



**AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH RESEARCHES IN ETHIOPIA,
2002-2007**

**POPULATION DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MOFED)
December, 2008**

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FORWARD

Current and reliable information on demographic situation of the county is critically important for the effective coordination and implementation of the National Population Policy. In light of this fact, the National Population Policy identifies data collection, analysis and dissemination as one of the four critical areas of implementation. The availability and quality of data on population and related areas is improving from time to time with substantial improvements particularly during the last decade. Government, non-government higher learning institutions have been conducting surveys and researches on population and related topics.

It is also equally important to make the research results accessible for academicians, professionals, decision makers, planners and the public so that these researches can be inputs for decision-making, planning, policy formulation, monitoring progress as well as for further researches. However, many of these research works remain unused or underutilized mainly due to lack of information of their where about.

The major purpose of this document, therefore, is to avail information on population and related issues to planners, decision makers and researchers. Initiating and encouraging further researches for new and in-depth demographic and related researches is also one of the major objectives of this document in addition to appreciating researchers whose works are included in this publication.

The process of preparation of this Annotated Bibliography started with designing of a guideline to collect necessary data from relevant institutions (government, including higher learning institutions and non-government organizations) engaged in research. This was followed with deploying a team of experts from the department to respective institutions to collect information. Compilation and formatting of the collected data was made using a set of framework with further screening. Then, a draft document was prepared by selecting more relevant abstracts from the compiled information. The draft document was presented to a larger group of experts of the department for review. Finally, the document was edited by a senior staff of the Institute of Population Studies (IPS) of Addis Ababa University.

The bibliography includes published and unpublished research works in the form of books, journals and theses (Ph. D. and MA./MSc/MPH) conducted during 2002-2007 in Ethiopia on population and related issues. For each research work incorporated in this publication, title of the research work, name(s) of the author(s), source and date of publication, summarized objective(s) and methodology, findings as well as recommendations (if there are any) are indicated.

FORWARD

This bibliography has Fourteen different parts, namely, Fertility; Mortality and Morbidity; Migration, Urbanization and Resettlement; Nuptiality; Population and Environment; Nutrition; Population and Development; Gender; Family Planning; Maternal and New Born Health; Adolescent and Youth RH; HIV/AIDS and STIs; Abortion; and HTPs and Gender Based Violence.

It should be noted, however, that this bibliography is not as exhaustive as there are many research works accessed during the compilation of this bibliography. The department would like to advise readers of this document to refer to the original work if they are interested in the details.

**Population Department
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
December 2008**

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Genet Mengistu
Head, Population Department
Ministry of Finance and
Economic Development

ACRONYMS

AAU	-	Addis Ababa University
AHA	-	Africa Humanitarian Action
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	-	Antenatal Care
ANOVA	-	Analysis of Variance
AOR	-	Adjusted Odd Ratio
ARH	-	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ARI	-	Acute Respiratory Infection
ART	-	Anti Retroviral Treatment
ARV	-	Anti-Retroviral
BCC	-	Behavior Change Communication
BOFED	-	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CBDAs	-	Community Based Development Agents
CBFP	-	Community Based Family Planning
CBFPS	-	Community Based Family Planning Service
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CBRHA	-	Community Based Reproductive Health Agent
CBRHP	-	Community Based Reproductive Health Program
CEB	-	Children Ever Born
CED	-	Chronic Energy Deficiency
CER	-	Child Ever Born
CERTWID	-	Center for Research, Training and Information on Women In Development
CI	-	Confidence Interval
CMR	-	Child Mortality Rate
CORHA	-	Consortium of Reproductive Health Associations
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSA	-	Central Statistical Agency
CSW	-	Commercial Sex Worker
EC	-	Emergency Contraception
EDHS	-	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
EDPM	-	Educational Planning and Management
EHNRI	-	Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute
ELISA	-	Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbant Assay
EPHA	-	Ethiopian Public Health Association
EPPM	-	Extended Parallel Process Model
ESOG	-	Ethiopian Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
FGAE	-	Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FLE	-	Family Life Education
FP	-	Family Planning

ACRONYMS

FPS	-	Family Planning Services
GeES	-	Geography and Environmental Studies
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GO	-	Government Organization
GPs	-	General Practitioners
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
GPA	-	Grade Point Average
HAPCO	-	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
HC	-	Health Center
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	-	Health Post
HSs	-	Health Stations
HTPs	-	Harmful Traditional Practices
HW	-	Health Worker
ICDR	-	Institute of Curriculum Development & Research
IEC	-	Information Education and Communication
IM	-	Infant Mortality
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
IPOs	-	Implementing Partner Organizations
IUCD	-	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
IUD	-	Intra-urine Device
KAP	-	Knowledge, Attitude and practice
Khat	-	Scientific name for 'chat'
MA	-	Masters of Arts
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MCM	-	Maternal and Child Mortality
MCM	-	Modern Contraceptive Method
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFED	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MSc.	-	Masters of Science
MPH	-	Masters of Public Health
MTCT	-	Mother-To-Child Transmission
MVA	-	Manual Vacuum Aspiration
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OR	-	Odd Ratio
PAC	-	Post Abortion Care
PLWHA	-	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMC	-	Population Media Center
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission

ACRONYMS

PVT	-	Private
RH	-	Reproductive Health
RLDS	-	Regional and Local Development Studies
RPR	-	Rapid Plasma Reagin
SD	-	Standard Deviation
SNNPRS	-	Southern Nations, Nationalities and peoples Regional State
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SRH	-	Sexual Reproductive Health
STDs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendance
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TPHA	-	Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination
UNFPA	-	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
VCCT	-	Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

FERTILITY

Title: Level and Differentials of Fertility in Awassa Town
Author: Samson Gebremedhin
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objectives were to assess the level and major proximate determinants of fertility and identify factors associated with high fertility in Awassa town. A total of 1,376 women of reproductive age were selected using random sampling technique from all sub cities of the town.

The result revealed that the mean number of children ever born was 1.7 among all respondents and 3.0 among married women. The observed TFR was 3.4 and accordingly TFR of the town has been declining at the rate of 0.13 children per year in the last 6 years. The mean age at first marriage was 17.8 years, duration of postpartum infecundability was calculated to be 12.3 months and contraceptive prevalence rate among married women was 41.2%. Socio-demographic characteristics of mothers like low educational status, absence of income, rural place of childhood residence, age at marriage before 18 years were shown to have significant association with the risk of having 5 or more CEB.

The study suggested that empowering mothers in education, income, fertility, decision-making and involving men in FP programs as a remedy to overcome high fertility.

Title: Socio-Economic and Demographic Differentials in Ethiopia: The Case of Amhara Region
Author: Kassahun Tegegne
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2003

The aim of the study was to investigate the socio-economic and demographic differentials of fertility preference of both currently married men and women in Amhara Region. The study used the 2000 DHS of Ethiopia as sources of data and involved 1,315 currently married women aged 15-49 and 383 currently married men aged 15-59. Bivariate and multi-variate statistical techniques were used in the data analysis.

The study showed that as the life cycle factors of the respondents (such as age, number of children, marital duration, etc.) increase the desire for more children decreased whereas ideal family size preference increased with increasing life cycle factors. Males have relatively larger family size preference (4.8 children) than females (4.4 children).

The study recommended further research to be conducted to answer why men prefer larger family size than women. It also recommended that increasing access to formal and informal education for both men and women, enhancing the status of women socially, economically and politically and encouraging FP services to inculcate small family size norms in the population.

Title: Differentials of Fertility in Rural Butajira

Author: Yohannis Fitaw, Yemane Berhane and Alemayehu Worku

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.17, No.1

Date: 2003

The aim here was to identify differentials of fertility in rural Butajira, Meskan and Mareko Districts of South Ethiopia. The study considered 219 women with number of children ever born alive less than five and 899 women with number of children born alive greater than or equal to five.

The study revealed that later ages at first marriage and first birth showed lower number of children ever born alive while breast feeding duration of more than 6 months showed association with less number of children ever born alive. It also showed that the level of child mortality significantly affected the number of children ever born alive.

The study recommended delay of first marriage and first birth, encouraging mothers to breast-feed and interventions to reduce the high CMR to improve the situation in the study area.

Title: Socio-Cultural Factors in Decisions Related to Fertility in Remotely Located Communities: The Case of Suri Ethnic Group

Author: Yetmgeta Eyayou

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2003

The objective of this study was to describe the socio-cultural factors in decisions related to fertility. A qualitative study was conducted in Surma Woreda, SNNPRS, employing in-depth interviews for key informants and observations were employed for data collection.

The result indicated that reasons for child spacing practices were related to child welfare, especially those related to child feeding practices, maternal well being for fear of maternal depletion as a result of closely spaced births and the violent way of life that the Suri people often find themselves in. The traditional methods used for child spacing include rhythm method, post-partum sexual abstinence, and prolonged breast-feeding. Traditional sexual norms such as polygamy and extra marital relation in men and the pastoral way of life support child spacing practice using the traditional methods. In instances of unwanted pregnancy, the Suri try to induce abortion using local materials and plants.

The study recommended establishment of RH services in the area as well as strengthening the already existing traditional FP methods by providing scientific and reliable information.

Title: Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy and/or Child Birth and its Determinants in Harar Town: Ethiopia

Author: Solomon Worku

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2002

The objective of the study was to assess the magnitude of unintended pregnancy and its determinant factors among females of reproductive age (15 – 49) residing in Harar. A multistage sampling technique was conducted to select a total of 1000 females of reproductive age group (15-49 years) for interview. A structured questionnaire survey and four-paired FGDs were used for collecting the data.

The result indicated that 55.5% of the respondents were currently married, 29.7% were never married, 9.4% were divorced and the rest 5.3% were widowed. About 97% of the respondents knew at least one method of contraception. Among 785 sexually active women 326 (41.5%) were reported to be current users of modern contraceptive methods and 195 (33.7%) had ever used modern contraceptive but the remaining 264 (24.8%) were non-users. 225 out of 675 ever-pregnant respondents, 33.3% reported that their most recent pregnancies were unintended. Of these, about half (112) reported that they had unintended childbirth and the rest 113 ended in induced abortion. Age at first marriage, marital status, education and number of pregnancies, respondents' age and economic status were found to be the key predictors of unintended pregnancy or its outcomes; either unintended births or induced abortions.

The study suggested that system design and cohort strategy would be very important to meet unmet needs that result in unplanned and unwanted pregnancy. It also suggested that concerted effort be made to strengthen advocacy activities and empower women, increase access to FP services through community-based distribution and other social organizations.

Title: **Semen Quality of Suspected Infertile Ethiopians at FGAE Central Clinic, Addis Ababa: A Retrospective Review**

Author: Tadesse Kitila

Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal Vol. 40, No.4

Date: 2002

The objective of this study was to determine the quality of semen in suspected infertile Ethiopians. The study considered cases from January 1, 1991 to June 30, 1995 in the clinic in which the first 914 subjects were analyzed. Ninety males (10%) came by themselves for infertility investigation while the rest (90%) were approached through their female partners. Nine hundred thirteen of them were examined and one was aspheric.

The study came out with the fact that 89% of the study subjects were town dwellers and 61% had secondary or above educational status. Only 30% were normal in all the parameters while the remaining (70%) had abnormalities in one or more parameters. The review indicated that poor quality of semen parameters as suspected causes for infertility but further research under controlled standard analysis is needed for international comparison.

MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Title: **Determinants of Under Five Mortality in Gilgel Gibe Field Research Center, Southwest Ethiopia**

Author: Amare Deribew, Fasil Tessema and Belayneh Girma

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 21, No.2

Date: 2007

The objective of this survey was to investigate causes of death and its determinants in under five children in Gilgel Gibe field research center. It was a case-control study, which covered children who died between August 2004 and September 2005 while controls were living children in the same age. Data were collected through interview.

According to the study, neonatal and infant mortality rates were 38 and 76.4 per 1000 live births, respectively, while pre-maturity (26.4%) and pneumonia (22.6%) were the two most common causes of death during the neonatal period. Top causes of death in postnatal period were pneumonia (42%), malaria (37%) and acute diarrhea disease (30%). Maternal education, perception of mothers on the severity of illness and practice of modern treatment were found to be independent predictors of child survival.

This study recommended training mothers to practice key child survival interventions like antenatal care follow up, skill-based delivery, use of oral dehydration salt and home made fluids, vaccination and impregnated bed nets as well as improving the status of women as mechanisms of interventions to change the situation.

Title: **Patterns of Mortality in Jimma University Specialized Hospital during Sept. 2001 – Aug., 2002**

Author: Berhanu, Andarge, et al.

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 16, No. 1,

Date: 2006

The aim of this survey was to assess the patterns of mortalities to patients admitted to Jimma University Specialized Hospital. A total of 5,960 in-patient admission deaths were included from medical, surgical, pediatrics and obstetrics gynecology departments whereas deaths in the outpatient departments were excluded.

The survey has shown that 6.7% of the sampled deaths were in the study period with a crude death rate of 66.9 per 1000 patients. From all wards

tuberculosis (18.6%), maternal causes (13.8%), cardiac diseases (12.6%) and accidental injuries (11.9%) were among the top ten causes of death.

Title: **Determinants of Under Five Morbidity and Mortality in Gambella Town, Gambella Region, South Western Ethiopia: A Cross Sectional Study**

Author: James BolBeal

Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University

Date: 2006

A community based cross-sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative methods was conducted to identify the determinants of under five morbidity and mortality among women with under five children in Gambella town. Multistage sampling was adapted to select the study subjects. The chi-square test, bivariate and multiple logistic regression models were used to analyze data.

The result showed that 28% of children were sick and that under-five mortality was 105/1000. The major killer diseases are malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, measles and malnutrition. The major causes of morbidity are malaria, ARI, and diarrhea. Maternal age, ethnic background, occupation, and age at first marriage of the mother, short birth interval, birth order, bottle feeding, age of complementary feeding, non-attendeers of ANC and open field waste disposal were found to be associated with under-five child morbidity, while mortality was found to be associated with marital status, maternal education, presence of television in the households, low monthly income, high family size, maternal age at first marriage, high parity, history of abortion and still birth, FP use, birth order, and maternal immunization, poor housing condition, delay of breast feeding, bottle feeding and child immunization.

Title: **Assessment of Relationship between Infant Death and High Risk Fertility Behavior among Married Women of Afar, Zone Four**

Author: Tesfu Alemu

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2006

The objective of this study was to assess the prevalence of high-risk fertility and its relationship with infant death as well as some cultural factors affecting fertility and infant death. A comparative cross-sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative method was carried out. A total of 1,299 eligible women were included in the study.

The result revealed that more than 96% of the respondents were illiterate and fulltime house wives. Early marriage is a common practice with

mean age of 15 years and standard deviation 2.2. As child value is high, large family sizes were highly preferred by the study women. There was no traditional contraceptive method used in the community and more than half of the respondents were unaware of the existence of modern family planning methods. Sixty seven percent of the women were at risk of high parity followed by close birth spacing (34.9%) and too old (28.87%). High risk of infant deaths was associated with short birth interval, old age and low birth weight.

The study suggested community sensitization and sustainable IEC interventions on high-risk fertility and early marriage as well as improved integrated maternal and child health services with special emphasis to pregnant women.

Title: **Delays in Maternal Morbidity and Maternal Mortality at Facility Level, Tigray Regional State**
Author: Samuel Hailu
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objectives of the study were to assess the delays in maternal mortality and morbidity and assess avoidance of maternal deaths. The study was carried out from December 2005 – May 2006. From a total of 12 public hospitals in Tigray under the Regional Health Bureau, five were purposively selected. The maternal death audit as well as the patient and hospital delay studies were facility based. The maternal death audit study assessed each death for the case and circumstances of deaths, avoidable factors, by utilizing both review of patient and facility records and interviewing those who were involved in the care of deceased woman.

The result showed that 15 (44.1%) were unavoidable maternal deaths and 12 (35.7%) were possibly avoidable maternal deaths. The leading causes of death were infection 16 (47.1%) followed by hemorrhage 10 (20.4%). The review also identified most of the avoidable factors related to hospital service or medical factors. Patient and transport factors were also noted as contributing factors. Among the hospital factors institutional delay like delay to refer for treatment, lack of blood, delay in transfusion, inappropriate institutional treatment and substandard care were identified. The study recommended implementing an initiative to improve medical record documentation at all hospitals.

Title: **Health Service Utilization in Amhara Region of Ethiopia.**
Author: Mesganaw Fantahun and Getu Degu
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.17 No.1
Date: 2003

This study aimed at assessing perceived morbidity and examining the factors associated with utilization of health services from a sample population in Amhara region. A sample of 17,780 persons from 7 urban and 14 rural kebeles were included in the study and data were collected using a structured questionnaire.

The study showed that of the 200 reported deaths, 59% visited health institutions for the killer disease. The most important reasons for not visiting health institutions were the belief that the disease did not need treatment in health institutions (31.9%), using drugs bought from drug venders (27.2%) and seeking treatment from traditional healers (20.2%). Urban residence and educational status of household head were significantly related to the use of modern health institutions. The study concluded that there is a wide gap between perceived morbidity, mortality and modern health service utilization.

It recommended improving accessibility to modern health services, informing and educating families (heads of households) identifying disease conditions and awareness creation among the public.

Title: **A Birth Cohort Study in Southwest Ethiopia to Identify Factors Associated with Infant Mortality that are Amendable of Intervention**

Author: Mekonen Assefa, Robert Drewett and Fasil Tessema

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.16, Special Issue

Date: 2002

The objective of this work was to identify factors associated with Infant mortality (IM) in Southwestern Ethiopia, Jimma. A one year live birth cohort of all identified children born in Jimma, Kafa and Illubabor Zones of South Western Ethiopia were followed from birth to the end of first year of life or to an earlier death by frequent visits. Information on the socio-economic, behavioral, biological and environmental situations were collected on the infants, mothers and family. The total initial sample size from the three zones was 8,273.

The study found out that the cumulative proportion of Surviving to the end of the first year was 0.8938 with standard error 0.0035 which gives an IMR of 106.2 per 1000 (urban 97.0/1000 and rural 113.5/1000) while the cumulative proportion of surviving the first seven days was 0.9814 with standard error 0.0015 which gives an early neonatal mortality rate of 18.6/1000. The results of the final Cox proportional hazards model showed that mortality was associated with mothers' education, antenatal care follow up (better survival) and with marital status. Infant Mortality was also found to be significantly associated with

the birth weight and sex of the child, family size and habit of washing hands with soap. Twins were more likely to die than single births. Higher IMR was to families with 2-4 persons.

Title: **Infant Survival-ship and Occurrence of Multiple Births: A Longitudinal Community-Based Study, South Western Ethiopia**
Author: Mekonen Assefa and Fasil Tessema
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.16, Special Issue
Date: 2002

Examining the prevalence of infant survivorship and occurrence of multiple births in the indicated part of Ethiopia was the target to be met by this survey. The study identified all pregnant women in the study Kebeles and followed them up until the first birthday of their children (children's first year age) through frequent visits. There were a total of 8,162 infants of which 8,050 singletons, 111 twins and one set of triples. SPSS computer program was used for data analysis.

The findings show that 856 of the live births died giving an IMR of 104.8/1000 with estimated probability of surviving to one year 0.8952. The occurrence of multiple births was 13.6/1000 live births with IMR among them of 446.8/1000 and estimated surviving probability of 364 days (0.5532), which indicates a very high infant mortality rate.

Title: **Socio-Demographic Differentials of Adult Death in a Rural Population**
Author: Kidist Lulu, Yemane Berhane and Fikru Tesfaye
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal Vol. 40, No.4
Date: 2002

The aim of the study was to make available information on mortality that supports the judgment on the kind of intervention to reduce the high mortality rate in Ethiopia. The study involved 515 cases in the Meskan and Mareko District under the Butajira Rural Health program.

The study has shown that 49.3% of the participants were females and 50.7% were males. The most important socio-demographic factors that were found to influence adult death were single marital status, having no educated person in the family, not having gainful occupation and perceived poor and very poor economic status. The sex of the person (male) and place of residence are also strongly associated with adult mortality (rural lowland). In conclusion, the study indicated that many of the factors associated with adult mortality are due to poor economic conditions and the prevailing underdevelopment of the rural areas.

Title: **Assessment of Pregnancy Outcome with Emphasis on Prenatal and Neonatal Mortality in Dire Dawa Town, Ethiopia**
Author: Tesfaye Yakob
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective was to assess pregnancy outcome with emphasis on prenatal and neonatal mortality in Dire Dawa town. The study was conducted between November 2002 and April 2003. A total of 1,462 mothers who had children or had been pregnant for the last five years participated in the study.

The study showed high prenatal mortality rate 73/1000 live births with 38/1000 and 35/1000 live births among home deliveries and among those delivered in health institutions, respectively. High neonatal mortality rate was also observed (47/1000 live births) with 28/1000 and 19/1000 live births delivered at home and in health institutions, respectively. Births to mothers who had 2 to 4 parity had higher risk to prenatal mortality than births to prim para mothers (AOR 5.15, 95% CI= 1.54, 17.23) and births to mothers who had five or more parity had higher risk. Births to mothers whose income was less than 300 birr per month had higher risk to neonatal mortality than births to mothers whose income was over 601 Birr.

Strengthening of MCH/FP care unit at each level, encouraging mothers to use FP services and establishing emergency obstetric care services with special emphasis on neonatal care were among the major recommendation of the study.

MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Title: Population Growth and Its Impact on Urban Expansion and Provision of Physical and Social Infrastructures in Adama Town
Author: Habtamu Kebede
Source: MA Thesis in GeES, AAU
Date: 2007

The main aim of this study was to examine factors responsible for the population growth and the impact of population growth on the physical growth of the town as well as urban infrastructures in Adama town. 200 sample households were selected proportional to population sizes of respective sample kebeles from randomly chosen expanding kebeles. The study also used aerial photographs of 1965 and 1986 as well as digital land use map of 2003 that are taken in 2002 flights. GIS was used to analyze the spatial data in this study.

The study revealed that the town is experiencing rapid population growth mainly due to rural – urban migration which resulted in an increasing land use demand for housing and other activities. This created fast expansion of the town with inadequate parallel provision of urban infrastructure. It is indicated that the expansion of the town is at the expense of the surrounding farmlands through reclassification into built up area. The average population growth of Adama between 1984 and 2005 was 5.04%, which was higher than the national urban population growth, as a result of rural-urban migration. The fast population growth resulted in fast expansion of the town. The built up area of the town was 553.5 ha in 1965 and has grown to 1280.2 by 1986, which increased to 2406.3 hectares by 2003. The town has expanded by more than four fold during 1965-2003. The provision of physical and social infrastructures in the expanding town is not commensurate with population growth and horizontal growth of the town. The housing conditions are crowded, water and electricity are scarce, telephone services are inadequate, and road access is also limited. The main factors for physical and social services expansion include the limited capacity of the Adma municipality in terms of finance, skilled personnel, and absence of clear urban infrastructure expansion/provision policy.

This study recommended managing the rural influx of population and educating about FP practices, improving the spatial and urban planning systems in the town, reducing the prices for service provision as on water and electricity supply and increasing the financial, material and human resource capacity of the municipality.

Title: **Evaluation of Resettlement Programs in Ethiopia: The Case of Oromia Region, Chewaka Site**
Author: Tesfaye Abebe
Source: MA Thesis in Development Studies, AAU
Date: 2007

The aim of this study was to evaluate the social, economic and ecological impacts of resettlement program in Ethiopia with special reference to Oromia Region, Chewaka resettlement site. The study was conducted on 90 randomly selected households in the site using questionnaire method and SPSS computer software was used for data analysis.

The study revealed that the resettlement program brought negative impacts on the natural forest and soil mainly due to intensive deforestation for fuel wood, crop land expansion and construction and expansion of grazing land for the increasing human and livestock population in the area.

It was recommended that improving basic social infrastructure (education, health, potable water), strengthening family planning programs and empowering women be some of the strategies to improve the situation in the area studied.

Title: **Causes, Patterns and Effects of Migration in SNNPRS**
Author: Alemante Abera, Ansha Yesufe and Waktole Tike
Source: SNNPRS Finance and Economic Development Bureau
Date: 2006

The aim of this study was examining the causes, patterns and effects of migration in SNNPRS. It included a sample of 33 kebeles from both rural and urban areas (21 rural and 12 urban kebeles) from four zones selected using purposive sampling technique based on their history of vulnerability to in and out migration. A total of 2,099 individuals (1,200 households from rural and 800 migrants from destination/urban areas) were sampled while key informants of in-depth interview and FGD were used for qualitative data collection. Data analysis was done using SPSS.

The study revealed that migration in the region is more of intra-regional and caused by economic than by non-economic factors such as lack of job opportunities, credit facilities and improved family social security.

Food insecurity is one of the causes of rural migration. Some other non-economic causes of migration include lack of educational services and influences exerted by other model migrants. It also showed that migration in the region is age selective (youth and adults are more migratory than children and aged ones) leading to loss of labor force in

the rural areas. The trend of migration has shown increasing pattern for the last ten years. It has also shown gender differentials at destination in which male migrants are more prone to socio-economic problems such as unemployment, than their female counter parts. Members of large family size households are also more prone to migration.

Title: **The Impact of Resettlement on Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables: The Case of Haro Tatessa Resettlements (Bedella Woreda, Oromia Region)**

Author: Ahmed Mohammed

Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU

Date: 2005

The objective of this study was to assess the effect of resettlement on demographic and socio-economic situations of settlers and identify the major determinants on the current family planning utilization of the resettles. Fifty percent (422) of the resettlers were included in the study. Random sampling technique and quantitative methods were used for data collection.

This study has come out with the facts that environmental degradation, drought and landlessness are the major push factors for the resettlers to resettle there which are the outcomes of high population pressure while use of family planning services was a function of family size, child death, economic status and education of women.

The study recommended different interventions to calibrate the existing situation and to prevent problems of resettlement some of which are detailed studies of the settlement sites, taking great care in the selection of settlers and consulting the local/host community for activities.

Title: **Population Growth and Settlement Expansion in the Fringes of Addis Ababa and Its Impact on Farming Households: The Case of Kebele 15 of Bole Sub City**

Author: Chalachew Getahun

Source: Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences, Vol. III, No. 2

Date: 2005

The aim of the study was estimating the rate of urban settlement expansion in the fringes of Addis Ababa and examining the causes and consequences of such settlement on the livelihoods of farming households living there. Household level information was collected from a sample of the households through questionnaire and interview while GPS and GIS tools were used for gathering spatial data.

The study found out that Addis Ababa is expanding fast in uneven manner and fastest rate over space and time in recent years. Population growth caused mainly by in-migration is the main force of its expansion, which resulted in loss of farmlands and agricultural livelihood of the farmers at the fringes. Compensation pays by the government and attempt to re-establish them are too inadequate so that the farming households have been marginalized.

Title: **Environment Induced Migration, Violent Conflict and Population Displacement in Ethiopia: A Case Study from East Wollega, Gidda Kiremu Woreda**

Author: Tesfaye Tafesse

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, Vol.26, No.2

Date: 2004

This study is intended to identify the characteristics of migrants who left their ancestral homes for good and settled in East Wollega at various times, the causes of the conflict and eventual displacement of migrants-cum-settlers as well as to investigate the nexus between increasing food insecurity, vulnerability, migration and conflict. The study used household surveys, FGD and interviews with pertinent stakeholders to obtain qualitative and quantitative data.

The study found out that physio-environmental factors, such as land and soil degradation and recurrent draught; socio-economic factors, such as social differentiation, weak traditional system, and entitlement failure acted as push factors while the availability of vacant and fertile land in the reception area, peer and kin pressure, and the opening up of a new access road connecting both regions acted as pull factors during the migration process. It also indicated that the causes for inter-ethnic clashes between the migrant-cum-settlers and the local population that eventually led to the displacement of the migrants are related to environmental, political, legal and economic issues.

The study proposes conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms to reduce the migratory flow of people and deter the re-emergence of conflicts in the area and elsewhere in Ethiopia.

Title: **Patterns, Causes, and Consequences of Migration in Oromia**

Author: Oromiya BOFED

Source: Oromiya BOFED

Date: 2003

Identifying and analyzing patterns, major demographic, economic and environmental causes and consequences of migration in the region were the objectives of this study. The study employed key informant interview

and FGD to collect data while regression and correlation analysis, growth rates as well as proportion and averages were used for analysis.

The study has come out with the facts that there is high inflow of migrants to the region, which increased the region's population besides the high birth rate. It has also shown that rural to rural form of migration dominates followed by rural to urban.

The study recommended that migration should be considered in any regional development planning as well as in creation of job opportunities, increasing agricultural productivity and skill development. It was also recommended that urban informal sectors could be considered as important intervention to divert the migration situation.

