

FINAL REPORT

ETHIOPIA: Country Gender Profile

December 2006

WABEKBON Development Consultant PLC

This information presented here was gathered from on-site sources. Therefore, JICA is not responsible for its accuracy.

Table of Contents

1. BASIC PROFILE	1
1.1 Socio – Economic Profile	1
1.2 Health Profile.....	2
1.3 Education Profile	4
2. GENERAL SITUATION OF WOMEN AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ON GENDER	5
2.1 General Situation.....	5
2.2 Government Policy on Gender.....	8
2.2.1 Legislation.....	8
2.2.2 Codes and subsidiary Laws.....	8
2.2.3 Policies and Programs on Women/ Gender	10
2.3 National Machinery Entrusted with Women’s Issues	15
2.3.1 Structures of Women's Affairs.....	15
2.3.2 Other Relevant Organizations to women’s issues.....	17
2.4 Political Participation	18
2.4.1 Women in the Legislative Body	18
2.4.2 Women in the Judiciary.....	19
2.4.3 Women in the executive branch	19
3. CURRENT SITUATION OF WOMEN BY SECTOR.....	20
3.1 Education	20
3.1.1 General Situation	20
3.1.2 Education Budget and Expenditure	20
3.1.3 Gender in Education	21
3.2 Health	24
3.2.1 General Information	24
3.2.2 Health Infrastructure	25
3.2.3 Women’s Current Health Status.....	26
3.2.4 Budget Allocation and Expenditure.....	27
3.3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	28
3.3.1 General Information	28
3.3.2 Land tenure.....	29
3.3.3 Agricultural extension.....	29
3.4 Economic Activities.....	31
3.4.1 Women and Micro-and Small Enterprises	31
3.4.2 Participation in labor	32
3.5 The Role of UN Organizations and NGOs in Improving Women Status.....	34
3.5.1 United Nations (UN) Organizations	34
3.5.2 Non-Governmental Organizations	34
4. WID/GENDER PROJECTS BY DONORS	36
5. GENDER INFORMATION SOURCES	38
5.1 List of Government, International Organizations, NGOs and Consultants	38
5.2 List of Reports and References Related to Gender	43
References	45
Definitions	47
Annexes: Basic Data	49

Abbreviations

BDS	Business development support
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CERTWID	Center for Research Training and Information on Women in Development
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSOs	Civil Service Organizations
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
ESDP	Education Sector Development Program
EWLA	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association
FP	Family Planning
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HTPs	Harmful Traditional Practices
IGS	Institute of Gender Studies
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoTI-WAD	Ministry of Trade and Industry- Women's Affairs Department
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NCTPE	National Committee for Traditional Practices Eradication
NEWA	Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PADETES	Participatory Demonstration and Training Extension Agents
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
PCDP	Pastoral Community Development Project
PHS	Primary Health Services
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, People Region
STIs	sexually transmitted infections
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TTCs	Teacher Training College
TTIs	Teacher Training Institute
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USD	US Dollar
WABs	Women Affairs Bureaus
WEAs	Women Entrepreneurs' Associations
WIDF	Women Initiatives Development Fund

1. BASIC PROFILE

1.1 Socio – Economic Profile

Table 1. Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicators	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Real GDP Growth (percent change)	-0.3	-3.8	11.3	8.9
Overall inflation at country level (percent)	-7.2	15.1	9.0	6.8
Domestic Revenue (percent of GDP)	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.1
Total Public Expenditure (percent GDP)	26.5	29.1	24.1	25.4
Official Exchange Rate (Birr/USD)	8.54	8.58	8.62	8.65
GDP at current market (Million Birr)	62,908.9	68,181.4	83,824.8	95,905.5
GDP at constant factor cost (Million Birr)	69,958.5	67,916.8	75,682.5	82,365.8

Source: Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2005.

Table 2. Structure of GDP

Indicators	Year 2004/05
Real GDP Growth Rate	8.9
Agricultural GDP Growth rate	12
Primary School Completion Rate (percent)	40
Primary School Enrolment (percent)	79
Percent of Population with Access to Potable Water (0.5km)	42
Ratio of girls to Boys in Primary School	0.84
Infant Mortality Rate	97 per 1000
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	871 per 100,000
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	23
HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate	4.4
Primary Health Coverage with in 10 km	64
Surface Area (sq.km)	1.1 million

Source: PASDEP - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2005.

1.2 Health Profile

Table 3. Health Indicators

Indicator	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Total population	67,220,000	69,127,021	71,066,000	73,043,510
PHS Coverage (percent)	61	61.3	64	72.1
PHS Coverage (percent)*	70.7	70.2	73.2	82.9
EPI Coverage (percent)**	51.5	50.4	60.8	70.1
health Service Utilization	NA	0.29	0.36	0.3
CPR (percent)	17.2	21.5	23	25.2
Antenatal Coverage (percent)	34.1	27.4	40.8	42.1
Number of Facilities				
Hospitals	115	119	126	131
Health Centers	412	451	519	600
Health Stations	2452	2396	1797	1662
health Posts	1311	1432	2899	4211
Private Clinics	1235	1229	1299	1578
Pharmacies	311	302	275	276
Drug Shops	309	299	375	381
Rural Drug Vendors	1856	1888	1783	NA
Human Resources (in service)				
Physicians	1888	2032	1996	2453
health officers	484	631	683	776
Nurses	12838	14160	15544	18809
Health assistants	8149	6856	6628	6363
Para medicals	3824	4641	5215	6259
health Extension Workers	NA	NA	NA	2737
Human Resources (graduate)				
Specialists	91	103	96	183
General Practitioners	152	182	193	309
health Officers	183	181	249	333
Nurses	1562	1465	2374	4236
Para medicals	656	1054	999	803
Health Extension Workers	NA	NA	2737	7090

Source: Ministry of Health, Health and Health Related Indicators, 2005

Table 4. Vital Statistics 2000-2005

Region	CBR per 1000	CDR per 1000	TFR	IMR per 1000	CMR per 1000	Under 5 MR per 1000
Tigray	40.4	13.7	5.8	102	73	148
Afar	33.8	11.6	4.9	99	114.9	145
Amhara	39.5	12.8	5.9	96	80	138
Oromia	41.6	12.9	6.4	98	87.9	142
Somilia	36.1	9.8	5.7	83	94.2	119
Ben-Gumuz	40	14.6	5.4	117	111	173
SNNPR	42.6	13.4	5.9	107	88.2	157
Gamgella	34.8	9.1	4.5	80	126	113
Hareri	35.6	12	4.4	93	82.4	135
Addis Ababa	22.7	7.6	1.9	61	35.4	83
Dire Dawa	37	11.7	3.6	94	78.4	136
National	39.9	12.6	5.9	96.8	84.5	140

Source: Ministry of Health, Health and Health Related Indicators, 2005.

1.3 Education Profile

Table 5. Education Profile of Male and Female in Ethiopia

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of Primary (1-8) in (%)					
Male	67.3	71.7	74.6	77.4	88.0
Female	47.0	51.2	53.8	59.1	71.5
Total	57.4	61.6	64.4	68.4	79.8
Gross Enrolment of Secondary School (9-10) in (%)					
Male	16.1	20.4	24.0	28.2	34.6
Female	12.1	13.7	14.3	15.9	19.8
Total	14.1	17.1	19.3	22.1	27.3

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Statistics Annual Abstract, 2004/05.

Table 6. Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions (Percent of male and Female)

Programs	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Diploma both at government and non government institutions					
Male	74.1	73.5	69.5	61.2	73.5
Female	25.9	26.5	30.5	32.8	26.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0
Undergraduate Degree both in government and Non-government institutions					
Male	84.8	84.1	81.9	79.3	76.0
Female	15.1	15.9	18.1	20.7	24.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0
Postgraduate second Degree in government institution					
Male	92.5	92.7	93	93.2	90.8
Female	7.5	7.3	7	6.8	9.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0
Postgraduate PhD in government institutions					
Male	NA	NA	100	100	93.6
Female	NA	NA	0	0	6.4
Total	NA	NA	100	100	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Statistics Annual Abstract, 2004/05.

2. GENERAL SITUATION OF WOMEN AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ON GENDER

- Women constitute 49.8 percent of the total population of 73.1 million.
- Women's access to agricultural sector credit stood at 12 percent of total.
- Fertility rate and maternal mortality are very high with the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, where due to variety of factors women are more affected than men (4 percent female and 1 percent male).
- In 2004/05 the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary school (Grade 1-8) was 88 percent for boys and 72 percent for girls.

2.1 General Situation

With a total of 1.14 million square kilometres and a population of 73.1 million in 2004, Ethiopia stands as the ninth largest in size and the third most populous in Africa. Women constitute 49.8 percent of the total population. About 16 percent and 84 percent of the total population lives in the urban and rural areas respectively.

Women in Ethiopia occupy low status in the society. In spite of their contributions to the well being of their family and community affairs, women experience lower socio-economic status in general and hence is marginalized from making decisions at all levels. Women are facing multiple forms of deprivation. Gender-based discrimination, lack of protection of basic human rights, violence, lack of access to productive resources, education and training, basic health services, and employment are widespread (National Committee for Traditional Practices Eradication (NCTPE), 2003).

Ethiopian women suffer from work stereotype and gender distribution of labor, more are occupy in economically invisible work. Women experience lower socio-economic status in general and hence is marginalized from making decisions at all levels. Nonetheless, women are poor in terms of access to resources, services and employment. Regardless of women's immense contribution, they often lack productive assets particularly land, and are underserved with agricultural extension, credit, labor, oxen and farm implements.

Women's representation in the permanent employment of both regional and federal civil services is also lower than men; in comparison to the large number of unemployed women. The increase in the number of women employees over the years is insignificant. Women's employment in the formal sector both in industries and the Civil Service is lower than men (NCTPE, 2003).

Credit services are linked to agricultural inputs, fertilizer, improved seeds and pesticides, that are associated with land endowment and other resources required for agricultural production, marginalizing poor farmers mainly women as they are mainly known as resource poor. Women's access to agricultural sector

credit stood at 12 percent of total (Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), 2005). Women-owned business, by and large do not show growth in capital or change in type of business. Income generating activities for women focus on small-scale trade in urban, gardening, poultry production and some animal husbandry in rural areas. Due to the lack of resources for the initial credit and savings contributions, poor women do not benefit from the activities (ILO, 2005).

Girls' enrolment in education at all levels is much lower than boys. Male's literacy rate is 49.9 percent while that of female is 26.6 percent (MoH, Health and Health Related Indicators, 2004/2005). The illiteracy rate among young women (15-24) is higher than among men. Out of the adults enrolled in Adult and Non-formal education program run by government and non-governmental organizations in Tigray and Oromia Regions women constitute 30.9 percent only. The GER of female at Primary and Secondary levels in the academic year 2004-2005 were 67.6 and 17.9 percent respectively, while Male's GER in the same levels were 80.4 and 28.3 percent respectively. The proportion of female students admitted to institution of higher education in the academic year 2004-2005 was only 24.4 percent. In the same academic year, only 24 percent of females were enrolled in higher institutions for undergraduate degree program (MoE, 2005).

