

# PMA2016/ Ethiopia-R4

## Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020

PMA2016/Ethiopia-R4 refers to the fourth round of the PMA2020 survey in Ethiopia.



### ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the goal to end poverty, improve health, reduce inequality and address climate change by 2030. To measure progress, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created, each with specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. Each goal includes a set of indicators to track success. PMA2020 provides data for several of these indicators, allowing world leaders to track progress towards achieving these ambitious goals more frequently than ever before.

For more information on the Sustainable Development Goals please visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

## SDGs in Ethiopia



In Ethiopia, women and children collectively constitute about 70% of the population yet are among the most disadvantaged. The government of Ethiopia has a commitment to make women's and children's concerns a priority focus. The country's five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) recognizes that sustainable development in Ethiopia can only be achieved if development is pursued in a way to ensure that benefits are equitably shared among the citizens of the country.

Progress has been seen in some areas. In 1994, for example, total fertility rate was 6.7 children per woman, and it declined to 4.1 in 2014 thanks to an effective countrywide health information and education program. Gender equality and women's empowerment have also shown progress. In the next decade, youth empowerment and adolescent sexual and reproductive health will become an increasing priority.\*

ETHIOPIA	2015*	2030*
<b>Population</b> (millions)	99.4	138.3
<b>Population Density</b> (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	99.4	138.3
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b> (children per woman)	4.1***	3.1
<b>Life Expectancy</b> (years)	63.1	70.0
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b> (infant deaths per 1000 live births)	50.0	32.0
<b>Gross national income PPP per capita</b> (US\$)-2011	\$1427**	

Sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Data Query.

\*National Report of Ethiopia, UN SDG Conference (Rio+20) (2012)

\*\*UNDP—Ethiopia Human Development Reports : GNI per capita

\*\*\*Government of Ethiopia, Central Statistical Authority, 2014 Mini-Demographic and Health Survey

## GOAL 1 No Poverty



### End Poverty

44.6% of the population live in the poorest households (lowest 40%). **21.9% of children age 0 to 14 grow up in these households.**

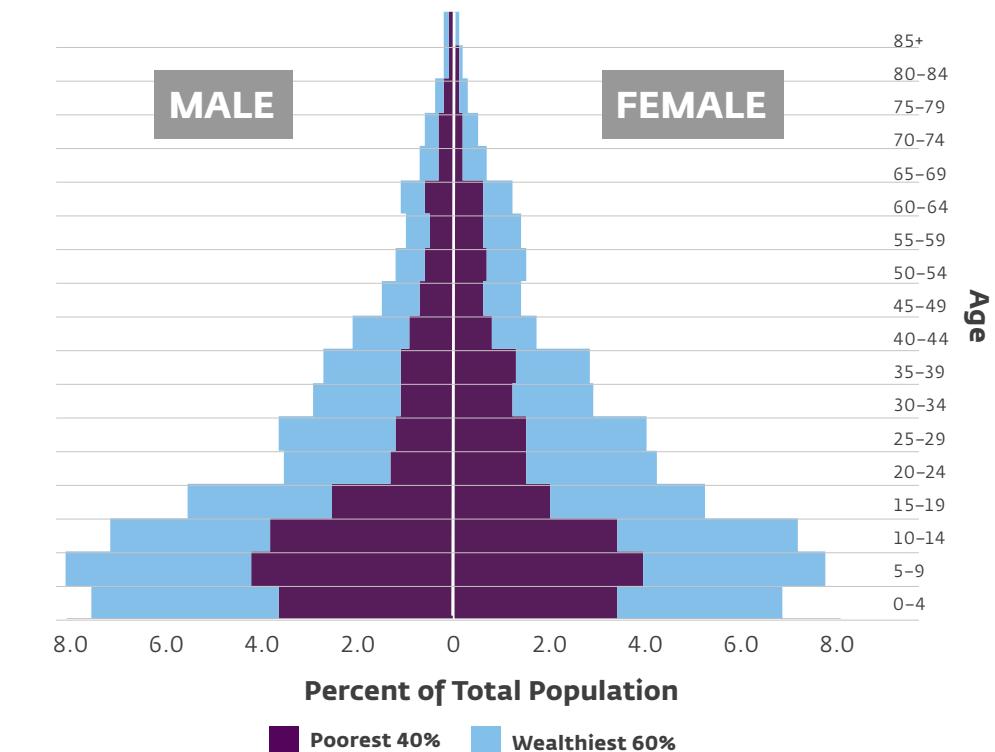
**Presently 85% of persons over 60 years of age live in the poorest households.**

The population pyramid reflects the recent declines in the fertility rate.