Title: **Causes, Trends and Patterns of Migration to Bishoftu Town**
Author: Dereje Dagne
Source: MA Thesis in RLDS, AAU
Date: 2002

The objective of this study was to examine the trends and patterns of migration to Bishoftu (Debrezeit) town and to see the causes of migration as well as the nature of its consequences on urban service provision and on the migrants themselves. The survey has taken 200 households and one-third of the 15 kebeles by systematic sampling procedure.

The survey has come out with the fact that the main factor behind the migration to Bishoftu was the imbalance in level of economic development between urban and rural areas. Majority of the migrants were female and belong to the young age. The migrants face several problems related mainly to employment and housing in the town.

The study recommended that integrated rural development and increased investment in the development of the town are very useful mechanisms to reduce rural – urban migration and its consequences.

Title: **Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Urban-Ward Migration in Ethiopia: The Case of Kombolcha Town**
Author: Gashaw Teshome
Source: MA Thesis in GeES, AAU
Date: 2002

Assessing the flow pattern and characteristics of migrants and the major causes as well as consequences of the flow of people from rural areas to Kombolcha town was the purpose of this study. The study used 537

randomly chosen household head migrants while data were collected by means of a questionnaire.

The study found out that most of the migrants made the decision to migrate by themselves and move alone. The majority were short distance migrants, young adults, males, married and have some education. Some of the reasons for migration included: search for jobs, intention to join friends and relatives, attraction by urban amenities and facilities. Many of the migrants have initially encountered problems to adapt to the new environment. The study suggested effective urban management and rural development strategies to be promoted to reverse the situation in the area.

NUPTIALITY

Title: **Major Factors that Affect Marital Stability among the Inhabitants of Addis Ababa**
Author: Asalefew Teshome
Source: MA Thesis in Counseling Psychology, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective here was to identify the claimed factors that affect marital stability among inhabitants of Addis Ababa. A total of 120 divorced individuals (60 males and 60 females) were selected using purposive sampling method. The data were collected through structured questionnaire, interview and FGD.

The study revealed that communication problems, behavioral incompatibility, immaturity concerning marriage, lack of support and counseling, in-laws interference, insufficient preparation for marriage, economic hardship and short period of acquaintance were the major factors that affected marital stability in the city of Addis Ababa.

The study recommended immense marriage counseling, social education and awakening among inhabitants for healthy married life, sufficient thought and planning.

Title: **Divorce: Its Cause and Impact on the Lives of Divorced Women and Their Children**
Author: Serkalem Bekele
Source: MA Thesis in Social Work, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective was to investigate the causes of divorce; the economic and social impact of divorce on divorced women and the mechanisms used to adapt life after divorce. A total of 768 households (768 mothers and 768 children) were included in the sample. Data were collected from 341 (89.84) married women, 339 (88.28%) children from married family, 307 (79.94%) divorced women and 309 (80.98%) children from divorced family.

The result showed that the mean age at first marriage is lower in the divorced group compared to married women while the mean number of marriage is larger in divorced than in married group. Divorce was found to be high among women who married by abduction and arranged marriage. There is difference in income between divorced and families in marriage, which existed even during marriage. It was observed that divorced women were mainly engaged in the informal sectors like pottery,

selling home made products, and collecting wood. Divorced women face serious economic problems compared to those in marriage.

The study recommended that the state, religious institutions and professionals pay special attention in helping divorces and their children; developing the role of social works; strengthening family education and information, promoting value system of the legal, traditional, cultural and religious organizations. The study also suggested further in-depth researches to be conducted.

Title: **Attitude of People towards Marriage by Abduction and Victims' Psychological Experiences: The Case of Gofa Zuria Woreda in Gamo Gofa Zone (SNNPRS)**

Author: Taye Seifu

Source: MA Thesis in Educational Psychology, AAU

Date: 2004

The objective of this study was to examine the attitude of people towards abduction and victim's psychological experiences. Data were collected from 360 people randomly drawn from population of selected area. Moreover, FGD was organized in each kebele consisting of 12 members selected through purposeful sampling technique. Five victims were selected using convenient sampling technique and requested to share their experience.

The result indicated that significant number of people favored abduction in situations where there is lack of consent on the date of wedding and refusal by the girl and/or her parents of formal request made by the male counter part. The result also showed that considerable number of people are blaming the girls for their victimization of abduction, as they were highly attached to traditional beliefs any myths encouraging abduction. The t-test value also revealed that there was no significant attitude difference towards abduction between people belonging to age group 16 to 29 years and above.

It was suggested that large scale awareness program on the physical, social and psychological effects of abduction on the victims need to be carried out by government and civic society to the community especially to the elders and religious leaders. The effects of abduction should also be addressed in elementary and secondary school curriculum.

Title: **Correlates of Marriage and Family Patterns in Southern Ethiopia**
Author: Markos Ezra and Eshetu Gurmu
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, Vol. 24, No. 1
Date: 2002

The aim of this study was to analyze the correlation between marriage arrangements and family formation patterns as well as their relationship with some cultural and socio-economic attributes (determinants of marriage, mate selection patterns, stability of first marriage, polygamous marriage, etc) in five different ethnic groups of southern Ethiopia. It employed an integrated multi-level survey technique of communities, households and women in the reproductive ages on a sample of 1,931 ever-married women.

The survey findings show that 62% of the sampled and surveyed women were married before the age of 18 years; about 32% of them not in their first marriage at the time of the survey; more than 30% were found in polygamous marriage arrangements. The study has also revealed that dissolution of first marriage is strongly associated with such factors as early age at first marriage, extended family structure and poor economic status of households. Polygamy is strongly associated with household's wealth status and religious affiliation.

POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Title: Population Changes: Challenges and Responses in Rural Welenkomi, Central Ethiopia
Author: Samuel Lemma
Source: Acta Geographica-Trondhecia, series A, No. 8
Date: 2005

The objectives of the study included examining the implication of rapid population growth in Welenkomi area, Central Ethiopia, on the existing resources and the strategies taken by the farmers and the government in the area. One hundred nine households were selected by proportional sampling technique and male and female, as well as landholders and those landless were interviewed and participated in discussion.

This study has revealed that the community is experiencing rapid population growth while size of land holding by farmers is declining. People are forced to cultivate marginal lands (steep slopes and stony areas), and the forest cover has been subjected to high damage and soil degradation due to intensive cultivation has been increasing. It has also shown that people are forcing their family members to migrate to urban areas.

Title: Environmental Responses to Demographic and Socio-Economic Changes in Alemaya District, Oromiya Region: A Retrospective Analysis.
Author: Chalachew Arega
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective was to assess the extent to which human beings, through their socio-economic and demographic characteristics have affected the microenvironment in Alemaya District. Multistage stratified sampling was used to select the study divisions and households. A total of 408 households were used in the empirical study for the household level analysis. Descriptive, bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques were used to analyze the data.

The result showed that many rural households (85.5%) had at least four household members. About 79% of the respondents were illiterate whereas about 21% were literates. The landholding of peasants in the study area varied from one '*timad*' to eleven '*timad*' with average holding of 2.6 '*timad*' or 0.65 hectares per household. On the other hand, population growth rate between 1994 and 2003 was 2.6% and 3.37%. Concerning conservation, vast majority of respondents, 263 (37.8%) were

using contour plowing followed by terracing, 244 (32.2%). The major land use cover changes identified in the study area were the result of growing demands for scarce resources, opportunity cost of perennials over cereals and the high profit margin of chat.

The result of logistic regression analysis indicated that at household level, the application of conservation was positively and significantly correlated with household size, labor force size, land ratio and literacy status, and negatively correlated with current land size and household dependency ratio.

The study recommended that lightening the strain on the biophysical resources, creating off-farm employment opportunities and alternative income sources to rehabilitate the environment on the part of government and other concerned bodies at all levels.

Title: **Impact of Population Pressure on Land Use/Land Cover Change, Agricultural System and Income Diversification in West Gurage Lands, Ethiopia**
Author: Muluneh Woldetsadik
Source: PhD Dissertation in GeES, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective was to assess, in the light of neo-Malthusian and Boserup's hypotheses, the impacts of population pressure on land use/land cover and agricultural production system and to monitor the changes observed in the agricultural system in Western Gurage Land. The study used data from aerial photos and soil samples on the physical environment. A total of 315 households were selected from six kebeles (two from each of Dega, woinadega and Kolla agro-climatic zones). The data were collected using questionnaire, interview as well as FGD. ANOVA, simple and multiple correlations and stepwise multiple regressions are used to analyze the data generated.

The study found out that the population of the area has increased more than two fold from 1950 – 2000, which changed the population density from 173 to 250 persons per square Km while settlement has expanded by 1.5% per annum. It was also revealed that eucalyptus wood lots, cultivated land and waste land expanded by about 170%, 53% and 25%, respectively, while grazing and shrub lands decreased by 34% and 15%, respectively, in about four decades. Fifty one percent of the land is subjected to land transformation. Generally, population growth, land scarcity, increasing need for cash, development of motarable road transportation, rural out migration and emergence of rural towns and market places were identified as the major forces of landscape change in the study area.

The study also identified that changes in farming systems, involvement of households in rural non-farming activities (73% of the sampled respondents) and rural out migration are the responses of the local population to the problems resulted from high population growth such as growing need to income, land and employment. It has concluded that neither the neo-Malthusian theory nor Boserup's assertions could render complete explanation to the complexity of the dynamics of rural livelihood, land use and Landscape. Hence, population growth, depending on microeconomic, environmental and ecological condition, can lead to either environmental recovery and economic growth or environmental degradation and poverty.

The major recommendations given by this research, among many others, include: economic diversification, education and training to reduce rural out migration, developing extension services and infrastructure, and taking environmental conservation measures.

Title: **Perception and Response of Farmers to the Impact of Population Growth on the Environment: The Case of Guzamin Woreda, East Gojjam**
Author: Abiy Shewarega
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2002

This aim of this study was examining the factors that affect farmers' perception and response to the impact of population growth on the environment in Guzamin Woreda of East Gojjam. It was done on a sample of 100 households using questionnaire method for data collection. Descriptive statistics, bivariate as well as multivariate techniques of data analysis were employed.

The bivariate analysis showed that farmers' perception and response to the impact of population growth on forest and agricultural land vary with socio-economic and demographic variables. Accordantly, participation in conservation activities and in social organizations, literacy and contact with urban areas had significant positives influence on the level of perception of farmers. Participation in conservation activities in social organizations and size of farm appear to be significant predictors of response to the impact of population growth on forest and agricultural land. The study concluded that most farmers, though they consider population growth as a cause of environmental degradation, respond to the effects of population growth on the environment by applying different environmental consideration and intensification techniques rather than taking demographic responses.

Participatory conservation programs, awareness creation on population and environment and on gender are some of the recommendations the study has given to improve the situation and farmers perceptions on the ways of reducing the impacts of the population growth on the environment.

NUTRITION

Title: **Assessment of Perception and Practice of Mothers/Care Takers on Child Nutrition (0 – 59 months) in Arba Minch Zuria Woreda in Southern Ethiopia**
Author: Agegnehu Gebru
Source: MSc Thesis in Applied Human Nutrition, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess the perception and practice of mothers/care takers on child nutrition. Quantitative and qualitative research methods were used to collect data from 680 mothers/care takers, who had at least one under five child using multi stage cluster sampling. Ten kebeles were included in the study and data were collected between January and February 2007 by interview technique.

The result indicated that only 103 (15.1%) and 106 (16%) of mothers/care takers had good knowledge and practice, respectively on child nutrition. One quarter of mothers gave pre-lacteal feed, 12.8% with hold colostrums and 10.3% reduced fluid during diarrhea. More than half of mothers/care takers did not exclusively breast feed up to 6 months. A similar number did not introduce complementary food at the recommended age of 6 months. Mothers' educational status was positively associated with their nutritional knowledge and practice (P value < 0.001).

To improve mothers' knowledge and practice on child nutrition, the study suggested nutrition education by health extension workers during home visits and health professionals at health institutions and mass media.

Title: **Nutritional Assessment among Children 6 – 59 Months of Age at Wukro District, Eastern Zone of Tigray, North, Ethiopia**
Author: Aregawi Zerihun
Source: MSc Thesis in Applied Human Nutrition, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess nutritional status of children 6 – 59 months of age and risk factors associated with it in Wukro town. A cross sectional survey was conducted in Wukro town in January 2007. A total of 336 children 6 – 59 months were selected randomly from lists of the target population.

The result indicated the prevalence of under weight, stunting and wasting were 39.9% (95% severe), 43.2% (15.5% server) and 18.5% (4.5% severe), respectively. The prevalence of underweight and wasting was lowest among children 6 – 11 months and highest among 34 – 47 months. Wasting was lowest among children 12 – 17 months and peaked by the third to fourth year of life. The prevalence of underweight was significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with sex of household head, household size 5 to 7 members, maternal age greater than 49 years and monthly income more than 1000.00 Birr. There was also significant association ($p < 0.05$) between under weight and age of mothers. The prevalence of stunting was significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with household size of five and above members. There was a significant association between stunting and monthly income, being partially immunized and illiteracy of mothers. Wasting was significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with being in female headed household, child age of 36 – 47 months, household size more than 7 members and age of the mother, maternal education and household income ($P < 0.05$).

The study recommended strengthening the growth of monitoring activity at health institutions and establishment of community based therapeutic feeding to treat those who are affected by severe malnutrition and teaching mothers on child feeding practices with demonstration by extension health workers.

Title: Factors Associated With Children's Malnutrition in Benishangul-Gumuz Region: The Case of Dibate Woreda
Author: Getachew Nibret
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

The purpose of this study was to estimate the level of child malnutrition and identify the basic demographic, socio-economic, health and environmental determinants of long-term nutritional status among children in Dibate Woreda of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State. The study employed purposive sampling technique to select a total of 422 households from different strata and a structured questionnaire was used for collecting the data. SPSS and EPI-INFO computer soft ware packages were used for data analysis.

The findings of this study revealed that 51.3%, 13.7% and 48.4% of the children in the Woreda were stunted, wasted and under weight, respectively. The study also showed that age and sex of the child, birth intervals, mothers age at delivery, number of under five children, mothers education, household income, place of residence, mother's ethnic background, vaccination, mother's ANC visits, source of drinking

water and sanitation facilities were found to be important factors in determining child malnutrition in the study area. The study recommended the improvement of all factors determining child malnutrition listed above for better nutritional status of children in the Woreda.

Title: **Assessment of Practice towards Complementary Feeding Among Mothers/Care Givers of Children 6 to 59 Months Old in Debre Tabor Town, South Gondar, Ethiopia**

Author: Getu Gebre

Source: MSc Thesis in Applied Human Nutrition, Gondar University

Date: 2007

The objective was to assess mothers/care givers practice of complementary feeding among those with children of aged 6 to 59 months. A cross sectional community based study was conducted from January to April 2007 at Debre Tabor town using simple random sampling technique. A total of 404 mothers/care givers of index children of age 6 to 59 months were selected for the study.

It was found out that 72 (18%) of mothers/care givers began complementary feeding early and 188 (46.5%) lately, while 144 (35.6%) began at the age of six months. One hundred ninety seven (51.6%) and 120 (31.4%) practiced bottle and cup without cover, respectively, for complementary feeding. The mothers/care givers bottle feeding practices were significantly associated with their educational status ($P < 0.01$). Education, family size and marital status of mothers/care givers were found to be significantly associated with practice of complementary feeding.

Title: **Feeding Practice and Diarrhoeal Morbidity among Children aged 0 – 36 Months in Legambo District, South Wollo Zone, Amhara National Regional State**

Author: Kelem Kebede

Source: MSc Thesis in Applied Human Nutrition, Gondar University

Date: 2007

The objective was to determine child-feeding practice and its association with diarrhoeal morbidity among children aged 0 – 36 months in Legambo district. A cross sectional community based survey was conducted from January 1 to 10, 2007 using a multistage cluster sampling technique. A total of 555 mothers/care takers children pair were included in the survey.

The result indicated the presence of high prevalence of late complementary feeding (49.5%), delayed initiation of breastfeeding

(51.23%) and pre lacteal feeding (41.8%) in the district. The risk of having diarrhea was over 3 times higher in children aged 6 – 11 months compared to those children aged 0 – 5 months (AOR = 3.454, 95% CI = 1.763, 6.766, P = 0.001). The result of the study also showed that children who were not exclusively breast fed for the first 6 months had more than 5 times risk of having diarrhea compared to those exclusively breast fed (AOR = 5.486, 95 CI = 2.00, 15.050, P = 0.001).

Title: **Assessment of Optimal Breast Feeding Practice among Mothers Who Have Children 6 – 35 Months of Age in Farta District, South Gondar Zone, Amhara Region**
Author: Tefera Birara
Source: MSc Thesis in Applied Human Nutrition, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess optimal breast-feeding practice and its associated risk factors among mothers with children aged 6 – 35 months in Farta district, Amhara Region. A community based cross sectional survey was conducted in 658 mothers in 1 urban and 26 rural randomly selected kebeles.

The result revealed that 439 (66.8%) and 622 (94.7%) mothers, respectively, initiated breast-feeding within one hour and one day of delivery. Most of the mothers 565 (86.5%) provided colostrums and 72 (10.9%) gave pre-lacteal foods. Four out of every five mothers exclusively breastfed for up to 6 months of age. About two-third (64%) of mothers discontinued breast-feeding before the child was 24 months old due to early pregnancy. Early initiation of breast-feeding was found to be three times higher among rural women compared to urban women [AOR = 3.59, 95% CI = 1.506, 8.573 and AOR = 3.36, 95% CI = 1.421, 7.941], respectively. On the other hand, rural women and those who were not educated were found to be less likely to give pre lacteal foods than urban women and uneducated women [AOR = 0.21, 95% CI = 0.080, 0.555] and [AOR = 0.32, 95% CI = 0.128, 0.799], respectively. The overall optimal breast-feeding practice was 363 (55.2%) and rural women were 2.57 times more likely to give optimal breast-feeding than urban women [AOR = 2.57, 95% CI = 1.063, 6.232].

The study suggested coordination, strengthening and sustaining of the existing strategies, approaches and utilization of available resources in the study area for further improvement of optimal breast-feeding practice.

Title: **Socio-Cultural Factors Related with Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in Gursum Woreda, Somali Region State, Ethiopia**
Author: Meftuh Omer
Source: MPH Thesis Jimma University
Date: 2006

The objective was to determine the socio-cultural factors related infant and young child feeding practices. A cross sectional quantitative and qualitative study was conducted. A total of 801 households were selected using systematic random sampling technique. Eight FGD and five interviews were also conducted using structured and semi structured questionnaire and FGD interview guide.

The result showed that all mothers in the study area initiate breastfeeding. About 79% of the mothers gave pre lacteal food. Ethnic group, poor maternal knowledge, age, parity, and ANC service utilization were significantly ($P < 0.05$) related with initial child feeding practice. Maternal perception about breast milk quantity and economic status of the mother were significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with exclusive breast-feeding. Traditional believe that breast milk is bad when the mother's body become hot, sick and on menses were prevalent. The child feeding index for children 6 month and more was generally poor with mean score of 2.17 out of 6. Maternal literacy and delivery attended by trained person were significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with child feeding practice.

Title: **Determinants of Nutritional Status of Women and Children in Ethiopia**
Author: Woldemariam Girma and Timotiws Genebo (EHNRI)
Source: ORC Macro
Date: 2002

The objectives of this study were to examine the impact of socio-economic and demographic factors on maternal and child nutrition status and examine the association/relation of exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding with stunting among children under age five. Source of data was EDHS, 2000 using 13,447 women aged 15 – 49 and 9,768 children under age five of interviewed mothers. The study used both bivariate and multivariate techniques of data analysis.

The study revealed that demographic and socio-economic variables have a significant influence on the odds of CED in women and malnutrition in children. Also it has shown that region of residence, household economic status, women's employment status and decision-making power over her income, women's age and marital status are important determinants of CED among reproductive age women (15 – 49 years). It has recommended different possible ways to change the situation.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Title: **Demographic Dynamics and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Jimma Arjo Destrict, East Wollega Zone of Oromia, Ethiopia**

Author: Dula Etana

Source: MSc Thesis in Population Studies, A.A.U

Date: 2007

The objective of this study was to analyze the relationship between demographic dynamics and changes in livelihood assets of households and sustainable livelihoods. A total of 390 randomly selected households from three Kebele administrations of Jimma Arjo district were used for the study. Both descriptive statistics and econometric model were used to analyze the data.

The result showed significant mean difference in dependency ratio, labor force size and livestock ownership. It was however, insignificant for family size and land size. Household headed by females and younger persons were found to have limited access to livelihood assets. The multivariate analysis showed decreasing probability of livelihood sustainability with increasing family size and dependency ratio. At 5% significant level, age group of household heads, land size, labor force size, health status of households, saving and participation in community-based organizations (CBOs) were found to be insignificantly related to sustainable livelihood.

The study recommended increasing awareness of people about the disadvantage of large family size, improving households' access to livelihood assets, affirmative action for disadvantaged groups, and strengthening of rural institutions.

Title: **An Assessment of Causes and Consequences of Commercial Sex Work in Adama City, Oromia National Regional State**

Author: Worknesh Bekele

Source: MA Thesis in Gender Studies, AAU

Date: 2007

The purpose of this study was to assess the situation of commercial sex workers and the problems they face in Adama city and to identify some of the socio-cultural and socio-economic factors leading women to

commercial sex work and the challenges they face in their life of sex business. The study included 300 women for interview, 13 women for in-depth interview and four FGDs.

The study showed that unemployment, economic need, urge to support family, parental death, divorce, peer initiation and abduction are the major causes for women to involve in commercial sex work. Physical, sexual, psychological and social stigmas were reported to be the major problems. It suggested that increased effort be made by the government, NGOs and civil societies to improve the situation of the commercial sex workers.

Title: Ethiopia, Capturing the Demographic Bonus in Ethiopia: Gender, Development and Demographic Actions
Author: The World Bank
Source: The World Bank
Date: 2007

The objectives of the study were to examine the interaction of population growth and economic development, and how Ethiopia would gain from more rapid decline in fertility; the roles of broad development oriented policies and investment versus more population specific policies and interventions in addressing fertility behavior; and how population specific policies and investments could be strengthened to accelerate the fertility transition. It used data from the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, EDHS 2000 and 2005 as well as the 2004 Pathfinder International KAP survey. The study has also collected data from experts by interview and field visit.

The findings showed that since 1990, population growth has declined from 3% to 2.5% per annum, but still it has a doubling time of 27 years. The study has also showed that female education and empowerments are critical determinates of fertility behavior in Ethiopia today. The fertility preferences have been changing, even in the rural areas, as illustrated by the substantial unmet need for contraceptives. The survey shows that there are substantial welfare gains from more concerted expansion of family planning services. Early marriage and low rate of contraceptive use were the major factors for high fertility while education, culture and place of residence were found to be the most influential factors of age at marriage. The study also indicated that female education has significant effect on fertility reduction in the country.

It was recommended that the obstacles for the implementation of the national population policy be relieved (increased government commitment, better financing arrangement, strong institutional and

organizational arrangement and continuous as well as rigorous monitoring and information system) and coverage and quality of family planning services be improved.

Title: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, EDHS
Author: CSA and ORC MACRO
Source: CSA
Date: 2005

The objective of this survey was to provide current and reliable data on fertility and family planning behavior; child, adult and maternal mortality; children's nutrition status; utilization of maternal and child health services; knowledge and prevalence of HIV/AIDS and anemia, among many others. The survey used stratified and cluster sampling techniques to select a total of 14,500 households from 11 geographic areas in Ethiopia and employed questionnaire method for data collection.

The survey produced valuable demographic and reproductive health as well as socioeconomic data useful for planners, researchers as well as decision makers. It has indicated that TFR declined from 6.4 in 1990 to 5.4 in 2005. The decline was more in urban than rural areas. The lowest TFR was in Addis Ababa (1.4%) while the highest was in Oromiya (6.2%). Education and wealth are found to be the most influential factors of fertility in Ethiopia. The Survey has also showed that an Ethiopian woman will have had more than half of her lifetime births by age 30, and nearly three-fourths by age 35. The median age at first marriage was 16.1 years for women while the median age at first sexual intercourse was 21.2 years and age at first marriage was 23.8 years for men. About 88% of the currently married women and 93% of the currently married men had heard of at least one method of contraception. Twenty four percent of the currently married women and 19% of the currently married men had used FP at least once in their lifetime. In addition, the survey produced detailed new results on child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, women, and breast-feeding and nutrition.

Title: An Assessment of the State of Population and Family Life Education in the Secondary School Curriculum of South Wollo Zone
Author: Endris Abera
Source: MA Thesis in Curriculum and Instruction, AAU
Date: 2004

The study aimed at assessing the status of Population and Family Life Education in the secondary school curriculum. It was conducted in six secondary schools through collecting data by interview and reviewing textbooks (Geography and Biology Subjects). 42 teachers, two

curriculum experts from ICDR, officials from the South Wollo Zone Education Office, an official from FGAE as well as 393 students were interviewed. Descriptive statistics and t-test were employed for data analysis.

The study showed that the Pop/FLE integrated in the teaching materials were limited in scope. Lack of training for teachers and up-to-date reference materials, shallow and picture-less as well as inadequate examples in the textbooks were among the major problems observed.

Improving the contents and objectives of the curriculum with respect to Pop/FLE, presenting contents using vivid pictures, examples and related stories, allocating sufficient time to Pop/FLE contents and appropriate evaluation mechanisms to assess development in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor, and Equipping teachers with basic knowledge, skills and in-service training are the recommendations given.

Title: **The Role of Women in Agro-Pastoral Household Food Security: The Case of Erer Woreda, Shinile Zone, Somali National Regional State**
Author: Reshid Abdi
Source: MA Thesis in RLDS, AAU
Date: 2004

The aim of this study was to assess the role of women in agro-pastoral households and identify factors constraining women's role in household food security. The study included a total sample of 120 households from five villages (10% of households from each) on the basis of their geographic distribution and employed FGD to collect the information.

The study found out that women are largely participating in the different livestock and crop production as well as marketing. They contribute more income to their household than men and spend more of their income to household food needs and health expenses. The study has indicated also that the negative perceptions of the large community about women's roles are caused by socio-economic and cultural factors. It has recommended gender approach to be employed in this Woreda to promote women's role and to improve the food security situation.

Title: **Child Labor and Associated Problems in Rural Town in Southwest Ethiopia**
Author: Maruf Aberra, Kifle W/Michael and Indrias Lemma
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.17 No.1
Date: 2003

This study aimed at determining the magnitude of child labor and problems associated with it in Shebe rural town, Southwest Ethiopia. It included a sample of 289 children aged 5-14 years and collected data by interview and questionnaire methods on different useful variables.

The study revealed that 78.9% of the children were working either as paid workers (15.3%) or unpaid family workers (63.7%) while the common work sectors were domestic (56.4%) and agriculture (11.1%). It has also shown that more girls are working than boys while totally 31.2% of the children spend more than 8 hours working per day. Abuses encountered at work include verbal/emotional (49.6%), physical (27.2%) and sexual (2.2%). School work resulted in injuries on 31.7% of them out of which 1.8% had disabilities. The study concluded child labor was widely practiced to the extent that it affected their health, schooling and exposed them to different forms of abuse.

Title: **Child Labor in the Informal Sector in Northern Addis Ababa: The Case of Weavers around Shiromeda Area**
Author: Lomi Yadeta
Source: MA Thesis in RLDS, AAU
Date: 2002

The aim of the study was to examine the reasons, nature, magnitude, determinants and effects of child labor. The survey used structured questionnaire taking two kebeles (19 and 23) and 129 home-based weavers.

The study found out that 66% of the migrated children were from Gamo Gofa region of Ethiopia who come seeking better future and education. About two-third [64%] of the children joined the work to assist their relatives. Two in five of the children were illiterate while 30% were school dropouts. 69% of the children came in search of employment. One-third of them started working at ages 5-9 and more than 50% at ages 10-14 years. Three-quarter of the subjects work 6 days a week and at least 13 hours a day whereas most of them were paid wages much below the minimal daily laborers anywhere in the city. The children were not allowed to leave their work, which indicated that it is a form of bonded

labor. 59% of the home-based enterprises (weavers) confirmed that the children working with them were not their own children. Sixty percent of the home based enterprises used children for labor because they cannot afford to hire extra labor. Thirty five, 45%, and 20% of the migrated children were living with their parents, relatives or with either guardians or employees.

The study recommended that protective, rehabilitative and preventive actions should be taken and educational services be available to them.

