Economics Society of Ethiopia, October, 1997).

#### **[Agriculture]**

Women shoulder 60 to 90% of agricultural labor. In particular, women who reside in farming communities spend a lot of time in the production of cash crops such as coffee and tea, food processing using agricultural products. Women spend 3 hours drawing water, 1.3 hours collecting wood for fuel, 0.6 hours transporting products to and from market and 0.1 hour commuting to and from flourmills. According to the 1990 survey concerning working hours of women conducted by UNICEF, Ethiopian women in farming areas are involved in 17 types of work (domestic chores and farming operations), so an average workday is 15 hours. Women are engaged in 50% of all self-sufficient agriculture. In addition to agricultural production, women are involved in production activities such as textiles, ceramics and brewing. Generally speaking, livestock production is regarded to woman's work. Furthermore, women prepare the meals, draw water, collect wood and take care of the children (KUAWAB, 1997).

#### **[Agricultural extension]**

In 1970s and 1980s, special programs for women have been implemented by the Rural Women's Department of the Ministry of Agriculture's Extension and Project Implementation Department (EPID). The programs are comprised of family planning, activities for improving income and the introduction of appropriate technologies. Despite the fact that women contribute to agricultural production, there are few opportunities for them to take technical training on the introduction of modern agricultural technologies (KUAWAB, 1997).

Currently, the first phase of National Extension Program/ package has been focusing on increasing crop production and targeted the rich and resourceful farmers. In Tigray region about 16,300 women have benefited from extension services during the period from 1994/95 to 1995/96. The discrepancy that existed

in the first phase has been fully realized and the second and current phase of the National Extension Program has therefore given emphasis to integrated farming systems and reaching the small holder subsistent farmers including female farmers.

### **[Accessibility to Micro-finance]**

Rural women are very much in need of working capital or credit to carry out income generating activities. Public financing for women is limited to female heads of households who own land. If a woman does not have security, written consent of her husband is required to obtain loans. The strengthening and expansion of services to rural areas by the newly created Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) is believed to minimize the problems of initial capital generation particularly that of women, whose majority are in the category of the poorest of the poor. Another initiative for resolving the social and economic problems of the rural people is the issuance of the 1996 Farmers Service Cooperatives Promotion. The strategy underlines equal and voluntary participation of male and female farmers in agricultural cooperatives. It facilitates farmers access to agricultural technologies, credit, training and information and other production inputs. Since the percentage of female members in service cooperatives is small at 7.5%, service cooperatives are not planning to introduce a more unconventional financing scheme. Although many Ethiopians rely on Ekubs (mutual financing associations) or unofficial financing methods, the amount of financing per individual is so small that it usually used to purchase everyday necessities.

The UNDP had the Fifth Country Cooperation Framework which started in 1993 earmarked a total of US\$ 4.7 million to support credit activities in four major regions. The credit programme has stimulated women's participation in organizing themselves around a common concern (i.e. lack of access to financial resources). Borrowers, especially for agricultural inputs and livestock-based trades have reaped visible benefits. Over 30,000 people have accessed loans averaging less than 300 Birr each of whom over 50% have been women. Agricultural inputs and livestock based enterprises have probably received over 75% of the loan (UNDP Supported Credit Activities, 1998).

### **[Forestry]**

Despite the fact that collection and transportation of wood for fuel is an extremely severe job, it is traditionally regarded to be women's or children's work.

For the purpose of alleviating the present situation, the German government is providing funds for a project for persons who transport wood for fuel. This project is being implemented by the ILO. By supporting the possession of large amounts of wood for fuel, the project aims at providing additional sources of income through the utilization of vehicles. From the long-term point of view, the project is designed to enable women to take their own initiative through plantation and operation of orchards. Furthermore, after providing training for technologies and management, the project sometimes furnishes funds to start-up a business (KUAWAB, 1997).

**[Fisheries]**

To meet the increasing demand for fish by foreigners and urban Ethiopians, fisheries were established in lakes scattered in the Great Rift Valley from the late 1950s. However, extension services or data in this field is insufficient. Generally speaking, fish consumption is not popular, so many people are unaware that fish is highly nutritious. Commercial fishing began in 1981 through the Rift valley Fishing Project conducted by the European Economic Community (EEC). Furthermore, almost no women are engaged in fishing; only a few women are involved mainly in fish processing. However, accurate information on the participation of women in the fishing sector does not exist (KUAWAB, 1997).