Female education is hampered mainly by sexual division of labor, which confines girls to household activities; by early marriage, by the unfavourable societal attitude towards the education of girls; and by the restriction on their physical movements in relation to the distance of the school from their homes. Parents particularly the resource poor would rather invest in their sons, because boys are perceived as bread winners and support for old parents, while girls are preferably employed at the household (NCTPE, 2003).

The female child mortality rate is 4 percent higher than for boys. Higher mortality rates are also observed particularly in the child-bearing (15-49 years) ages. Maternal Mortality Rate of the country is estimated to be 871 per 10,000 live births (MoH, 2005). Gender inequality and discrimination harm girls' and women's health directly or indirectly through out their life cycle. Fertility rate and maternal mortality are very high with the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, where due to variety of factors women are more affected than men (4 percent female and 1 percent male). Unequal power relation between men and women often limits women's control over sexual activity and their ability to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS.

Poverty reinforced by cultural attitudes and practices cause high rate of girl dropouts or non-enrolment, early marriage mainly for economic reasons or forced to engage in commercial sex work. Lack of education and Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) including early marriage, abduction, and large family size, are factors affecting women's economic situation, and poverty is a serious impediment to progress in all sectors (WAO/PMO, 2005).

Women, apart from what they are inflicting on themselves in an effort of complying with culture/tradition, are suffering from gender-based violence under the guise of tradition and culture but condoned by society. Sexual abuse, rape, marriage by abduction, early marriage, widow inheritance, and bride price, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, educational institutions and working places are common forms of violence faced by women in Ethiopia, which consequently, violate women's human rights.

2.2 Government Policy on Gender

The major government policies on gender are constituted in the following:

- The 1995 FDRE Constitution,
- The revised Federal Family Code enacted on 4 July 2000 (Proc. 213/2000),
- Labor and Public Service proclamations (Labor Law: Proclamation 377/2003: Art. 87);
- Land Use Administration Laws (Art. 5 and 10 of Proc. 89/97) ;
- Laws on Violence against Women enforced since July 2004.

Ethiopia has received the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and signed on 8 July, 1980 and ratified on 10 December 1981 (State and Parties of the Convention, UNICEF, UNIFEM). There are other international conventions as well, which deal with specific problems of women. Ethiopia has also ratified the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Person and the Exploitation of Prostitution of others (Hadra Tesfay, March 1999).

2.2.1 Legislation

2.2.1.1 The Federal and Regional Constitutions

The Federal Constitution of 1995 has unshelved the age old discriminatory laws and practices. The constitution in its Article 35 (3) took a historic measure on gender equality in a country where history vexed with traditions and religious matters made women to suffer due to their sex. Further this provision has recognized women's right to affirmative action and provides special attention to enable competition and participation in all spheres of life as well as exercise their democratic and human rights on equal grounds with men.

Regional constitutions which by and large resemble and operate within the general framework of the Federal constitution have also addressed the question of gender equality meticulously.

2.2.2 Codes and subsidiary Laws

2.2.2.1 Family Laws

The revised Federal Family Code enacted on 4 July 2000 (Proc. 213/2000) is a significant legal document. The Revised Family Code deals with equality between sexes in their interaction concerning marriage related issues. As provided by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) constitution, Regional States have their family laws. Thus far, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, People (SNNP) regions have issued their own Family Laws; most of these laws are similar with the federal family code. Both the federal and regional family codes have made marriage 18 years for both sexes.

2.2.2.2 Labour and Employment Laws

In accordance to Labor and Public Service proclamations, women are not to be discriminated against as regards employment and payment on the grounds of sex; special protection is accorded to pregnant women (Labor Law: Proclamation 377/2003: Art. 87); No sex-based discrimination and female candidates are given preferential treatment to fill vacancies (Public Servants Proclamation 262/2002: Art. 13); Widow's and widowers have been given equal status in pensions (Proc. 190/99) by amending Article 4 of the Public servant law of the 1962 that discriminated women concerning pension.

2.2.2.3 Federal Land Use Administration Laws

Land Use Administration Laws are all enacted in conformity to the constitutional laws (Art. 5 and 10 of Proc. 89/97 of the Federal Land Administration Law) ensured equal rights of women in respect to the use, administration and control of land with respect to transferring and bequeathing holding rights.

In accordance to Proclamation of Rural Land No.42/75 which is still enforceable, land is the property of the People of Ethiopia, where the government representing the people is assuming ownership of land, and entitled an individual farmer a usufruct right only. Nonetheless, the incumbent government has promulgated a Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation No. 89/97, has entitled farmers to use and transfer rural land but not sale it.

Further, to the 1995 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution under Article 35 that has entitled women to have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer of property, this proclamation has explicitly stated that, women have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administer and control of land as well as men farmers

The Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation No.89/97 has provisions for gender sensitive regarding women's equal access to land. It states that the land administration law of a Region shall confirm the equal rights of women regarding the use, administration and control of land as well as in respect of transferring and bequeathing holding rights [(Art. 6(10)]. It also provides for women's participation in decisions on land allocations. There are new regional initiatives that address some of the problems of rural women in terms of access to land. Land administration laws have been promulgated in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, and Tigray paying attention to women's equal rights to land (Mehari Redae, 2003).

In Tigray, the proclamation states that a male with the age of twenty-two and a female with the age of sixteen are entitled to get rural land at least for purposes of residence (Art.17). In Amhara, entitlement to land applies to both sexes with

the age of 18 years (Art.5). In Oromia, an inhabitant of the Oromia region of both sex whose age is 18 or above, and whose livelihood depends on agriculture is entitled to rural land [(Art. 5(1)]. By so doing the legislations have given women equal rights with men with respect to use, administration and control of land.

Two of the regional states (Amhara and Tigray), have further issued Implementing Regulation and Directives and have already undertaken land redistribution and re-allocation activities accordingly (Mehari Redae, 2003), while the rest two (SNNPR and Oromia) have not yet issued implementing regulations and directives, the other two regions (Oromia and SNNP have not issued implementing regulations and directives yet women's right to land is not realized on the ground (WAO/PMO, 2005)

2.2.2.4 Laws on Violence against Women

The 1957 Penal Code has been revised to incorporate provisions for violence against women and improve the existing ones, and is enforced since July 2004. Issue like female genital mutilation is penalized. Other Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP) are penalized; Domestic Violence is introduced in the HTP (has attracted attention); Abortion is still illegal but the grounds for a legally sanctioned abortion is outlined; Rape, sexual abuses, abduction have merited tougher and graver penalties. Trafficking for prostitution purposes and forced labor is punishable.

2.2.3 Policies and Programs on Women/ Gender

(i) FDRE Constitution

The Constitution stresses on the importance of gender inequality as a basic requirement for the full realization of all other rights and human freedoms. It has also devoted a separate provision dealing with the rights of women and aiming at addressing the widely prevalent gender biased attitudes and practices. Related sub-articles of Article 35 with the issue under discussion are;

- 35/1 – equal enjoyment of all constitutional rights and protections
- 35/2 – equal rights in marriage
- 35/3 – entitlement to affirmative action/measures
- 35/4 – protection from harmful traditional practices
- 35/5 – right to maternity leave with full pay
- 35/6 – right to consultation in projects affecting their lives
- 35/7 – property rights (to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer)
- 35/8--right to equality in employment (promotion, pay, pension entitlements)
- 35/9 –right of access to family planning education, information and capacity.

(ii) National Women's Policy

The National Ethiopian Women's Policy that was enacted in 1993 has mapped out the problems of Ethiopian women in all field of development and identified the patriarchal system as the root cause that exposed women to political, economic and social discrimination which is reinforced by traditional practices that give credence to cultural/religious norms and values over women's human rights.

The policy has indicated the status of women in relation to their roles of sustaining the household that consequently hampers their access to social services, public affairs, access to and control over property; the plight of women accrued to harmful traditional practices has been identified as an area that needs a concerted effort by all stakeholders.

To fight back all discrimination against women and ascertain equality of men and women the policy has established institutional machineries in all government structures up to the grass root level.

(iii) National Plan of Action for Gender- Equality (NAP-GE)

The National Plan of Action for Gender Equality is prepared in congruence to the Plan of Action for Sustainable Development and Eradication of Poverty (PASDEP) development direction hence amenable to be incorporated in the implementation process of PASDEP.

The plight of women assessed and major gaps are identified as follows: their vulnerability to poverty, lack of access to and control over critical resources and ownership of property including lack of decision-making rights; their extended labor time and workload; their vulnerability to traditional harmful practices; low status of women and being considered as subservient to men's needs and interest regardless of the consequences on the health or psychological conditions; low girls Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) rate and high chances of becoming pray to HIV/AIDS pandemic; absence of appropriate and viable institutional mechanisms has been recognized as serious constraints to the implementation of policies and has hampered efforts towards gender equality.

To curve these and empower women the following are identified as strategies of achieving gender equality: (i) Promotion of women's participation in development economic policies, (ii) improving the lives of women and reducing their work load are areas given priority, while developing and implementing a guideline on environmental management and women in pastoral areas; (iii) Increasing girl's access to education (iv) Strengthening non formal education program for women; (v) eradication of traditional practices harmful to women's health; (vi) Improving health care services; (vii) Implementing gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention (viii) Carry out massive and systematic training and awareness campaigns on national laws, policies as well as international on gender equality (MoWA, 2005).

(iv) Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP 2005/2006-09/10)

Under chapter IV of the Strategy document entitled under-cutting issues, gender is given a due attention and dealt with as follows: “Unleashing the potential of Ethiopia’s 35 million women is central to the PASDEP strategy”. PASDEP involves liberating women from low productivity tasks, and increasing their participation in the workforce and social and political process of the country. The measures to achieve this include the major push to increase girl’s and women’s education, to improve access to water supply and sanitation, to focus on services related to mothers and women’s health, and to adopt agricultural programs and technical and vocational training to the needs of women. In addition safeguarding rights such as access to land, credit, and other productive resources are central to the strategy (MOFED, 2005).

Targets aimed at alleviating poverty like increasing contraceptive prevalence rate, and delivery attended by skilled attendants, decreasing teenage pregnancy and unsafe abortion, integrating the National Women Policy as well as the NAP –GE are supportive to the promotion of gender equality by relieving women of their burden and promoting empowerment.

In this regard, areas of focus are girls’ and women education; employment of female health extension workers; strengthening programs like agriculture extension, small scale credit, petty trading and environment protection in a way they suit for women; mainstreaming gender in all sectors; improving water provision services; focusing on women’s health care services; ensuring the land rights of women creating awareness on violence committed against women and growing the share of women candidates for the upcoming election.

(v) Health policy

The existing policy was issued in 1993, and gave priority for the health of women and children. The policy strategy depicts that family health services shall be promoted by assuring adequate maternal health care and referral facilities for high- risk pregnancies.

The HIV/AIDS policy of 1998 recognizes the increased vulnerability of women and youth to the infection as well as gender inequality as a contributing factor to its spread. The policy acknowledges the need for women to have access to information and recognizes women's empowerment and decision making as essential components for the prevention of the pandemic. The policy recommends that women and youth be the main parties in planning strategies of prevention, and commercial sex workers be given priority in awareness creation and education.