GENDER

Title: Factors Affecting the Performance of Female Students in the Faculty of Business and Economics at Bahir Dar University
Author: Birutawet Asrat
Source: MA Thesis in Psychology, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective of this study was assessing factors affecting the performance of female students in Bahir Dar University. The data were obtained from a sample of randomly chosen 261 female students, 35 instructors, one counselor, an academic vice dean and a gender expert in the university. Data were collected using questionnaire and document review and analyzed by employing various statistical techniques.

The study revealed that the proportion of female students was 10.7%, 5.7% and 5.2% in first, second and third year levels of education in the Business and Economics Faculty in 2007 showing the imbalance between male and female students. Female students account 21.6% in the Business and Economics faculty. Teachers' related factors and their perception towards female students, service and facilities of the university, family and community, lack of orientation to choose university and department, and personal factors contributed to the low performance of female students. Regression analysis has shown that teachers' related factors and their perception towards their students contributes 16.5% to the academic performance of female students (GPA) followed by services and facilities in the university (3.1%), family, community and other related factors (2.3%), females choice of university and department (1.9%), factors related to orientation at students arrival (1.1%) and female students related factors (1.2%).

Supply of educational materials and provision of tutorial classes to female students as well as recruiting female instructors are the major interventions recommended to improve the performance of female students. It was further recommended that joint effort of the community, regional and local government leaders are needed to close the gender gap.

Title: **Current Practices in the Reduction of Gender Disparity in Primary Education Enrollment in Oromia Regional State: The Case of Guji and North Showa Zones**
Author: Getachew Korssa
Source: MA Thesis in EDPM, AAU
Date: 2007

The thesis aimed to examine the current practices in the reduction of gender disparity in primary education enrollment in Oromia regional state. It has purposely chosen two zones and randomly selected 16 primary schools from 8 Woreda. The study has used structured questionnaire, key informant interview and FGDs for collecting data. Gender parity index, Spearman's Rank Order correlation coefficient and t-test were applied for data analysis.

It was shown that despite the increasing enrollment of both sexes, gender disparity remains a problem due to several reasons including: socio-cultural, economic and school related factors. The negative attitude of the community towards girls' education, however, is the primary responsible factor. As the study showed, females percentage shares in grades 1-8 of Guji and North Showa Zones were 41.1% in 2001/02, 41.8% in 2002/03, 43.1% in 2003/04, 44.5% in 2004/05, 45.6% in 2005/06 and 46.3% in 2006/07 academic years showing the increasing trend in female education, but still below males participation. Parents' labor requirement at household level for washing, cooking meals, fetching water and cleaning the house were identified as important factors contributing for to the lower female participation in education.

Title: **Gender Based Violence and Risk of HIV Infection among Women Attending VCT Services in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia**
Author: Lemlem Bekele
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2007

The objective of the study was to assess the relationship between gender based violence and HIV infection among women attending VCT centers in Dire Dawa. The study was conducted in four VCT centers between January 1 and February 30, 2007. EPI 6 stat calculator was used for determining the sample size and SPSS version 12.01 for data analysis. . A total of 656 women were included in the study.

The result showed 17.5% of women were tested HIV positive and 72.3% report psychological violence in their lifetime with 48.4% in the past one year. About 46% and 24.4% reported physical violence in their lifetime and during the past one year, respectively. With respect to sexual

violence, 56.5% and 37.7% report sexual violence in their lifetime and in the past one-year, respectively. Sexual violence in the last one year and sero positive status were found to be significantly associated with adjusted OR (95% CI) 2.333 (1.449, 3.755). Besides women who did not use condoms were having an increased risk of HIV infection, with adjusted OR (95% CI) 3.173 (1.703, 5.192). Childhood sexual assault, forced first intercourse, and adult sexual assault by non-partners were not associated with sero status. The study suggested that public health policies, institutions, and programs to pay due attention to violence against women.

Title: **Gender Mainstreaming in RH, FP and HIV/AIDS Programs**

Author: Pathfinder International- Ethiopia

Source: Pathfinder International- Ethiopia

Date: 2007

The objectives of this study were enhancing IPOs sensitivity to gender issues of FP, RH, and HIV/AIDS services, providing managerial and technical IPO staff with the knowledge of basic gender concepts and methodologies underlining gender mainstreaming in RH/FP/HIV/AIDS and enabling them to evaluate and monitor gender mainstreaming/integration of their FP/RH/HIV/AIDS programs. Issues such as gender, RH, and development, women and RH, gender inequities (legal and policy provisions as well as gender mainstreaming) were assessed in details.

It was indicated that poverty and low decision making power, heavy work load, gender inequality in education, high and unregulated fertility, gender based violence, and gender inequalities in nutrition are the major factors impacting on women's RH. The study also indicated that empowering women, men and the youth, improving men's participation and promoting human and RH rights are the major principles of gender mainstreaming.

It was recommended that gender issues be addressed at institutional, project/program, community or policy levels and that coordination among stakeholders, policy makers, planners, service providers, managers, monitoring and evaluation experts, and the community are necessary steps for an effective gender mainstreaming in Ethiopia.

Title: **Correlates of Domestic Violence against women in Bahr Dar, Amhara Region, Ethiopia**

Author: Tizita Tilahun and Assefa Hailemariam

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, Vol. 28, No. 2

Date: 2006

This study aimed to identify the correlates of domestic violence against women in Bahr Dar, the capital city of Amhara Region. It was based on primary data collected from a sample of 440 married women selected using a two stage sampling design. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regressions were used in the data analysis.

Findings showed that a high proportion of the study population experienced recent threats or physical abuse (58%) and that more than 60% of these women reported three or more specific acts of violence. Respondent's age, duration of current marriage, number of children greater than 4, household size, education, type of marriage arrangement, type of family, and husband's alcohol drinking habit emerged as powerful risk factors for domestic violence against women, while age at marriage, work status, attitude towards gender roles and decision making in the conjugal household and respondent's experience of father beating mother were found to be weak predictors of violence against women.

Eliminating harmful practices such as arranged marriage or marriage by force, enhancing female education, and improving gender equity are suggested as possible interventions for reducing the prevalence of domestic violence against women.

Title: **Gender and Migration: A Comparative Investigation into the Experiences and Expectations of Ethiopian Women Labor Migrants to the Middle Eastern Countries**
Author: Lalem Berhanu
Source: CERTWID, AAU
Date: 2004

The Study reviewed the literature on women migrants to the Middle East and examined the recruitment process, described their origin and social background and assessed their knowledge regarding the culture of the country of destination. It also examined the skill levels of migrants' vis-à-vis the employment requirements; their hopes and expectations and their knowledge's of their rights as migrants.

A sample of 24 respondents of which 12 were returnees and 12 pre-departure migrants to the Middle Eastern countries were interviewed using a case study approach.

It was shown that both push and pull factors contribute to labor migration to these countries. The earnings of the migrants in the country of destination is relatively high ranging from USD 100 to 300 USD per month, which is much higher than the earning in Ethiopia, which is 50-100 Birr per month in Addis Ababa. Most of the migrants come from families with low economic status. Many of the study subjects reported

that they stopped going to school because of the lower grades they score, which was the result of heavy and continuous workload at home for their parents, male siblings and extended family members. The study also found out that most of the study subjects were raised by single parents in which the mother made her living from very low wages and that the subjects consider migration as a means of escaping from poverty.

Title: **A Study of Gender Gap in Enrollment, Retention, and Performance in Primary Schools of Five Regions (Oromiya, SNNPRS, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz and Harari)**
Author: MOE, Women's Affairs Department
Source: MOE
Date: 2004

The objective was to identify factors that cause the gender gaps in primary schools of five regions. A total of 780 male and 1,620 female students in primary schools were randomly selected from 30 schools. Schools from areas where there is no severe drought and where the percentage of girls was low (25%) and those that have large number of students were included from rural and urban settings.

The study findings indicated that girls face hurdles before and during schooling. Failure to accelerate the pace of learning by doing well, lack of vision, work burden, awareness of the value of education, economic problems, cultural influence, shortage of trained teachers, lack of learning materials and facilities, role models and other essential preconditions for learning are reasons for low enrollment including problems of retention as well as poor performance of girls.

The study recommended the construction of rural roads, establishment of health centers/clinics, water development committees, micro finance institutions, use of modern energy saving equipment, construction of schools, improving existing facilities, assigning trained female teachers, and awareness raising as strategies for improving the participation of girls in education.

Title: **Women's Health and Life Events Study in Rural Ethiopia**
Author: EPHA
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 17, Special Issue on Butjira Rural Health Program
Date: 2003

The main objective of this study was to examine women's health and life events in rural Ethiopia with reference to Meskan and Mareko district of Southern Ethiopia. A multidisciplinary team of researchers conducted

the study. The areas covered included: domestic violence, RH, mental health and epidemiological problems. It involved over 3,000 women using systematic sampling technique from both urban and rural areas. Data were collected by means of questionnaire.

The findings indicated that 59% of the women suffered from sexual violence and 49% from physical violence by a partner at some point in their lives. During the last 12 months before the survey, 44% of the women suffered from sexual violence and 29% from partner violence. The major life time mental health problems include depressive episode, somatoform disorder and recurrent and depressive episodes diagnosed in 6%, 3% and 2% of the women, respectively. The majority of violence reported by women were infected by in time partners. Some of the reasons for wide spread violence were low status of women, lack of awareness on human/women rights and weakness of law enforcement.

Promoting rational and community level educational campaign to promote women's rights, health service providers to give attentions on encouraging violence prevention and conducting more researches on the area are recommended as measures to be taken to avoid domestic violence.

Title: **Demographic and Social Factors That Influence Educational Participation of Girls in Primary Schools in Bambasi Woreda, Benishangul Gumuz National Regional State**
Author: Amanuel Abrham
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2002

The study was aimed to identify the demographic and social factors that contribute to girls' low educational participation in Bambasi Woreda of Benishangul-Gumuz Region. It involved 217 parents, 221 out of school girls and 121 primary school girls chosen by systematic random sampling technique. Questionnaire was used for data collection.

The study found out that compared to fathers, mothers were more likely to provide equal educational opportunity both for boys and girls. It also revealed that the larger the family size in the household, the lower the likelihood for girls to go to school. Distance from school, early marriage and lower family income were found to negatively affect girls' school participation.

Creating awareness among the public, encouraging parents to send their daughters to school and avoiding early marriage are the recommended interventions.

FAMILY PLANNING

Title: Assessment of Quality of Care in FPS with Particular Reference to East Gojjam Administrative Zone, Amhara National Regional State
Author: Alemu Kebede
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective of the study was to assess the status of quality of care in family planning services (FPS) in East Gojjam Administrative Zone of the Amhara National Regional State. It involved 497 female contraceptive users, 13 FPS providers and 10 health facilities. Data collection include client exit interview, service provider knowledge test and facility inventory. Chi-square was used to see association between variables and multivariate analysis was employed to identify important factors.

Findings show that overall client satisfaction with the service provided was 82.9% in which 97.4% of the respondents mentioned that service providers were friendly and clear in the messages. About 74% agreed on opening hours of health facilities, 74.8% replied waiting hour was short, 93% said privacy was maintained, 91.3% said that consultation time was about right and 95% got the method they choose. There was variation, however, in degree of clients' satisfaction with place of residence in which urban clients' satisfaction was found to be four times larger than that of the rural ones. Information on the available methods to clients was not satisfactory mainly due to the inadequacy of providers' knowledge, especially in government family planning service providing facilities. The study recommended improving the supply of family planning commodities and raising providers' knowledge.

Title: Emergency Contraceptive: KAP Among Bahir Dar University Female Students
Author: Atsede Desta
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of EC among Bahir Dar University undergraduate female students. The study has selected 517 female students employing multistage sampling technique and conducted two FGDs. It has used descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate analysis as well.

The study revealed that 34.8% of the respondents were aware of EC. Those respondents who are sexually experienced, having media exposure, more than one year stay in the university, whose ages are 20-24, and those who discuss reproductive issues with peer group or with

their mothers are more likely to have heard of EC. About 24% of those who have heard of the EC had good knowledge about the method. It is only 35% of the respondents who know 72 hours as the correct time frame within which the first dose of EC should be taken after unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent unwanted pregnancy. The study recommended educating young people about the emergency contraception and reproductive health problems.

Title: **Factors Influencing Intention of Condom Use Among Long Distance Truck Drivers in Dire Dawa Town, Eastern Ethiopia: Applying Theory of Planned Behavior**
Author: Abatye Hailemariam
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess and measure relationship between factors that influence intention of consistent condom use among long distance truck drivers with their occasional partners. A cross-sectional study was designed and data were collected from January 1 to 15, 2007 using quantitative and qualitative methods. Data were collected from a sample of 200 subjects after obtaining informed consent. Convenient and snowball sampling methods were used to contact the subjects.

The result showed that the mean age of the drivers was 33 years (SD = 7.82), half of them had been working as long distance truck drivers for 5 years or more. Majority (80.4%) did not have the chance to visit their home for up to 2 months and four-in-five (84%) had sex with occasional partners in the last one-year and only 44% reported consistent use of condom. Majority of the drivers 165 (82.5%) and 155 (77.5%) reported their intention to use condom just for the next sex, and next six-months, respectively. 60.7% have positive attitude, 66.7% support from norms and 84.4% perceive use of condom with occasional partners consistently.

Title: **Women's Role in Family Planning Decision Making: The Case of Jimma Town**
Author: Misrak Mohammed
Source: MA Thesis in Gender Studies, AAU
Date: 2007

The aim here was to explore women's role in FP decision-making process and identifying those factors associated to the process. It has involved eight purposefully chosen women for in-depth interview, four FGDs and 184 participants by questionnaire method for generating the required data.

The study revealed that women's low status and the predominance of men's decision-making power at the household level and use of FP are facts prevailing in the study community. It also showed the fact that the more educated the woman is the more likely she is to have the final say on FP and family size decisions. 44.2% and 36.4% of the women knew about pills and injectable while IUD (9.23%), male condom (5%) and Norplant (4.89%) were also known. 32.9%, 23.4%, 19.5% & 18.4% of the surveyed respondents reported that FP helped them to limit family size, for spacing birth, for mother and child health and to protect unwanted pregnancy. About 64.1% of the respondents discussed about FP with their spouse and their spouse approved use of FP while 35.8% reported that they have never discussed the use of FP with their spouse. 45.1% of the respondents reported that both partners made FP decision. 35.8% of the total respondents reported that husbands made decision on FP use; 28.8% on family size determination and 19% made the decision by themselves.

Title: **The Role of Emergency Contraception on Women's RH: Awareness, Demand and Accessibility Issues in Addis Ababa**

Author: Rokia Aidahis Aberra

Source: MA Thesis in Gender Studies, AAU

Date: 2007

The thesis aimed at documenting and analyzing the awareness, demand and accessibility of EC in Addis Ababa using qualitative and quantitative data. The survey involved eight key informants and six in-depth interview respondents chosen by purposive sampling. In addition a random sampling of 400 individuals were interviewed.

The results revealed a high degree of contraceptive awareness in the city among women of reproductive age, but relatively low level of EC awareness. The results also show a high demand for EC in the city with significant amount of unmet need for it. It was also found out that EC has an impact on risky sexual behavior. Of the 400 respondents 374 (93.5%) knew atleast one method of contraceptive while 245 (63%) use it. Pills and injectables are the most known contraceptives as 84% & 80% of the total respondents are aware of the methods. However, it is injectable that is most used with 51% users followed by pills (33% users).

About 65% of the respondents know about condom while only 7% of them use it. Out of the total 400 respondents 130 (32.5%) have heard about Emergency Contraceptive (EC) while 35% and 14% of those heard about it six months prior to the survey and since heard five years ago respectively, 27% of those heard about EC heard from friends and 26% from TV/radio. 60% of those who have heard about EC know the correct time EC is taken after unprotected sexual intercourse. 18 (13.85%) of

those heard about EC have used it while 44.4%, 33.3% and 22.2 of them have got the service from hospitals, pharmacies and from HCs respectively. Nearly 77% of the total survey respondents stated that EC should be used if one is exposed to unprotected sexual intercourse while 23.5% were against.

The study recommend that increased effort be made to raise awareness about EC and its accessibility must be improved to change the situation.

Title: **Assessment of Level of Awareness and Emergency Contraception among College Female Students in Oromia Regional State, Arisi Zone, Assela Town, South East Ethiopia**

Author: Seifu Mengistu

Source: CORHA

Date: 2007

The objective was to assess level of awareness, attitude and utilization of emergency contraception and factors influencing knowledge, attitude and practice. A cross sectional survey was conducted in February 2007 in which, from a total of 2,167 female students in 10 colleges in Assela, 833 were selected.

The result showed that the magnitude of sexual violence was high (47.9%) and unwanted pregnancy was 16.9% among those who practiced sex. Of all respondents 228(27.4%) had knowledge about emergency contraceptives. Eighty two (9.8%) reported correct timing of emergency contraception use and 20(2.4%) had ever used emergency contraception. Oral contraceptive pill was the most widely used contraceptive method practiced by 13 (65%). Health professionals were the main source of information 126(55.3%), but some of the health workers have no in-service training on emergency contraception. About 548(65.8%) of the respondents had favorable attitude towards the use of emergency contraception. All of the health institutions were not providing FP or emergency contraception services for college students, as the clinics in the college had no family planning programs.

The study suggested the need for collaborated effort to improve service quality and prevent female students or women from life threatening behavior.

Title: **Assessment of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Factors Limiting/Influencing Modern Contraceptive Use among Women of Reproductive Age Groups (15-49) in Asgede-Tsimbla District, Tigray Region**

Author: Tadesse Kassa

Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University

Date: 2007

The purpose here was to assess contraceptive prevalence rate and the main factors influencing/limiting the usage of contraceptives among reproductive age (15-49 years) women. The study covered a sample of 1,067 women (18% urban) by stratified cluster sampling technique from five selected kebeles. Data were collected by interview while EPI-info and SPSS were used for the data analysis.

The study indicated that 95.8% of the urban and 93.4% of the rural respondents had information about FP. CPR was 33.4% (urban 61.95% and rural 26.79%). Injectable contraceptive was used by 90.5% clients, 9.2% used pills, and 0.3% Norplant. Residence, age, education, occupation as well as need for additional children were found to be associated with use of contraception. The study concluded that CPR was low despite the availability of number of health facilities and recommended FP information, Education and communication programs to target women before marriage in school and community level.

Title: **Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior and Condom Use among Regular College Students in Dessie Town Using Behavioral Model**

Author: Yesuf Yimer

Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University

Date: 2007

The objective was to assess level of condom use and high risky sexual behavior among college students in Dessie town using behavioral model. A cross-sectional quantitative study conducted within three colleges found in Dessie town from January 20 to 22 in 2007. Data were collected from 424 randomly selected respondents using structured self-administered questionnaire.

The result indicated that among 224 (54.2%) sexually active respondents only 31 (33%) males and 10 (12.5%) females were consistent condom users. Sixty-nine (48.3%) of males and 21 (25.9%) of females reported two or more sexual partners while, 39 (27.3%) males and 10 (12.5%) female respondents had sexual experiences with casual partners in the last 12 months prior to the study. Perceived barrier of condom use and self-efficacy were found to be strong predictors of both current and future intention of condom use.

Title: **Does CBRHP Improve Women Status? A Comparative Study between CBRHP and Non-CBRHP Areas in Bassona-Worana District, North Showa**

Author: Ayele Atlabachew

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2006

The study assessed women's status in CBRHP and non-CBRHP areas in Bassona-Worana district of Amhara Region. A total of 620 participants were selected using multistage sampling technique involving ten rural kebeles.

It was observed that the mean age at marriage was 17.5 ± 3.1 in CBRHP areas and 17.1 ± 2.9 in the non-CBRHP areas. The mean age of pregnancy was found to be 19.2 ± 3.5 in the program area and 18.1 ± 4.4 in the non-program area. The mean number of children was 3.1 ± 2.4 and 4.1 ± 2.3 in the program and non-program areas, respectively. CPR was 64.5% in the CBRHP and 25.5% in the non-CBRHP areas, respectively. The study has also indicated that knowledge about MCM was about 91% and 70.1% in the CBRHP and the non-CBRHP areas, respectively, showing a statistically significant difference. 64.5% of the women in the CBRHP areas and 38.7% in the non-CBRHP areas use at least one method of contraception.

Strengthening IEC/BCC activities on knowledge and utilization of condom and permanent contraceptives, improving the CBRHP, as well as securing and diversifying the contraceptive methods mix are the major recommendations given by the study.

Title: **Emergency Contraception: Potential Clients and Providers Perspective**
Author: Ameha Haile and Nebreed Fesseha
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 16, No. 1
Date: 2006

This study aimed at assessing potential clients and providers' perspective towards emergency contraception (EC). It was a cross sectional survey that included 209 extension program female students in Jimma University for self-administered questionnaire and nine FP service providers for in-depth interview.

The survey revealed that out of 180 female students 22.8% had ever heard of EC, 13.9% were able to mention at least one EC method and 11.6% know that the method should be taken after unprotected sexual intercourse. The in-depth interview also revealed that providers' uncertainty about existence of any national program on EC and lack of adequate knowledge and experience on EC are some of the problems observed. The survey concluded that there is a need to expand information and education on EC to clients and providers as well as building providers' capacity.

Title: **Assessment of VCT Utilization among Attendees of FP, ANC and Delivery Care Services, Butajira, SNNPR**
Author: Awoke Misganaw
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The aim of this study was to assess knowledge, attitude and practices related to HIV test and counseling and its link with FP, ANC, and delivery care services on mothers coming to health facilities. The study included a total of 405 women selected by quota sampling and data were collected through interview and observation.

The study revealed that overall 52.8% of the study subjects had sufficient knowledge, 81.2% favorable attitude, and 44% good VCT practice. There was also significant difference between ANC and FP attendees, i.e. level of knowledge 53% and 50%, favorable attitude 86% and 77% and good VCT practice 86% and 29%, respectively. The study concluded that generally VCT services linkage with FP, ANC and delivery care services were weak, especially with FP. FP services were not available in VCT setting. Participants generally have high level of knowledge and favorable attitude but low VCT practice.

This study recommended strengthening IE/BCC approach; integrating FP and VCT services; regular supervision, follow up and trainings; as well as strengthening the VCT service provision.

Title: **Assessment of Contraceptive Logistics Management Information System in Addis Ababa City Administration**
Author: Hassen Mohammed
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

This study attempts to describe how well the contraceptive logistics management information system functions in the public health sector in Addis Ababa city and to suggest ways on how to improve it. Samples were chosen randomly from 8 sub-cities, 3 hospitals, 21 health centers, 6 clinics and 28 health posts through stratified sampling technique.

The study found out that there was a well-designed contraceptive logistics system with trained personnel, standard formats and established inventory control procedures. Majority of the facilities (56.72%) were stocked out for at least one contraceptive method while highest stock out rate was for mini-pills. Expired contraceptives were found in six of the sub-cities. Only 24 facilities (35.82%) had stock cards or bin cards for at least one contraceptive managed in their facilities. Keeping quality records and reports are very low mainly due to lack of

supervision and follow-ups. The study recommended separate stores, training personnel and supportive supervisions to improve FP services.

Title: **Improving the Range of Contraceptive Choices in Rural Ethiopia**
Author: Mengistu Asnake, Lakachew Walie and Yilma Mekonen
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 20, No.32
Date: 2006

Examining the patterns of FP method mix overtime and assessing the impact of combining strategies in Tehuldere Woreda, South Wollo Zone were the objectives of the study. It considered 218 clients from 15 kebeles who used long term and permanent FP methods (IUD, Norplant, male and female sterilization) through interview.

The study showed that 5% of men had undergone vasectomy. 81% of the clients were aged 25-44 while the mean age was 34.2 years with mean number of children ever born 5.6. Knowledge of FP was 90%, and 73.9% gain knowledge on modern FP was from community based RH program. 52% have undergone voluntary surgical contraception followed by Norplant (39%), and IUD (8.7%). Reasons for use of current FP methods include limiting family size (45.9%), spacing (27.5%), and side effect of previous method (12.4%) while CBRHP is source of information for current use of FP for 90.8% of the clients.

It was recommended that programs should make all methods available and must try to harmonize health facility and community based interventions. It was further recommended that training of all staff in long-term contraceptive methods provision at a health facility should also be designed and implemented.

Title: **Magnitude and Determinants of Unmet Need and Barriers of Family Planning (Among Wives, Husbands and Couples) in Enderta District, Tigray Region**
Author: Ruth Ghebreselasie
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective was to assess the magnitude and determinants of unmet need for FP among couples, wives, and husbands in Enderta district. Community based cross-sectional study data was collected from January 1 to 26. It was carried out among couples; 408 wives and 408 husbands. Simple random sampling technique was implemented to select 7 villages out of the 71. Informants were interviewed using structured and pre-

tested questionnaire while the data were analyzed using EPI-info version 6 and SPSS.

The study indicated that 48% of wives and 46.8% of husbands had unmet need. The maximum and minimum couple's unmet need was 57.6% and 18.6%, respectively. Met need was 15% for wives and 21% for husbands. Contraceptive demands were 63.5% and 68% for wives and husbands, respectively. Among the factors considered to be associated with unmet need, only number of living children and discussion about contraception within the six months preceding the survey were found to be statistically significant.

The study recommended developing and implementing programs that encourage the involvement of men in family planning, improving family planning service for men, making male contraceptive methods available and accessible at all levels of health facility.

Title: **The Role of Men in Contraceptive Use and Fertility Preference in Hossana Town, South Ethiopia**
Author: Tsedeke Tuloro, et al.
Source Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 20, No.3
Date: 2006

Examining the role of men in contraceptive use and fertility preference among currently married men in Hosanna town, Southern Ethiopia, was the objective of this survey. It considered 773 currently married men aged 20-64 years from 9 kebeles of the town chosen systematically while data were collected through questionnaire.

The study revealed that the average number of children per man was 3.8 while 60.3% of the respondents reported wanting more children. Ninety one percent of them were familiar with at least one family planning method while the most commonly known methods were pills (79.4%), injectables (78.5%), condom (65.6%), Norplant (42%) and IUD (30.5%). Forty eight percent of them reported current use of contraceptives by their wives and 15% ever use. Injectables (58%) and pills (27.5%) are the most widely used methods of contraception. About 90% of them approved FP use while 66% had discussion about FP matters with their wives. Fifty four percent reported that they made joint decisions on when to have additional child and of this 80.9% reported that they had reached consensus on using contraceptives. The study concluded high prevalence of knowledge on contraception among married men, but relatively low utilization rate.

According to the recommendations of this study FP programs should not focus only on women, but also on men. Involving men in FP

communication and information dissemination activities along with women, improving the quality of FP service provision (public, private and NGO centers) and promoting IEC activities on FP methods are also additional intervention points recommended.

Title: **Contraceptive Prevalence in Dembia District, North West Ethiopia**
Author: Yigzaw Kebede
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 20, No. 1
Date: 2006

The objective of this survey was to assess FP coverage and to identify the main factors that are associated with the use of contraceptives among women aged 15-49 years in Dembia District, Northwest Ethiopia. The study included 1,340 women through interview from one urban and three rural kebeles of the district.

According to the study, 71.3% of the urban and 44.8% of the rural respondents had information about FP, 23.1% of the women had ever used contraception while the prevailing CPR was 12.3% in the district (22.5% in urban and 5.2% in rural), and 64.2% used injectable contraceptives. 46.6% of the women who had ever used contraceptives had discontinued and 70.5% of these who have had contraceptives did not want to continue for the future. Among the socio-demographic factors, residence, distance, age, education, occupation, religion and will of husband are found to be significantly related to the use of contraceptives. The study recommended training of CBRHA to increase the coverage of FP service utilizations.

Title: **Emergency Contraception: Knowledge and Practice of Gondar University Students, Northwestern Ethiopia**
Author: Yigzaw Kebede
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vol.44, No.3
Date: 2006

The study aimed at assessing the knowledge and practice of emergency contraception among Gondar University students. The study involved all undergraduate students in the university through self-administered anonymous questionnaire. A total of 2,323 students participated in the study of which 1,764 were males and 559 were females.

The study revealed that 24% of the respondents thought that there were methods that could be used to prevent pregnancy when a woman had unprotected sex. About 19% knew the correct method of EC. Students in the health field had more knowledge of EC than those in Faculty of Business and Economics. The study indicated increasing trend in students' knowledge of EC with increase in age and year of study.

Married and divorced females were found to be 3.36 times more likely to know ECs than the never married ones.

The study suggested the need for appropriate information on EC and safe sex to be given to students.

Title: **Report for the Study of Harmful Traditional Practice (HTPs) on Demographic Structure and Socio-Economic Development in the SNNPR**
Author: SNNPR Bureau of Statistics and Population
Source: SNNPR Bureau of Statistics and Population
Date: 2005

The objectives of the study were to provide sufficient and reliable information on the impact of HTPs on demographic structure and socio-economic development in the region that would help to develop policies and strategies to eradicate HTPs. A total of 6,100 samples were included in the study. After dividing each selected rural kebele into clusters ('gots') 2 to 3 clusters were selected randomly to interview 100 individuals from 50 households per cluster.