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- According to the 1994 census, about 25.9 million of the people were economically active out of which women account for 43.2%.
- 80% of women are involved in the agricultural sector in addition to domestic chores and childcare and participate in local activities. However, these activities do not generate income, and are not incorporated into economic activities in many cases.
- Some rural women work in the informal sector such as retailing or ceramics manufacturing. However, the existence of such women cannot be observed in economic statistics.

#### [General Information]

The Ethiopian economy was centralized economy during the military government between 1975 to 1991. Since many medium-scale enterprises were nationalized in 1975, public enterprises used to play a key role in the Ethiopian economy. They lack flexibility and efficiency of production is so low that it has become a major cause of stagnation of the national economy. The majority were affiliated in the manufacturing sector, public enterprises mainly involved in beverages, sugar refining, textiles, and semi-processed leather crafts. Sheet metal makes up more than 75% of production. All enterprises in the financial sector such as banks were operated by the State. Conversely, public enterprises in the agricultural sector account for only 5% of land area and output respectively.

After the fall of the military government in 1991, the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia decentralized the economy. Most of the state owned factories were privatized. In 1998/99, the Ethiopian economy has recovered from the poor performance, achieving a real GDP growth of 6.3 per cent. The increase in real GDP was attributed to a four per cent rise in agriculture. The other sectors also performed well during the same period. For instance, value added in industrial sector increased by 9.4 per cent, which is mainly attributed to a 19.5 % increase of electricity and water sectors. Growth in gross capital formation has, however, tended to slow down in 1998/99 owing to the less satisfactory investment activities of both the public and private sectors (The Ethiopian Herald, Vol. LVI No, 066).

#### [Participation in labor]

Health problems and a non-consenting husband are hindering the participation of women in fields outside the agricultural sector. In the provisions of Article 46 of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, equal wages and equal opportunity for men and women in employment is recognized. In addition, a working environment sensitive to women, health care services and application for leave of absence during pregnancy and childbirth are guaranteed. However, in reality many women work as day



laborers, part-time workers or piece-rate workers.

### **[Informal sector]**

According to the 1993 sample survey conducted by the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the Jobs And Skills Program for Africa (JASPA), the number of people in Ethiopia that depend on Urban informal sector employment as their main source of livelihood was estimated to be between 1.4 and 1.7 million. Among the total work force employed in the sector, 64.92% were females. The two major activities for employment are manufacturing which constitutes to 48.55 % while, trade, hotels and restaurants make up 40.41 per cent (Adera Tesfay, 1999).

Since three quarters (3/4) of working women in urban areas are divorced, single or widows, they migrate from rural areas to urban centers in order to seek employment without sufficient education or vocational training or capital to start a business. Therefore, many women work as housekeepers or prostitutes. The other typical informal sectors include transporting and sale of wood and retailing to markets. However, they barely earn enough each day that the living standard of many women is less than the national average. Local markets for selling vegetables and spices have yet to be developed. Moreover, vegetables spoil easily in the rainy season, which has had a detrimental effect on women's health. Accordingly, improvements in the markets have been possible through a project supported by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

Since there is a close interrelation between engaging in the informal sector and educational level, nearly 60% of women who engage in this sector are illiterate.

The major problem in the informal sector is lack of start-up capital. The government has fully realized the role that Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) could play in addressing the challenge of unemployment and bringing about economic growth and equity. As a result of this, National MSEs Development Strategy was formulated aimed at facilitating the growth of the sector.

### **[Employment and Labor]**

The 1994 Census indicates that there were 770,843 unemployed persons out of which 46.1 per cent was women. The unemployment rate for women in urban centers is 24.2 and in rural areas is 0.78 (MOLSA, 1999).

Based on the 1994 census, from the total economically active population, more than 89% are engaged in agricultural activities (M=57.5%, F=42.5%), 0.06% in Mining and Quarrying (M=81.3%, F=18.7%), 1.81% in Manufacturing (M=50.8%, F=49.2%), 2.39% in Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicle, personal and household goods (M=55.2%, F=44.8%), 1.82% in Hotel and restaurant (M=13.2%, F=86.8%), 0.08% in Electricity, gas and water supply (M=80.6%, F=19.4%), 0.30% in Construction (M=90%, F=10%), 0.55% in Transport, storage & communication (M=87.1%, F=12.9%).