(vi) Education Policy

The Ethiopian Education and Training policy was issued in 1994¹. Following the Education policy, three Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) were developed for translating the policy statement into action. The programs goals relating to gender equity include: Increasing primary enrolment ratio, increase girls' share of enrolment in primary schools; Improve the quality of educational facilities; and improving teachers training; Reform the curricula to make it relevant and gender sensitive; Reduce the drop out rate and repetition rate of girls by half, and increase the number of schools especially in rural areas.

ESDP III that runs from 2005/06-2009/10 is a programme to implement the Education and Training Policy; with targets for improved access, quality, efficiency, and equity. It indicates that admission, completion, and transition rates of girls will be increased to reach those of boys. A number of steps are outlined to achieve equality including the placement of contextually relevant measures to prevent social and cultural barriers to girls' education; creating girls-friendly environment; providing curricula, textbooks, and teaching materials that are free of gender bias; ensuring presence of female role models as teachers, head teachers, and managers encouraging girls to join non-traditional fields in Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes; and continuing affirmative action in Teacher Training Institute (TTIs), Teacher Training College (TTCs), and other higher educational institutions (MOWA, 2005).

(vii) Food Security Strategy

The food security strategy envisages provision of seed, fertilizer, and agricultural tool to poor farmers and extending credit services to destitute women to help them develop sustainable livelihood through cooperatives and other private sector initiatives; improving nutrition for children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers is within the development objectives of the strategy.

(viii) Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE)

Given the significant lack of capacity in the public sector and large scale private enterprise to absorb new entrants into the labor force, the role to be played by the Micro and Small Scale Enterprises is critical for a country like Ethiopia. Accordingly, Ethiopia has adopted a Micro and Small Enterprise development strategy in 1997. The strategy makes a particular reference to the importance of addressing gender-based inequalities in access to credit, business services and training technology and information. However, there is little evidence of concrete policy measures or programs to address the particular barriers faced by women-

¹ Please note that all years are in Gregorian Calendar

owned MSEs, and virtually no provision has been made to facilitate growth-oriented women entrepreneurs (ILO, 2005).

(ix) Water Sector Development Strategy

The Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy of 1999 and the Ethiopian Water Sector Strategy of 2001 have the objectives of “making clean drinking water available” and “water sanitation purpose” for both urban and rural community and incorporate gender mainstreaming as one of its components. The purpose is to relieve women from the burden of collecting water from distance. It enhances active participation of women by involving them in community based water management projects through increased capacity building.

2.3 National Machinery Entrusted with Women's Issues

- The main national machinery entrusted with women's issues is the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) that was established in October 2005.
- The MoWA has structure at regional, Woreda, and sectors department levels.
- The Women's Affairs at the federal level is a member of the council of ministers.

2.3.1 Structures of Women's Affairs

The Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA) has been established at the Federal level. Similarly, Women's Affairs Bureaus (WAB) were established at regional level in all the regions in Ethiopia. At Zonal and district levels, the women's affairs offices were also established.

Currently, the Ministry of Women's Affairs is a member of the council of ministers. With the exception of Addis Ababa City Administration Women's Affairs, all the rest regional Women's Affairs are members of the executive body of the respective regions.

The Women's Affairs Standing Committee, of the Council of Peoples Representatives is the other institutional machinery established to oversee the inclusion of women's interest and needs in policies and laws enacted by the parliament. Each parliamentarian Standing Committee has a women member so that women's issues will be tabled in the deliberation of the committees. There seems a deliberate move of assigning a woman deputy chair person to most standing committees as well. A women parliamentarian Caucus is under formation.

2.3.1.1 The Ministry of Women's Affairs

The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) was established in October 2005 and got its force by proclamation No. 471/2005. The ministry is entrusted with the responsibility of initiating recommendations on the protection of the rights and interest of women at national level and follow-up their implementation; ensuring the gender sensitivity of policies, legislations development programs of the federal government; ensuring the creation of that opportunities for women to take part in development process; identifying discriminatory practices that affect women and submitting recommendation to its effect; submitting recommendations on the application of affirmative measures; ensuring that adequate attention is given to place women to decision-making positions in various government organs and undertaking studies to promote the well-being of mothers and children and implanting the same in cooperation with other organs are the main ones (Proc. No. 471/2005).

The Women's Affairs Ministry has an administrative structure with four technical departments: Gender Mainstreaming; Women's Policy and strategy execution follow-up; Mother and Children; and Capacity Building and Participation, that constitute eleven teams, while there are eight sectors embodied in the structure to facilitate the smooth running of the ministry. The human power has increased accordingly and the ministry has a total 54 technical and 81 support staff although some positions are not yet occupied. Likewise the human power of the regional Women's Affairs has increased as well.

2.3.1.2 Women's Affairs Departments (WAD) in Federal Offices

The women's affairs departments are entities in ministries, commissions, agencies or authorities, whose main function is the mainstreaming of gender in the formulation and implementation of development plans in their respective institutions. The general objectives of the WADs were derived from the national policy on women, and the specific objectives formulated by harmonizing the objectives of a specific institution, with those of the national policy.

2.3. 1.3 Women's Affairs at Regional levels

The women's affairs structure is established at regional, zonal, Woreda, and *Kebele* levels, all linked only informally, and each having a line of command with their respective Administrative bodies, (council at regional, *Woreda*, and *Kebele* levels). Regional Women Affairs Bureaus (WABs) report to the President. The functions of WABs are also mainstreaming gender in development plans and implementation in their respective regions. Woreda and Kebele offices have the same objectives as the above structures.

Issues like placement of the structures, at a position where they cannot be part of decision making, and continuously being placed at lower levels; Financial and human resources limitations; Lack of clarity of the mandates of the women's affairs structures; Absence of strong networking and collaboration with sector bureaus, NGOs, Civil Service Organizations (CSOs), and community are the major constraints that dwindles the roles to be played by Women's Affairs.

2.3.2 Other Relevant Organizations to women's issues

2.3.2.1 Institute of Gender Study

Institute of Gender Studies (IGS) has succeeded Center for Research Training and Information on Women in Development (CERTWID). Like its predecessor, the IGS is established by Addis Ababa University and is engaged in training qualified professionals in gender issues at graduate level, further the institute is conducting research, collects and document material on gender issues and made them available to users. It also encourages university staff and students of all levels to write their graduation papers on gender related issues.

2.3.2.2 Women's Associations

There are also civil society such as Ethiopian Women Entrepreneurs Association, and National Association for the Handicapped Women addressing the specific needs of women. The National Committee for the Eradication of Harmful Traditional Practices, besides researching on harmful traditional practices has been playing major roles in changing the attitude, knowledge and practice of the various target audience. It has a strong networking with inter Africa traditional committee and donor organizations through which it has evolved into a strong advocacy and lobbying forum recently.

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 (WAO/PMO, 1999).

2.3.2.3 Professional Women's Associations

Women of a given profession have Professional women associations that are functional in Ethiopia including Women Health Association, Women Lawyers Association, Women Educationalist Association, Association of Disabled Women, women Media Association Ethiopian Midwives Association, Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA) are working both on ensuring the interest of their members and alleviate the age old problems women are made to suffer.

The National Committee for the Eradication of Harmful Traditional Practices, besides researching on harmful traditional practices has been playing major roles in changing the attitude, knowledge and practice of the various target audience. It has a strong networking with inter Africa traditional committee and donor organizations through which it has evolved into a strong advocacy and lobbying forum recently.

2.3.2.4 Women Initiatives Development Fund (WIDF)

The Women Development Initiative Fund is currently accountable top Women's Affairs Ministry. It was established to support women particularly rural women to engage in income generating activities. Its mission is empowering women economically through engaging them in micro economic activity. The project is established through the joint funding of Ethiopian and the Italian government. The Organization has commenced its activity in 2001 and anticipated to run for five years. It is adopting the Bangladesh Grameen Bank system to reach it clients. It has branch offices in all regions. Furthermore, the organization is engaged in awareness creation activities to its target groups accordingly issues like HIV/AIDS, gender and development nutrition, environment and family planning are among issue on which members of an income generating groups are discussing with the facilitation of the Organization.

2.4 Political Participation

- In May 2005 election, out of the 547 of the federal parliament seats, women have contested for 275 or 50 percent seats and 45 percent of the contesters have won parliament seats.
- Currently, 22 percent of the federal legislative body is represented by women.
- In all the twelve parliamentary standing committees, women are counting 24 percent of the total members of the committees.
- Of the total of 65 high level (ministerial, sub-ministerial and commission) executive positions women are holding only 14 percent. While the number of women ministers is only 2.

2.4.1 Women in the Legislative Body

Women are the majority voter. Nonetheless their initiation to run for public office is very much low in the first and second elections. This situation has changed tremendously in the third national election conducted in May 2005. Numerically, women's representation in both federal and regional legislative bodies has shown a tremendous improvement.

According to the information released by the National Election Board, Out of the 547 of the federal parliament seats, women have contested for 275 or 50 percent seats and 45 percent of the contesters have won parliament seats. Currently, 22 percent of the federal legislative body is represented by women. This number is a tripled of women parliamentarians that won the second election.

In all the twelve parliamentary standing committees women are counting 24 percent of the total members of the committees, while 17 and 42 percent of the chair and deputy chair person are women respectively.

Like wise, out of the 1957 seats of regional and City council (Addis Ababa in this case) women have contested for 825 or 42 percent of the regional seats and won

509 (62 percent) seats. Consequently, out of the 1957 of regional and city councils seats women are holding 26 percent. The wereda Level council members election has not take place yet (IIRR, 2006).

2.4.2 Women in the Judiciary

The presence of in the Judiciary is limited. Nonetheless, increasing the number of women Judges is of paramount importance to women that are seeking justice at the court of law. Women are more comfortable with their likes and easily open-up and trust women judge than men. Though the number of women judge is not adequate, it is on the increase. In 2000/01 women were representing 8.7 percent the judges of federal and regional levels, while it was 9.9 percent and 14.5 percent in 20001/02 and 2002/03 respectively. About 28.4 percent of the federal judges were women while they are representing 32.2 percent of the judges of the Federal First Instant Courts (IIRR, 2006).

2.4.3 Women in the executive branch

Of the total of 65 high level (ministerial, sub-ministerial and commission) executive positions, women are holding only nine positions. While the number of women ministers is only 2, the rest are holding sub-ministerial positions.

Likewise, out of the total number of 1251 decision-making positions, women are holding 22 percent, while their representation in the various leadership and decision-making position (Department, Division, and section) of the Political, Economic and Social sectors is 14, 13 and 16 percent respectively. 11 percent of the leadership position of the law enforcing body (Police and Prosecutor) is filled by women (IIRR, 2006).

3. CURRENT SITUATION OF WOMEN BY SECTOR

3.1 Education

- Women's educational attainment and skills acquisition was significantly lower than men's at all levels.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in 2004/05 for primary education was 72 percent for girls and 88 percent for boys.
- The GER in 2004/05 for First cycle secondary education was 20 percent for girls and 35 percent for boys; while that of second cycle secondary education enrolment for girls was 27 percent.
- About 24 percent of the total of 191,165 students enrolled in higher education institutions in all programs in 2004/05 was women.