The study indicated that HTPs are common in all zones and districts and their negative effect is extremely severe. Abduction, FGM, milk teeth extraction, uvulectomy and tonsillectomy are the common and those which have significant impact on the health, education and economic development of the region were identified by most FGD participants. In fact, all HTPs, in one way or another, have relationship to the low socio-economic development of the region. The support for the eradication of marriage by abduction is higher when compared with other HTPs.

Recommendations made to fight against HTPs include: designing short and long term plan as well as area and target specific intervention strategies, strengthening monitoring and follow up activities, creating community decision through community conversation, encouraging multi-sectoral integrated intervention and improving the IEC-BCC interventions.

Title: **Influence of Women's Autonomy and Husband's Involvement on Couple's Contraception Use**
Author: Amha Haile
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to assess the influence of women's autonomy and husband's involvement on couples contraception use. Unmatched case-control study was conducted from January to February 2005 in Jimma Town. A total of 872 couples who were formally married or lived in

consensual union for at least six months and the wives were in the age group 22-35 years who lived in randomly selected five kebeles of Jimma town were interviewed. Cases were couples that were using modern contraceptive methods during the study period and controls were couples who did not use any contraceptive methods at least for two years prior to the study period.

The result showed fertility factors and husbands involvement were the two most important determinants of couple's contraception use. Couples' experience of child death and not having any living children were found to have statistically significant negative effect on couples current contraception use. Husband-wife communication on family planning and wife's perception of her husband's approval of FP were also found to have statistically significant positive association with couple's current contraceptive use. However, except literacy, women's autonomy was found to have no statistically significant effect on couple's contraceptive use.

The study suggested that FP programs should target both husband and the wife and efforts to improve child survival needs to be strengthened.

Title: **Correlates of Contraceptive Non-Use among Women of Reproductive Ages in Ethiopia**
Author: Ayele Menbere
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, A.A.U
Date: 2005

The objective here was to examine the relationship between demographic, cultural and socio-economic variables and contraceptive non-use among women of reproductive ages (15-49 years) in Ethiopia. Data from the EDHS 2000 was used and bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques were employed for the analysis.

The finding showed that knowledge of contraceptive methods among contraceptive non-users in Ethiopia was very high (77.6%). Nearly 92% of all women were current contraceptive non-users. It also revealed that number of living children, level of education, place of residence, desire for more children, discussion about FP with partner, and FP approval were the most important factors associated with non-use of FP method.

It was suggested that strengthening socio-economic status of women (through creating more opportunities for education and employment), introducing FLE in regions and in remote rural schools, integrating and expanding CBFP services to the rural population by using CBDAs and IEC programs can increase access and use of FP services.

Title: **Assessment of Factors Influencing Utilization of Modern Contraceptive Methods among Women in the Reproductive Age Group in Oromia Zone, Amhara National Regional State**
Author: Firew Tafesse
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to assess factors influencing utilization of modern contraceptives method. A total of 295 registered modern contraceptive users from selected five health facilities and same numbers of women not using modern contraception (controls) visiting the same health facility for reasons other than FP services were involved.

The result revealed that knowledge of FP methods and its benefit was relatively high among both users and non-users. Among the variables analyzed, religion, experience of having stillbirth, abortion, perceived economy when compared with neighbors, possession of television were not associated with modern contraceptive use. On the other hand, belonging to Amhara ethnic group, being married women, being a housewife, having secondary and above education were found to have statistically significant association with modern contraception ($P < 0.05$). Earning an average monthly income above 500 Birr was also found to be statistically significant predictor for modern contraceptive use ($P < 0.05$). Couples who freely discuss FP issues were found to be more likely to use contraception /FP ($P < 0.05$).

Empowerment of women through education and employment, awareness creation through IEC and using mass media are suggested as strategies to be used to increase modern contraceptive utilization.

Title: **Quality of FP Services in Northwest Ethiopia**
Author: Mesganaw Fantahun
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 19, No.3
Date: 2005

The purpose of this study was to assess the quality of FP services provision in terms of clients' perspectives, technical competence and interpersonal relations of providers and resources for the provision of effective FP services. It was a cross sectional study which included 220 clients, 14 service providers for interviews and additional 86 clients for observation from one hospital, two HCs, two HSs and one NGO clinic.

The study indicated that 66.3% of the clients reported absence of adequate privacy in service provision sessions and 18% reported that it is difficult to understand service providers or absence of discussion with

them. The communication problem is more serious in governmental service providers than in the NGO clinics. About 99% of the clients reported that they were not asked about STD risk and only 3% of them were advised to use condoms. The providers mentioned several unjustified restrictions (like menstruation, age, marital status, husband's consent) in which cases they did not provide FP methods. Deficiencies in information and communication with clients; infection prevention procedures; and, inadequacy and uncleanness of service giving facilities are commonly observed problems.

This study recommended that service providers should be given due attention to all the relevant FP methods, STI risk assessment and condom use, long term contraception supply must be improved and health workers to be trained regularly. It has also recommended improving the clinic environment and sharing experience between public and NGO institutions.

Title: **The Effect of Radio Serial Dramas on Reproductive Health Behavior: Key Findings from the Evaluation**
Author: PMC
Source: PMC, Packard Foundation and HAPCO
Date: 2005

The objectives of the study include measuring changes in KAP of contraceptives in the target population and the level of HIV/AIDS awareness, attitude and behavior towards PLWHA, misconceptions regarding the disease, means of transmission, protection, stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHA and assessing changes in perceptions and lessons learned during the implementation of the project. Respondents were identified through stratified multi-stage sampling design. Primary data were collected using structured questionnaire and FGDs with listeners. Monitoring reports from PMC were also reviewed.

The study revealed that knowledge of FP methods increased from 37.5% to 73.3% while CPR has improved from the baseline value of 12% to 31.6%. Non-listeners to “Yeken Kignit” were found to be 44% less likely to be current users compared to their counter parts. The analysis also showed that knowledge of FP methods of listener to “Yeken Kignit” were found to be five times more likely to know three or more FP methods compared to non-listeners. The listeners had learned avoiding stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHA. About 18% of the listeners also said that they had learned from the drama about the need to have HIV test or use of VCT services to know one's sero status. Thirty One percent of male and 28% of female listeners started openly discussing about HIV/AIDS with others after listening to the serial drama.

This study recommended that the program be repeated, the study be replicated to other areas, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations be engaged in similar useful activity. It also suggested that access to radio be increased by distributing low cost radios to the population.

Title: **Assessment of the Determinants of Modern Contraceptive Use in Dawro Community (Mareka Woreda), Dawro Zone, SNNPR**
Author: Tilahun Bezabih
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to assess the socio-cultural, demographic, and economic factors that influence modern contraceptive use in Mareka Woreda. A cross-sectional survey with multi-stage cluster sampling was undertaken to assess determinants of modern contraceptive use among 733 childbearing age women.

The result revealed that religion, ethnic group, residence and marital duration were among the socio-demographic variables analyzed and were not found significant. Age of the respondents and family size were found to be good predictors of contraceptive use. Women with a family size of > 10 members were nine times more likely to use contraceptive than those women who had one to five family members. Proxy-socio-economic indicators like radio, ox/oxen possession, and occupation were not significant predictors of contraceptive use in the study area. But perceived economy of medium to rich was associated with less use of contraceptives. Reproductive factors like history of number of pregnancy a woman had number of infant loss, number of abortion and number of live births were not associated with contraceptive use. History of abortion and age at first pregnancy of women were found to be negatively associated with contraceptive use.

The study recommended that family planning IEC programs in the Woreda should target women before marriage in every possible way in schools at junior level and above, female education shall be stressed on formal and informal ways, men shall be included in family health education at outreach sites and community level to address those who are hard to reach. Moreover, the need for an exploratory and analytic study was suggested.

Title: **Formative Evaluation of Quality of FP Services and Perception of Clients: The Case of Soddo Town, Wolayta Zone, SNNPRS**
Author: Uffo Bonga Wogasso
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, A.A.U.
Date: 2005

The objective of this thesis was to assess the status of FP service provision, the quality of services provided and to identify the inhabiting factors and to measure the level of contraceptive use. A total of 300 currently married women of reproductive age were involved in women's interview, 12 simulated clients for 'mystery' client's observations and 9 FP service delivery facility staff were interviewed for program staff interview respectively.

The result showed that all respondents knew the means to regulate fertility but were not widely practicing it. About 75% of the total women had used contraceptives in the past. Among 225 women who has ever used, 41.6% stopped use, 8.4% switched to other methods and 49.6% continued use of method at the time of survey. Oral pills were the most widely used methods (41.2%) followed by Norplant (3.8%). 43% of the respondents were currently practicing contraception. Among current users 53.8% used injectables, 23.1% oral pills, 17.7% IUD and 4.6% condoms. Injectables and oral pills together account for 77% of method the mix used.

This study has recommended enhancing community based IEC programs, reducing perceived barriers about FP, introducing more effective FP methods, improving prices of FP, providing in-service training to service providers, and developing mechanisms to follow to create more demand for family planning.

Title: **Assessment of Quality of Family Planning Service, Bahir-Dar Special Zone, Amhara Regional State**
Author: Walle Tseganeh
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to assess the status of quality of family planning services in Bahir Dar Special Zone, Amhara Regional State. A total of 412 female contraceptive users for exit interview and 209 female clients for observation were selected from eight FP service delivery points. Eight service providers, one regional maternal and child health team leader, and one zonal department head were interviewed.

The result indicated that contraceptive supplies and logistics were generally inadequate while injectables (51.7%) and pills (47%) were the most frequently used. Most of the clients did not have relevant information and were not familiar with other contraceptive methods. There was significant difference in clients satisfaction by government and NGO health service delivery points, (OR = 0.480, 95% CI (0.255, 0.904). Several short falls were revealed by this study in quality of care in FP service at Bahir Dar Special Zone.

The study recommended that efforts should be made to increase the number of health service delivery points and strengthen the existing clinics; the Zone has to communicate with Regional Health Bureau and other governmental bodies to increase number of trained staffs; some mechanisms have to be designed to increase the availability of different contraceptive methods and logistics; regular supervision has to be considered by Regional and Zonal health Departments; vital signs and physical examination should be performed at regular bases; mechanisms for defaulters tracing and follow up should be designed and quality should be considered as an integral part of FP services.

Title: **Expanding Access to RH/FP in Ethiopia: Expanding from the Open Market**
Author: Yeshewamebrat Ejigsemahu
Source: Pathfinder International Ethiopia
Date: 2005

The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of market place programs and come up with recommendations to strengthen and expand the initiative. Forty- one market place agents (42%) from 20 sites working in 13 woredas were interviewed and FGDs were conducted in two woredas where the number of market place agents was higher than five.

The result showed that of the total 41 agents interviewed, 15% were males 68% were married and about 89% had completed at least grade five. The majority had at most three children and had worked as market place agents for at least 2 years. All interviewed market place agents explained that they were happy to work as long as they are selected by officials to serve the community. The market place agents provide both information and non-clinical FP methods to their clients, and refer clients to nearby health institutions or private clinics for long-term and permanent methods of contraception. They reported that the audiocassette is instrumental in attracting clients. When the market reaches its peak time, they turn on their cassette player and customers, including women, men, adolescent and elders gather to listen to different

IEC/BCC. They use peak market time to disseminate information and counsel on different RH issues.

The study recommended providing services and technical assistance to agents regularly and providing and distributing IE/BCC materials that consider communities' languages and literacy level of agents.

Title: **Perceived Side Effects of Oral Contraceptive in Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia**
Author: Amare Deribew
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 14, No.2
Date: 2004

The objective of this survey was to assess the perception of women in childbearing age on the side effects of oral contraceptive and associated rumors. The study involved 1,031 women of childbearing age selected using systematic random sampling technique. Data were collected using personal interview and SPSS was used for data analysis.

According to this survey 46% of the respondents were aged 15-24 years and 58% were housewives. 96% of the respondents knew oral contraceptives, but only 45% had ever used it. Older women and grand multi-para were two times likely to use oral contraceptives. Reasons for not using contraceptives among married women included fear of side effects (37%), need for more children (32%, and religious reasons (22%). Headaches (30%), extreme weakness (24%), sterility (20%) and depression (17%) were the most widespread rumors on the side effect of pills. From all study subjects, 45%, 33%, and 10% thought that oral contraceptives cause anemia, permanent sterility, and birth defects, respectively. The study concluded that intensive counseling and IEC should be given to rectify the rumors and misperception on oral contraceptives.

Title: **Sexual Network and Condom Utilization in Rural Community around Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia**
Author: Asresash Demissie
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective was to assess the sexual network and condom utilization of people in rural communities around Jimma Town. A cross-sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were conducted between November and December 2003, in ten rural kebeles around Jimma Town. Quantitative data were collected from 846 (423 males and 423 females) using pre-tested questionnaire. Four focus

group discussion (2 males and 2 females) and 16 in-depth interviews were also conducted to enrich the quantitative data.

The result showed that sexual network was observed among male group, merchants, drivers and ex-soldiers. Commercial sex workers, 'tella' sellers and student girls were involved among females. More males (33.1%) were engaged in extra-marital sexual relationship compared to females (2.8%). Condom use with commercial sex workers was higher (76%) than with non-regular and regular partners. Literate people were found to be more user of condom (16.5%) than illiterate (1.2%). Educational status, sex, occupational status and marital status were significantly associated with condom use and extra-marital relationship. Living closer to town with continuous transport availability was found not to have significant association with condom use and extra marital relationship.

The study recommended the need to bring attitudinal change among the members of the community on condom use by working together with religious and opinion leaders and by reaching the various sectors of the community with the necessary information. It was also suggested that effort be made to improve the coverage and quality of health message, strengthen school health programs on HIV/AIDS and condom use and give special attention to female students, improve economical statues of those involved in 'tela', 'areki' and 'enjera' selling. It was further recommended that local and national HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs should pay attention to sexual network and people's sexual behavior.

Title: **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices in Family Planning in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR and Tigray Regions of Ethiopia**
Author: Birhan Research and Development Consultancy
Source: Pathfinder International - Ethiopia
Date: 2004

The objective of the study was to generate up-to-date and reliable information on current contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), as well as data on knowledge, attitude and practices related to family planning. The study employed a stratified multi stage sampling design with eight reporting domains from four regional states. The design provided representative sample for urban as well as rural areas of each region. A total of 58 Woredas from the four regions constituted the primary sampling units. A total of 176 kebeles (113 rural and 63 urban) were included and 3,671 women were covered in the study and provided with complete information.

The result indicated that about a third of the women in Tigray and SNNPR, and nearly 40% in Amhara and Oromiya, were in peak childbearing age (20-29). The overall fertility for the four regions combined was 5.6 children per woman. Tigray and SNNPR appeared to

have a relatively higher fertility (a TFR of 5.7 children per woman each) followed by Amhara and Oromiya with TFR of 5.4 children each. Urban fertility in all regions is considerably lower than rural fertility and it appears to vary regionally. Urban TFR was lowest in Tigray (3.6) followed by Amhara (3.9). Oromiya has the highest urban TFR at 5.1 followed by SNNPR at 4.6 while rural TFR was 6.1, 5.8, 5.6, and 5.5 in Tigray, SNNPR, Amhara and Oromiya, respectively.

Generally knowledge of family planning methods is very high among women of reproductive ages of the four regions. Over 95% of women in Tigray, 86% in Amhara and Oromiya, and 84% of women in SNNPR reported that they had heard of at least one method of family planning. With regard to specific knowledge of contraception pills was the highest in all regions, followed by injectables and condoms. Ever use of contraceptive methods was highest among women of reproductive age in Oromiya (36%) followed by Amhara (33%), Tigray (30%) and SNNPRS (25%). Overall contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women was considerably higher in all regions compared to all women. Current use of any method among currently married women was about 32% in Oromiya, 31% in Amhara, 27% in Tigray and 23% in SNNPRS.

The study recommended creating opportunities to promote girls education particularly in rural settings of the regions, concerted effort has to be made to inculcate small family size norms in the population, broadening the knowledge and accessibility of long-term and permanent contraceptive methods, creating and raising awareness about the benefits of facility based deliveries, promoting male involvement by training service providers both at the health facilities and in the community, and exploring the possibility of using local radio stations for RH/FP.

Title: **Assessment of Quality of Care in FP Services in Jimma Zone, Southwestern Ethiopia**
Author: Eskindir Loha, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.18, No.1.
Date: 2004

The study aimed to assess quality of care in FP services in Jimma Zone, Southwestern Ethiopia. It covered a sample of 687 clients and data were gathered through observations and interview methods.

The findings revealed that more than 80% of unmarried clients were getting the service from NGO clinics. About 11% of the clients and 81% of those who reported discontent expressed their dissatisfaction with wasting time and solution given by their providers, respectively. Unavailability of methods of client's choice was another cause for the

dissatisfaction. Moreover, clients reported that they were not informed of other methods. The majority of service delivery points did not have copy of service provision guidelines to make program changes based on clients' demand and all were not supervised for the last three months before data collection.

Training service providers, making improving method mix, supporting the use of natural methods, making copy of guideline available for service providers, and implementing mechanism for regular supervision are suggested to improve the quality of care in the provision of family planning services.

Title: **The Role of Men in Family Planning in a Rural Community of Western Ethiopia**
Author: Yohannes Tolossa
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective was to assess male and female factors that affect family planning utilization by married couples. A cross sectional community based study was conducted in six rural kebeles of Bodji Woreda of Western Ethiopia from December 24, 2003 to January 3, 2004. Systematic random sampling was used to select the study subjects. A total of 365 married couples were included.

The study revealed that 90.6% of men approved contraceptive use by their wives, but only 70% of women reported perceived approval by their husbands. Both bivariate and multivariate analyses have shown that age of the couple, knowledge of FP methods among men, discussion about FP, perceived approval by husband, women's education and family size were predictors of FP use by women. On the other hand, husbands' opposition was found to be positively related to contraceptive use by women. It was suggested that all programs intended to promote FP have to target both men and women.

Title : **KAP towards RH/FP and HIV/AIDS among In-school Adolescents in Seven Town of Ethiopia**
Author: Marie Stopes International-Ethiopia
Source: Marie Stopes International-Ethiopia
Date: 2003

The objective of this study was to obtain information on the KAP of FP methods and other RH including HIV/AIDS among in-school adolescents in seven towns found in Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regional states, namely, Nekemt, Ambo, Assela, Debre Berhan, Debre Markos, Dessie and Mekele. The survey involved a total of 3,861 respondents (1,823 males and 2,038 females) aged 10-19 years. Samples were selected by

systematic sampling technique. Students in grades 7-12 were selected from 23 schools in the seven towns.

According to the findings of this survey, sizeable proportion of adolescents had background information about FP and their knowledge of modern FP is much more than that of the traditional method. Most of the sexually experienced in-school adolescents did not use contraceptives. The level of awareness of woman's fertile period was very low among in-school adolescents. Only 27.4% (27.1% females and 27.8% males) indicated the likelihood of pregnancy or woman's fertile period. About 42% of males and 50% of female respondents reported shortage and cost of contraceptives (18.7% males and 16.7% females) for non-use. Also 14.1% and 3.6% of the respondents reasoned out partner's unwillingness and forced sex for non-use of contraceptives, respectively. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is found to be very high among in-school adolescents. However, knowledge of specific behavior and means of HIV infection as well as means of transmission were found to be low.

The study recommended increasing awareness on women fertile period, introducing school based interventions, identifying reasons for their first sexual inter-course, provision of sufficient and sustainable supply of contraceptives as activities to be considered seriously to improve the reproductive health of in-school students.

Title: **Assessment of the Magnitude and Determinants of Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Currently Married Women in Urban and Peri-Urban Community in Awassa, Southern Ethiopia.**

Author: Sahile Sita

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2003

The objective was to assess the magnitude and determinants of unmet need for family planning among currently married women in urban and peri-urban communities in Awassa Woreda of the SNNPR. Community based cross sectional comparative study was conducted in November and December 2002. A multistage sampling procedure was carried out to interview 1218 women in both study areas. A pre-tested structured questionnaire complemented with FGD was the main instrument used for data collection.

The study revealed that median age at first marriage in urban areas was found to be 18 years, while 16 in the peri-urban area. Average numbers of children desired were 3.5 and 7.8, respectively. 98% of urban and 95% of peri-urban population had heard of contraception and 95% in urban and 72% in peri-urban knew at least one method of contraception.

CPR was 68.8% in Awassa town and 48% in the peri-urban area. Among the non-users of FP, 50% in urban did not use due to desire to have more children and 26% did not use due to husband or partners opposition to use FP. Unmet need for FP in Awassa town was 23.6% of which 13.0% was for spacing and 10.5% for limiting of childbirth and, for peri urban it was 40% of which 32.7% was for spacing and 7.4% for limiting. 70% of women with unmet need have never used FP methods. Sixty four percent of women with unmet need for FP had intention to use FP in near future.

The study suggested maximizing access to good quality services, improving the quality of FP services and making contraceptives easier to obtain and use.

Title: **Assessment of the Effect of a CBRH Project on the Knowledge and Utilization of Reproductive Health Services in East Wollega Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia**
Author: Yared Mekonnen
Source: Pathfinder International - Ethiopia
Date: 2003

The objective of the survey was to assess the contribution of the CBRH program in improving the knowledge and utilization of FP and other reproductive health services in the project areas. In order to measure the effect of the program with better accuracy, a comparable non-project area was selected as a control group. A cross sectional comparative study was conducted in November 2003 in Sibu Sire Woreda, East Wollega Zone of Oromiya Region. The study was conducted in six randomly selected Kebeles (3 from project and 3 from non-project areas) among women of reproductive age. A total of 559 (279 from the project and 280 from non- project areas) women of reproductive age were interviewed.

The overall result revealed that women in the project area had significantly higher knowledge and utilization of FP and other RH services compared to women in the non-project area. Moreover, the observed results remained unchanged after controlling for a number of socio demographic factors in the multivariate analysis suggesting that the CBRH program has been successful in improving the knowledge and utilization of the various elements of RH/FP services in the project area.

The study recommended expanding community based services to reach those women not yet covered by the program and informing women about the benefits of seeking post-abortion care at health facilities. It was also suggested that CBRH program be given due emphasis on knowledge about HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

Title: **Comparative Study on Utilization of Modern Child Spacing Methods and Factors Affecting its Use among Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Women of Reproductive Age Group in Gambella Town, South West Ethiopia**
Author: Zergu Tafese
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective was to determine the prevalence of contraceptive use and assess factors affecting its utilization among indigenous and non-indigenous women of reproductive age group (15 – 49 years) in urban area of Gambella Regional State. Multistage sampling procedure was carried out to reach 936 households to be included in the survey. Simple random sampling was applied to select the respondent women where more than one woman of reproductive age resided in the same household. The data were collected using pre-tested structured questionnaire complemented by FGD.

The result revealed that there was statistically significant difference between indigenous and non-indigenous study groups by educational status, number of co-wives, intended number of children and length of postpartum sexual abstinence. Ninety six percent of non-indigenous women and 62% of indigenous women had heard about modern contraceptive methods. The most common contraceptive methods were oral pills and injectables. More than 50% and 20.2% of the non-indigenous and the indigenous women ever used modern contraceptive methods. CPR was 11.5% among indigenous and 36.4% for non-indigenous. Desire for more children and use of natural method like prolonged postpartum sexual abstinence were the reasons for non-use among indigenous women while desire for more children and not currently engaged in wedlock were the most commonly reported reasons for non-use of modern contraceptive methods among non indigenous women.

The study concluded that there was significant difference in utilizations of MCM among the two study groups. The indigenous women didn't have the right to decide on family income expenditure and they also lack decision making on limiting their family size. The differences in CPR were attributed to their knowledge, education, social and cultural differences.

The study recommended that particular attention be given to empowering indigenous women through education and involving men in RH issues. Moreover, it was recommended that prolonged postpartum sexual abstinence among indigenous study women be substituted by utilization of MCM after childbirth.

Title: **The Role of Men in Fertility and Family Planning Program in Tigray Region**
Author: Gebrekidan Mesfin
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 16, No.3
Date: 2002

The objective of this study was to assess men's role in fertility and their attitudes towards FP. It was a cross sectional comparative study which included 410 couple respondents (50% male and female each) who were in the reproductive age groups married or in union six months prior the survey. A multistage sampling technique was employed and proportional to population size sampling was used to choose respondents. It included two samples from men and women parents (husband and wife) living in semi-urban areas.

The result showed that men had greater family size preferences compared to women (4.9 children for men and 3.7 children for women). There was strong association between current use of family planning and husbands' approval. Men's fertility intention, reproductive preference and attitude towards FP were found to influence the fertility behavior of their wives and the use of modern FP. Due to traditional socio-cultural norms, economic and property ownership status, men dominate the decision making on family planning issue. The study recommended promotion of RH through increased use of modern contraceptives and FP programs targeting men.

Title: **Attitudes towards FP and Reasons for Non-Use among Women with Unmet Need for FP in Ethiopia**
Author: Antenane Korra
Source: ORC Macro
Date: 2002

The objectives of the study were to identify factors that contribute to the high level of unmet need for FP in Ethiopia and to examine strategies that can best bring about changes to the current situation. Data from the DHS 2000 were used in the study. Analysis was restricted to fecund non-users who expressed a desire to space or limit the number of their children and those who have a met need (those using contraception).

The study discussed the impact of demographic, socio-economic and attitudinal factors on unmet need for spacing and limiting family size.

The bivariate analysis showed that unmet need was the highest for women in the age group 15-19 (91%), 84% for the age group 20-24 and varied little after age 24 (around 80%). The unmet need was higher among the rural women (90%) compared to their urban counterparts

(41%). About 50% of women with knowledge of family planning reported having unmet need to space and one in three had unmet need to limit. Eighty four percent of the demand was not satisfied. The main reasons for non use of contraceptives identified by women with unmet need were fertility related reasons (particularly breastfeeding (21%), postpartum (20%) & fatalistic reason (12%), lack of knowledge (knowing no method 12.5%) & knowing no source (16.7%), method related reasons and opposition to use. Age, age at marriage number of living children, place of residence, education and discussion about FP with partner. Parents' approval of FP is related to attitude, and non-use of FP as the multivariate analysis revealed.

Improving women's access to education, strengthening community-based FP service provision, training service-providers and encouraging spouse's communication on FP issues are recommended as strategies to be taken to address unmet need.

Title: **Modern Contraceptive Prevalence and KAP Study among Women of Reproductive Age Group (15 – 49) in Bahir Dar Town and Peri-Urban Area, Northwest Ethiopia**

Author: Hanna Yilma

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2002

A community based cross-sectional comparative study was conducted in Bahir Dar Town and the peri-urban area; North West Ethiopia in December 2002. The purpose of the study was to identify the determinants related to modern contraceptive preference and KAP among women of reproductive age. A multistage sampling procedure was carried out to interview 892 women in both study areas.

The study revealed that there was statistically significant difference between Bahir Dar Town and the peri-urban area by age, marital status, occupation, family size, monthly income, age at first marriage, age at first birth, number of current and desired children. Ninety Eight percent of women in urban and 96% of those in the peri-urban area had heard of modern contraceptives. The contraceptive prevalence rate in Bahir-Dar Town was 37.7%, while in the peri-urban area, it was 16.3%. Injectable was the most commonly preferred modern contraceptive (62.9%) both in Bahr Dar Town and the peri-urban area followed by oral pills (30.1%) and Norplant (4.0%). The multivariate analysis revealed statistically significant associations between higher knowledge and age, marital status, education, occupation and method currently used.

Improving the quality of services in both areas and distribution of FP program under government health institutions were recommended.

Title: **Evaluation of Program Options to Meet Unmet Need for FP in Ethiopia**
Author: Jelaludin Ahmed and Genet Mengistu
Source: ORC Macro
Date: 2002

The objectives of this research were to investigate the characteristics of women with unmet need and reasons for nonuse; to investigate the FP services and facilities in Ethiopia and to determine program options to meet unmet need for Family Planning in Ethiopia. The study utilized data from 2000 EDHS and other secondary sources.

The study analyzed the unmet need for FP for currently married women. It was observed that unmet need for family planning among currently married women was 35.7%. The study also discussed the policy and legal environment, historical aspect, the existing health system and various program options. It indicated that developing a strategy that focuses on women with unmet need as a distinct target group is critical for the success of the program and to reduce unmet need for family planning. Strengthening FP services particularly at community level, expanding education and advocacy on FP and training service providers, among others are found to be intervention options for reducing unmet need.