There were 29,996 registered job seekers in 1997 and 1998. Out of this 41.9 per cent was women. Only

1,757 persons were placed in work during the same period.

**[Formal Sector]**

According to the statistical data obtained from Federal Civil Service Commission, in 1998, there were a total of 325,727 government employees out of which women constitutes only 30%. The following Table shows proportion of women permanent government employees by type of services.

Type of Services	Total Permanent Employees	Percent of female
Professional and Scientific (PS)	23,812	11.9
Administrative (AD)	8,262	17.9
Sub Professionals	66,067	26.3
Clerical and Fiscal (CF)	44,901	49.5
Trade and Crafts (TC)	13,163	26.8
Custodial and Manual (CM)	42,292	39.8
Teachers	103,270	23.3
Special Classification	3,752	31.9
Appointment	1,821	6.2
Others	9,549	25.5
Total	316,889	29.1

Source: Federal Civil Service Commission, Personal Statistics for 1998.

Majority of the women permanent employees is in low income group compared to the proportion of men. This can be illustrated on the following Table.

Monthly Salary Group (Birr)	Total Permanent Employees	Percent of female
105-199	45,770	41.9
200-299	39,439	35.3
300-399	62,893	33.7
400-499	37,091	30.0
500-599	55,299	26.1
600-699	24,473	19.7
700-799	20,302	15.2
800-899	8,727	14.2
900-999	7,239	11.1
1000-1099	3041	10.4
1100-1199	2031	9.5
1200-1299	2424	10.9
1300-1399	341	4.1
1400-1499	1053	7.1
1500-1599	196	5.6
1600-1699	285	7.4
1700-1799	444	11.0
1800 and Above	277	7.2
Not stated	5564	23.9
Total	316,889	29.1

Source: Federal Civil Service Commission, Personal Statistics for 1998

#### 4 WID/GENDER PROJECTS BY OTHER DONORS

The USD equivalent of ETB is converted at a rate of 1USD = 8.25ETB.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
<b>Education, Skill training, Capacity Building</b>					
1. Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	WAT, ECYRPO, Bahir Dar Medhanealem ODFS	Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	6 month to 3 year	300,000	
2. Irish Aid	WAT, MOE, WAO	Irish Aid	1 – 3Years	242,424	
3. JICA	Plougher	JICA	Ongoing	23,683	
4. Royal Norwegian Embassy	EWLA	Royal Norwegian Embassy	1 Year	380,000NOK	
5. Netherlands Embassy	NGOs, Gos,	Netherlands Embassy	More than one year	Not known	
6. SNV	BIRDP, GIDP	SNV	3-5 YEARS	Not known	
7. SIDA	Oromia WAO	SIDA	6month	250,000 SEK	
8. The World Bank	WAO	The World Bank	2 years	314,000	
9. Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	ABRDP	Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	4Months to three years	69,818	
10. WFP	WFP, ARG, Almaz and Children	WFP	1-3 YEAR	22,536	
11. UNDP	UNDP, Gos, WAB	UNDP	1-2 YERAS	Not Known	
12. UNHCR	UNHCR, Radd Barnan, SIM	UNHCR	On going	Not Known	
13. CRDA	Consultants	CRDA	<1 MONTH	Not Known	
14. NCA	NCA, EECMY/EOC, BTC	NCA	10 DAYS to 5 year	Not Known	
15. Oxfam Canada	EWLA, SIKE, WAT, OXFAM GB,	Oxfam Canada	1- 3 YEARS	138,710CAD	
16. Save the Children – Norway, Redd Barna	Redd Barna, Education bureau,	Redd Barna	3-4 years	1,593,999	
17. GTZ	GTZ PROJECTS	GTZ	Varies	Not known	
<b>Health, Family Planning and Reproductive health</b>					
1. Netherlands Embassy	NGOs,	Netherlands Embassy	More than one year	Not known	
2. SNV	WOH	SNV	2 YEARS	21,457	
3. WFP	CBISDO, GEMINI TRUST, Cheshire FE, World Ort, Abebech G, Ethiopian Aid	WFP	3 YEAR	614,613	
4. UNDP	MOH	UNDP	4 YERAS	Not Known	
5. UNHCR	UNHCR, ARRA, SCF/UK, OICE	UNHCR	On going	Not Known	
6. Plan International	Plan International	Plan International	3 month	7393	
7. Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	CISP, BoH	Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	18Months to three years	368,484	
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery</b>					
1. GTZ	GTZ PROJECTS	GTZ	Varies	Not known	