**Access to basic services varies by wealth.** 97.7% of the wealthiest households have access to improved water sources compared to 37.9% of the poorest households. 14.1% of the wealthiest households have access to improved sanitation facilities compared to 0.5% of the poorest. **While nearly all wealthy households have access to electricity (96.2%), less than 1.0% of the poorest 20% do.**

## Indicators on wealth and equity

**More than 40% of Ethiopia's population is under age 15.**



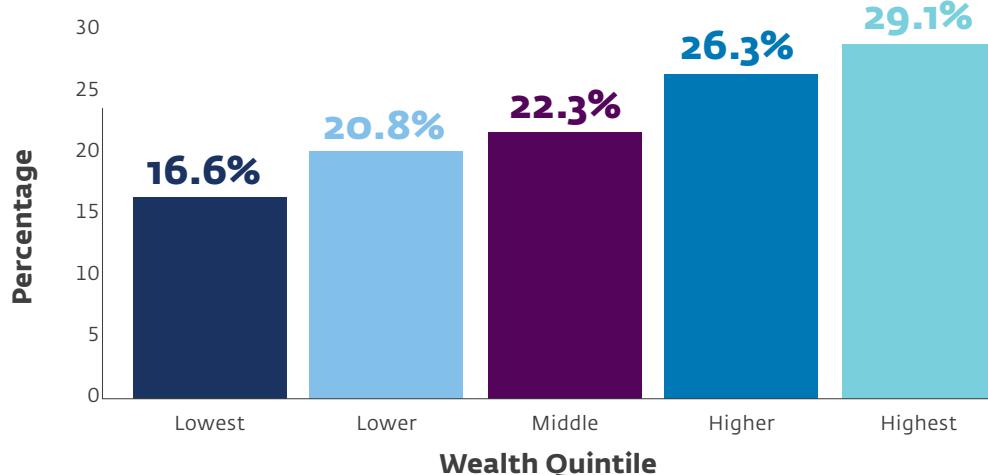
**Regardless of wealth status, there is a significant gap in access to improved sanitation facilities.**

**32%**  
of households have electricity

**67%**  
of households have access to improved water sources

**4.7%**  
of households have access to improved sanitation facilities

### Percentage of female heads of household by wealth quintile:



### GOAL 3 Good Health & Well-Being



#### Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.7 calls for universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning.

**26.5% of all women age 15-49 use a modern method of contraception.** Sixty percent have their demand for family planning satisfied by a modern method of contraception. **Unmet need is greater in the poorest households (24.1%) compared to the wealthiest (6.7%).**

Ethiopia must continue to make strides in assuring equity in demand satisfied by modern contraception. Also, meeting unmet need for all remains an important goal for sustainable human development.

### GOAL 4 Quality Education



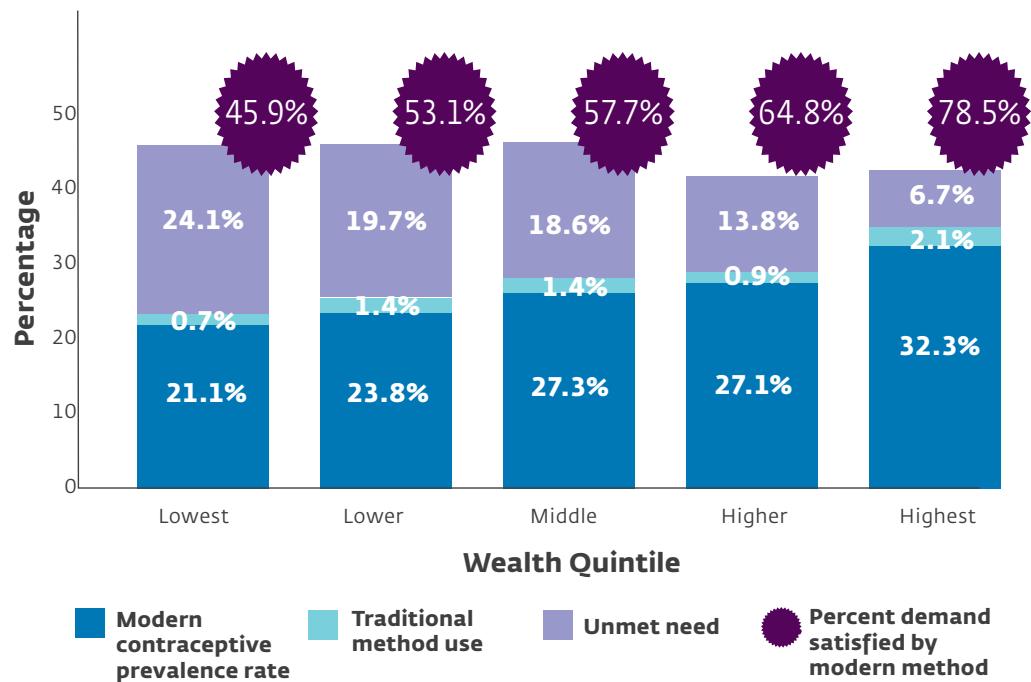
#### Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