Expansion of services, increasing government commitment, integrating FP with gender programs, establishing effective logistic information and management system, involving men in FP, improving the skill of service providers and conducting in-depth research in the area were also recommended as strategies to address unmet need for Family Planning.

Title: **Sexuality and Contraception among Never Married High School Students in Butajira, Ethiopia**
Author: Maartje Versnel, Yemane Berhane and Johannes F.Wendte
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vol. 40, No.1
Date: 2002

The objective of this survey was to assess KAP of contraception and sexuality among never married high school student in Butajira. It was a cross-sectional survey conducted employing a self-administered anonymous questionnaire on 752 never married high school students.

The study has shown that the mean age of the respondents was 17.1 years. About 17.5% of the respondents claimed to have experienced sexual intercourse (22% of boys and 8.8 of girls). Those who abstained

from sex were not dictated by perception of risk. Over three quarters (78%) of the boys and 91% of the girls did not use modern contraceptives at their last sexual intercourse. Nine female students claimed to have been pregnant out of which two had delivered and seven had induced abortion. The major reasons for non-use of contraception were lack of adequate knowledge, partner refusal, perception of reduced pleasure and embarrassment to buy. The study revealed also that 71% of the respondents knew at least one method of contraception, and for 25.9% of the respondents school was the main source of information. Higher percentage of boys reported that they exaggerate sexual matters responses while girls admitted under reporting.

The study strongly recommended that sexual issues be discussed openly in schools and FLE be included in the curricula.

Title: **Availability and Effectiveness of FP Service in Tigray**
Author: Mekelle University, Business and Economics Faculty
Source: Tigray Regional Office of Population
Date: 2002

The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effectiveness of FP services in Tigray in the last ten years preceding the survey; identify the shortcomings (if any) for the use and availability of FP services and propose policy implications that may enhance the availability and effectiveness of FP services. A total of 2,412 respondents, (60% female) were selected employing systematic random sampling from six Zones, seven Woredas and 26 'Tabia's and interviewed. Qualitative data were obtained using in-depth interviews and FGDs to complement the quantitative findings.

The result revealed that 94% of the females have knowledge of FP service, 34% have ever used and 21% are current users of FP services. About 99% of literate and 94.8% of the illiterate female respondents had knowledge of at least one method of family planning. Currently, 21.4% of the respondents were using contraception (23% of males and 20.8% of the females). Knowledge of contraception was significantly higher for females but the use is slightly higher among the males.

The study suggested that government plans and poverty reduction strategies have to pay more attention to the availability and mix of FP methods.

MATERNAL AND NEW BORN HEALTH

Title: **Socio-Cultural Causes and Consequences of Fistula on Ethiopian Women: Case Study in Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital**
Author: Tigist Fantu
Source: MSc Thesis in Population Studies, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective of the study was to examine the major causes of fistula and its consequences on rural women in Ethiopia. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from patients who were currently under medical treatment and from waiting patient in Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital. A total of 422 Fistula patients, who came from different regions of the country were covered in the study. FGDs were also conducted with medical doctors and nurses working in the hospital to enrich the quantitative data.

The result of the study indicated that 94.6% of fistula patients were married and 59% suffer from fistula caused by delivery before the age of 20 years. The mean age at first marriage was 14.6 years, 81.3% of the fistula patients had undergone FGM, 13.5% were married by abduction and 3.5% were victims of sexual violence, 56% of them had delivered at home due to in-accessibility of emergency obstetric care services. Ninety percent of the fistula patients had a problem of vesico-vagina fistula while 5.5% had recto-vagina fistula. About 43% of fistula patients were already separated or divorced at the time of arrival at the hospital. The study suggested building the capacity of health care system in rural areas and enhancing the effort being made to eradicate early marriage.

Title: **The Importance of Antenatal Care Risk Scoring in Predicting Delivery Outcomes in Tigray Region: A Cohort Study**
Author: Hagos Godefay
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective was to measure the importance of ANC risk scoring in predicting delivery outcomes. Using stratified sampling method 6 health centers, one zonal hospital and one rural hospital were selected. A total of 568 ANC cards of mothers on their third trimester were reviewed.

The result revealed that antenatal scoring had a sensitivity of 76% and 77.8% and specificity of 58.2% and 51.7% to predict delivery

complications and prenatal deaths, respectively. The positive and negative predictive values were 36.5% and 85.5% for delivery complications and 9% and 97.4% for prenatal mortality, respectively. The study had shown that antenatal care alone might not be an effective strategy to identify those most in need of obstetric service delivery. It was suggested that any pregnant mother should deliver in concurrence with an effective obstetric care and deliver in skilled hands.

Title: **Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness among Pregnant Women in Aleta Wondo, Sidama Zone, Southern Ethiopia**

Author: Mesay Hailu

Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University

Date: 2007

The objective was to assess birth preparedness and complication readiness among pregnant women in Aleta Wondo district in Sidama Zone, Southern Ethiopia. A community based cross sectional study was conducted from January 18 to February 20, 2007. A total of 812 currently pregnant women from 8 rural kebeles and 2 urban kebeles were selected using multi stage sampling technique.

The study result indicated that 226 (30.4%), 305 (41.3%) and 279 (37.7%) knew at least two danger signs during pregnancy, labor, childbirth and postpartum period, respectively. Fifty-seven (7.7%) of the respondents identified mode of transport, 263 (35.4%) arranged financial preparation and 149 (20.1%) intended to deliver with the assistance of skilled provider. Overall, the study found that 181 (24.4%) have made arrangements for birth preparation. The study also found that place of residence and educational status influenced preparation for birth ($P < 0.001$). It was suggested that effort should be exerted to improve birth preparedness and complication readiness at individuals and community levels.

Title: **Assessment of Factors Affecting Delivery Service Utilization among Women in the Catchment Area of Yirgacheffe Health Center, Yirgacheffe Woreda, Gedeo Zone, SNNPR**

Author: Niño Soars

Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University

Date: 2007

A cross-sectional community based study was conducted to assess factors affecting delivery service utilization among women in the catchment area of Yirgacheffe Health Center between February and

March 2007. A total of 960 mothers were selected of which 75% were from rural areas.

The result indicated only 12.8% delivered at health facility, and the commonly used health institute was health center. Most mothers (77.1%) prefer home delivery and 29.6% prefer family members' assisted delivery. About 66.1% of mothers thought home delivery was best. Perception and attitude towards institutional delivery was found to be significantly associated with delivery and labor factors while discussion with husband or partner and other family members about where to deliver and related issues, joint decision of husband/partner and women on health care and finance of women were associated with institutional delivery. Demographic, personal and psychosocial characteristics were also found to be factors affecting institutional delivery.

The study recommended awareness creation; health education for mothers on common pregnancy, labor and delivery related problems; encouraging women's education and improving their status in the community to enhance the utilization of delivery services.

Title: **Determinants of Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child Bearing Age in Arsi Zone, Oromiya National Regional State, South East Ethiopia**
Author: Mulumebet Abera
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess determinants of safe delivery service utilization among women of childbearing age in Arsi zone. A cross-sectional community based study using both quantitative and qualitative methods was conducted from February 15 to March 15 2006. A total of 1074 women who had at least one birth one year prior to the survey date were involved in the study from nine rural and four urban kebeles in three woredas using a systematic sampling of households.

The study revealed that 75% of urban and 52% of rural women received ANC from trained professional at least once during their last pregnancy. About 4.3% of rural and 40.4% of urban women gave birth in health institutions. Multivariate analysis showed that the residential area, parity and ANC utilization were most significant factors determining safe delivery utilization followed by maternal education ($P < 0.01$). It suggested promoting IEC on maternal health service utilization, expansion of health service and empowerment of women.

Title: **Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child bearing Age in Metekel Zone, Benishangul Gumuz Region North West Ethiopia**
Author: Gurmesa Tura
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess status of safe delivery service utilization and associated factors among women, who delivered in the past five years in the zone. A community based cross-sectional study was conducted from January 25 to February 30, 2007 on randomly selected samples of 1060 women. FGDs and in-depth interviews were used to supplement the quantitative data.

The result indicated that from 1038 respondents 125 (12%) received safe delivery services for their last delivery in Health Institution. About half (49.8%) had at least one antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of their last delivery, 681 (65.6%) and 816 (78.6%) were knowledgeable about antenatal care and safe delivery, respectively. Most (72.6%) of home deliveries were reported to have been attended by relatives or family members. The main reason for home delivery was absence of health problems during labor 493 (71.2%). Presence of problems during labor (OR = 3.85, 95% CI = 1.89, 7.81), knowledge of delivery service (OR = 4.40, 95% CI = 1.57, 12.33), ethnicity (OR = 0.25, 95% CI = 0.08, 0.80), and who the decision maker was (OR = 5.59, 95% CI = 2.83, 10.99) were found to have statistically significant association with preference of safe delivery place ($P < 0.05$). HTPs such as abdominal massage during labor 60 (8.7%), cutting umbilical cord with using unsterilised blade 582 (84.1%), and politizing umbilical cord with butter 181 (26.2%) were also found to be practiced during delivery in the study area.

The study recommended provision of information, education and communication on maternal health service utilization and empowering mothers on decision-making on using safe delivery service area.

Title: **The Impact of Distance on ANC Services: The Case of Dendi Woreda, West Shoa Zone**
Author: Hibret Bireda
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective of this study was examining the impact of distance on accessing antenatal care services in Dendi Woreda of west Showa. A mapping of the location of health service facilities using GIS was first done and underserved localities and people were highlighted. A sample of

806 respondents was chosen from different distances away from the health services. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis were used.

The results showed that 78.7% of women did not attended ANC for their recent child in the last five years while 21.1% of them had four visits. The study also showed that the number of visits declined with increasing distance to health centers, and a positive relationship between utilization of ANC and literacy level and decision making power of women.

The study recommended further expansion of health services within ten kilometer radius and increasing access to female education.

Title: **The Influence of Husbands' Approval on Women's Use of Prenatal Care: Results from Yiraglem and Jimma Towns, Southwest Ethiopia**
Author: Belay Tekle Birhan and David P. Lindstrom
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 20, No.2
Date: 2006

The purpose of this study was identifying the relative influence of the attitude and background characteristics of husbands and wives on prenatal care utilization, and in particular, husbands' approval on prenatal care. A total of 1,750 women from Yirgalem and Jimma were interviewed using a structured questionnaire and multivariate analysis was employed for data analysis.

The results of the study showed that husbands' approval has a greater effect on prenatal care utilization than whether the wife wanted the pregnancy or a wife's level of education. The impact is greater on women aged less than 20 years than those in older age groups. The study concluded that targeting men when designing intervention intended to raise the awareness on prenatal care is very important.

This study recommended taking into account husbands' attitude in designing interventions intended to raise the use of formal prenatal-care services and designing informational programs targeting young couples, particularly husbands of teenage mothers.

Title: **Maternal and Newborn Care Practices during Pregnancy and Postpartum Period in Berta Culture**
Author: Desalegn Mekonnen
Source: MA Thesis in Developmental Psychology, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective of the study was to describe about maternal and newborn care practices during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period. The

study was conducted from March to May 2005 among the Berta ethnic group in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State. Four representative areas and 120 respondents, 30 from each area, were purposively selected.

The study showed that traditional and medical care, social cares, nutritional care, rituals and ceremonies, birth process, breastfeeding and other related postpartum care practices were described. Despite the presence of useful care practices, such as social support, early breastfeeding, bonding and others, there were also harmful traditional care practices, such as colostrums removal, preventing the child from sunlight, absence of medical checkups and others. The study recommended extensive education on the care of the mother and the newborn.

Title: **Determinants of Antenatal Care Utilization in Jimma Town, Southwest Ethiopia**
Author: Challi Jira and Tefera Belachew
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health sciences, Vol. 15, No.1
Date: 2005

The aim was assessing antenatal care service utilization and factors associated with ANC non-attendance. The study included 307 pregnant women whose menstrual period was 6 months and above in the 10 kebeles of Jimma town. Data were collected by interview while SPSS and EPI were employed for data analysis.

According to the findings, antenatal care utilization rate was 90.6%. There was a significant association between antenatal care service utilization and socio-demographic variables like low literacy status and being a student. Antenatal care service non-users were likely to be pregnant women who were illiterate and those who were student by occupation. It was also observed that pregnant women who did not use ANC services were likely to be those who think that ANC service has low/no effect in reducing death and illness in the mother and baby.

The study recommended effective behavior change communication, improving the quality of the service delivery as well as effective monitoring and evaluation for improving the utilization of antenatal care services.

Title: **Assessment of Factors Affecting Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Ayssaita and Dubti Towns, Afar Regional State, North East Ethiopia**
Author: Melkamu Fenta
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to assess factors influencing the utilization of maternal health care services in Ayssaita and Dubti towns of Afar Regional State in North East Ethiopia. Data were collected using questionnaire from 642 eligible women in four kebeles using clustered random sampling technique.

The analysis revealed that close to 80% of the women had at least one prenatal visit during their pregnancy. Most 374 (73.2%) of the antenatal care (ANC) attendants made their first visit during their second trimester of pregnancy. Most 348 (54.2%) of deliveries took place at home of which 93.7% were attended by TBAs. Bivariate and multivariate analysis showed significant association between ANC attendance and maternal age, occupation, wanted pregnancies, illness experience and perceived susceptibility to dangerous health problems related to pregnancy and childbirth. Education (OR = 5.26, 95% CI = 3.12, 8.92), religion, (OR= 2.77, 95% CI = 1.80, 4.27), income (OR = 2.59, 95% CI = 1.55, 5.00) and ANC attendance (OR = 0.21, 95% CI = 0.13, 0.35) were associated with choice of delivery site. The study recommended increasing maternal health service coverage and promotion of IEC in the community.

Title: **Socio-Demographic Profile and Obstetric Experience of Fistula Patients Managed at the Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital**
Author: Mulu Muleta
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vol. 42, No.1
Date: 2004

The aim of this study was to assess the obstetric experience, clinical and socio-demographic characteristics together with the reasons for preference of delivery of fistula patients admitted to Addis Ababa fistula hospital. This study was done on 639 fistula patients.

The result showed that 94% of the fistula patients were married, and 83.6% faced the fistula case before they reached 20 years of age. Their mean age at first marriage was 14.7 years while the average age at the time of delivery to the hospital was 17.8 years. About 64% were primiparous. Among all respondents, 44% delivered at home and labor lasted for 3.8 days on average. The majority of patients mentioned distance as the main factor for their delay, followed by lack of money, poor knowledge and delay in referral. About 62% of these fistula patients owned nothing. About 54% of them were divorced at time of delivery to the hospital, which shows variation based on property and parity. The study has also showed the serious lack of access to emergency obstetric service. The study recommended community education and health service provisions at sufficient level to reverse the situation.

Title: **Assessment of Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child Bearing Age in North Gondar Zone, Amhara Regional State, North West Ethiopia.**
Author: Mesfin Nigussie
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

A cross-sectional comparative study was conducted to assess safe delivery service utilization of women during the period of five years preceding the survey in North Gondar zone, Amhara Regional State between November and December 2002. A total of nine rural and six urban kebeles from three selected woredas were included by random selection. Data were obtained from 1,242 mothers of whom 66.9% were from rural kebeles.

The result revealed that only 13.5% of mothers gave birth to their last babies in health facilities of which only 1.7% were from rural areas. Untrained traditional birth attendants and relatives attended 76.4% of the deliveries. Absence of health problems and short duration of labor (44.7%), preferring the attention of relative (14.3%) and trust in TBA (12.9%) were the main reasons reported for resorting to home delivery. Both in bivariate and multivariate analysis, attendance of skilled birth attendants was found to have significant association with place of residence, education of the mothers, occupation of the husband, living in better house and access to radio. Among obstetrics and related factors birth order, antenatal care and intr-partum complications were associated with preference of place of delivery in modern health facilities.

The study recommended establishing emergency obstetric care within reasonable access, promotion of IEC on maternity service utilization and harmful traditional practices and improving the status of women in the community.

Title: **Mothers' Health Services Utilization and Health Care Seeking Behavior during Infant Rearing: A Longitudinal Community Based Study, Southwest Ethiopia**
Author: Fasil Tessema, Mekonen Assefa and Fekadu Ayele
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 16, Special Issue
Date: 2002

The purpose of this study was to describe mothers' health service utilization during pregnancy and delivery, and determine their health seeking behavior as well as health care expenditures for infants during the first year of life. The study covered 8,273 live births, their mothers

and families in rural and urban settings of Jimma, Southwest Ethiopia. Data were collected through interview and monthly visit observations.

The study indicated that mothers' health care utilization during pregnancy and delivery showed that 48% did not attend antenatal care. About 83% delivered at home and 66% of the deliveries were attended by untrained attendants, that more than a quarter of sick infants didn't get any kind of help from home, traditional or health institution. The average health care expenditure in infancy was estimated to be Birr 7.92, which increased with an increasing level of education and monthly family income. About 43-58% of sick infants claimed to have been cured with higher care proportion for diarrhea cases. Improving socio-economic status of families and providing at least elementary level of education to mothers is believed to change mothers' behavior to seek health care for infants and improve the financial status of the family to spend more on infants' health care.

It was recommended that improving socio-economic status of families, accessing health services and training health service providers on knowing health service seeking behaviors of mothers' will improve the situation.

Title: Prenatal and Delivery Care and Infants Survival in Amhara Region of Ethiopia
Author: Alemayehu Gebre
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2002

The objective of the study was to assess prenatal and delivery care factors affecting infants' survival after controlling social, economic, cultural and demographic factors in Amhara region of Ethiopia. A total of 3713 infants were selected in the study. Both descriptive and inferential techniques were used to analyze the EDHS data.

The finding indicated that access to utilize the services was very low and its impact on infants' survival was adverse. Only 1 in 5 infants' mother received prenatal care and the majority of birth (97%) in the five years preceding the survey occurred at home. The bivariate analysis using the chi-square test showed the existence of association between the maternal health care, socio-economic and demographic factors and infants' survival. The result of multivariate analysis revealed that prenatal and delivery care and the socio economic and demographic factors exert a significant effect on infants' survival.

It was recommended improving access to utilizing services, expanding immunization services for pregnant women, enhancing mother's

education, promoting breast feeding with the expansion of family planning for spacing, discouraging early marriage and postponing first birth to a later age can improve infant survival status.

Title: **Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Ethiopia**
Author: Yared Mekonen and Asnaketch Mekonen
Source: EHNRI and ORC Macro
Date: November, 2002

The aim of this study was to understand the current status of utilization of maternal health care services in Ethiopia and identify the major factors that determine the utilization of maternal health services, maternal and child mortality and morbidity in the country. Data were obtained from the EDHS 2000 selecting 7,978 women aged 15 – 49 years who had at least one child aged under 5 out of the total 15,367 women covered in the survey. The study used logistic regression method for multivariate analysis.

The result revealed that utilization of maternal health care services in Ethiopia is inadequate with much worsened conditions in the rural parts of the country. The bivariate analysis indicated that 27% of women who had at least one birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a doctor, nurse, or midwife for their most recent birth. Only 6% of women who delivered in the last five years preceding the survey were assisted by a health professional for their most recent pregnancy. Eighty Three percent of women in Addis Ababa received antenatal care, 71% received delivery care, and 19% received postnatal care. Twenty Two percent of rural women received antenatal care and 2% received delivery or postnatal care, 31% received delivery assistance and 10% received postnatal care. The use of antenatal care was about 28% for women under the age of 35, while it was 21% for those over 31 years of age. Seventy Two percent of women with at least secondary education received antenatal care from a health professional compared with 45% of women with primary education and 21% with no education.

The multivariate analysis also indicated that education, place of residence and religion as determinants of antenatal care utilization. Most important factors influencing the use of maternal health care services in Ethiopia are demographic and socio-cultural factors- maternal education and women's status, place of residence, parity and religion. It was recommended that service should be expanded to rural areas, and female education be expanded in order to overcome the problems identified.

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH RH

Title: Prevalence of KHAT Chewing and Associated Risk Factors Among School and Out of School Youth in Gondar Town, North West Ethiopia
Author: Tatek Azale
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The purpose of this study was assessing the prevalence and risk factors of chat chewing among in-school and out of school youth (15-24 years of age) in Gondar town. It included a systematically chosen sample of 1,167 in and out of school youth from randomly selected high schools. The study used questionnaire to collect data from youth in school and interview from out of school youth.

According to the study 37.1% of the respondents have ever chewed Chat, 14.6% smoked cigarette and 47% have ever drunk alcohol. The prevalence rates of chewing chat, smoking and drinking were 31.4%, 11.9% and 36.6%, respectively. About 54% of out of school and 16% of in school youth have ever chewed chat. Currently 48.8% of the out of school and 9.1% of the in school youth chew chat. 13.1% of the youth in both groups use chat and cigarette, while 26.9% use chat and alcohol. The study also showed that 13.3% of the youth have ever used Chat, cigarette and alcohol and concluded that chat chewing is a serious problem followed by cigarette and drinking alcohol besides shisha and hashish.

Title: Factors Affecting Female Adolescent SRH among High School Adolescents in Woreta Town, South Gondar
Author: Abebe Kelemework
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

The study aimed at identifying factors that influence female adolescent sexuality among high school adolescents in Woreta town in Amhara Region. It involved 660 female adolescents aged 12 – 19 years using stratified sampling technique and employing questionnaire as well as FGD for data collection.

The results revealed that 36.1% of the unmarried female respondents ever had sex. Love and the desire for marriage were the main reason for having sex for the first time. About 29% of the sexually experienced female adolescents had ever used contraceptives and 21.8% had used

condom at first sexual intercourse. Age, educational level, religion, living arrangement, mothers' education and occupation, father's education, peer pressure, self efficacy, mother-adolescent communication and respondent's attitude towards premarital sex were associated with female adolescents' involvement in sexual activity. It showed that most adolescents who were involved in sex at an early age did not use contraceptives.

It was suggested that initiating comprehensive SRH program targeting adolescents and introducing strong IEC interventions by all concerned bodies as strategies to change the prevailing situation.

Title: **Factors Leading Adolescents to Premarital Sexual Practice and the Risk of Pregnancy in Dire Dawa Town**
Author: Desta Moges
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

This research aimed at investigating factors leading adolescents to premarital sexual behavior and the risk of pregnancy in Dire Dawa town. The study was done on a sample of 403 unmarried female adolescents aged 15 – 24. A systematic random sampling technique was used to select the study subjects while the methods employed to gather data were interview using structured questionnaire and FGDs.

The results of the study indicated that 23.3% of the respondents had experienced sexual intercourse of which 22.3% reported having been pregnant, and 66.7% of them had induced abortion. Sexual intercourse before marriage was 20.2% for the age group 15-19 while it was 34.1% for those in the age group 20-24 years. The study revealed that living arrangements until age 14, educational level, enrollment status, age of female adolescents, current living arrangement of parents, and religious attendance showed significant association with the risk of premarital pregnancy.

The study suggested making available reproductive health information and education and improving access to adolescent friendly RH services to improve ARH situation in the area.

Title: **Parental Characteristics and Female Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Addis Ababa: The Case of Bole and Medhaniale High Schools**
Author: Simret Tesfaye
Source: MSc Thesis in Population Studies, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective of this thesis was to investigate the relationship between parental characteristics and female adolescent sexual behavior among high school students in Addis Ababa. Data were collected from female students in the age group 14 to 19 years in Bole and Medhanialalem high Schools in Addis Ababa using cross sectional study. A total of 800 students were selected through multistage random and cluster sampling method.

The study revealed that 12.6% of the respondents reported experiencing sexual intercourse. More than half (55%) of those who had experienced sex reported that it was done at the middle adolescence (14-15 years of age) and 44.6% at late adolescence (16 -19 years). About 31% of sexually active girls had multiple sexual partners, 76.2% of them had involved into sexual intercourse willingly. About 91% had better while 9.1% have poor knowledge on HIV/AIDS. Results of the multivariate analysis pointed out parental religiosity; mother's education, parental income and parent-adolescent communication about sexual issues having significant influence on adolescents' sexual behavior.

The study recommended the need to parental guidance and responsibility to instruct their children sexual behavior.

Title: **Correlates of Knowledge of Reproductive Health Risks and Practices: The Case of Soddo Town High School Adolescents, Wolaita Zone, SNNPR**
Author: Salih Mohammed
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

The thesis attempted to assess and identify the correlates of RH problems among high school adolescents in Soddo town, SNNPR. Information was gathered from 422 high school students chosen by systematic random sampling technique and structured questionnaire was administered to collect data. Data were analyzed using SPSS computer program and descriptive and multivariate statistical techniques were employed.

The finding revealed that 25.3% (33% of male and 18.1% of female) of the total respondents have heard of RH matters. Higher proportion (32%) of respondents with urban origin compared to those with rural origin (17.2%) had heard of RH issues. Mother's educational level, adolescents' place of origin and sex were found to have influence on RH knowledge of adolescents. The study showed that 53.6% of adolescents whose mothers had above high school level education had RH knowledge compared to those whose mothers had no or lower level of education.

The recommendations given include giving attention to RH information as a prerequisite, provision of guidance on RH issues and giving access to a range of health services especially methods of pregnancy regulation.

Title: **Youth RH Problems and Service Preferences in Lalibela Town, North Wollo, Amhara Region**
Author: Awol Mohammed
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective of this study was to assess youth RH problems in Lalibela Town, North Wollo, Amhara Region. A sample of 400 randomly selected youth were included in the study and data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed by employing Chi-square test and binary logistic regression analysis.

The study found out that 6.5% of the respondents were married. All of them got married before 15 years of age. Half of the respondents were sexually active of which 95.5% had exercised first sexual intercourse before the age of 18. Out of the total sexually active adolescents, 61.3% responded that their first sexual intercourse was unsafe (no condom). Seventy respondents got pregnant, of which 88.6% was unwanted, 31.4% carried the pregnancy to term and 68.5% terminated it. It showed that out of the total respondents, 39.5% got RH services while 36% believed that better RH services can be provided by youth clubs followed by government health institutions (29%). About 48% of the respondents preferred RH services to be arranged in rooms of RH services within health institutions and 36% by expanding youth RH centers. About 51% preferred RH services to be given during special hours where no other users are found and 48% during the usual working hours. Forty percent of the respondents also suggested that service providers be young and of the same sex (40%) while 35.5% suggested that they be young and of different sex. It also showed that age, sex, marital status, attending religious programs, being in school, having pocket money and living with family, among other things, are found to be associated with the adolescents' sexual and reproductive health.

The study recommended collaboration of different sectors and the community to participate in facilitating youth friendly health services to promote adolescent RH health.

Title: **Assessment of Female Youth Reproductive Health Problems and Associated Factors in Mettu Town, South Western Ethiopia**
Author: Fanta Nigussie
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2007

The objective of the study was to assess the magnitude of SRH problems and its predisposing factors among female youth in Mettu town. A cross sectional study design using simple random sampling technique was employed to select a total of 422 females aged 15 – 24 years. This was supplemented by FGDs. The study was conducted from February 28 to March 16, 2007.

The results of the study revealed that 401 respondents participated and the mean age of the respondents was 18.8 years with a standard deviation of 2.8 years. Out of the total youth, 51.9% had sexual experience of which 20.2% were married and 72.6% were unmarried. The mean age at sexual commencement was 16.0 with 1.5 years of SD. More than half (58.2%) of the sexually active youth reported that they had more than one sexual partner. Only 46.6% and 9.6% of the sexually active youth reported to have ever used contraceptives and condom, respectively. Because of unsafe sexual practice, 25.5% of the sexually active participants had history of STDs in the last one year prior to the study. History of sexually transmitted disease was significantly higher among non-condom users OR (95% CI = 6.79 (1.34, 36.5). 116 of the sexually active females had ever been pregnant, of which 47.4% had history of abortion. Forty nine percent of females, who ever had history of abortion had visited hospitals due to complications. Chat chewers were 5 times more likely to have unintended pregnancy than non-chewers [OR (95%CI) = 4.39(1.4, 16.6)]. Female youth with one sexual partner were less likely to have unintended pregnancy as compared to those who had more than one sexual partner [OR (95% CI) = 0.21(0.09, 0.53)]. Female youth who had given birth to more than one child were less likely to have history of induced abortion compared to those who had one live birth after controlling for potential confounding variables [OR (95% CI) = 0.23 (0.06, 0.86)].

Title: **How friendly are the Reproductive Health Services of Model Youth Centers in Addis Ababa**
Author: Zinaw Tadesse
Source: CORHA
Date: 2007

A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted to assess the friendliness of RH services provided by model youth centers in Addis Ababa. The assessment focused on facility inventory, provider's attitude and interaction of providers with service characteristics. Observation, key informants interview, FGDs and exit interview were used in data

collection. A total of 422 youth were interviewed using non- probability (quota) sampling technique from February to March 2007.