2.	Netherlands Embassy	EARO	Netherlands Embassy	4 YEARS	Not known	
3.	FAO	FAO, BOA in Oromia and SNNPRS	FAO	6 - 18 MONTH	18,092	
4.	UNIDO	MOA	UNIDO	2 YEARS	750,000	
5.	NCA	EECMY/ SWS, BOA	NCA	<10 DAYS	Not Known	
6.	NCA	EECMY /EOC, BTC	NCA	3YEARS	Not Known	
7.	Save the Children – SCF/UK	SCF/UK	SCF/UK	3 years	371,196 POUND	
8.	Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	ABRDP	Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	24Months	121,212	
<b>Economic Activities, Income generating activities, Saving and credit</b>						
1.	Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	AWDA	Austrian Embassy Dev.Cooperation	1 year	60,606	
2.	CIDA	GOE, WAO	CIDA	1 YEAR	100,000	
3.	GTZ	GTZ PROJECTS	GTZ	Varies	Not known	
4.	Netherlands Embassy	Oxfam UK, ECA	Netherlands Embassy	More than one year	Not known	
5.	SNV	BIRDP, GIDP,ACSI	SNV	1-3 YEARS	24,242	
6.	SIDA	WAO	SIDA	3 YEARS	3.8Million SEK	
7.	Switzerland Embassy, SDR	WSO	Switzerland Embassy, SDR	1 Year	3,915	
8.	WFP	WEAE, CBISDO, GEMINI TRUST, Almaz and Children	WFP	3 YEAR	214,578	
9.	UNDP	Regional Gov., MWRD	UNDP	4YERAS	Not Known	
10.	UNHCR	UNHCR, ARRA, ZOA, DICAC	UNHCR	On going	Not Known	
11.	CARE	CARE	CARE	5YEARS	Not Known	
12.	NCA	NCA, EECMY/, BTC	NCA	3 -5YEARS	Not Known	
13.	Plan International	Plan International	Plan International	1-5 years	392,752	
14.	Save the Children – Norway, Redd Barna	Redd Barna, SFPI, WACT, NEW LIFE COMMUNITY, MARY JOY	Redd Barna	3-5 years	220,194	
15.	Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	CIDIS	Italian Embassy Development Cooperation	3 years	109,090	
<b>Others(Women’s right, Housing, Human right, Leadership)</b>						
1.	Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	FSCE	Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation	3 year	63636	
2.	CIDA	EWLA	CIDA	Ongoing	100,000	
3.	CIDA	Women Affairs of the Parliament	CIDA	5 YEAR	5,000,000	
4.	GTZ	GTZ PROJECTS	GTZ	Varies	Not known	
5.	Royal Norwegian Embassy	EWLA, MOJ	Royal Norwegian Embassy	1 - 5Year	2,000,000NOK	
6.	Netherlands Embassy	IIRR, LNGOs,GOs	Netherlands Embassy	6 MONTHS to 5 year	2,027,000NLG	
7.	SIDA	EWLA	SIDA	1 YEARS	500,000 SEK	

8. African Center for Women/ECA	EWEA	African Center for Women/ECA	Continuos	60,000	
9. The World Bank	WAO	The World Bank	2 years	270,000	
10. UNHCR	UNHCR, SCF/UK	UNHCR	On going	Not Known	
11. Plan International	Plan International	Plan International	6 month	9476	
12. Save the Children – Norway, Redd Barna	NCTPE, Forum on street children, Children Aid	Redd Barna	3-4 years	187,236	

Source: - A Brochure on Profile of WID/Gender Activities Supported by Donors in Ethiopia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, The Royal Netherlands Embassy, October, 1999.