3.1.1 General Situation

The government of Ethiopia with an anticipation of correcting the social injustice prevalent in the education sector, 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 demand for the country's economic and social development. More importantly, the policy gives due consideration to female education and has set goals to that effect (Hadera Tesfay, 1999).

In spite of the government's concerted effort which recently is reinforced by private, NGOs, Communities and faith-based organization, there still exists a gap in demand and supply, there are school age children out of school, gender, urban- rural and regional disparities and low school facilities (particularly those that are gender friendly) and a decrease in girls enrollment at higher level learning institutions are what currently characterize the education sector. Under such circumstances, rural areas and girls are specially disadvantaged as regards enrolment, attendance, performance, dropping out and repetition.

3.1.2 Education Budget and Expenditure

The total expenditure of the sector which was Birr 2.17 billion in 2000/01 and increased to Birr 4.64 billion in 2004/05, which is a remarkable increase within five years. The total share of the education and training expenditure out of the total government expenditure for the year 2004/05 was 17 percent while the target set for the year 2004/05 was 19 percent (MOE, Education Statistics 2004/05).

3.1.3 Gender in Education

Women's educational attainment and skills acquisition was significantly lower than men's at all levels.

3.1.3.1 Adult and Non-formal education

Out of the total number enrolled in Adult and Non-Formal education program run by government and non-governmental organizations in Tigray and Oromia regions women's enrolment is 30.8 percent against 69.2 percent for men. Despite the high number of out of school women and girls and cost effectiveness of Non Formal Education (NFE), and the benefits to women, their participation and success rate is much lower than men in 2004/05.

3.1.3.2 Primary Schools (grade 1-8)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in 2004/05 for primary education was 71.5 percent for girls and 88 percent for boys; with a wide regional variation, widest in Somali and Afar. The same trend is observed in the first and second cycle secondary schools. The proportion of female teachers has grown from 30 percent in 2000/01 to 35.6 percent in 2004/05 (MoE, 2005).

Nonetheless, schools of all levels are expanding. As the centers for basic and alternative education are expanding, the growth in enrollment rate in the alternative basic education is showing an increase. There is a noticeable increase in gross enrollment rate in primary education (the national average for the academic year 2004/05 is 79.9 percent), but the enrollment rate for the same level of education in Pastoral regions of Afar with 20.9 percent and Somali 23.3 percent is an area of concern to reckon.

3.1.3.3 Secondary Schools

The GER in 2004/05 for First cycle secondary education (grade 9-10) was 19.8 percent for girls and 34.6 percent for boys. The preparatory program started in 2001. The total number of students enrolled in grades 11 and 12 in 2004/05 was 92,483 and out of the total enrolment 25,070 (27.1 percent) were girls (MOE, 2005).

3.1.3.4 Technical Education and Vocational Training

Technical and Vocational Education Training was started in 2000/01. There are more than 30 courses under six categories: Business, Construction, Industrial, Water technology, Extension Package and Home Sciences streams. In Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), female students outnumber men, but the areas of training are mainly those typically considered as fit to women's role. Attempts to break away from traditional areas in TVET are hindered by the inability to find employment because of employers' preference for men (WAO/PMO, 2005).

In the year 2004/05 there were 108 government and 91 non-government TVET schools in the country enrolling a total of 106,336 students. The government-run TVET's enrolled 45,417 regular students while 17,629 regular students were enrolled in non-governmental institutions. The share of female enrolment has reached 54,396 (51.2 percent) in the same year from that 23.4 percent in 2000/01. The number of TVET schools has shown a noticeable increase. The 48 TVET schools of 2000/01 have increased to 199 TVET schools in 2004/05, (MoE, 2004/05)

During the same year, there were also 25 government TVET centers run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development enrolling a total of 42, 175 students out of which 37,411 were males and 4, 764 (11.3 percent) females (MoE,204/05).

The Teachers Training Institutions (TTI) Certificate Program enrolled 8,808 trainees in regular and evening programs in the year 2004/05 out of which 3,721 (42 .2 percent) were females. A total of 1,339 trainees enrolled in Teachers Training College (TTC), Diploma Program, in government and non-government Colleges in 2004/05 out of the total enrolment in TTC 287 (21.4 percent) were females (MoE, 2005).

Table 7. TVET Enrolment by Field of Specializations

Field/specialization	Total	Female	%male	%female
Secretarial Science	6784	6595	12.8	97.2
Food Preparation	668	476	28.7	71.3
House management, Keeping	126	79	37.3	62.7
hair dressing and Beautification	450	405	10	90
Wood Work,	1262	229	81.9	18.1
Road Construction	705	144	79.6	20.4
Building Construction	2636	602	77.2	22.8
Electricity,	3495	773	77.9	22.1
Auto Mechanics	2975	206	93.1	6.9
Machine Technology	847	148	82.5	17.5
Gymnastics and Athletics	18	2	89	11

Source: MoE, Educational Statistical Annual Abstract 2004/05

3.1.3.5 Higher Education

In 2004/05 a total of 191,165 students (24.4 percent women), was enrolled in higher education institutions in all programs- Diploma, Undergraduate Degree, Post graduate second Degree and Post Graduate PHD in Regular, Evening Kiremet (summer and Distance for both government and Non-government institutions).

The number of women is inversely related to the levels of education. The number of women in Diploma program is higher than in other subsequent programs. Women constitute 26.5 percent of the diploma program, 24.0 percent in Undergraduate degree program, 9.2 percent in Postgraduate second degree program and 6.4 percent in Postgraduate PHD programs, and the percentage of women graduates in the same year from all programs was 23.6.

3.1.3.6 Impediments of girls' participation in education

Women's and girls' access to education was constrained by lack of awareness of policies, guidelines and programs; Socio-economic and socio-cultural problems comprising of poverty, HIV/AIDS, workload in the house, early marriage and parents preference to educate their sons; School distance; Sexual harassment; Girls' shyness and feeling of discomfort to participate with men; Lack of role models due to the small number of female teachers in schools, and smaller number in leadership. Relative to other sectors, however, a lot has been done in education to close the gender gap at various levels.

3.2 Health

- Primary Health Service coverage in Ethiopia is 72 percent.
- HIV/AIDS prevalence is 4.4.
- Morbidity rate among women is higher (76 percent for women and 23 percent for men).
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 871/100,000, and is one of the highest in Africa.
- Current use of Family Planning of any method is 11 percent.
- Total fertility rate at national level is at 5.4 while it is 2.4 and 6 in urban and rural areas respectively.

3.2.1 General Information

The health problems largely attributed to preventable infectious ailment and nutritional deficiencies. Infectious and communicable disease account for about 60-80 percent diseases. There is a very high-unmet health needs in rural Ethiopia that needs to be addressed through rapid expansion of Primary Health Care (PHC) services (MoH, Health Indicators, 2004/05).

The top ten diseases in Ethiopia are malaria, Helminthes, Tuberculosis, Bronchopneumonia, Gastritis and Duodenitis, Acute Upper respiratory infections, Inflammatory diseases of eye, infections of skin and subcutaneous tissues, All other respiratory diseases, and Diarrhoea. The cases of the top ten diseases constitute 50.2 percent of the total of all diagnosis diseases registered in 2004/05 (MOH, 2004//05).

Table 8. Cases of the Top Ten Diseases in Ethiopia

Diseases	Percent
Malaria	16.6
Helminthes	7
Tuberculoses	4.5
Bronhopneumonia	4.3
Gastritis and Duodenitis	3.9
Acute upper respiratory infections	3.9
Inflammatory disease of eye	2.7
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissues	2.4
Respiratory Diseases	2.7
Diarrhoea	2.2
Total of the top ten diseases	50.2

Source: MOH, Health Indicator, 2004/2005

3.2.2 Health Infrastructure

The health service system has a four tier structure: Referral Hospital, Health Center, Health Station and Health Post. There are 131 Hospitals, 600 Health Centers, 1,662 Health Stations, 4,211 Health Posts and 1,578 Private Clinics all over the country.

In year 2004/05, the total number of health professionals working in the sector is 48,597 out of which 23.2 percent is constituted by women health professionals. The women profile from the total health professional is shown on Table 9.

Table 9. Health Professionals by Gender

Profession	Government		NGO		Private		Total Both sexes
	Both sexes	Female	Both sexes	Female	Both sexes	Female	
Physician	1431	125	578	71	444	48	2453
Health Officer	702	69	42	4	32	3	776
Pharmacist	139	9	31	5	21	5	191
Nurse	17413	6214	912	586	484	396	18809
Environmental health	1,286	134	19	2	7	0	1312
Lab. Technician	2183	252	355	71	299	59	2837
Radiographer	401	49	51	9	39	6	491
Pharm. Technician	1326	161	62	15	40	15	1428
Health Assistant	5215	1344	704	195	444	115	6363
Field level Health Worker FLHW*	11158	1256	42	31	0	0	11200
Health Extension worker	2737	NA	0	0	0	0	2737
							-
Total	43,991	9,613	2796	989	1810	647	48,597

Source: Compiled from 2004/05 Health indicators, MoH, 2005

* includes CHA, TBA & PHW

Government is employing 90.5 percent of the health professionals, while the NGO and Private sectors are employing 5.8 and 3.7 percent respectively. Female health professionals account 23.2 percent of the total health professionals. Of the 2,453 total physicians that made 5.3 percent of the total professionals female physicians are 10.8 percent only. Of the total number of health personnel, Field level Health workers (Traditional Birth Attendant, Community Health Workers and Primary Health Workers) are covering 24.4 percent of the health personnel out of which 11.5 percent is accounted by female.

Table 10. Professionals to Population Ratio in year 2004/05

Professionals	Ratio
Physician to population ratio	1:29,777
Physician and health officer to population ratio	1:22,621
Senior nurse to population ratio	1:6,945
Senior and Junior Nurses to population ratio	1:3,883
Environmental Health Workers to population ratio	1:55,673
Health Extension worker to population ratio	1: 26,687

Source: MOH, Health Indicator, 2004/2005

Health service coverage with health center, health station and health post was 72 percent at national level. The service of the private clinics is calculated to raise the national potential health coverage by 11 percent.

3.2.3 Women's Current Health Status

The health status of the people particularly women is poor, influenced by the higher rate of illiteracy and poverty among women which has hindered their access to health services, information and decision making in health matters. Even though knowledge about reproductive rights was equally low among both men and women, due to men's access to and control over resources; as well as decision-making capacity and their frequent interaction outside of their home sphere, men had better access to services and information with regards to health and HIV/AIDS. This is because men have better access to health information, better control over resources, and better decision making power over resources at household level than women.

Morbidity rate among women is higher (76 percent for women and 23 percent for men). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 871/100,000, and is one of the highest in Africa.

The Maternal Health Service coverage in 2004/05 is:

- antenatal service coverage is 42.1 percent,
- all attended delivery coverage is 12.4 percent
- Health postnatal service coverage is 13.6 percent.

There is wide regional variation in health services delivery; Afar, Oromia and Somali are in worse situations. The majority of women deliver at home. Absence of services is widespread in the country (MOH, 2004//05).