More than half of women age 18-24 in Ethiopia (54.5%) have attended primary school. Only 12.9% of women in the poorest 20% have attended or are attending secondary school. **14.6% of women from the wealthiest 20% attend university or a vocational program compared to 0.5% from the poorest 20%.**

Increasing opportunities for education amongst the rural poor is critical to reducing inequity and eliminating poverty in Ethiopia.

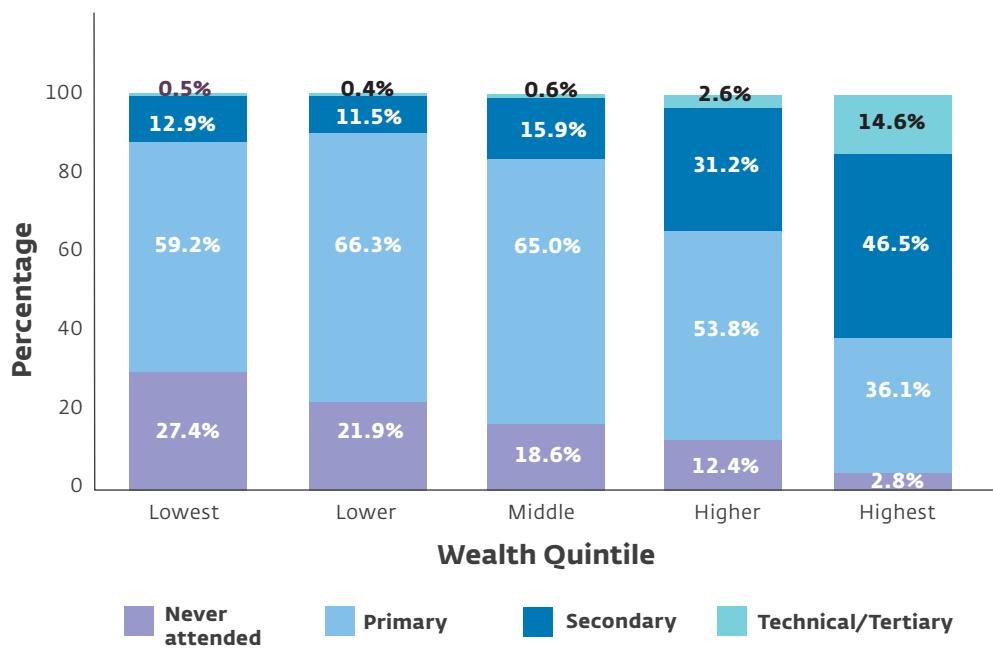
## Family Planning Indicators

**16% percent of women age 15-49 in Ethiopia have an unmet need for family planning.**



## School Attendance

**More than a quarter (27.4%) of the poorest women in Ethiopia have never attended school, compared to only 2.8% of the wealthiest women.**



## GOAL 5 Gender Equality



### Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5.3 aims to eliminate early marriage. In Ethiopia, **36.6% of women age 18-24 were married by age 18 and 11.3% had a child by age 18**. Among women aged 18-24 living in the poorest 20% of households, 53.4% married before age 18.