The result revealed that RH services like FP counseling, contraceptive provisions, pregnancy test, STI diagnosis and treatment, VCT and other related counseling are being provided by the youth centers. More female clients were using the services during the time of data collection than their male counterparts and 44% of youth centers' clients were found to be out of the primary target age group (>25 years). The utilization of the existing services by the age group 10-14 was found to be very low. Majority of the clients (52%) sought VCT services and only around 18% of the total interviewed clients came for contraceptives. About 9% and 30% of the respondents were asked to bring parental and partner permission, respectively, for service utilization. Approximately 89%, 78.7% and 90% of the respondents reported that provider confidential handling and short waiting time, respectively. Overall, 92.7% of the clients were satisfied with the services they had received.

Title: **Knowledge and Sexual Behavior Related to HIV/AIDS among Adolescents with Visual Impairment**
Author: Gezahegne Beyene
Source: MA Thesis in Special Needs Education, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective was to explore the current level of knowledge and sexual behavior of adolescents with visual impairment in relation to HIV/AIDS. A total of 70 adolescents with visual impairment were purposively selected from the Ethiopian National Association for Blind. Key informants from three organizations, namely Ethiopian National Association for the Blind, Ethiopia Center for Disability and Development, and Medical Missionaries of Mercy were interviewed to generate qualitative data.

The result indicated that the relationship between knowledge and sexual behavior was not significant. In addition, there was no significant difference between males and females on their knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Radio, friends, television and anti-AIDS Clubs were instrumental in the dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS in their respective order. The result also revealed adolescents with visual impairment were more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS because of poverty, stigmatization, rape and sexual exploitation, lack of health service, problems in medical procedures and ethics, dependency on others for checking expiry date and proper use of condom and lack of focus of adolescents with visual impairment and commitment by the concerned body to work on HIV/AIDS and visual impairment.

The study suggested further strengthening of HIV/AIDS knowledge through radio, promoting abstinence at early age and giving training on detection of damaged and safe condom. It was also suggested that expiry date on condoms be translated into Braille on the package.

Title: **KAP of Emergency Contraception among the Youth in Awassa Town, SNNPR**

Author: Helen Tiruneh
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The aim of this study was to assess the level of KAP on EC among youth in Awassa town, SNNPR. The study involved 663 youth aged 15-24 years chosen by multistage sampling while data were collected by interview through questionnaire. SPSS was used for the data analysis.

The finding from this study revealed that 28.2% of the respondents have heard of EC while only 21.9% knew the correct time limit to take it. Youth with primary or more educational level had more knowledge about EC. Among those youth who knew about EC only 20.3% have ever used the emergency contraception. 84% of the respondents have intention to use EC after being informed about EC. The study concluded that knowledge about the availability of EC is very limited indicating the need for awareness creation on the method.

Title: **An Assessment of Premarital Sexual Practice and Factors Contributing to Premarital Sex among High School Adolescents in Nekemte Town, East Wellega Zone, Oromia Region**

Author: Desalegn Wirtu
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective of this study was to assess the prevalence of premarital sexual practice, factors contributing to premarital sex and condom utilization among high school adolescents. It included 676 adolescents from two high schools in Nekemte town, a structured questionnaire was used for collecting the data.

The findings indicated that 21.4% of the adolescents reported to have had sexual experience out of which 70.3% were males and 29.7% were females. The mean age at first sexual intercourse was found to be 16.2 years and 15.2 years for males and females, respectively. 5.8% and 13.3% of those sexually active males and females; respectively, reported sexual practice before age 14, 57.2% of the adolescents had their first sexual intercourse while they were aged 15-17 years. The reasons for sexual initiation included love (34.9%), had desire (29.5%), rape (2.7%),

peer pressure (16.8%), money and gifts (7.4%) and drinks (3.4%). About 74% had reported to have used condom in the last 12 months prior to the study, but about half of them used condom consistently. One in three used condom in their first sexual intercourse. In the last 12 months prior to the study 79.8%, 12.3%, and 7.9% of the adolescents reported to have one, two and three sexual partners, respectively.

Establishing and strengthening Anti-AIDS clubs in schools, empowering teachers with information, life skills and adolescent sexual reproductive health knowledge through in-service training; establishing youth centers, and adolescent-parents dialogue on ARH, and making condoms available are the major recommendation of the study.

Title: **Assessment of Premarital Sexual Practices and Factors Related to it Among Ambo High School Students**
Author: Daba Bane
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The Objective of this study was to assess the magnitude of premarital sexual practices and the associated factors among randomly selected Ambo High School students. A total of 813 randomly chosen students participated in the study. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by employing EPI info 6.0 and SPSS 11.0.

According to the results, about 17.4% of the respondents had experienced sexual intercourse of which 56.4% claimed to have more than one sexual partner. About 17% of those sexually active male adolescents visited female commercial sex workers and only 27.6% of them used condom persistently while 48.8% never used condom during sex with commercial sex workers. Premarital sexual intercourse was associated with discussion of sex related issues with their fathers and age of the adolescents. Those who discussed sexual related issues with their fathers practiced less sex before marriage. Use of condom was found to be associated with access to information and adolescent RH services.

Consistently providing information about adolescent RH in general, and pre-marital sexual practices and related factors in particular to school adolescents; teaching the local community about the importance of discussing sex and related issues with their children; strengthening youth and adolescent school RH clubs are recommended as strategies. Moreover, the need to conduct further studies on the knowledge and attitude of the community towards pre-marital sex was suggested.

Title: **Assessment of RH Needs and Youth Friendliness of Public Health Facilities in Selected Urban Areas of the Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Tigray Regional States**
Author: MOH
Source: MOH
Date: 2006

The aim of this document was to identify the basic RH needs and problems of Youth and create a mechanism for them to get appropriate health care. A total of 535 male and female youth were selected from different groups of youth for FGD, in-depth interview and observation from Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray regions. The youth groups include out of school youth, youth service users, hard-to-reach youths (including street children, housemaids and orphans), health workers involved in RH service provision, parents, religious and community leaders.

The survey result indicated that the youth in the study regions have a wide range of RH problems as well as RH service needs in which the majority of the cases are not properly addressed. The survey also has discussed youth access to RH services and information in more detail. It has also included a series of recommendations to reverse the situation.

Title: **Prevalence of Sexual Coercion and its Outcomes among Young Females in Nekemte Town, Western Ethiopia.**
Author: Sileshi Garoma
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2006

The objective was to assess the prevalence, adverse outcomes, and associated factors of sexual coercion, and knowledge, attitude and behavior related to sexual coercion among young females in Nekemte town. Cross-sectional community based study was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. A total of 641 young females aged 10 to 24 years were taken from 3 sub-cities using systematic random sampling technique.

The result shows that the overall prevalence of attempts of sexual coercion was 26.1%. Attempts of rape, and non-consensual unwelcome kissing accounted for 12.5% and 16.1%, respectively. Being unmarried young female OR (95% CI = 2.564 1.404, 4.672) and living alone OR (95% CI= 5.06, 1.069, 24.011) were factors predicting an increased risk of having lifetime sexual coercion after controlling for other behavioral and socio demographic variable using logistic regression model ($P < 0.05$). Similarly, those young females who started sexual intercourse earlier had history of attempts of sexual coercion and drinking alcoholic

beverages as well as chewing chat put them at significantly increased risk of sexual coercion ($P < 0.05$).

Title: **Correlates of Early Sexual Initiation in In-school Youth, Jimma Town, Oromia National Regional State, South West Ethiopia**
Author: Haimanot Ambelu
Source: MPH Thesis, Jimma University
Date: 2006

The objective was to assess reproductive health profile of in-school youth with particular emphasis on age at sexual initiation and its determinants in Jimma town. A comparative cross-sectional study was conducted from 6 – 10 March 2006. A total of 788 in-school youth attending secondary, preparatory, and technical and vocational schools participated in the study. The study subjects were selected using stratified cluster sampling technique. Data processing and analysis was done using SPSS.

The result showed that 80% of in-school youth ever had sexual intercourse. Median age at first sex was 16 years (16 years for females 17 for males). Thirty Seven (27.2%) of the respondents started sexual intercourse before 16 years of age. The majority (75%) of the respondents had used some kind of contraceptive at first sexual initiation, out of which 45.9% used condom. There was 57.7% unintended pregnancies and 73.1% abortion cases among ever-pregnant female respondents. Forty six of the respondents had a non-regular sexual partner, 4.3% had a casual sex partner, and 7.4% of the males had sex with commercial sex workers in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Age, marital status and religion of respondents and maternal education, family structure, parental supervision and parental religion, ever pornography viewing and age at first pornography viewing showed a statistically significant association with early sexual initiation (16 years).

The study recommended the inclusion of sexual and RH education in school curricula starting from primary level, promoting parent-child communication on sexual issues, promoting condom use and counseling on SRH issues and the provision of such services in schools.

Title: **Sexual Violence and Reproductive Health Problems among School Female Adolescents in Addis Ababa**
Author: Rahel Tessema
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2006

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between selected sexual violence types; and sexual and RH of female adolescents in Addis Ababa. A total of 1,240 female adolescents aged 15 – 19 were involved in this study through multi stage sampling procedure.

The results of the study revealed that 88% of the sampled female adolescents experienced at least one form of sexual violence in their life time. About 28% of the respondents reported attempted rape and 10% were raped. Twenty Five percent of the female subjects experienced sexual violence out of which 34% were initiated because of forced sex and 41% experienced rape in their lifetime. Among those who started sex at the ages of 15 or less, 70% had started it because of forced sex and rape. Adolescent girls whose first sex was coerced are more likely to have risky behavior, which includes having two or more sexual partners and less use of condom consistently.

It recommended that attention be given and concerned bodies take remedial action and the issue of sexual coercion and violence be included as an integral component of current RH programs to solve problems of sexual violence.

Title: **RH needs of Out of School Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Areas in North West Ethiopia**
Author: Alemayehu Seifu, Mesgnaw Fantahun and Alemayehu Worku
Source: Ethiopian Journal of health Development Vol. 20, No.1
Date: 2006

The purpose of this study was to assess and compare RH needs of rural and urban out of school adolescents in East Gojjam Zone. Data were collected from 1,001 respondents in one urban and three rural kebeles and SPSS was used for data analysis.

This study revealed that only 53% of the study participants knew that a healthy looking person can have HIV while 40% responded that a person can get HIV the first time he/she has sex. About 10% of them thought that they were at risk of HIV infection within the coming 12 months from the study. Among the respondents, 45% had sexual experience and the mean age at first sex was 13.6 years. Higher proportion of rural adolescents were sexually active and 46% of them had 2-5 life time sexual partners compared to 35.4% of their urban counterpart. But contraceptive use including condom was ten times lower among rural adolescents, 2% of rural and 35% of urban sexually active adolescents used condom. Divorce rate was reported to be 32% in rural and 27% in urban. The study concluded that early and unprotected sex and

misconception about HIV/AIDS were serious challenges facing the population of the study area.

It was recommended that policy level actions with long-term implications focusing on improving the level of education and increasing the age at marriage through community education and law enforcement be taken and IEC activities and services be made accessible.

Title: **Assessment of the Prevalence of Premarital Sex and Unprotected Sexual Practice among Gedo Zone High School Students, SNNPR, Ethiopia**
Author: Mulugeta Alemayehu
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

A cross sectional study was conducted to assess the prevalence of premarital sex, unprotected sexual practice and associated socio-demographic factors among Gedo zone high school students, SNNPR, Ethiopia, from February to March, 2006. A total of 720 unmarried students aged 14 – 26 years were included in the study.

The findings revealed that 85 (11.8%) of the respondents reported sexual exposure prior to the survey. The mean age of sexual debut for both sexes was 16.7 ± 2.8 (17 ± 3 for males and 15.7 ± 2.1 for females). Females started sexual activity earlier than males and this was statistically significant ($t = 2.02$, $(df) = 82$, $p = 0.046$). The frequently mentioned reason for starting sex was personal desire reported by 69 (81.2%) sexually active respondents. Forty Five (52.9%) of the sexually active respondents had sex during the previous 12 months. Among these 4 (8.9%) had more than one sexual partner. Age was significantly associated with premarital sex ($AOR = 17.3$ (2.6, 114.3)). Among the 45 (52.9%) sexually active students in last 12 months 26 (57.8%) had ever had sex at least once without condom. The commonest reason for non-use of condoms was partner trust, which was reported by 10 (50%) sexually active students.

The study recommended that sex and adolescent reproductive health education should be included in the school curriculum at all levels, health education in schools on HIV/AIDS and STIs and condom use should be initiated early and be given on regular basis, the school administration and teachers should take the initiative to bring about healthy sexual behavior among their students by strengthening anti AIDS and RH clubs in the schools.

Title: **The Challenges of Urban Youth Participation in Environmental Protection and Community Service: The Case of Two Kebeles in Arada Sub City**

Author: Sidisse Buli

Source: MA Thesis in RLDS, AAU

Date: 2005

The objective of this study was to examine the challenges of urban youth participation in environmental protection and community services; and to forward some possible recommendations for consideration. It used a cross sectional data collected through interviews with the youth and key informants, and FGDs. It has sampled 207 randomly selected youth and 73 FGD participants.

The study found out that lack of awareness of the youth and the community on youth participation as well as sufficient support for the youth to participate on development activities and absence of strong responsible body are the major challenges. As the results show, 44.9% of the sampled youth respondents had participated in youth activities while 55.1% did not. Furthermore, 50% of the unemployed youth and self employed had taken part in youth participation while 36% of the employed had ever participated in youth activities. As to the areas of participation 46.4% had high interest to participate in HIV and health activities, 42.5% on environmental protection activities while 53% were interested in community activities such as serving the elderly, the poor or orphans. Currently 35.3% and 27.5% of the youth participate in environmental protection and sanitation, and HIV/AIDS and health related activities.

It was recommended that strengthening partnership among government, NGOs and CBOs, establishing/strengthening responsible body for the youth, and empowering the youth in planning and implementing development in the society can mitigate the youth related problems in the Country.

Title: **Determinants of Risky Sexual Behavior Among School Adolescents: A Case of Bahir Dar Special Zone**

Author: Sileshi Teshager

Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU

Date: 2005

The objective was to identify those factors that lead adolescents toward risky sexual behavior. It was based on the cross sectional survey in Bahir Dar on unmarried school adolescent aged 15 – 19 years in April 2005. A total of 528 randomly selected school adolescents were included in the study.

The result depicted that 34.7% of adolescents had already experienced sex. Of these, 39.2% did not use condom during their first sexual intercourse. Among those who were sexually experienced 49.1% practiced multiple sexual encounters and only 21.4% used condom. Age, peer behavior, mother's level of education and communication with parents were associated with sexual experience while communication with sexual partner was found to be a predictor of condom use at last sex.

The study suggested giving sex education in school (primary level), advocating for consistent use of condom and providing adolescent friendly reproductive health services.

Title: **The Relationship between Family Characteristics and Adolescents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior: The Case of Two High Schools in Addis Ababa**
Author: Feben Demissie
Source: MA Thesis in Developmental Psychology, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to investigate the sexual behavior of high school students and examine its association with selected familial characteristics. A sample of 480 students (240 male and 240 female) completed a pre-tested structured anonymous questionnaire. Qualitative information was obtained from four FGDs.

The finding showed that 22.5% of the students were sexually active and only 24.1% used condom consistently. Familial characteristics, namely, perceived parent-adolescent communication, perceived parental monitoring, perceived parent-adolescent connectedness, family structure, education and income of parents were found to be significantly associated with sexual activity of adolescents. Moreover, peer influence, peer pressure and perception of friends' sexual activity were found to be significantly associated with sexual activity of adolescents. The overall result indicated that adolescents who discussed sexual matters with parents, who reported more parental monitoring, who have had good parent-adolescent connectedness, who lived with both parents and who came from well educated and high income families were not prone to premarital sexual activity.

It was suggested that parents need to be targeted when reproductive health intervention plans are set and implemented. Parents need to be aware of the importance of having good relationship with their children,

including the importance of creating a free conducive environment where their children feel free to discuss sexual matters with them, importance of close relationship with their children and importance of proper monitoring which contribute to the development of self care and discipline among adolescents.

Title: **Adolescent Perceptions on Sexual Health Issues: A Case Study of Students of High School in Addis Ababa**
Author: Wossen Yimer
Source: MSC Thesis in Demography, A.A.U.
Date: 2005

The objective of the study was to investigate the perception of adolescents on sexual health issues and to shed light on the problems adolescent face in the field of sexuality among students in Addis Ababa high schools. The study was conducted in March 2005 on a sample of 600 students from all grades (314 males and 286 females) selected from 10 randomly selected schools from a total of 70 high schools.

The result revealed that the age of adolescents determine their sexual behavior. Their knowledge on aspects of their own sexuality was incomplete and not adequate to minimize risk-taking behavior. Younger adolescents showed more open attitudes towards sexual issues than the older adolescents. Among the population under study, 44.3% males and 39.5% females were sexually active, 67.5% reported to have had unprotected sexual intercourse. About 92% of the respondents support the use of contraception and sexual education to be given in schools. About 17% of the respondents believed that inclusion of more information in school curriculum on contraception and sexuality would encourage adolescents to have early sexual intercourse.

It was recommended that integration of sex education in the school curriculum, emphasizing the community based efforts, establishing preventive intervention sites enabling the existing networks (health facilities, religious organizations, school teachers and peer educators) would reduce RH problems among the youth.

Title: **Assessment of Sexual Coercion among Addis Ababa University Female Students**
Author: Sebelwork Tadesse
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

A Cross-sectional institution based survey using self-administered anonymous questionnaire and FDG was conducted among female students of Addis Ababa University to determine the magnitude,

immediate consequences and socio demographic correlates of sexual coercions. Multistage sampling technique was used to select the study subjects. A total of 612 female students were involved in the study and structured questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative data.

The study revealed that the prevalence of lifetime completed and attempted rape was 12.7% (95% CI, 10.06, 15.33) and 27.5% (95% CI, 3.96, 31.3), respectively. Sexual harassment in lifetime and 12-month period was reported in 58% and 41.8% of students, respectively. Rape was significantly associated with those students who had boyfriends and those from divorced families as a risk factor. It was also positively associated with living with both parents before joining university and money sent as needed from near by living families. Promise by friends, physical force and alcohol use were also contributing to the offence. Unwanted pregnancy, abortion and psychological disturbances were the immediate reported consequences of rape victims. After victimization 93.6% of the victims did not share the event with any body but the victims knew the perpetrator. The study concluded that female adolescents even in higher educational level are at risk of sexual coercion and its consequences.

The study recommended that sexual coercion needs attention and action from concerned bodies, education for students on how to challenge gender norms and to create new models of healthy relationship for the victims preparation of rape crisis management center in health institutions with standardized treatments for STDs, raising the awareness of policy making bodies in order to implement the existing punishment on the abusers and encourage victims to report to legal bodies.

Title: **Pregnancy and Child Health Outcomes among Adolescents in Ethiopia**
Author: Negussie Taffa and Francis Obare
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.18, No.2
Date: 2004

Comparing teenage (below 20 years) and adult (20-34 years) mothers on socio-demographic characteristics, pregnancy outcomes and child survival from a population based national data was the aim of this study. It has sampled 663 teenage and 721 adult mothers who gave birth to their first child within five years preceding the EDHS 2000.

The study showed that significantly high proportion of the teenage mothers were from rural, poor, less educated and no history of marriage. Children of teenage and adult mothers were likely to have comparable vaccination and morbidity status and received equivalent level of care

during illness episodes. Maternal age was strongly associated with child survival. Most factors affecting child survival might be associated with the poor socio-economic achievements of teenage mothers than with their age at child birth.

Title: **Youth Reproductive Health Problems and Service Preferences, Assebe Teferi, West Hararghe**
Author: Ahmed Abubeker
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective was to assess youth reproductive health problems and service preference in Assebe Teferi, West Hararghe. Based on probability proportionate to the population size of each kebele and sub zones, lottery method was used to identify the study population. A total of 844, youth between ages of 15 to 24 were participated.

The result showed that 35.6% were sexually active, comprising 34.53% married and 65.5% unmarried. About 8% of the sexually active group had reported that they were being victims of rape during their first sexual intercourse. In addition, 142 (70.65%) of unmarried sexually active women had unsafe sex at their first intercourse (did not used condom). Of the total respondents 13 (4.2%) and 32 (10.4%) encountered STDs and unwanted pregnancy at their first sexual exposure, respectively. Ever use of modern contraceptives was found to be 25.7% among the sexually active group, while condom utilization at the last intercourse was 63.2% among unmarried. Because of sexual practice, 29 (9.41%) of the sexually active had history of STDs one year prior to the study, out of which 2.3% of the cases were among married. About 102 (33.2%) encountered unwanted pregnancy in their lifetime, out of which 30.4% of the cases ended with abortion.

The magnitude of substance use among the youth was assessed and it found that 420 (54.3%) of the respondents had exposure to the substance use and 38% reported that their sexual desire raises following substance use. Logistic regression analysis indicated that females were more vulnerable to risky reproductive behaviors as compared to their male counterpart.

The study recommended that strategies should be developed to enhance female self-reliance, both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the area should have to invest on facilitating youth friendly health services, youth association should be considered as one of the strategy to get them easily, strategies should be carefully designed to mobilize youth and to welcome to VCT services, advocacy and education on interaction of substance use and risky reproductive

behaviors should be addressed and the existing anti AIDS clubs should work in minimizing discrimination, etc.

Title: **Sexuality, Perception of Risk of HIV/STIs and Condom Use among High School Adolescents in South-Gondar Administrative Zone, Amhara Region**
Author: Ashebir Kidane
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

A cross-sectional survey through a self – administrated, anonymous and structured questionnaire was conducted from December 2003 to January 2004 in randomly selected two high schools in South Gondar Zone to determine the sexual behavior of adolescents, their risk perception about HIV/AIDS and condom use. A total of 709 adolescents (480 males and 220 females) participated in the study and four FGDs disaggregated by sex and school was conducted using semi-structured open-ended questionnaires.

About 9% of the respondents were sexually active and 15 (23.4%) of the sexually active respondents stated having more than one sexual partner. About 14.8% had coital contact with female commercial sex workers of which only 37.5% reported ever use of condom. A total of 674 (95.1%) knew about STDs, and AIDS was the most commonly known STD (92.1%) followed by gonorrhea (89.9%) and syphilis (88.9%). About 77% of the respondents mentioned teachers as the most common source of information for HIV/AIDS and STDs. The study concluded that adolescents engaged in early sexual practice are exposed to high-risk sexual behavior, manifested unfavorable attitude towards HIV/AIDS patients and their perception of risk acquisition was weak.

The study recommended that programs targeted towards adolescents should work with adolescents, promote their participation and equip them with life skills to put their knowledge into practice.

Title: **Factors that Influence School Adolescents Exposure to HIV/STD in Bale, Oromiya Region**
Author: Nassir Ibrahim
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective of this thesis was to assess school adolescents' sexual behavior and factors influencing them to practice risky sexual behavior that exposes them to HIV/AIDS. A cross sectional descriptive survey was carried out and a multistage sampling procedure was employed to select

representative sample from the schools. A total of 839 subjects were selected. Data were collected through pre-tested self-administered questionnaire and FGDs were conducted to complement quantitative findings.

The result indicated that of the study subjects, 488 (58.2%) were males and 351 (41.8%) were females. Among them 258 (30.8%) adolescents, 186 (72.1%) males and 72 (20.0%) females were sexually active. Female students had sexual intercourse at earlier ages than males (15.21 ± 1.4 versus 16.11 ± 1.94). The main factors reported for initiation of sexual intercourse were personal desire reported by 102 (39.1%) and peer pressure reported by 60 (23.3%) adolescents. Of the sexually active students, 150 (58.1%) had never used condom during any sexual episode; 147 (57%) and 101 (39.2%) reported genital discharge and genital ulcer in the past one year, respectively; 123 (47.7%) had sexual encounter with multiple partners; 25.6% (40.3% females and 19.9% males) received gift or money in return to sex in the past one year.

The study recommended the provision of intensive education on sexual health by health institutions, NGO and other bodies regularly as well as integration of sex education in the school curriculum.

Title: **Barriers to Use Contraceptives Practice among Adolescents in the City of Addis Ababa**
Author: Tsigereda Gadisa
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

A cross-sectional comparative survey was conducted to assess barriers to use contraceptive among adolescents and their contraceptive preferences in randomly selected samples of in and out of school adolescents in Addis Ababa city administration from November to December 2003. A total of 1,591 (796 out of school and 795 in school) adolescents were included in the quantitative and 4 sex segregated FGDs in the qualitative study.

The study revealed that 733 (92.1%) out of school and 778 (97.6%) in school adolescents had heard of contraceptives. About 17% in school and 36.4% out of school adolescents had already started sexual practice. Among sexually active adolescents 61.4% out of school and 57.5% in school had ever used contraceptive, but only 28.6% out school and 49.3% in school adolescents consistently used contraceptives. About 81% of out school and 88.1% of in school adolescents indicated their intention to use contraceptives in the future, of which 79.9% out school and 76.8% in school adolescents preferred to use modern contraceptives.

Sensitizing communities to create supportive environment and availing youth friendly services at all health service delivery points were recommended.

Title: **Factors Predisposing Out of School Youth to High Risk Sexual Practice with Respect to HIV Infection in Bahir Dar Town, Northwest Ethiopia**
Author: Hibret Alemu
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective was to identify factors predisposing out of school youth to high-risk sexual behavior with respect to HIV infection. Both qualitative and quantitative data were employed. FGD and in-depth interview were conducted to collect qualitative data. A total of 658 respondents selected from 17 'Kebeles' using proportional sampling. The households within 'Kebele' were selected by rolling a stick and following the random direction pointed by the stick. Then the next house was selected through systematic random sampling technique. If there was more than one out of school youth in a household, one of them was selected randomly using a lottery method.

The study showed that 63.1% of the respondents were within the age group of 20 to 24 years and 65% had sexual practice. More males than females tended to have sex with non-regular partner. Consistent condom use was found to be low. Alcohol intake, chat chewing, low educational background and being male were found to be significantly associated with having sex with either commercial or non-regular sex partner. Peers to be sexually active, families' condition, not to visit libraries, watching sexy video shows and attending religious ceremonies occasionally were found to be significantly associated with youth risky sexual practice.

To save the generation, the study recommended creating employment opportunities, improving parents involvement in the campaign against HIV/AIDS, preparing adequate and comfortable places and youth programs for leisure time with adequate, attractive and need based health education services.

Title: **Patterns and Correlates of Sexual Initiation, Sexual Risk Behavior and Condom Use among Secondary School Students in Ethiopia**
Author: Rahel Adamu, Mesfin Samuel and Sara Ingidashet
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vol. 41, No.2
Date: 2003

This survey aimed at exploring the patterns and socio-demographic correlates of sexual initiation, subsequent risk behaviors and condom use among secondary school youth across Ethiopia. The survey selected a total of 1,102 students on convenience basis from five urban schools (Bahir Dar, Dessie, Awassa, Jimma and Dire Dawa) and collected information on their sexual behavior and related issues using questionnaire. The data were analyzed using bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques.

The finding revealed that 33.3% of the youth reported to have had sexual intercourse prior to the study, while the mean age of their sexual initiation was 15.3 years. Two-third of the sexual initiations were unprotected and some with risky behavior including much older (15.5%) or casual /commercial sex partners (9.1%), multi-partner sex (52.77%) and sex with casual (30.4%) or commercial (25.3%) partners were the most commonly reported life time risk behaviors. Although 56% ever used condom only less than half of them used it regularly. However, 83.4% of the youth have intention to use condoms in the future. The socio-demographic characteristics, particularly gender, location, and age were significantly correlated with sexual preventive behavior. The study recommended an intensive health education for the youth to improve the situation.

Title: Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors
Influencing Female Adolescents towards Prostitution:
The Case of Some Selected Areas of Addis Ababa
Author: Bekele Getahun
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2003

The objectives were to examine the major demographic and socio-economic factors that push female adolescents into prostitution and to compare these factors between prostitutes and controls. Both closed and open-ended questionnaires were administered to 120 prostitutes and equal number of controls. In-depth interview was conducted with two volunteer prostitutes. The data were analyzed using SPSS.

Among respondents 125 (52.1%) were migrants and 115 (47.9%) were non-migrants. Within the migrants 79 (63.2%) were the prostitutes as compared to 36.8% of controls. There was significant association between age at first sexual intercourse and adolescent's entry into prostitution.

The study revealed that migrant female adolescents are more likely to join CSW; females who practiced first sexual intercourse at their earlier ages have more chance to be sex worker. As compared to those who

didn't encounter pregnancy, female adolescents who encountered sexual intercourse are more likely to enter into CSW. As the number of siblings increases, the likelihood of becoming a CSW increases; and being brought up by stepparents increase the chance of female adolescents to become a CSW.