Access to Family Planning (FP) and choice of methods remains severely limited. About 36 percent of women needed FP for both spacing and limiting the number of children, but the unmet need for FP is at 34 percent. Women are not able to decide

alone on FP. Only one in four women is able to decide without their husbands' approval. Current FP of any method is 11 percent.

Total fertility rate at national level is at 5.4 while it is 2.4 and 6 in urban and rural areas respectively. About 19 percent of the married women aged 15-49 do not want to have children. None use of FP is influenced by limited access to information and services, the husband's disapproval and community perception (MOH, 2004//05).

Women's health status is also deeply affected by Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriage, abduction, and rape all of which pose huge risks for transmitting sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and Human Immuno Virus (HIV). Unfair division of labor that exposes girls and women to high energy expenditure with severe physical and psychological stress is additional cause for heavy burden of disease. Women's delayed recognition of being infected, financial limitation and the little access to information has been noted to stop women from seeking health services (MOWA, 2005).

Women are unable to exercise their reproductive rights and attain health because of:

- Limited awareness and commitment among those in leadership positions on population and health issues;
- Women's low awareness on many health issues, due to low educational attainment, non-participation at meetings due to workload and cultural influence and inadequate utilization of the media;
- Male supremacy and cultural barriers, making women unable to discuss what they know even revealing their pregnancy;
- Religious belief barring women from using contraception;
- Inadequate health care services, due to shortage of staff and supplies, including contraception of choice;
- Cultural practices violating women's rights;
- Extreme poverty and economic dependence on men resulting in low decision making capacity including on contraception, and
- Limited decision making and negotiating power and male's non-involvement in population issues including using contraception (MOWA, 2005).

3.2.4 Budget Allocation and Expenditure

The recurrent health budget allocated for 2004/05 was 986 million birr out of which 88.6 percent was utilized. The capital budget allocated and utilized for the same year was 689.4 million birr and 51.6 percent respectively. The total public health budget was 1,675.4 million birr (1.7 percent of the total Federal government

budget) of which 73.4 percent was utilized. The health budget allocation could be characterized by high fluctuation. The health budget of year 2002/03 was 7.4 percent of the national budget while that of the 2003/04 decreased to 2.2 percent (MoH.2005)

3.3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- 85 percent of the total population is engaged in agriculture, agro-pastoral and pastoral activities and making a living mainly in agriculture.

3.3.1 General Information

Agriculture is the predominant sector of the economy. However, the agricultural sector is characterized by low productivity, poor storage and significant post-harvest and processing losses. Consequently, food insecurity is another daunting challenge facing the country. Women's labour input is an essential component of agricultural production and overall rural livelihoods. They participate actively in agricultural production including animal husbandry other income generating activities, household management and childcare. These numerous activities take up an average of 12-14 hours per day, much of the work requiring hard physical labour. Furthermore, women are required to provide much longer labor inputs in the field during the peak season, a time of year that coincides with the period of lowest household food availability. This situation increases the strain and poor nutrition of women and children with dire health consequences (MOA, UNDP, UNIDO, 2000 cited in WAO/PMO, 2005).

85 percent of the total population is engaged in agriculture, agro-pastoral and pastoral activities and making a living mainly in agriculture. About 80 percent of the employed persons were absorbed by the agricultural (agriculture, Hunting, forestry and Fishing) activities and 89 percent in rural areas were engaged in agricultural activities. The share for males in this sector is 93 percent while that of females is 84 percent (CSA, Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2006).

While settled agriculture and animal husbandry make up the predominant form of rural livelihoods, about 12 percent of the total population of the country is pastoralists occupying about 60 percent of the territory. Pastoralists are found in parts of Oromiya, Somali, Afar, and SNNP Regions. Most of these areas are characterized by harsh climatic conditions, degraded land and extreme forms of underdevelopment.

The major components of agricultural products are crop production which is 67.8 percent, livestock production 19.8 percent and forestry 9.85 percent. 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. Agricultural dissemination activities are being carried out only to a few farmers and pastoralist are not beneficiaries as such. Therefore, the majority of farmers do not have access to a modern system including improved varieties, artificial fertilizers and funds. Forest areas have diminished to less than 3.5 percent so that soil erosion has progressed rapidly without control.

3.3.2 Land tenure

The total land reported for the private peasant holdings was estimated at more than 14 million hectares and operated by more than 11 million agricultural households and about 12 million holders.

The size of distributed land area is decided by the number of household members and feasible land area to be cultivated. The average holding size per household and was 1.24 hectares.

Due to the wrong perception of about role and rights of women over the household property, women are traditionally alienated from holding land as the registration of land holding certificate is done by the name of the husband. Nonetheless, those women that were with out husband for what ever reasons have got the chance of being allotted a land under their name. Out of a total of 12,041,898 land holders in the country the number of female holders accounts 18.1 percent (2,182,978 only (CSA, 2005). 77 percent of women land holders are occupied in both Crop and Livestock activities.

The evidence derived from the study conducted in 2005 in the Pastoral regions of Somali, Afar, and Borana in Oromiya by Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP) indicated that male and female- household heads often have very different rights and responsibilities with respect to resource ownership and decision- making in the process of agricultural production. 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, with respect to access to farmland and livestock. 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 (WABEKBON/WIBD, 2005).

3.3.3 Agricultural extension

Access to extension services, most studies revealed that female farmers are

marginalized in extension services and in the process of diffusion of new technologies. Agricultural extension work is mainly done by men. The ratio of female to male extension personnel was found to be 1:15 and the ratio for agricultural development agents in terms of female to male ratio is 1:50 (ADB, 2004). Inadequate attention has been given to ensuring the inclusion of a sizable number of women in the recruitment and training of Development Agents in the context of the Participatory Demonstration and Training Extension Agents (PADETES). Most extension services are geared to the head of household often men. It was found that 1,217,932 men and only 120,031 women representing (9 percent) have access to extension services.

Women's labour input is an essential component of agricultural production and overall rural livelihoods. They participate actively in agricultural production including animal husbandry other income generating activities, household management and childcare. These numerous activities take up an average of 12-14 hours per day, much of the work requiring hard physical labour. Furthermore, women are required to provide much longer labour inputs in the field during the peak season, a time of year that coincides with the period of lowest household food availability. This situation increases the strain and poor nutrition of women and children with dire health consequences (MOA, UNDP, UNIDO, 2000).

The budget allocated to the agricultural sector from year 2001/02 to 2005/06 has been increased from Birr 780 million to 1,585 million. However, the percentage of the budget allocated to Agricultural sector from the total budget remained the same, which is 1.5 percent in 2001/02 to 1.4 in year 2005/06, (MOFED, 2006).

3.4 Economic Activities

- About 27.3 million people were economically active out of which women account for 45.5 percent of the economically active population in year 2004.
- In April 2006 the overall unemployment rate was 16.7 percent. The unemployment rates among men and women are 11.5 percent and 22.1 percent respectively.
- Among the Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions' clients, women account for 38 percent only.

According to the Population and Development Indicator of 2004, about 27.3 million people were economically active out of which women account for 45.5 percent of the economically active population. About 85.8 percent of the economically active population was residing in rural areas.

3.4.1 Women and Micro-and Small Enterprises

3.4.1.1 Accessibility to Micro-finance

According to the Performance Indicators Report of Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions, 2005, out of a total of 658,708 active borrowers, women account only 30 percent in Ethiopia. This is very low as compared to the active borrowers of Women in Africa, which is 65.3 percent. Recently, women's share of micro-finance clients is 38 percent, while women are estimated to own two-thirds of the informal and micro enterprise (AEMFI 2005).

The majority of women are accessing credit through Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCO) systems. Women-owned Micro and Small Enterprise (MSEs) are not able to graduate beyond the micro-finance level as commercial banks in general do not give favorable attention to MSE operators. This is because of high transactions costs and perceived higher risks. Consequently, this negatively affects the growth of women owned MSEs.

Regardless of the importance of business development support and information women entrepreneurs do have low awareness to take-up business development support and information. As most women-owned MSEs do not have ready access to computer or the Internet there exist a gap in providing affordable Business Development Service (BDS). There is no evidence of BDS focused on women's growth challenges. Many women can not afford services of professional consultants, and women counsellors are very limited as well.

3.4.1.2 Business development support and Information services

An Ethiopian Business Development Services Network CD-ROM has been produced and a business website has been developed (includes a women in business section), but few women owned MSEs have internet access at their place of business. The Ministry of Trade and Industry – Women Affairs Department (MoTI-WAD) is working to develop and build the capacity of Women Entrepreneurs Association (WEAs) to deliver information services to women-owned MSEs. There is no evidence of the existence of networks of women's enterprise resource centers.

3.4.1.3 Women's entrepreneurs Associations and access to business networks

There are Women Entrepreneurs' Associations (WEAs) in 7 regions. The overwhelming majority of women entrepreneurs do not have the opportunity to participate in the local or regional activities of WEA. Government efforts to mobilize WEAs on a local base are underway. Support from International Labor Organization (ILO) projects have been helping to build the capacity of WEAs encourage the start up of more associations, and promote linkages with other business associations such as national employees organizations. WEAs are partners in delivering women's focused projects. They have organized women's trade fairs with ILO support, facilitation services for women, consideration being given to expanded role in BDS.

Good practices exist in the organization and development of WEAs. The Amhara Women's Entrepreneurs' Association is advocating for their members in the Amhara region and assisting them in obtaining plots of land for their business premises. They are also helping to expose their members to market opportunities through organized trade fairs. At present none of the existing associations is adequately resourced to be fully effective partner with government to improve the situation of women entrepreneurs. They need more vibrant membership; fundraising mechanisms; dedicated and committed members and leaders; greater representatives; more transparency; and some demonstrations of the benefits of the members.

3.4.2 Participation in labor

3.4.2.1 Employment and Labor

Since 84 percent of women are involved in the agricultural sector, in addition to various agricultural operations, they manage domestic chores and childcare and participate in community activities as well. Most of the activities performed by women do not have a monetary return and are not counted by as an economic activity as such. Regardless of the participation of women in the economic activities that are informal in most cases thus are not counted in the economic statistics.

Families who once lived in rural communities are forced to migrate to urban areas. In accordance to Population and Development indicators of 2004 the rural-urban migration is on the rise and is currently 23.5 percent while the urban-rural migration which is 15.7 percent is much lower than rural-urban migration. Note that the rural-rural migration with 37.6 percent is the highest of the internal migration. 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.

The 2006 Employment and underemployment survey in urban areas conducted by the Central Statistics Agency indicates that at the country level, an estimated 2.85 million people were employed. The majority of employed population is self-employed, accounting for 41.3 percent followed by government and government parastatal (21.5percent) and private organizations (16.5 percent).

Paid employees which constitute employees of government parastatal, private organization, NGOs, domestic employee represent 49.5 percent of the total working population. Unpaid family workers that has considerable share is 7.2 percent of the total employees. Women with 59.3 percent are the majority in the sector.

The proportion of female employees of private organizations and NGOs constitutes almost one- third of the total employees of the sectors. On the other hand more females than males are found in domestic (77.6 percent) and unpaid (59.3 percent) sectors of employment. While the number in the paid employment sector is not more than 30 percent.