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organizations/NGOs related to WID/Gender

Gender Information Sources	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>Government Organization</b>	1. Women Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture	Research, and Project execution	Various reports on Gender	Gender Expert, Women Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture
	2. Women Affairs Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.	Research, and Project execution	Various reports on Gender	Women Affairs Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.
	3. Women's Affairs Office of the Prime Minister's Office of the FDRE	Research, and Project execution	Various reports on Gender	
	4. Ministry of Education, Education Management Information Systems	Educational Statistical Abstract	Educational Statistical Abstract	Ministry of Education, Education Management Information Systems
	5. Ministry Of Health , Health Information Processing & Documentation Team, Planning and Programming Department	Health and Health Related indicators	Health and Health Related indicators	Health Information Processing & Documentation Team, Planning and Programming Department, Ministry Of Health ,Tel. 15 20 54 E-mail: <a href="mailto:MOH@telecom.net.et">MOH@telecom.net.et</a>
	6. Central Statistical Authority,	Statistical Abstracts	Statistical Abstracts	FDRE, Central Statistical Authority, Addis Ababa
	7. Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, Development Finance and Budget Department		Budget Allocation Report	Ato Melaku Kifle, Head, Development Finance and Budget Department, MEDAC, Tel 55 00 22 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
<b>UN Agencies</b>	1. UNDP 2. UNICEF 3. WFP 4. African Center for Women, Economic Commission foe Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Funding, publications  Women Support Provide access to food, information dissemination on gender	Various reports on Gender	Ato Yeshitala Seifu, UNDP, Country Office, Gender Focal Point, Tel. 515177, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Yeshi Habtemariam, WFP, National Gender Advisor, Tel. 51 51 88, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  African Center for Women, Economic Commission foe Africa, P.o.Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: 251-1-511263 Fax: 251-1-512785 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ecainfo@un.org">ecainfo@un.org</a>
<b>Embassies</b>	Royal Netherlands Embassy	Research, Funding, publication		The Royal Netherlands Embassy, Tel. 71 11 00, Addis Ababa.

<b>Associations</b>	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association	Research, Awareness	Legal		Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, P.O.Box 13760, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Tel 53 17 01 Fax: 53 18 18 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ewla@telecom.net.et">ewla@telecom.net.et</a>
<b>Research Institute</b>	Center for Research Training and Information on Women in Development (CERTWID)	Research, Publication and Collaboration.	Training, and	The Center publishes "CERTWID INFORMS" , the Center's bi-annual bulletin in June and December of Each year.	CERTWID/ IDR, Addis Ababa University, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel.: 251-1-123338 Fax : 251-1-551333 E-mail: <a href="mailto:idr.aau@telecom.net.et">idr.aau@telecom.net.et</a> <a href="mailto:CERTWID@padis.gn.apc.org">CERTWID@padis.gn.apc.org</a>
<b>NGO</b>	Abebech Gobena Orphanage and School (AGOS) Action Aid Ethiopia  Action International Contre la Faim  Adventist Development and Relief Agency African Ethiopia (AFR/Eth)  African Development Aid Association (ADAA) Africa Village Academy  Agency for Co-operation and Research in development (ACORD) Canadian Physician for Aid and Relief (CPAR) Care International in Ethiopia (CARW)  Catholic Relief Service (CRS)  Center International de Development et de Recherche (CIDAR) Cheshire Foundation Ethiopia (CFE)  Christian Children's Fund Inc. (CCF)  Concern	MCH and family planning  MCH and family planning, Vocational Training MCH and family planning, Vocational Training MCH and family planning,  MCH and family planning  MCH and family planning  MCH and family planning Saving and credit schemes Construction of stoves  MCH and family planning Saving and credit schemes  MCH and family planning Rural water development, Hand dug wells, pond construction, spring Caping and protection  MCH and family planning Income generation schemes Water programs  Income generation schemes Improving ground water  MCH and family planning Integrated water, health and sanitation  MCH and family planning Water programmes  MCH and family planning Income generation			P.O. Box 24998 AA tel. 127372  P.O. Box 1261 AA tel. 654675  P.O. Box 2357 AA tel. 610534  P.O. Box 145 addis Ababa tel. 511199  P.O. Box 2309 tel. 152484 P.O. Box 100061 Addis Ababa tel. 189765 P.O. Box 70099 addis Ababa tel. 201683 P.O. Box 12377 Addis Ababa tel. 183614  P.O. Box 2555 Addis Ababa tel. 161649 P.O. Box 4710 Addis Ababa tel. 613422  P.O. Box 6592 Addis Ababa tel. 654450  P.O. Box 12612 Addis Ababa tel. 184191  P.O. Box 31938 tel. 610804  P.O. Box 5545 Addis Ababa tel. 612866  P.O. Box 31938 tel. 610804