The study recommended public awareness towards the hazards of prostitution, creating more job opportunities and financial assistance for those who are vulnerable to dropping out from school.

Title: **Sexual Behavior and its Correlates: The Case of Young People in Adama (Nazareth), Regional State of Oromiya**
Author: Tesema Bekele
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2003

The objectives were to explain the prevalence and pattern of sexual behavior and contraceptive use, and identify the factors associated with the sexual behavior and contraceptive use of young people in Adama town. The study was based on a cross sectional survey conducted on unmarried young people aged 15 to 24 years in March 2003.

The finding showed that 47% of the respondents had already initiated sexual activities. Approximately, 78% of them started premarital sexual activities because of pleasure and passion. About 42% of the sexual active young people had more than two sexual partners. Only 62.3% and 60.4% of them reported using condom at first and last sexual intercourse, respectively. The multivariate logistic regression analyses indicated that discussion with sexual partners, contraceptive use experiences of peers and migration status have significant effects on the current contraceptive use of the sexually active respondents.

The study recommended equipping young people with sexual and reproductive health information, involving peers in sexual and reproductive health program design, implementation and evaluation, including training in building skills, involving adults, especially parents in sexual and reproductive health programs, introducing an effective legal system and supportive policies to minimize the unfavorable effects of the medias on young people and expanding health and formal education services.

Title: **Perception of the Risks of Sexual Activities among Out-of School Adolescents in South Gondar Administrative Zone, Amhara Region**
Author: Abdu Dawud
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

Cross-sectional comparative survey was carried out to assess and compare the level of sexual behavior and perception of the risks of sexual activities among urban and rural out-of-school adolescents in South Gondar Administrative Zone. A multistage random sampling that considered fair representation of all out-of-school adolescents in Debreabor town and rural parts of Farta Woreda was employed. A total of 763 out-of-school adolescents were interviewed and 4 FGDs aggregated by sex and residences were conducted.

The study indicated that more than 90% adolescents were aware of HIV/AIDS and 42% of the respondents were sexually active. Among sexually active respondents, 76 (23.3%) reported having more than one sexual partner. About 25% of the sexual active male adolescents visited female commercial sex workers of which only 36% reported ever using condom and none of them reported consistent condom use during sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers. Risk perception to HIV infection was higher among urban adolescents [OR=3.577 (1.028, 12.449)]. Marital status of respondents, their educational status, and reported number of sexual partners were also associated to their risk perception.

The study suggested that enabling the community to understand adolescents' sexuality, providing accurate information, and promoting adolescents friendly sexual and RH services are essential, even when adolescents are aware of the risks of sexual activities.

Title: **Assessment of HIV/AIDS Risk Behavior Difference Between Out of School Anti-AIDS Club Members and Non-Club Member Youths, Jimma and Agaro Towns, South West Ethiopia**
Author: Meseret Yazachew
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective of this study was to assess the difference in sexual risk behavior for HIV infection between out of school anti-AIDS club members and non-member youths in Jimma and Agaro towns. The study was conducted from January to February 2003. A quasi-experimental study design involving a sample of 560 anti-AIDS club member youths from Jimma town and a similar sample of non-club member youths from Agaro town was employed. A pre-tested questionnaire was administered to collect quantitative data and FGDs were organized in the two groups to complement the quantitative findings.

The result indicated that about one third of club members and a quarter of non-club members admitted to have practiced sexual activity. The

mean age at sexual debut was 16.8 (\pm 1.9) and (16.8 (\pm 2.1) mean age, respectively, for club members and non-members. Of the sexually active respondents, 30.3% of club members and 16.4% of the non-club members reported to have had two or more non-commercial sexual partners in the last one year, while only 46% and 39.3%, respectively used condom consistently. The differences were not statistically significant in both cases. Club members were found to have better knowledge and attitude. In addition, large number of anti-AIDS club members perceived themselves to be at risk of HIV infection compared to the non-club members. It was concluded that youth organized under anti-AIDS clubs in Jimma town had a better knowledge, attitude and perception pertaining to HIV/AIDS, while risk practice remained uniform with that of the comparison group.

The study recommended improving the role of anti-AIDS clubs, designing a more targeted approach, taking appropriate care in selection and giving intensive training for peer educators, making heightened efforts to ensure self-assertiveness by the girls so that they will have equal power to say no to sex as well as in negotiating for condom use with their male counter parts, building strong social support for the youth from the general community, particularly families, religious leaders, school teachers and health providers, organizing non-club members youths in the clubs as important approaches for improving the sexual and reproductive health of youth. It further suggested that the clubs be strengthened by facilitating transmission of the necessary information and building the skills of club members. It was also suggested that a more comprehensive evaluation effort be made to identify the specific underlying cause of failure of the anti-AIDS clubs.

Title: **Sexual Behavior of Urban and Rural out of School Youths towards STD HIV/AIDS and Factors Associated with Behaviors in Dera Woreda**

Author: Alemu Kebede

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2003

The objectives of this study were to assess the sexual behavior of rural and urban out of school youths towards STD/HIV/AIDS and to explore factors associated with behavior in Dera Woreda of North Shoa Zone of Oromiya Regional State. A cross sectional descriptive survey using structured questionnaire was conducted in the year 2003. A total of eligible 456 out of school youths aged 15 – 24 years were interviewed.

The result showed a large majority of study subjects were illiterate (58.8%) and several high-risk behaviors to be highly prevalent. An overwhelming majority was found to be sexually active. The age of sexual commencement for the study subjects was 16.38 ± 2.6 years (17.655 ± 2.29 years for males and 14.898 years for females) showing significant association (OR = 0.065, 95% CI=0.015, 285) with sex. There was female preponderance of sexual activity, which was attributed to early engagement.

Title: **Youth Reproductive Health in Ethiopia**
Author: Pav Govindasamay, et al.
Source: ORC Macro and Miz-Hasab Research Center
Date: 2002

The main objective of this research was to develop a comprehensive report on the fertility, FP and health behavior of adolescents and young adults in Ethiopia in order to provide information on the kind of services needed and where they are needed. The study is based on the EDHS 2000 taking 6,570 women and 1,008 men aged 15-24.

The document discussed and analyzed youth RH, sexual experience and marriage, knowledge and use of contraceptives, fertility and child bearing, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS and other STDs in Ethiopian youth. It included program implications and policy recommendations to change the observed RH problems on Ethiopian youth. It has showed that the median age of first sexual intercourse was 16 years for women aged 25-49 years while men initiate sex on average four years later than women. It has also indicated that more than 70% of young women were circumcised. Most sexually experienced men and women did not use contraceptive. Nearly one third of women aged 15-24 years had unmet need for FP. More than half of all births belonged to women to 15-19 years. The study concluded that about 70% of the young mothers in Ethiopia do not receive antenatal care during pregnancy while 7% receive delivery assistance from a health professional, but only 6% of the births to young mothers take place in a healthy facility.

It has recommended focused policies and programs employing a multi-sectoral approach, health programs to be geared towards educating health care providers, expansion of targeted FP services on unwanted pregnancies and increasing access to information about FP.

Title: **Adolescent Fertility and Youth Unemployment Survey in Tigray**
Author: New Millennium Institute Share Company
Source: Tigray Regional Office of Population
Date: 2002

The objective of the study was to provide and obtain current and reliable information on youth unemployment and adolescent fertility in Tigray National Regional State. The study employed a random sampling and selected ten woredas (two from each administrative zone). A total of 1,600 respondents were selected. Both males and females (equal in proportion) were included from both urban (70%) and rural (30%) areas.

The study revealed that the average family size of the region was 5.5 with zonal variations. The maximum and minimum number of children desired was 14 and 1, respectively. The knowledge of contraceptive method was almost similar in all the woredas ranging from 97.04% in Laelay Maichew to 100% in Mekelle and Selkeleka. The knowledge of STD including HIV/AIDS among the community was 98.4%. About 52.7% female and 47.3% male respondents knew raped women in the past. Youth unemployment was shown to be a serious problem in the study areas estimated at 4.3% and 12.5% for males and females, respectively, where as the urban and rural unemployment rates were found to be 26.4% and 5.1%, respectively. The study also indicated that employment was an important demand for the youth to secure their independence, to meet their day-to-day needs as well as to pay for education. The average dependency was 69.4% for the ages 15-24 years while the rates were 71.1% and 33.3% for the age group 15-19 and 20-24 years, respectively.

It has recommended that demographic data in general and fertility matters should be complied, innovative services based on adolescent health and counseling services should be developed, sex education should be incorporated in formal education, government and community should urgently take measure to stop HTP, media should be properly oriented on how to disseminate information on STDs including HIV/AIDS.

Title: **Rape Awareness, Prevalence, Preventive Strategies and Future Directions in Institutions of Higher Learning in Ethiopia**

Author: Demewoz Admasu

Source: Dilla, Debub University

Date: 2002

The objectives of this study include examining the female students' awareness about rape, seeing whether rape is a problem for female students in higher learning institutions and assessing its prevalence. Data was obtained from a total of 231 female students selected from the

university using convenient sampling method during 2000/01 academic year.

The study found that a significant proportion of female students were either potential or actual victims of rape. About 95% of them fear rape, about 26% reported its occurrence in the colleges/universities and about 5% experienced rape. Female students in those selected institutions of higher learning may suffer from it and were affected personally, academically, socially and emotionally.

HIV/AIDS AND STIs

Title: **Vulnerability of Persons with Disabilities to HIV Infection: The Case of the Deaf, the Blind and the Physically Disabled in Gulelle Sub City of Addis Ababa**
Author: Tekalign Gunjebo
Source: MA Thesis in Social Work, AAU
Date: 2007

The objective here was to assess the extent to which persons with disabilities (the deaf, blind, physically handicapped) are vulnerable to HIV AIDS, the risk factors for their exposure to HIV infection and to review policy framework on HIV/AIDS in relation to disability issues. The survey collected data through in-depth interview, FGD and key informant interviews.

The study findings indicated that persons with disabilities are at high risk of HIV infection due to the various factors like poverty, disability, lack of information, inaccessibility of HIV educational materials and social exclusion as well as stigma. Regarding VCT service only 15 out of 18 respondents get no opportunity for VCT service while all (18) of them have knowledge about HIV. 7 of the 18 respondents are not using ART service while 6 are using it. It has also indicated that disabled people, especially the deaf, have serious problem of getting VCT service because of language problem to communicate and the blinds because of disability to reach at the VCT centers.

Recommendation of this study include policy level innervations to address HIV related need and poverty reduction programs for disabled people, sensitizing organizations working on the issue, and providing health professionals with sign language communicating skills.

Title: **The Interface between Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS: The Experience of HIV Positive Women Beneficiaries of the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa – Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Arada Sub City**
Author: Hana Tegegn
Source: MA Thesis in Gender Studies, AAU
Date: 2007

Examining women's experiences of sexual violence and HIV/AIDS in the context of HIV positive women's lives, and investigating how the victims of the double trauma of sexual violence and HIV/AIDS disclose their victimization and HIV positive status to others together with their coping strategies and the stigma they are facing in Addis Ababa, Arada sub city

were the objectives of this study. Data collection was done by questionnaire and in-depth interviews as well as FGDs. A total of 250 men and women were taken by purposive sampling. It has also used cases of five women for additional information.

The study found out that five of the women reported that the reason for their HIV positive status was sexual violence while all of them did not report their victimization to legal bodies because they were ashamed and did not know where to go. The women came to know their HIV status because of persistent illness, testing at antenatal clinics during pregnancy and testing for HIV as a requirement for visa abroad. Among the stigma they have experienced are being evicted from their homes, being refused close line for hanging their clothes and insulting from those closest to them. The coping mechanisms adopted by PLWHA were taking the wholly water ('Tebel') and using traditional herbalists.

This study recommended strengthening awareness creation, involving women in decision making, promoting legal literacy, provision of skill trainings and conducting further researches to be implemented.

Title: **Being a Women and Living with HIV/AIDS: Socio-Cultural and Economic Problems Affecting Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Arada Sub City, Addis Ababa**
Author: Nebyu Mehary
Source: MA Thesis in Gender Studies, AAU
Date: 2007

The study aimed at identifying the socio-cultural and economic challenges encountering women living with HIV/AIDS, their coping strategies and basic needs, their roles in prevention efforts and factors that make women vulnerable to HIV infection. Eight key informants and 14 women living with HIV were purposely selected for in-depth interview and 12 for FGD while structured questionnaire was used to get supplementary data.

According to the study women living with HIV/AIDS face several socio-cultural and economic problems, among which stigma and discrimination are the major ones. The victims have different strategies to cope with their problems such as religious visits to holy water and religious prays. Disclosure of HIV status to the support institutions and denial to neighbors and family members are among the strategies used to cope with the problems. Their major needs include financial assistance, employment, health care, housing, food and support to their children.

Title: **Perception of Risk of HIV/AIDS and its Determinants among College Students in Hosanna Town, SNNPR, Southern Ethiopia**

Author: Tsegaye Negussie
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The study aimed at determining perception of risk of HIV/AIDS and its determinants among college students in Hosanna Town, SNNPRS. It used 400 students chosen by stratified sampling. Data were collected using questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS version 10.0.

The results showed that 35.5% of the respondents were sexually active and that all the study subjects were aware of HIV/AIDS. 96.5% were aware of sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS. Twenty Three percent of respondents reported perceived risk for HIV/AIDS. The odds of perception of self risk of HIV/AIDS among the sexually active was 3.08 times higher compared to the odds of those not sexually active counterparts. Worry about getting infection, considering AIDS, as self problem and practice of preventive measures were positively associated to perception of being at risk of HIV/AIDS. The study concluded that the majority of the respondents knew the main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. However, misconceptions were also noted indicating the need for more awareness creation intentions.

Title: **Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude towards HIV/AIDS among Early Adolescents of Second Cycle Primary School Learners at Dessie Zuria District, Amhara Region**

Author: Andarge Simegn
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of adolescent students about HIV/AIDS and their attitude towards AIDS orphans and PLWHA in Dessie Zuria District. A total of 436 students aged 10-14 years attending 5-8 grades from 8 general primary schools were chosen randomly and included in the study.

The study revealed that 14.4% of the respondents had comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV/AIDS' transmission and methods of prevention. 63.3% were knowledgeable about the modes of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention methods. 46.8% of the respondents showed positive attitude towards AIDS orphans and PLWHA. Age, grade and ever

learning about HIV/AIDS in school were shown to have statistically significant association with knowledge of HIV/AIDS modes of transmission and prevention methods. Similarly, age, discussion about HIV/AIDS with parents and ever learning about HIV/AIDS in school had shown statistically significant association with negative attitude of adolescents towards AIDS orphans and PLWHA. The study concluded respondents have relatively lower knowledge of HIV/AIDS, its modes of transmission and method of prevention which rose up their negative attitude towards AIDS orphans and PLWHA. This implies the need to do intensive awareness creation interventions on HIV/AIDS and patients to avoid misconception, stigmatization and discriminative attitudes through school-based education.

Title: **Knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age on MTCT of HIV and their Attitude and Practice towards its Prevention in Gondar Town, Northwest Ethiopia**
Author: Sentayehu Tsegaye
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess the knowledge of women of reproductive age on MTCT of HIV and their attitude and practice towards HIV prevention. The study involved 1,148 randomly selected households from the 12 administrative areas of Gondar town. One woman was interviewed from every sampled household and 34 women were interviewed using in-depth interview from six different categories.

The study indicated that the median age was 24 years. Nine in ten women were found to be aware of MTCT of HIV/AIDS and its prevention. However, more than 80% of the study participants had relatively poor comprehensive knowledge, and attitude and practice of MTCT of HIV. Twenty Five percent of them had desire for child despite their HIV positive status. About 60% and 80% of the respondents were agreed to use PMTCT and VCT services in the future, respectively. About 9% and 38.9% of the women utilized PMTCT and VCT services, respectively.

Title: **Fertility Decision and Need for Family Planning among People of Antiretroviral Treatment and Follow up Care in Adama Town**
Author: Alula Sebhatu
Source: MSc Thesis in Population Studies, AAU
Date : 2007

The objective of this study was to examine fertility desire and demand for contraception among HIV positive individuals who were on ART and follow care unit in Adama hospital. A cross sectional study design

supported by quantitative and qualitative methods was used. A total of 460 HIV positive individuals visiting Adama hospital ARV unit were interviewed using pre-tested structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS.

The study revealed that 214 (46.5 percent) HIV positive individuals, 122 (57 percent) women and 92 (43 percent) men in the age group 15-49 and 15-54, respectively in Adama desired to have children. The result also showed that 26.5% of women and 20% of men, a total of 46.5% of HIV positive individuals who desired children belonged to younger age group (OR=0.422,95% CI)

Regarding FP, 52% of the respondents had used at least one method of family planning before being aware of their HIV status, while 34.8% used after HIV diagnosis. The most prevalent method used was male condom.

The study recommended that concerned bodies should address the need for counseling to facilitate informed decision making about child bearing and social services for children to infected parents.

Title: **Assessment of HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and its Influencing Factors among Late Window of Hope Population in Axum Town, Trigray Regional State, North Ethiopia**
Author: Tewelde Yohannes
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

This study aimed at assessing the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its influencing factors among late window of hope population (primary schools) in Axum town, Tigray Regional State. A total of 388 students aged 10-14 years and grades 1-8 were systematically sampled from all general primary schools in Axum town to collect data through questionnaire. EPI 6.0 computer program was used for data entry and SPSS 10.0 for the analysis.

The study showed that all the respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS while 88% and 84.5% of them believed that HIV/AIDS is a transmittable and preventable disease, respectively. The study also indicated that 61.3% and 57.2% of the respondents were knowledgeable about HIV modes of transmission and prevention methods, respectively, As to the misconception on the HIV transmission, 33% believe HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bite, 26.5% through coughing and sneezing, 14.9% by shaking hands with infected people, 13.1% by eating food in common with infected persons, 12.1% by swimming in the same pool, and 9.5% through sharing toilet commonly. As to the misconception on

the prevention methods of HIV 44.1% believed preventing mosquito bite, 37.4% by avoiding swimming and 33% by avoiding sharing common toilet. Among the respondents 76.8% and 86.1% reported to have discussed HIV/AIDS with parents and peer groups, respectively. The most frequently mentioned source of information on HIV/AIDS was Anti-AIDS Club (77.3%). Students with high grade level and who discussed about HIV/AIDS with parents were found to be more likely to have better knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission. The study concluded that students' knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission is moderate, indicating the need to work on awareness raising on HIV AIDS and its modes of transmission.

Title: **Fertility Desire among Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa**
Author: Tsedey Wubshet
Source: MSc Thesis in Population Studies, A.A.U
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess the fertility desire of women living with HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa and examine differentials in their fertility by socio-economic, demographic, cultural and health related factors. Data were collected using qualitative cross sectional survey supplemented by FGDs and in-depth interviews. A total of 845 women living with HIV/AIDS were selected through multistage sampling method.

The finding revealed that 31% of women living with HIV/AIDS within reproductive age had a desire to have children in the future. Number of living children, husband's or partner's desire, marital status, contraceptive use, self reporting health status and knowledge of PMTCT were found to have statistically significant association with fertility desires.

The study recommended the need to raise the awareness of women living with HIV/AIDS on PMTCT, husband's or partner's involvement in fertility counseling for fertility decision and educating the community on child bearing capability of women living with HIV/AIDS.

Title: **Assessment of Media Use Pattern in HIV/AIDS Prevention among Youths in Bahir Dar Town**
Author: Getachew Belayneh
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective of this survey was to assess media use pattern, preference and exposure influence on KAP in HIV/AIDS prevention among youth in

Bahir Dar town. A total of 730 youth aged 15-24 were interviewed in Bahir Dar in 2006. FGDs were conducted among anti-AIDS clubs, youth associations, religious followers and local artists.

The study revealed that radio has been the single most important information source among 14 types of media. About half (50.4%) of radio listeners preferred to listen at night and 17.8% at mid-day/noon. Of all respondents, 86.2% had access to radio and 53.2% to television. Youth who have had radio exposure had three or more times knowledge about the means of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention compared to those who had no exposure. The study concluded that choosing the most preferable media and broadcasting time is essential to transmit information on HIV/AIDS. It also recommended making HIV information more available by using multiple media channels.

Title: **Sero-Prevalence of HIV-Infection among Antenatal Care Attendees and Determinants of High Risk Behavior among Different Population Subgroups in Dubti Town, Afar Region**
Author: Tamrat Assefa
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective of the study was to determine the prevalence of HIV-1 infection among antenatal care attendees in Dubti Hospital and Assayita Health Center in Afar Region through unlinked anonymous method and to assess the prevalence and associated factors of high risk behaviors in the other study subjects. A total of 549 out of school youth, 299 adults and 320 female sex workers participated in the behavioral survey, while blood samples were collected from 371 antenatal care attendees.

The study revealed that about 40% of out of school youth were sexually active, out of which 9% had multiple sexual partners. Among adults 13% had history of multiple sexual partners. Consistent condom use was found among 46.4% of out of school youth and 21.9% of adults with non-regular sexual partners. About 8% of out of school youth and the same proportion of adults visited female sex workers in the past 12 months. Comparatively, female sex workers used condoms more consistently than the other groups ($P < 0.005$). Adequate knowledge on preventive methods of HIV transmission was found to be 31.6% among the out school youth, 43.5% among adults and 36.4% among female sex workers.

The study suggested strengthening the educational intervention campaign on HIV/AIDS, particularly to the underserved and less accessible groups to bring change in sexual behavior.

Title: **Women's Self Disclosure of HIV Infection Rates, Reasons and Barriers Implications for HIV/AIDS Prevention (The Case of HIV Outpatients, Hospital Clients and Member of PLWHA Organizations)**
Author: Hiwot Getachew
Source: MA Thesis in Psychology, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective of the study was to explore aspects related to self-disclosure of HIV positive status among HIV positive women. Four Hundred Seventeen women living with HIV were included in the study. Data were collected using structured interview and FGDs. Chi-square and binary logistic regression were used to examine the association between the selected predictor variables and the dependent variables.

The study indicated that HIV status disclosure to extended family members was relatively low but to immediate family members was higher. Husband (68%) and sister (59%) account relatively the highest rates of disclosure. Rate of public disclosure was 28% and 23% of the respondents totally did not disclose to anyone. Based on the bivariate analysis, age, educational status, marital status, time since diagnosis, work status, follow up counseling, discussion about disclosure with counselors, behavioral beliefs and influence of subjective belief were found to have association with the rate of public disclosure. The regression analysis revealed that except work status of the respondents the above mentioned variables were found to have an effect on rate of public disclosures.

It was suggested that using mass media and promoting follow up counseling, economic empowerment of women by fostering economic activities through programs like micro finance will play a crucial role in alleviating the problems.

Title: **Assessment of Intention and Practice of VCT and Infant Feeding in the Context of HIV/AIDS among Lactating Mothers in Harar Town**
Author: Meselech Assegid
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective of the study was to assess current practices and future intention of lactating mothers on VCT and infant feeding in relation to prevention of MTCT of HIV in Harar town. A community based cross sectional quantitative survey supplemented with a qualitative method

was conducted from January to February 2006 using standardized questionnaire among lactating mothers selected using probability proportional size. A total 693 respondents were covered in the study.

The result indicated that lactating mothers had good knowledge of HIV/AIDS but fair knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV. Intention to undergo VCT had significant association with knowledge about PMTCT. Practices of VCT had significant association with age of the mothers, parity, frequencies of ANC check up, HIV knowledge, PMTCT knowledge and attitude towards PLWHA.

The proposed recommendation include: strengthening IEC and BCC on VCT, MTCT, PMTCT and infant feeding and establishing communication referral network between health facilities and organizations working on HIV/AIDS.

Title: **Assessment of Socio-Cultural Risks in Relation to HIV Transmission in Pastoralist Community of Surma Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia**
Author: Mesfin Degu
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The objective was to identify socio-cultural risk factors for the transmission of HIV infection in pastoral communities of Surma Woreda. It was a cross-sectional study conducted from December 2005 to February 2006 using quantitative method and involving 447 respondents in the age group 15 to 49 who were residing in 18 kebeles in Surma Woreda, Bench Maji Zone.

The result of the study was based on 416 respondents who adequately responded to the interview. Close to 90% (88.2%) of the study population was illiterate and 41.9% of married males were involved in casual sex during postnatal period of the wives. Over 50% of the respondents had never heard about HIV/AIDS. About 90% had pierced skin and 90.1% had body tattooing. According to graded risk practice score, 70.4% were at high risk while 29.6% were at low risk category. Their awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS was low. Skin piercing, body tattooing, tooth extraction, hair shaving, traditional surgery and cultural rituals were found to fuel the transmission of HIV among the study population. Moreover, their sexual behavior also contributed for the wide spread of HIV/AIDS.

The study recommended the need for multidisciplinary teams to raise local awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS using culturally appropriate methods and reduce high risk behavior to prevent the spread of HIV.

Title: **How Do People Protect Themselves from Dual Risk of Unintended Pregnancy and HIV/AIDS? A Community Based Study among Married or Cohabiting in Adwa Town Tigray Region**

Author: Tsigemariam Teklu

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2006

The objective of the study was to assess the extent and barriers of dual protection among married or cohabiting couples in seven randomly selected ketenas of Adwa town. A community based stratified cross-sectional survey was conducted involving 868 married or cohabiting women aged 15 to 49 years and men aged 15 to 59 years. Four FGDs composed of two men and women groups were conducted. Data collection was done from February 8 to March 3, 2006.

The result indicated that practice of dual protection was found to be only 13.8%. The leading barriers against dual method use were not having the knowledge on how to prevent dual risks (70.2%) followed by the need for more children (10%), Sex, education, employment, knowledge, communication with spouse/partner and contraceptive provider and approval of condom use within marriage.

Title: **Fertility Desire and Family Planning Demand among HIV Positive Men and Women in Follow up Care in Addis Ababa Antiretroviral Treatment Units**

Author: Wossenyelesh Tamene

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2006

The objective was to assess fertility desire and family planning demand in HIV positive men and women on follow up care in Addis Ababa ARV treatment units. The study was conducted from January to February 2006, using quantitative cross-sectional study supplemented by qualitative in-depth interview on a sample of 461 PLWHA on follow up care. Respondents were selected using stratified random sampling method. A pre-tested structured questionnaire was used to collect data and analysis was done using SPSS.

The result revealed that among HIV positive individuals receiving care in Addis Ababa, 109 (44.7%) women and 76 (35.2%) men desired to have children. HIV positive individuals who desired to have children were younger (aged 18 –29) (AOR = 3.05, 95% CI = 1.5, 6.4), married (AOR = 3.4, 95% CI = 2.1 – 5.6), have no children (AOR = 11.5, 95% CI = 5.3 –

24.9) and had partner who also desire children (AOR = 38.7, 95% CI = 16.7 – 89.1) than those who do not desire children. 246 (53.5%) HIV positive individuals were using contraceptive and 85 (39.7%) wanted to use FP in the future. Condom use was the preferred method of FP among HIV positive individuals after HIV was diagnosis.

The study recommended that counseling services should emphasize on the meaning of fertility desire within the particular context of being sero-positive, counseling service should emphasize on couples counseling to promote open discussion and responsible reproductive decision among partners, FP counseling should promote on consistent and proper utilization of condom to reduce condom failure, relevant stake holders should involve in promoting and strengthening of FP and other RH counseling within HIV care units.

Title: **Willingness of Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care towards Voluntary Counseling and Testing**
Author: Yemane Ambaye
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

This study was designed to assess the magnitude and identify factors associated with pregnant women's expressed willingness towards VCT and describe their knowledge. Cross-sectional institution based interview survey of 421 pregnant women was held in one district hospital, two health centers and three health stations. The study was complimented with 4 FGDs and key-informant interviews conducted in Wukro and Kleteawlaelo woredas of Tigray Regional State, North Ethiopia.

The result indicated that the expressed willingness of study participants for VCT was found to be 74.1%. The examination of multiple factors to detect whether there is association with willingness to VCT or not: being multigravida (AOR = 7.1, 95% CI = 1.05, 48.3), intention to discuss HIV positive result with partners (AOR = 7.01, 95% CI = 1.74, 28.15) and believing partner has a greater role for VCT (AOR = 3.84, 95% CI = 1.12, 13.23) were found to have an association. The levels of awareness on VCT and PMTCT were 80.3% and 88.5%, respectively. The study revealed high level of awareness about HIV with well marked misconception. Male partner involvement and coordinated IEC were suggested.