3.4.2.1.1 Formal Sector/Public Sector

According to the statistical data obtained from Federal Civil Service Authority in 2005/06, there were a total of 424,067 government employees out of which 139,685 (32.9 percent) were women. The regional governments, having a share of 89 percent of the total employees, are the major employers of the public sector.

3.4.2.1.2 Informal sector

Women are highly involved in the informal sector, as employees and self-employed. As self employed, they face problems of low income both in establishing and sustaining their businesses. A survey of the informal sector showed that, out of the 997,380 individuals engaged in the informal sector; 60 percent were female, many engaged in small businesses that require small capital, not demanding sophisticated management and bookkeeping skills (CSA, 2003).

In urban areas, women were mostly engaged in selling of commodities, processed and prepared foods and drinks The kind of income generating activities being undertaken in both rural and urban areas were found to be focused on small-scale trade in urban areas; gardening and poultry in rural areas.

In urban areas women run kiosks collect solid waste, engage in gardening, poultry production, animal husbandry, and weaving. In the agricultural package, women are engaged more in small-scale activities related to housekeeping and gardening and are not direct beneficiaries of the main package (WAO/PMO, 2005).

3.4.2.2 Unemployment and gender

In April 2006 the overall unemployment rate was 16.7 percent. Unemployment is more a problem to women than men. The unemployment rate among men and women are 11.5 percent and 22.1 percent respectively. Most unemployed women are reported to have no previous work experience, while more than three-fifth of unemployed men had previous work experience (CSA, Unemployment survey, 2006).

3.5 The Role of UN Organizations and NGOs in Improving Women Status

3.5.1 United Nations (UN) Organizations

The UN organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and African Center for Women, Economic Commission for Africa play immense role in improving women's status in Ethiopia. The major focus of the UN organizations in improving women's status include poverty reduction, promotion of equal rights of women and children, provide food aid for vulnerable women and children, mainstream gender, support the implementation of the UN resolutions, conventions concerning gender equality, advocacy and policy analysis for gender mainstreaming women support, mainstream gender issues in all operation, and provide access to food, information dissemination on gender.

Bi-lateral organizations such as Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) also play important roles in mainstreaming gender, governance and democracy, integration of women as full beneficiaries all CIDA funded projects.

3.5.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

The NGOs currently working on improving women's status in Ethiopia include Action Aid Ethiopia, Agency for Co-operation and Research in development (ACORD), Care International in Ethiopia, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Cheshire Foundation Ethiopia (CFE), Christian Children's Fund Inc. (CCF), Concern, Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY), Save the Children Fund/UK (SCF/UK), SOS Sahle International/UK (SOS SAHEL), World Vision International/Ethiopia (WVI/E), etc.

The major activities of the NGOs in improving the status of women include:

- Ensure social Justice,
- Integrate gender issues training, stopping violence against women,
- Construction of stoves,
- MCH and family planning,

- Rural water development, Hand dug wells, pond construction, spring capping and protection,
- Income generation schemes,
- Integrated water, health and sanitation, and
- Saving schemes.

4. WID/GENDER PROJECTS BY DONORS

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
i) Education, Skill training, Capacity Building				
1. Girls' Education Project	Unity University	SIDA	244,981	Gender parity /equity and equality in education
2. Food for Education	MoE	WFP	NA	Empowerment through education
3. Gender Mainstreaming	Regional WABs	AC-ECA	NA	Gender responsive development policies and programs
4. Capacity Building, Networking and Advocacy	NEWA	CIDA-Action-AID DFID Irish Embassy, Netherlands Embassy	2.3 Million	Aware and influence Policy Makers, Gender friendly policy
5. Gender Forum	Panos-Ethiopia	Henry Boul Foundation (HBF)	NA	Experience sharing on gender work and strengthening the knowledge base on gender

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
ii) Health, Family Planning and Reproductive health				
1. Nutrition targeting supplementary feeding (100,000 beneficiaries)	WFP	DPPC, Regional Bureau	NA	NA
2. women reproductive health right	Packard Foundation	NEWA	250,000.00	NA
3. HIV and Women	Action AID Ethiopia	Action-AID	Not known	NA
iii) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery				
1. Food for Asset	MoA	WFP	NA	NA
iv) Economic Activities, Income generating activities, Saving and credit				
1. Income generating Activities	Women Development Initiative Fund	World Bank, Ethiopian Governments	9.2 million	NA
v) Others (Women's right, Housing, Human right, Leadership)				
1. End Violence Against Women	Panos-Ethiopia	Comic Reflection , CORD-AID	NA	NA
2. Gender and CRC Combating FGM, early Marriage, Abduction	UNICF	MoLSA, EWLA	100,000	NA
3. Addressing Vulnerability of children	UNICEF		5,000,000	NA
4. Violence Against Women, Land Right, Decision-making	Action AID-Ethiopia	Action – AID	Not Known	NA

5. GENDER INFORMATION SOURCES

5.1 List of Government, International Organizations, NGOs and Consultants

Gender Information Sources	Name	Objective	Activities	Contact Address
I. Governments	1. Women Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture	To promote the participation of women in agricultural development and ensure their benefit	Awareness creation, gender guideline development , conducting research	W/o Muluembet, WAD-Head P.O Box 62347
	2. WAD- Ministry of Education	Promoting girls education; Technical support for regional TTIs Mainstreaming gender	Capacity Building , research, manual preparation Educational Statistical Abstract	W/o Asmaru Berihun P.O Box 1367 Tel. 56-14 94 Ministry of Education, Education Management Information Systems
	3. Ministry of Health	To oversee the implementation of Women's Policy Implement Statistical Abstracts	Health and Health Related indicators Preparation of guideline and checklist	W/o Tsigeroman Abers E-mail: MOH@ethionet.et
	4. Min of Finance and Economic Development	Creating conducive working environment for women entrepreneurs Mainstreaming gender Enable women to be empower themselves	Statistical Abstracts Budget Allocation Report	W/o Tiruwork Tizaxu E-mail: medac@ethionet.et
	5. Ministry of Women's Affairs	Advocacy on women's rights, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity Building	Facilitate training programs and study tours for Women entrepreneurs Ensuring that gender needs and priorities are reflected in development Research, Training, Education	NA
	6. Central Statistical Authority,	Collection, analysis, dissemination of information	Collection, analysis, dissemination of information	FDRE, Central Statistical Authority, Addis Ababa

	7. Institute of Gender Studies	Collection, analysis, dissemination of information	Collection, analysis, dissemination of information	Dr. Lamerot E-mail CERTWID@hotmail.com
UN Agencies	1. UNDP	Contribute to the reduction of poverty Promote equal rights of women and children	Mainstream gender, support the implementation of the UN resolutions, conventions concerning gender equality	Ms Emiliana Tapia Tel. 515177 E-mail emiliana.tapia@undp.org
	2.UNICEF-GAD/CWSPN	Food Aid Advocacy and Policy analysis for gender mainstreaming Women Support	Mainstream gender issues in all operation	Ms Zewide Abegaz Tel:51-16-28 E-mail unicef@ethionet.et
	3.WFP	Food Aid	NA	Ms. Johanna Maula Tel:51-51-88, E-mail Johanna.Maula@wfp.org
	4. African Center for Women, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Provide access to food, information dissemination on gender	NA	Ms. Josephine Ouedraogo Tel: 251-1-511263 Fax: 251-1-512785 E-mail: ecainfo@un.org
Bilateral Agency	(i) Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Mainstreaming gender , governance and democracy	Integration of women as full beneficiaries all CIDA funded project	Ms Yeshi Habtemariam P.O. Box 1261 AA tel. 654675 E-mail bkuleni@ethionet.et
NGOs	(i) Action-Aid Ethiopia)	Ensure social Justice	Integrate gender issues training, stop violence against women	Ms. Ellen Alem E-mail alem@actionaid.org Tel: 465-46-71 A 127372
	(ii) Agency for Co-operation and Research in development (ACORD)	Construction of stoves	NA	P.O. Box 12377 Addis Ababa tel. 183614
	(iii) Care International in Ethiopia (CARW)	MCH and family planning Rural water development, Hand dug wells, pond construction, spring Capping and protection	NA	P.O. Box 4710 Addis Ababa tel. 613422
	(iv) Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes Water programs	NA	P.O. Box 6592 Addis Ababa tel. 654450

(v)	Cheshire Foundation Ethiopia (CFE)	MCH and family planning Integrated water, health and sanitation	NA	P.O. Box 31938 tel. 610804
(vi)	Christian Children's Fund Inc. (CCF)	MCH and family planning Water programmes	NA	P.O. Box 5545 Addis Ababa tel. 612866
(vii)	Concern	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes Water programs	NA	P.O. Box 31938 tel. 610804
(viii)	Emmanuel Home (EH)	Income generation schemes	NA	P.O. Box 2399 Addis Ababa tel. 551246
(ix)	Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY)	Stoves in regions MCH and family planning Income generation schemes Rain water harvesting	NA	P.O. Box 2087 tel. 553722
(x)	Ethiopian gemini Trust (EGT)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes	NA	P.O. Box 3547 Addis Ababa tel. 151947
(xi)	Ethiopian Orthodox Church/ Development & Interchurch Aid (EOC/DICA)	Income generation schemes Water programme	NA	P.O. Box 503 Addis Ababa tel. 119661
(xii)	Food, Agriculture and Research Management - Africa (Farmafri)	Income generation schemes	NA	P.O. Box 5746 Addis Ababa tel. 550511
(xiii)	Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes	NA	P.O. Box 4181 Addis Ababa tel. 514577
(xiv)	Integrated Holistic Approach-Urban Development Programme (IHA-UDP)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes	NA	P.O. Box 6889 Addis Ababa tel. 156375
(xv)	Kale Heywet Church Development Programme (KHCOP)	Income generation MCH and family planning	NA	P.O. Box 5829 tel. 515844
(xvi)	Lutheran World Federation	Water supply	NA	P.O. Box 40132 Addis Ababa tel. 553288