		schemes	
		Water programs	
Emmanuel Home (EH)		Income generation schemes	P.O. Box 2399 Addis Ababa tel. 551246
Ethiopian Aid	MCH and family planning	Income generation schemes	P.O. Box 101992 tel. 515245
Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (ECS)	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 2454 Addis Ababa tel. 550300
Ethiopian Environmental NGO. (EENGO)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 8838 Addis Ababa tel. 167579
	Improving ground water supplies		
Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY)	Stoves in regions		P.O. Box 2087 tel. 553722
	MCH and family planning		
	Income generation schemes		
	Rain water harvesting		
Ethiopian gemini Trust (EGT)	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 3547 Addis Ababa tel. 151947
	Income generation schemes		
Ethiopian Orthodox Church/ Development & Interchurch Aid (EOC/DICA)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 503 Addis Ababa tel. 119661
	Water programme		
Food, Agriculture and Research Management - Africa (Farmafri)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 5746 Addis Ababa tel. 550511
Feed the Children International Ministries (FCIM)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 5683 Addis Ababa tel. 511548
	Improving ground water supplies		
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 4181 Addis Ababa tel. 514577
	Income generation schemes		
Good Shepered Family Care Service (GSFCS)	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 8046 Addis Ababa Tel. 553888
	Income generation schemes		
Integrated Holistic Approach-Urban Development Programme (IHA-UDP)	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 6889 Addis Ababa tel. 156375
	Income generation schemes		
Inter Aide France (IAF)	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 100231 Addis Ababa tel. 159914
	Water programmes		
Jesuit Refugees Services (JRS)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 12474 Addis Ababa tel. 162234
	Water programmes		
Kale Heywet Church Development Programme (KHCOP)	Income generation		P.O. Box 5829 tel. 515844
	MCH and family planning		
Lutheran World Federation		Water supply	P.O. Box 40132 Addis Ababa tel. 553288
Marie Stopes International	MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 5775 Addis Ababa



Ethiopian (MSIE)			tel. 552697
Mennonite Mission in Ethiopia (MME)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 70367 Addis Ababa tel. 203684
	Improving ground water supplies		
Meserete Kirstos Church Relief and Development (MKC-RDP)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 24227 Addis Ababa tel. 184022
	Water programmes		
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 1248 Addis Ababa tel. 512922
	Water improvement		
Oxfam/UK	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box tel. 613344
Redd Barna Ethiopia	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 6589 Addis Ababa tel. 518045
Save the Children Fund/UK (SCF/UK)	MCH and family planning Water supplies		P.O. Box 7165 Addis Ababa tel. 611177
Save the Children Federation/ USA (SC/US)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 387 Addis Ababa tel. 511561
Selam Environmental Development Association (SEDA)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 8577 Addis Ababa tel. 118383
SOS Sahle International/UK (SOS SAHEL)	Fuel saving stoves Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 3262 Addis Ababa tel. 189585
	Water improvement		
Swedish Save the Children/ Radda Barane	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 3457 Addis Ababa tel. 512150
Terre des Hommes Lausanne (TDH.L)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes		P.O. Box 6479 Addis Ababa tel. 513835
Women Aid Ethiopia (WAE)	Income generation schemes		P.O. Box tel. 712658
World Vision International/ Ethiopia (WVI/E)	Saving schemes MCH and family planning		P.O. Box 3330 Addis Ababa tel. 610550

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## 7. Definition

### <Technical Terms>

#### Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### Reproductive activity

Activity to reproduce for the next generation including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### <Indicators>

#### Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

#### Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

#### Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

#### Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

#### Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

#### Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among  
Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel,  
or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for  
under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school  
with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net  
enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school  
age against the people at the school age.