## GOAL 6 Clean Water & Sanitation



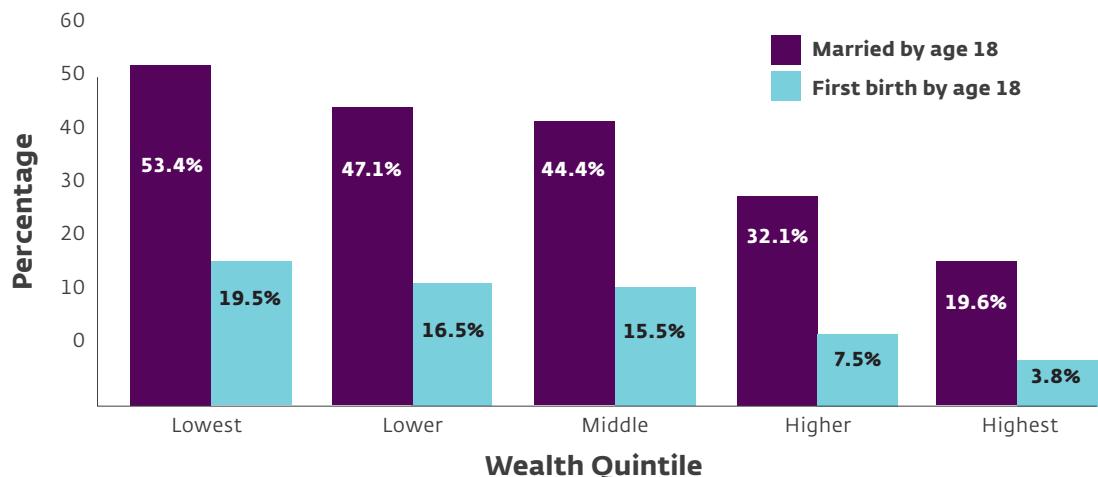
### Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Other data sources measure only the main source of water and the main sanitation practice used by each household. PMA2020 provides a more complete picture by measuring all regular household water sources and sanitation practices – those used by households several times per week during at least one season of the year. As a result, PMA2020 data show that many more people regularly practice open defecation than other surveys record, providing valuable insight and a more realistic baseline for the SDG target of eliminating open defecation. **88.0% of households have no or non-improved sanitation facilities.** **Among the household population with an improved main source of drinking water, almost one third (32.7%) have only intermittent access.**

All results for Goal 6 are reported as the percent of the household population.

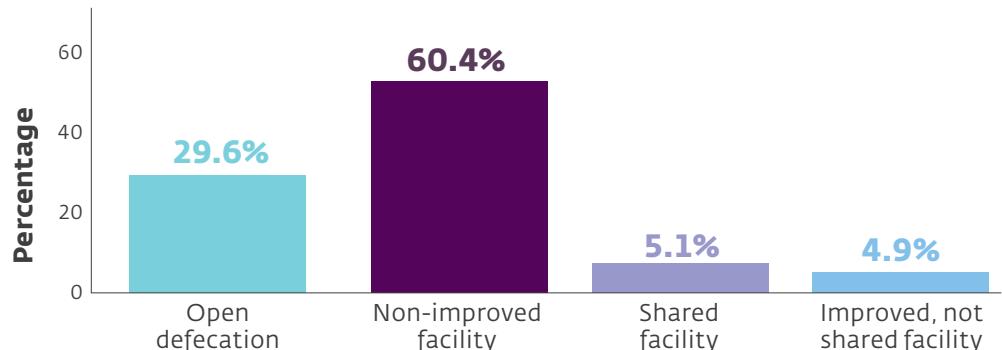
## Early Marriage, Early Childbearing

**More than 1 in 3 women age 18-24 were married before age 18.**

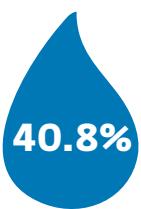


## Water and Sanitation

**Only 4.9% of the household population relies on an improved, non-shared sanitation facility as the main facility.**



**Among the household population...**



regularly practice **open defecation**  
**40.8%**



have a place to wash hands with **soap and water**  
**8.8%**



with an improved main drinking source have **intermittent access**  
**32.2%**

## About PMA2020/Ethiopia

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Ethiopia is led by the Addis Ababa University's School of Public Health at the College of Health Sciences (AAU/SPH/CHS), in collaboration with regional universities, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Central Statistics Agency. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. For more information on PMA2020 please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>

*Data collection for this survey round (4) took place between March and April 2016.*

This brief has been developed in partnership with the Advance Family Planning advocacy initiative (AFP)

\* Definitions of all indicators available at [www.pma2020.org](http://www.pma2020.org)