	(xvii) Marie Stopes International Ethiopian (MSIE)	MCH and family planning	NA	P.O. Box 5775 Addis Ababa tel. 552697
	(xviii) Save the Children Fund/UK (SCF/UK)	MCH and family planning Water supplies	NA	P.O. Box 7165 Addis Ababa tel. 611177
	(xix) Selam Environmental Development Association (SEDA)	MCH and family planning Income generation schemes	NA	P.O. Box 8577 Addis Ababa tel. 118383
	(xx) SOS Sahle International/UK (SOS SAHEL)	Fuel saving stoves Income generation schemes Water improvement	NA	P.O. Box 3262 Addis Ababa tel. 189585
	(xxi) World Vision International/Ethiopia (WVI/E)	Saving schemes MCH and family planning	NA	P.O. Box 3330 Addis Ababa tel. 610550
Consultants	I Rural Development	WABEKBON Development Consultants PLC. Tel. 0116-63 9575, E-mail: wibdconsult@ethionet.et Contact Person, Kejela Gemtessa.		
	II. Democracy and Governance	1. Mr.Getnet Kassie ; MA in Economics; Tel: 52-50 -95 2. Ms Kuleni Berhanu ; MA in Sustainable International Development /empjhsis on Gender; E-mail Kuleni@hotmail.com 3. Me Melaku Tegegn, MA in Development Science; E-mail Panos@ethionet.et		
	III. Counselling	1.Mrs. Asefach Haileselassie; BA in Psychology; E-mail asefashha@yahoo.com 2. Mrs Kassech Demissie Mekebeb; MSc in General Psychology; E-mailtdka@ethionet.et		
	IV. Development	1. Mr Girma Feyissa; MA in Development Studies; E-mail: girma-be@yahoo.com 2. Ms Haddas Woldegiorgis; BA in Management; E-mail: che@ethionet.et		
	V. Education	1. Dr.Emebet Mulugeta: Doctrate in Education; E-mail: emebet_m@hotmail.com 2. Mr. Jember W/Mariam;MA; E-mail: jemberwm@yahoo.com 3. Mrs.Fantanesh Tilahun Moges; MSc in Economic; P.O.Box 1367		
	VI. Empowerment, Capacity Building, Leadership and Decision0making	1. Haddis Mulugeta; MA in Regional Planning; E0mail: haddism@ethionet.et 2. Ms. Meedan Mekonnen; Post graduate in Peace and Conflict Transformation; E-mail meedish@yahoo.com 3. Mrs. Zahara Ali; MSc in Agricultural Extension; Tel: 09011022054037 C/0		
	VII. Environment	1. Ms Ehetemariam Tadesse; MA in Environment Planning for developing countries; E-mail: wise@ethionet.et 2. Ms. Lakech Haile; MSc. In Social Development Planning; E-mail: lakech_haile@hotmail.com 3. Dr. Medhin Zewdu; PhD in Organic Chemistry; E-mail: CMPP@ethionet.et		

	VIII. Gender Issues :General	<p>1. Addis Yalew; MA IN rural Development ; Tel: 51-41-20</p> <p>2. Ms Axeb Birke; Main Economic and BA in Psychology; E-mail: Azeb@luthworld-et.org</p> <p>3. Ebise Ashana ; MSc in Poverty Reduction and Development Management; E-mail: ebisea@eecmy.org</p> <p>4. MS Etalem Menegstu; Bsc in Agricultural Science; E-mail: panos@ethionet.et</p> <p>5. Mrs. Fetenu Bekele; MA in Gender and Development; E-mailfetenu@ethionet.et</p> <p>6. Mrs Lenesil Asfaw; Bain Political Science, Diploma in Law Maters in Social Work (studying); E-mail: lenesil@yahoo.com</p>
	IX. Health	<p>1. Abebech Alemneh; BA in Social Work; E-mail: nctpe@ethionet.et</p> <p>2. Dr. Abonesh Haile Mariam; Pediatrician; email: aboneshh@whoet.org</p> <p>3. Mrs. Fekerte Belete; Bain Applied Sociology with Medical Background; email: fbelete@pacteth.org</p> <p>4. Ms Hargewoin Cherinet; MPH (Mastres in Public Health; email: hareg@ethionet.et</p> <p>5. Konjit Kefetew; MSc in Demography; email: konjitek@yahoo.com</p> <p>6. Dr. Muna Abdullah MD, MA in Population and Development; email: munaa@caeet.org</p>

5.2 List of Reports and References Related to Gender

Title	Author	Year	Available at
Educational Training			
Gender Policy Dialogue series	Zenbework Taddess	2002	AAU
Cost Effectiveness of Key Inputs in Education	Institute of Educational Research	1996	MOE
Education and Training Policy	Ministry of Education	1994	MOE
Educational Statistics, Annual Abstract, 2004/05	Education Management Information Systems, Ministry of Education	2005	MOE
Health			
2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey	CSA	2006	CSA
Health and Health Indicators	Ministry of Health	2004/05	MOH
Health Policy	MoH	1994	MoH
The impact of Poverty on Women's health in Selected localities of Ethiopia (Draft)	Ministry of Health	2003	MoH-WAD
Women's Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS: the need for litigation	Kumsa Mekonen	2004	EWLA
Economic Activities			
Gender and Social Analysis in Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia, 2005	WABEKBON/WIBD Consult	2005	PCDP
Women Empowerment through Delivery of Microfinance in Ethiopia, 2006	WABEKBON Consult	2006	AEMFI
FY 1997/98 and 2005/06 Capital Budget, Sectoral Allocation	Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation	Oct, 2006	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Study on Micro-Finance and Impacts on Women	Zenbework Taddess, Eshetu Bekel and Konjit Fekade	2002	EWLA
Support for Growth-Oriented Women's Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania :An overview Report	Lois Stevevesonand Annet St-Onge	2005	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Toward Poverty Alleviation Action program	IMF and World Bank Mission	1992	
Women and Poverty: gender –based Poverty in Ethiopia	Aster Birke. Adanetch Kidanemariam , Embete Mulugets, Haregewoine Cherinet, Konjit Fekade. Meaza Ashenafi Yeshe Habtemariam and Zenebwork Taddess	2002	EWLA
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery			
Land Redistribution and female headed Household Women in Primary and Secondary Education	Yigremew Adal	2003	Institute of Development Research-AAU

Agricultural Sample survey. Report on Land Utilization (Private Peasant Holdings) Vol. iv Statistical Bulletin 193.	The FDRE, CSA	Dec. 1998??.	CSA, Addis Ababa
Others			
Assessment of the Situation of Women and Girls in Addis Ababa	TREG Consult	2006	Addis Ababa Women's Affairs Office
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	UNICEF, UNIFEM	----	Institute of Gender Studies
Cursory Survey on Gender in Leadership and Decision-making in Public Office	Lelnsil Asfaw	2006	IIRR-Ethiopia
Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organ of the FDRE Proc. No.471/2005	FDRE	Nov. 2005	Berhanena Selam Printing Press
Development and Public Access to information in Ethiopia	Alemseged Herouy	1999	FSS
Environment in Ethiopia	Zenbework Taddess (ed)	2000	FSS
Environment, Poverty and Gender	Gidion Asfaw (ed)	2003	Forum for Social Studies (FSS)
Food Security and Sustainable livelihood in Ethiopia	Yared Amare (ed)	2001	FSS
Gender Dimension of Urban Poverty in Ethiopia	Meron Assefa		FSS
Gender Relations in Ethiopia :Final Report	Ministry Of Women's Affairs	2005	MoWA
Issues in Urban Poverty	Daniel Kassahun		FSS
Old Beyond Imaginings : Ethiopia Harmful traditional Practices	National Committee on Traditional Practices of Ethiopia	2003	NCTPE
Population and Development Indicators	National Office Population	2004	NOP
Poverty and Social Context of Sex Work in Addis Ababa	Zenbework Taddess (ed)	2000	FSS
Review of Gender Perspectives In the Civil service Program in Ethiopia	Rose Chege	2005?	Ministry of Capacity Building
Roster: Resource Persons on Gender in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Panos-Ethiopia	2003	Panos-Ethiopia
Survey on the status of men and women employees and strategies for gender equality : Federal Civil Service Commission	Partners Consultancy & Information Services	2006	Federal Civil Service Agency
The Rights of Women Under Ethiopian Penal Law, EWLA, Addis Ababa	Hillina Taddesse,	1997	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, Addis Ababa
Who is Doing What On Gender Issues : A directory Of Organizations Working on Gender in Ethiopia	Panos-Ethiopia	2001	Panos-Ethiopia
Women contestants and elected in 2005	National Election Board	2005	NEB
Women in Development A Country Profile, Ethiopia	JICA	1999	JICA, Addis Ababa

References

- AEMFI, 2005, Performance Indicators Report of Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions,
Central Statistical Authority, Urban Bi-annual Employment Unemployment Survey, Sept. 2006.
Central Statistics Agency, Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2005
- CSA, 2006, 2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.
- CSA: Urban Bi-Annual Employment Unemployment Survey, September 2004, Statistical Bulletin 319.
- DHS, 2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, Fact Sheet ,2006
- Federal Civil Service Agency Personnel Statistics, 2006.
- Federal Civil Service Agency, Personnel Statistics, 2006
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The constitution of The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Prol No 1/ 95, 95
- _____ Federal Proclamation on Rural Land and Administration No 89.97, 97
- _____ Gender Relations in Ethiopia (Final Draft), 2005
- IIRR /NGLDM, 2005. Cursory survey on Gender and leadership in public offices
- ILO, An Overview Report, support for growth oriented women Enterprise in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, 2005
- JICA, 1999, Women in Development A Country Profile, Ethiopia, JICA, Addis Ababa.
- Lenesil Asfaw, Cursory Survey on Gender and Leadership with An emphasis on Federal Public Services, 2005
- Mehari Redae, Women's Access to Rural Land Legal and Practical constraints, 2003
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development , 2006, 2005/06 Capital Budget by Sector.
- Ministry of Capacity Building- District and Local Decentralization Program (MCB-DLDP), 2006).
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2005, Plan of Action for Sustainable Develop to Eradicate Poverty (PASDEP).
- Ministry of Health, 2003, The impact of Poverty on Women's health in Selected localities of Ethiopia (Draft).
- Ministry of Health, August 2004/05, Health and Health Related Indicators.

Ministry Of Women's Affairs , 2005, Gender Relations in Ethiopia :Final Report 2005, MoWA.

MOE, 2004/05 Education Statistics Annual Abstract 2004/05.

MoE, Education and Training Policy, 1993

MoFED, Ethiopia: Building on Progress: A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) 2005/06 – 2009/10, 2005

MoH, Health Policy 1993

National Committee for Traditional Practices Eradication, 2003, Old Beyond Imaginings : Ethiopia Harmful traditional Practices.

National Committee on Traditional Practice of Ethiopia, Old Beyond Imaginings: Ethiopia Harmful Traditional Practices, 2003

National Office For Population, 2004

Public Servant Proclamation No.262/2002, 2002

TGE, National Policy on Ethiopian Women, 1993

UNECA, The Ethiopian trial on Gender Status Index (GSI) and African

Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS) for the African Gender Development Index (AGDI) 2004

WABEKBON Consult, 2006, Women Empowerment through Delivery of Microfinance in Ethiopia, 2006, AEMFI.

WABEKBON/WIBD Consult, 2005, Gender and Social Analysis in Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia, 2005, PCDP.

WAO/PMO, Annual Report 1999

Zambia: Country Gender Profile, 2005

Definitions

Women's Associations

Associations organized by women based on interest of the members and having common vision and goals.

Women's Professional Associations

Associations established by women having similar profession in order to build up their career through their associations.

Gender

Analysis concept to clarify the social role of men and women and inter relation between them

Informal Sector

Part of the economy consisting of small competitive individuals or family firm. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in the sector have simple technology, insufficient fund unidentified business location, minimum number of employees, lack of legality and registration and no capacity of book keeping.

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

Empowerment

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

National Machinery

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

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measures to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to 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 produce for the next generation including to give birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking.

Total Fertility Rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all life

Infant Mortality Rate

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

Maternal Mortality rate

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

Percentage of birth attended by trained health personnel

The rate of birth with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional birth attendants.

Annexes: Basic Data

Annex 1. Number of Elected Women and Men in the House of Peoples' Representative, Regional Councils, and Top Government Positions in 2005

Description of Status	Male	Female	Percent of Female	Total
a) Council Member	430	117	21.4	547
b) management Officials				
Speaker	1	-	-	1
D/speaker	-	1	-	1
Office head	-	-	-	-
Department head	-	-	-	-
c) Standing Committee				
Total (Standing Committee members)	113	35	23.6	148
Committee Chair person	10	2	16.7	12
Deputy chairperson	7	5	41.7	12
d) Total Regional	1303	500	27.7	1803
Addis Ababa City Administration	119	19	16	138
e) Top Government Positions				
Minister	16	2	11.1	18
Rank of Minister	5	0	0	5
Acting Minister	1	0	0	1
State Minister	12	5	29.4	17
Rank of State Minister	0	2	100	2
Deputy Minister	11	0	0	11
Rank of a deputy Min	1	0	0	1
Commissioner	8	0	0	8
Deputy Commissioner	2	0	0	2

Source: IIRR /NGLDM, 2005. Cursory survey on Gender and leadership in public offices

Annex 2. Distribution of Men and women Employees as of APRIL 2004

Employment Status	Total Employees	percent Female
Government Employee	552,477	33.0
Government parastatal	59,246	31.4
Private Organization	472,057	29.0
NGOs	56,391	28.6
Domestic	270,794	77.6
Self-employed	1,178,719	45.0
Unpaid family worker	205,917	59.3
Employer	16,255	30.6
Apprentice	8,256	33.3
Member of cooperatives	6,673	22.8
Others	26,978	9.6
Not stated	559	62.6
Total	2,854,322	43.0

Source: Central Statistical Authority, Urban Bi-annual Employment Unemployment Survey 2005.

Annex 3. Total government employees and employment by gender, 2006

Employment	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Permanent	139,685	32.9	284,382	67.1	316,889	100
Temporary/Contract	1,916	30.7	4,314	69.5	6,230	100

Source: Federal Civil Service Agency Personnel Statistics, 2006.

Annex 4. Number of Male and Female Employees at Federal and Regional Level by Service Type.

Type of Services	Total employees (F+R)		Percent of total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional and Scientific (PS)	20,383	2,879	9.9	1.4
Administrative (AD)	7,302	2,130	3.6	1.0
Sub Professionals	35,516	12,896	17.3	6.3
Clerical and Fiscal (CF)	18,147	27,078	8.9	13.2
Trade and Crafts (TC)	9,594	2,911	4.5	1.4
Custodial and Manual (CM)	26,434	18,430	12.9	9.0
Special Classification	5,050	1,079	2.5	0.5
Appointment	5,052	555	2.5	0.3
Non stated	6,630	2,970	3.2	1.4
Total	134,108	70,928	65.4	34.6

Source: Compiled from Federal Civil Service Authority, Personnel Statistics 2006

Annex 5. Permanent employees by sex and year of regional and federal levels

Year	Male	Female	Total	percent Female from total
2000/01	248,569	113,687	362,256	31.4
2001/02	252,113	119,586	371,699	32.2
2002/03	263,624	125,939	389,563	32.3
2003/04	267,308	130,840	398,148	32.7
2004/2005	284,382	139,685	424,067	32.9

Source: Federal Civil Service Agency Personnel Statistics, August 2006

Annex 6. Proportion of working population in the informal sector by sex and region as of April 2004

Region	Total working population			Proportion of Working Population in the Informal Sector		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tigray	156,839	88,441	68,398	47.9	36.6	62.4
Afar	21,042	14,137	6,905	39.6	30.0	59.4
Amhara	416,395	217,243	199,152	51.5	37.7	66.5
Oromia	687,710	413,045	274,665	50.7	41.1	65.1
Somali	53,858	29,642	24,216	54.5	39.3	73.2
Benshangul Gumuze	14,446	8,534	5,912	37.8	26.2	54.6
SNNP	279,130	164,184	114,946	53.7	42.5	69.9
Harari	26,493	14,746	11,747	49.4	41.1	59.9
Addis Ababa	713,648	467,250	246,398	33.7	33.1	35.0
Dire Dawa	53,360	32,239	21,121	48.5	41.8	58.6
Total	2,422,921	1,449,461	973,460	45.8	37.7	58.0

Source: CSA, Urban Bi-Annual Employment Unemployment Survey, September 2004, Statistical Bulletin 319

Annex 7. Unemployment rate in Urban areas by Sex and Region :2006

Region	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Country Level	16.7	11.5	22.1
Tigray	13.6	9.4	18.1
Afar	17.1	6.3	30.1
Amhara	10.3	7.7	12.8
Oromia	13.2	7.8	19.3
Somali	24.1	20.5	28.7
Benshangul Gumuze	7.9	4.6	11.8
SNNP	11.6	7	17.2
Gambella	11.2	4.6	19.8
Harari	15.1	12.4	17.9
Addis Abeba	28.6	21.4	36.1
Dire-Dawa	22.5	17.6	27.2

Source: Central Statistical Authority, Urban Bi-annual Employment Unemployment Survey, Sept. 2006

Annex 8. The Trend of GER at first cycle secondary (9-10) level

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2000/01	16.1	12.1	14.1
2001/02	20.4	13.7	17.1
2002/03	24.0	14.3	19.3
2003/04	28.2	15.9	22.1
2004/05	34.6	19.8	27.3

Source: Education Statistics Annual Abstract2004/05, MOE

Annex 9. Enrolments I Higher Education Institutions in 2004/05

Program	Enrolment						percent program
	Government		Non Government		Government and Non Government		
	BS	F	BS	F	BS	F	
Diploma	19,765	4,772	29,637	8,326	49,402	13,098	25.8
Undergraduate Degree	120,384	27,207	17,775	5,939	138,159	33,146	72.3
Postgraduate Second Degree	3,557	327			3,557	327	1.9
Postgraduate PhD	47	3			47	3	
Total	143,753	32,309	47,412	14,265	191,165	46,574	

Source: Education Statistics Annual Abstract 2004/05, MOE.

Annex 10. Summary of Basic Health Indicators

Indicators	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Population	69,127,021	71,066,000	73,043,510
Potential Health Service Coverage	61.3	64.0	72.1
EPI Coverage	50.4	60.8	70.1
Contraceptives Prevalence Rate	21.5	23.0	25.2
MCH Coverage(antenatal Coverage	27.4	40.8	42.1

Source: FDRE, Ministry of Health, August 2004/05, Health and Health Related Indicators.

**Annex 11. Ethiopia: Summary of General Government Finance, Consolidated
Budget, 2001/02 - 2005/06**

	(In millions of Birr)				
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Total Revenue and Grants	15077	15911	17817	23936	29047
Revenue	11699	13117	13140	18083	21818
Tax revenue	8373	9330	10431	13365	15509
Direct taxes	3296	3612	3923	5543	4977
Indirect taxes	5076	5718	6508	7822	10533
Domestic indirect taxes	1772	1856	2280	2796	3645
Import duties & taxes	3252	3828	4228	5026	6887
Export taxes	52	34	0	0	0
Non-tax revenue	3327	3787	2708	4718	6309
Grants	3377	2793	4677	5852	7229
Grants in kind/earmarked	2592	2312	2202	2681	3723
Untied cash & CPF/grants	786	481	2475	3171	3506
Expenditure	17951	20455	22122	28898	35098
Current expenditure	11968	13210	13364	14531	16182
Defence	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Poverty-targeted expenditure	3387	4118	4400	5069	6203
Education	1928	2427	2688	2975	3587
Health	555	653	653	739	858
Agriculture	780	896	934	1225	1585
Roads	125	143	126	130	172
<i>o/w: HIPC poverty targeted expenditure</i>		39	41	41	41
Interest payments	1183	1280	1406	1567	1385
Domestic interest	679	686	773	739	846
External interest	504	594	633	828	539
External assistance (food & related relief aid)	1317	902	876	901	586
Others	3080	3910	3682	3994	5009
Capital expenditure	5983	7245	8114	13600	18916
Central Treasury	2725	3636	4645	9744	13764
External assistance	1275	1410	1326	1780	3137
External loans	1983	2199	2143	2076	2015
<i>o/w HIPC poverty-targeted expenditure</i>	0	740	778	778	778
<i>o/w: Poverty Targeted Expenditures</i>	4723	6210	7363	10049	13628
Special programs	1144	982	644	767	0
Overall balance including grants (excl. special programs)	-2874	-4545	-3661	-4195	-6051
Overall balance excluding grants (excl. special programs)	-9578	-11125	-8338	-10048	-13280

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Overall balance including grants	-4018	-5527	-4305	-4962	-6051
Overall balance excluding grants	-10722	-12107	-8982	-10815	-13280
Financing	4018	5526	4305	4962	6051
External (net)	3618	4676	3041	3443	2051
Gross borrowing	4268	4554	3027	3535	2015
Capital budget	1983	2199	2143	2076	2015
CPF generations/loans	1141	1373	240	692	0
Special programs	1144	982	644	767	0
HIPC relief	0	779	819	713	1015
Amortization paid	650	657	805	804	980
Domestic financing	400	850	1264	1519	4001
Domestic(net)	0	500	1164	1509	4001
Banking system	0	500	1002	1509	4001
Non-bank sources	0	0	162	0	0
Privatization	400	350	100	10	0
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
(In percent of GDP)					
Total Revenue and Grants	29.1	29.1	27.7	24.8	26.1
Revenue	22.6	24.0	20.5	18.7	19.6
Tax revenue	16.2	17.1	16.2	13.8	13.9
Nontax revenue	6.4	6.9	4.2	4.9	5.7
Grants	6.5	5.1	7.3	6.1	6.5
Expenditure	34.7	37.5	34.4	29.9	31.5
Current expenditure	23.1	24.2	20.8	15.0	14.5
Defense	5.8	5.5	4.7	3.1	2.7
Poverty-targeted expenditure	6.5	7.5	6.8	5.2	5.6
Education	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.2
Health	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
Agriculture	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Roads	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>o/w HIPC Poverty-targeted expenditure</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Interest payments	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.2
Others	6.0	7.2	5.7	4.1	4.5
Capital expenditure	11.6	13.3	12.6	14.1	17.0
<i>o/w HIPC Poverty-targeted expenditure</i>	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7
<i>o/w: Poverty Targeted Expenditures</i>	9.1	11.4	11.5	10.4	12.2

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Special Programs	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.0
Overall balance including grants (excl. special programs)	-5.6	-8.3	-5.7	-4.3	-5.4
Overall balance excluding grants (excl. special programs)	-18.5	-20.4	-13.0	-10.4	-11.9
Overall balance including grants	-7.8	-10.1	-6.7	-5.1	-5.4
Overall balance excluding grants	-20.7	-22.2	-14.0	-11.2	-11.9
Financing	7.8	10.1	6.7	5.1	5.4
External (net)	7.0	8.6	4.7	3.6	1.8
o/w HIPC external assistance	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.9
Domestic	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.6
Banking system	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	3.6
Privatization	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Memorandum item					
GDP at current market price	51760.7	54585.9	64249	96555	111279

Source: MOFED , 2006.