Title : **Youths' KAP of HIV/AIDS and VCT in Debre Berhan and Nekemt Town**
Author: Marie Stopes International-Ethiopia
Source: Marie Stopes International-Ethiopia
Date: 2006

The aim here was to find baseline information about the KAP of the youth on HIV/AIDS and VCT in Nekemt and Debre Berhan Towns. It has sampled 660 youth and collected data through interview while data analysis was done using SPSS version 11.0.

The study results revealed that 27.2% of the youth were married or living with parents. About 97% of the respondents in Nekemt and 98.5% of those in Debre Brhan mentioned unprotected sex as a means of transmission of HIV/AIDS. 43.9% of the respondents of both towns used condom consistently, 5.7% used occasionally and 50.4% did not use it. Among those who did not use condom, trust of partners was reported as the main reason. Almost all of the respondents in both towns know VCT centers and believe in the importance of VCT service. About 42% of the respondents of both towns reported that VCT services were not available and 5.2% did not know. About 63% in both towns have never been tested for HIV while 91.5% of Debre Berhan and 93.3% of Nekemt town indicated intension to be tested for HIV. 88.3% of the respondents of both towns used contraceptives. The most widely used method of contraceptive was injection (41.8% in Debre Berhan and 31.3% in Nekemt).

BCC on HIV and VCT, strong counseling and referral system for HIV, VCT provision in youth friendly ways and provision of training to health service providers are suggested as important means to challenge the problem.

Title: **Impact of HIV/AIDS on Poverty at Household Level: The Case of Two Kebeles in Addis Ababa**
Author: Aster Tadege
Source: MA Thesis in RLDS, AAU
Date: 2006

The aim here was to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on poverty at household level with regard to issues related to challenges being faced by affected households and individuals. The survey has sampled 100 households and 50 orphans, three FGDs and interviews with key informants from relevant organizations in two kebeles of Addis Ketema sub city. It has analyzed the changes in income and expenditure patterns, family structure and coping strategies of households.

The study confirmed that loss of income due to unemployment was the major cause of the HIV/AIDS affected people's poverty or loss of job by illness. They are exposed to have no access to basic facilities while women are found to be more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS mainly due to social, cultural and economic influences imposed on them. The majority of the affected households cope with HIV/AIDS by searching assistance from charity organizations.

As this study revealed 43% of the respondents (35% of females and 8% of males) were unemployed while 23% (20% women and 3% men) have stopped working because of their health problem/illness. Twenty two percent (16% females and 6% males) were engaged in various activities such as selling injera, changing cents, renting beds, etc. Seven percent of the victims had no houses and lived with their close people, 33% in rental houses from kebele. The study recommended that the financial assistance flowing in the name of HIV/AIDS should properly reach the affected and infected individuals.

Title: **Assessment of Sexual Behavior Related to HIV/AIDS in Community Practicing Widow Inheritance in Digalu Tijo, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region.**
Author: Alemneh Aschenaki
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

The aim of this study was to determine Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on HIV/AIDS, magnitude and community attitude towards widow inheritance and its perceived risk for HIV transmission. The study selected 768 households using systematic random sampling while data were collected through interview and questionnaire. The data were then analyzed using SPSS.

The study findings showed that attitude towards HIV/AIDS improved with increasing knowledge about it. Faithfulness and abstinence were found to be the major prevention methods mostly practiced. Only 6.6% of the respondents were involved with wife inheritance and 102 individuals were engaged in widow inheritance practices. About 88% of the respondents did not support widow inheritance while 12.5% support it. Over 89% of the respondents agree that widow inheritance transmits HIV and 10.4% did not agree while 72% of these respondents agree that no problem would occur if widow inheritance was abandoned.

Expanding knowledge on HIV/AIDS, intensifying HIV Prevention efforts, reducing risk factors such as widow inheritance and polygamy, sensitizing men and women on HIV, and strengthening target specific

IEC/BCC campaign are recommended to be implemented as important strategies in the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Title: **Gender Stereotypes against Females as a Factor for HIV/AIDS Vulnerability: The Case of Girls in Two Selected High Schools of Yeka Sub City Administration**

Author: Addisalem Befekadu

Source: MA Thesis in Developmental Psychology, AAU

Date: 2006

The objective was to examine gender stereotypes against female adolescents and how these stereotypes could make girls vulnerable to HIV/AIDS in terms of access to information, discussion with parents and partners, decision making and taking initiatives on matters of sexuality and HIV/AIDS. A total of 343 female students of age 14 to 20 years were drawn from high schools in Yeka Sub-City Administration. Questionnaire and focus group discussions were used to solicit data from the participants.

The result showed that there were many gender stereotypes against females, and these stereotypes seemed to limit girls' efforts to access information relating to sexuality and HIV/AIDS. The participants also reported to have lesser involvement in decision making and taking initiatives on the issues that directly affect their sexuality and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

The recommendation made include awareness raising and education to parents, guardian and the society about the importance of giving equal value for both females and males and creating conducive atmosphere whereby daughters feel free to discuss issues related to sexuality and HIV/AIDS.

Title: **Socio-Demographic Profile and Prevalence of HIV Infection among VCT Clients in Addis Ababa**

Author: Antenane Korra, Mebratu Bejiga and Solomon Tesfaye

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development Vol. 19, No.2

Date: 2005

The purpose of this study was to describe the socio-demographic profile of VCT clients and estimate the prevalence of HIV infection in Addis Ababa. It was done on records of 6,599 men and women clients who visited Kassanchis Health Center between November 2001 and February 2004. The data were analyzed using SPSS and EPI Info.

The study showed that 54.1% of the clients were females and the mean age of respondents was 27.4 years. Of all the respondents, 70% were unmarried, 48.4% had attended secondary school and 66.4% unemployed. About 88% have had sexual experience in the past with infrequent condom use. The HIV infection prevalence among VCT clients was 24.5%, which varied by socio-demographic characteristics. Sex, employment status and history of STI infection were found to have significant influence on HIV infection. The study suggested appropriate BCC strategy designed for poor socio-economic group of people.

Title: HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and Determinants of VCT among Government Employees Residing in Seka Town, Jimma Zone, South West Ethiopia
Author: Molla Yirsaw, Yonas Shiferaw and Messele Bezabih
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 15, No.1
Date: 2005

The objective of this study was to assess AIDS related knowledge and determinants of VCT covering all government workers residing in Seka Town, Jimma Zone. The study covered a sample of 252 government workers through questionnaire while data analysis was done employing SPSS.

The result of this study has shown that 68.3% of the participants were males and 51.2% had tertiary level education. Nearly 91% were knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS, but only 19.2% consider themselves to be at risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS infection. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS was found to be significantly associated with educational status, occupation and monthly income. Majority (75%) of the respondents had favorable response to VCT related attitude statements and three-fourth of the subjects claimed to have an intention to attending VCT services. The main barriers for refusal of being tested were fear of positive test result (41.3%) and stigma associated with HIV/AIDS (25.4%). The study recommended continuing to inform the population about HIV and VCT and giving due attention to government workers with respect to HIV/AIDS.

Title: Factors Predisposing Street Children to HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Author: Mekonnen Tesfamariam
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective of this study was to identify factors predisposing street children to high-risk behavior with respect to HIV/AIDS. The participants were selected using homogenous sampling and informants

who were familiar with the target population, culture and have rich information. The study had triangulated FGD, key informant interview and non-participatory observation using open ended schematize question guide, interview guide and checklists, respectively.

The study revealed that knowledge of HIV/AIDS was relatively high. However, most of them do not put this into practice because of change in mood due to substance use and alcohol intake. Majority consider themselves to be victims of HIV/AIDS, and stigmatized by the community and government organizations. The driving forces that put them to use substance and alcohol were the usual and regular onset of depression, stress, boredom and to relive hunger, cope with harsh realities of life, to avert fear, sadness and to get confidence. Fear to be sexually active, parents' tendency to monitor their children were found to be associated with risky sexual practices. Children's tendency to chew chat, smoke cigarette, Ganja, Shisha and drink alcohol were reported as factors putting street children at risk of unsafe sexual practices and HIV infection.

All discussant knew their peer were sexually active and using substances. Most of their peers used to chew chat, drink alcohol, smoke shisha and ganja. Peer groups or relatives usually provide important mediating factors influencing the individual perception and emotions. Peer pressure is usually manifested when there is a lot of search for identity and insecurity about their identity, therefore the risk of experimenting with substance and sex is higher. The participants considered peers influenced their addiction and sexual behavior.

The study recommended that detecting and managing depression among patients on ART with a multidisciplinary approach, providing accessible information to the patients about their treatment plan as far as possible, keeping the ARV regimens simple, improving patients' confidence, trust, and satisfaction with their relationship with health care providers, eliminating the problem of access to assistance and services patients need and designing strategies to minimize the impact of ARV drug costs on patients and their families.

Title: **Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among Mothers about VCT and Feeding of Infants Born to HIV Positive Women in Jimma Town, Ethiopia**
Author: Chernet Hailu
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objectives of the study were to describe the levels and to identify determinants of knowledge, attitude, and practice of mothers about VCT

and feeding of infants born to HIV positive women. A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted using quantitative method on 876 mothers (231 pregnant and 645 lactating) residing in Jimma town. In-depth interview on 12 health workers working in VCT/PMTCT service providing health institutions of the town were conducted to complement the quantitative study. Fieldwork was done from December 2004 to January 2005.

The study showed that about 42% had sufficient knowledge about PMTCT, 30.5% had sufficient knowledge about infant feeding options recommended to HIV positive women, 62.4% and 4.7% had favorable attitude towards VCT and the feeding options, respectively. 85% visited health institutions for antenatal care and 35.7% used VCT services during their last pregnancy. Among the lactating mothers, 81% practiced mixed feeding, 13.4% exclusive breastfeeding and 0.4% exclusive replacement feeding. Most (90.9%) of the pregnant mothers intended to give mix feed to their infants of age 0 to 6 months. Based on logistic regression analysis, knowledge of the mothers about the infant feeding options was significantly associated with their address, age, and husbands being important persons for mothers to decide on how to feed infants, counseling mothers or infant feeding during ANC. Mothers' attitude towards the feeding options was significantly associated with their ANC use, place of delivery and address.

Strengthening counseling of mothers on safe infant feeding practices, introducing an appropriately designed BCC program to community on safe infant feeding practices and importance of partner's involvement in HIV testing were recommended.

Title: **Assessment of Condom Use for Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Members of Ethiopian Army at Zalambessa Front, Tigray Regional State**
Author: Fisseha Berehe
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective of the study was to examine condom use and high-risk sexual behavior among members of Ethiopian Army. Institution based cross-sectional survey through a self-administered structured and semi-structured questionnaire were conducted from December 2004 to January 2005 in randomly selected brigade at Zalambesa Front. A total of 845 soldiers participated in the quantitative study. Four FGDs were conducted as well.

Of 840 completed questionnaires, 486 (58.8) were PVT, 267 (32.3%) other rank and 73 (8.8%) officers. Among the total respondents, 837 (99.9%) heard about male condom, and 799 (95.9%) reported that they could get

condom whenever they want, 828 (98.8%) ever had sexual intercourse. Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, 781 (94.1%) ever used condom and 71.2% used condom consistently. Of the total respondents 582 (76.4%) had sex with regular partners, 534 (70.1%) had with commercial sex partners and 412 (54.1%) had non-regular and non-commercial partners in the last 12 month. Almost all 822 (99%) respondents have ever heard about HIV/AIDS, 626 (77.4%) of the respondents knew a person who was infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS. Knowledge of condom and HIV/AIDS was high but utilization of condom among the study population was low, indicating a gap between knowledge and practice. The study recommended education on behavioral change of the military and focusing on peer leader discussion and provision of vast VCT program.

Title: **Assessment of HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge among Window of Hope Population in Kombolcha Town, South Wello Zone, Amhara Regional State**
Author: Mahteme Haile
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objective was to assess the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and factors that influence students' knowledge and attitude. A cross-sectional study using self-administered questionnaire was carried out among randomly selected students in five general primary schools in Kombolcha town during November 2004 to January 2005. A total of 600 students (309 male and 291 female) 10 to 14 years old attending grade 5 to 8 were enrolled in the study.

The result showed that 437 (73%) and 404 (67%) of the respondents were knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS mode of transmission and prevention methods, respectively and 98 (16.3%) of them had comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS. About 430 (72%) of them had positive attitude towards AIDS patient, AIDS orphan and PLWHA. 410 (68.3%) and 450 (75.8%) replied that they discuss about HIV/AIDS with their parents and peers, respectively. Only 41 (6.1%) of the students perceived their susceptibility to HIV/AIDS. Students in higher grade level, Christians, those who discussed with their peers, and who got information from mass media source (OR = 2.69 (1.59, 4.55), (OR = 2.12 (1.23, 3.63), had significant association with knowledge on mode of transmission. Similarly, respondents in higher grade level, Christian, and who got information from mass media source [OR = 1.60 (1.02, 2.52)], [OR=2.20 (1.01, 3.39)] and [OR = 1.76 (1.12, 2.75)], respectively, had significant association with knowledge on prevention method. It was concluded that students knowledge on mode of transmission and prevention method

were moderate and the majority of participants did not show discriminatory and stigmatized attitude regarding HIV/AIDS.

The study recommended that strengthening the current HIV/AIDS education going on in the school, sustaining the non-discriminatory attitude through strengthening the on going message.

Title: **KAP about HIV/AIDS and VCT among the Urban Communities in Jimma Town and its Rural Surrounding, Southwestern Ethiopia**

Author: Tefera Belachew, Challi Jira and Yoseph Mamo

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, vol.14,
Special issue

Date: 2004

This study assesses the knowledge, attitude and practices related to HIV/AIDS and factors associated with intention to use voluntary counseling and HIV testing. It was a cross-sectional study on 1,018 rural and urban community members in and around Jimma town employing stratified systematic random sampling technique. SPSS computer program was used for the data analysis.

The study found out that 65% of the respondents had good knowledge and 90.4% had favorable attitude about the preventive methods of HIV/AIDS and VCT. It was shown that there was a significant level of knowledge difference between the urban (72.2%) and rural (57.8%) communities about the prevention of HIV/AIDS. However, the study has shown that 48% of the urban and 34.5% of the rural respondents did not use condoms during sex with multiple or casual partners. It also indicated that age for the first sexual intercourse was declining (10-14 years old).

It was recommended that strong behavioral change communication strategies be designed for better results in developing good sexual behaviors.

Title: **KAP about HIV/AIDS and VCT among Students of Jimma University, Southwestern, Ethiopia**

Author: Tefera Belachew and Challi Jira

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, vol.14, special
Issue

Date: 2004

This survey assessed the knowledge, altitude and practice of Jimma University students about HIV/AIDS and VCT. It was a cross sectional study employing a faculty-based stratified systematic random sampling

technique using questionnaire to collect data. SPSS for windows was used for analysis.

The study revealed that 97% of the respondents had good knowledge about and over 86% of them have favorable attitude towards the preventive methods of HIV/AIDS and VCT. It was also shown that 58.2% of them did not know that persistent use of condom could prevent both STD and HIV/AIDS infection. About a quarter (26%) of the respondents did not know that a seemingly healthy person could transmit HIV. 56.3% of those who had unsafe sexual practices did not perceive that they were at risk of HIV infection. Three quarter (74.8%) of the respondents preferred abstinence or faithfulness to using condoms; 28.9% had multiple sexual partners, and 64.5% had used condom persistently. 18.7% had sexual contact with prostitutes and 64.5% of them used condom. It also has shown that the majority of the respondents (82.6%) had an intention to use VCT and 78.2% would like to ask their partners for VCT. The study suggested VCT to be available in the university in order to bring behavioral change on HIV prevention.

Title: **Behavioral Survey for HIV/AIDS Infection in Asosa among the General Population and Commercial Sex Workers**

Author: Mesfin Eshetu, et al.

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 18, No.2

Date: 2004

The aim of this study was to assessing high risk behaviors and factors for VCT in the general population of Asosa. A sample of 631 female sex workers in the town and other adults selected randomly were included in the study.

The survey results show that 84.6% of the respondents had sexual intercourse during the last 12 months prior to the survey of which 12.7% was done for money, 16.7% with non-regular and non-commercial partners. About 27% of the general population and 88.5% of the commercial sex workers had ever used condom. More than one-third of the respondents among the general population knew a person dead of HIV/AIDS and 47.6% of the respondents lost a close relative due to the same cause. Close to 50% (47.6%) of the general population were aware of their engagement in high risk sexual practices. The study showed that females and individuals who had positive attitude to take VCT felt themselves more at risk. High risk behavior, low level of condom use and knowledge about the epidemic are found to be risk factors for HIV/AIDS infection in Asosa. It is recommended that efforts need to be coordinated which focus on behavioral change communication strategies and testing service in the region to be coordinated.

Title: Nine-Year Trends in HIV-1 Prevalence among Visa Applicants in Urban Ethiopia
Author: Belete Tegabru, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vo. 42, No.1
Date: 2004

This survey examined trends in HIV-1 prevalence among visa applicants between the years 1993 and 2001 in urban Ethiopia. The study screened a total of 63,869 visa applicants during the period specified above. The findings of the study showed that 79.5% of the subjects were female. The mean ages of the respondents were 31.6 and 25.7 years for males and females, respectively. The HIV-1 prevalence ranged from 6.8% in 1993 to 10.4% in 1997 and remained at around 11% since 1997. The overall prevalence for the period 1993-2001 was 9.5%. Further examination of the data revealed that the peak prevalence age groups were 25-29 for females (12.1%) and 30-34 for males (11.4%). The study concluded that HIV prevalence has been increasing and thus needs to be addressed.

Title: Evaluation of Posters as Information, Education and Communication Materials Used for Revolution of HIV/AIDS in Jimma Town, Southwestern Ethiopia
Author: Solomon Gebreselassie and Tilahun Yemane
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol.14, Special Issue
Date: 2004

The aim of this study was to assess the public perception on posters employed as IEC materials in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in Jimma town. The study included 491 randomly selected adult respondents belonging to different educational and employment groups of the community. Health professionals using a structured questionnaire collected data.

Findings of the study indicated that posters were used as source of information by 67% of the respondents in general while 94.3% of the respondents reported that they have used radio as main source of information on HIV/AIDS followed by television (82.9%) and the rest by reading scientific papers (20.4%). About 89% of the commercial sex workers, 87% of daily laborers and 58.9% of college students interviewed believed that behavioral change could be obtained using posters. It also showed that among those who did not consider that posters transmit the desired messages reasoned out that posters have incomplete information, are less influential and are not attractive (37.5%). Close to 27% of the respondents believed that posters lack sufficient clarification.

The study recommended extensive promotion activities to be launched, expansion of education, intensifying health education and strengthening/establishing Anti-AIDS Clubs in schools.

Title: **Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior for HIV Infection with Special Focus on Night Markets and Mobile People in Gummer Woreda, Gurage Zone**
Author: Jemal Yousuf
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective of the study was to assess risky sexual behavior for HIV transmission with special focus on night markets and mobile people in Gummer Woreda. A multi stage, cross-sectional survey and qualitative study were conducted between November 2003 and January 2004. A total of 838 respondents were interviewed, and 4 FGDs and 14 individual in-depth interviews were carried out.

The result showed that 43 (19.2%) of males and 5 (1.8%) of females ever had extramarital sex. Among the respondents in age group 15–54, 36 (18.2%) of those in the age group 35–54 and 25 (12.0%) of those in the age group 15–34 had engaged in risky sexual behaviors in relation to night markets. Fifty (10.0%) married and 11 (3.3%) not currently married respondents were engaged in risky sexual practice in relation to night markets. Among married respondents, 26 (10.8%) males and one female had their first sexual contact with non-regular partners. Those engaged in other occupation had 2.5 times more chance to engage in risky sexual behavior than farmers (OR = 2.5, 95% CI = 1.07, 5.90). Twenty Seven respondents (3.2%) had reported frequent use of condom in the last six months during premarital and extramarital sex. About 99% of the total respondent had heard about HIV/AIDS and 98.4% reported that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through unprotected sex.

The study recommended urgent measure to be taken in terms of HIV prevention and control in the study area. These include designing a strategy to shift night markets to morning/daytime markets, shifting traditional night wedding and students' annual night dancing ceremonies to daytime, making concerted effort to prevent HIV/AIDS by increasing behavioral change and establishing a voluntary counseling and testing for HIV infection.

Title: **Evaluation of Mass Media Messages in the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS**
Author: Sale Workneh
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective of this study was to assess how mass media messages on HIV/AIDS were designed and disseminated, their appropriateness and contents. The study was conducted from December 2003 to February 2004. The study design was a qualitative one, which included case studies and in-depth interviews.

The study identified training of journalists on HIV/AIDS as being inadequate and lack of media networking. HIV/AIDS messages transmitted through the mass media were not designed in the usual way of mass media message development. Audience segmentation; audience analysis, needs assessment and community involvements were poor or almost none. All types of mass media (electronic and print media) coverage of HIV/AIDS, in both quality and quantity of messages were found to be insufficient.

The study recommended that needs assessment, audience segmentation and analysis, community and professional input should be given emphasis in the design of messages of HIV/AIDS, traditional media has to be taken into account as an alternative to supplement the other interventions since the majority of the Ethiopian population is illiterate and rural with diverse cultures or traditions, there is need to train journalists, editors and programme managers on effective use of language, sources, story selection and HIV/AIDS statistics usage or interpretation. There should be regular monitoring and evaluation of the media's activities and its role in HIV/AIDS. News papers should dig up for a better feature analysis of the issues of HIV/AIDS and its consequences.

Title: **Gender and Age Differences in Moral Reasoning of Sexual Behavior that Could Lead to the Spread of HIV/AIDS**
Author: Reda Darge
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, vol. 25, No. 2,
Date: 2003

This study has an objective of examining moral reasoning of sexual behavior that could lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The study used Kohlberg's moral (stage theory and Gilligan's moral orientation) model to analyze the data collected by questionnaire from 80 purposely selected (males and females, 40 each) students of Gondar teachers' college.

The study revealed that older age group students (21 years old) had a significantly higher stage of moral reasoning than the younger age group (17 years old) when responding to moral dilemmas about the transmission of HIV/AIDS. It also showed that there is no significant gender difference in the stage of moral reasoning and moral orientation,

and education is important for understanding the role of moral reasoning in preventing sexually risky behavior.

Title: **Evidence of Changes in Sexual Behaviors among Male Factory Workers in Ethiopia**
Author: Yared Mekonen, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal Vol. 41, Supplement 1
Date: 2003

This study assessed changes in sexual behaviors among male factory workers in Ethiopia. It was an open cohort study in two factories near Addis Ababa (Akaki and Wonji) involving 1,124 male workers. It was conducted between February 1997 and December 1999. The study collected data on the sexual behavior of respondents (casual sex, sex with commercial sex workers, condom use and history of STDs).

The study findings showed that at the initial stage the prevalence of casual sex in the past year was 9.7% while sex with commercial sex workers was 43.4%. Condom use with the last sex partner was 38.8% (Akaki site only) and history of genital discharge in the past five years was 10.6% while history of genital ulcer in the past five years was 2.1%. At both sites combined, between the first and the fourth follow-up visits, there was a decline in the proportion of males reporting recent casual sex from 17.5 to 3.5%, sex with commercial sex workers from 11.2 to 0.75%, and genital discharge from 2.1 to 0.6%. Although only 109 (9.7%) reported having had casual sexual partners in the past year, 488 (43.4%) acknowledge having sex with CSWs when going to bars (This question was asked without any specific time frame). The prevalence of HIV infection was 11.21% at Akaki site and 6.9% at Wonji. The study concluded that there was a decline over time in risky sexual behaviors reported by the cohort participants, part of which occurred independently of cohort intervention.

Title: **The Role of Indigenous Voluntary Association in Community Based HIV/AIDS Intervention Activities: The Case of "Iddir"s in Addis Ababa**
Author: Wubalem Negash
Source: MA Thesis in RLDS, AAU
Date: 2003

The objectives of this study were to assess the role played by 'Iddirs' in coping with the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Addis Ababa, and hence to assess the role of GOs and NGOs in promoting active participation of Iddirs in the national HIV/AIDS intervention. Multistage cluster sampling was employed to select samples of implementer NGOs and 'Iddirs' who were involved in community based HIV/AIDS interventions.

The study indicated increased mortality rates among 'Iddirs' members resulting in increased monthly contribution and financial spending on burial ceremonies with less involvement in development activities. Increased number of PLWHA and AIDS orphans among 'Iddirs' members further caused increased spending in health care and support for the affected and infected people. As this study revealed community based intervention involving 'Iddir's in anti-AIDS activities is in its infancy. Very few NGOs are currently working in the areas of HIV intervention with 'Iddir's. The activities of NGOs range from capacity building to provision of care and support.

The study recommended promotion of the capacity building activities of 'Iddirs', empowerment activities needs to be strengthened; partnership of major stakeholders i.e. GOs, NGOs as well as CBOs need to be strengthened in their efforts towards the HIV/AIDS interventions.

Title: HIV-Prevalence in 72,000 Urban and Rural Male Army Recruits, Ethiopia, 1999-2000
Author: Yigermu Abebe, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vo. 41, Supplement 1
Date: 2003

Assessing HIV prevalence among army recruits who reside in urban and rural areas of Ethiopia was the aim of this survey. The study involved 72,000 army recruits residing both in urban and rural areas. The study collected blood samples drawn at enrollment from almost 10,000 urban recruits (in 1999) and 62,000 rural recruits (in 2000). Data were also collected on their socio-demographic characteristics.

The survey revealed that HIV prevalence among urban recruits was 7.2%, which ranges from 4.3% - 10.5% among regions. The prevalence among rural recruits was 3.8% in which the majority of the victims were farmers (57%) followed by students (18%). Higher education was associated with HIV infection among the rural recruits. The study also showed that Muslim rural recruits were less likely to be HIV infected than the Orthodox Christian recruits. The study concluded that the prevalence of HIV infection in rural and urban areas is lower than prior estimated level with uneven distribution. Religion and education impacts are observed so that prevention efforts must consider these variables.

Title: Mortality Impact of AIDS in Addis Ababa

Author: Eduard J. Sanders, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Medical Journal, Vol. 41, Supplement 1
Date: 2003

The purpose of the study was measuring the impact of HIV on mortality in Addis Ababa. It involved 17,519 deaths that took place during 1987-2001 sorting the cases of death by all causes, HIV caused deaths and other cases, and by age groups (25-49 and 5-14 years).

The study showed that the age group 25-49 years versus 5-14 years in all cause mortality increased by 8.5% per calendar year. A total of 5,101 deaths were recorded in the prospective surveillance. Crude mortality rate was 9.5/1000 per year for men and 7.1/1000 for women. Compared to the 1984 deaths, it has increased 5 times for men and 5.3 times for women for the age group 30-35 years. The study has shown that Ethiopian men and women have 18.8% and 17.8% chance of dying from AIDS before age 60. Out of the total 5,101 death recorded 2,803 (55%) were males and 2,295 (45%) females. In 2001 the peak mortality (%) for women was 10.9%. (25-29 years age group) and 9.6% for men (age group 35-39 years). The surveillance found out an IM of 42/1000, roughly half of that estimated in EDHS 2000 (81/1000 live births).

Title: **Factors Associated with the Knowledge, Attitude and Sexual Behavior of the Military in Respect to HIV/AIDS in Awasa Town**

Author: Asmamaw Minuye

Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU

Date: 2003

The objective was to assess the knowledge, attitude and sexual behavior of the military in the context of HIV/AIDS with a view to develop appropriate intervention strategies. The study used 406 randomly selected male members of military personnel from a Birgade that lived in Awasa town since May 2001. The study was conducted using primary data and a pre-tested standard questionnaire from February 20 to March 9, 2003.

The results revealed that almost all the study population has ever had sexual intercourse. 94%, 67% and 32% of the respondents had sexual intercourse, had sex with sex workers and had at least four or more sexual partners, respectively in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Multivariate results showed that the likelihood of having a correct knowledge about a healthy looking person can have AIDS virus were those whose highest level of education was senior secondary and above, who had more than 10 years of service, and who were junior and senior officers were greater than those respondents with no education, who had 1 to 5 years of service and who were private soldiers by a factor of 4.85, 2.7 and 3.05, respectively.

The study recommended strengthening and encouraging the already set up educational approach in military institutions, continuing a vigorous campaign on condom use correctly and consistently, strengthening provision of counseling and voluntary testing services outside Addis Ababa to other unit of corps, divisions, Brigades, etc. and creating a non-stigmatizing and non-discriminatory environment within the military population for those who are HIV positives.

Title: **Streetism and the Risk of HIV Infection: The Case of Dire Dawa City**
Author: Tsegaye Tenkir
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective of the study was to examine how streetism and related factors influence sexual risk behavior and risk factors for HIV infection. The study design was case control type while the outcome of the test statistics were compared among study groups. A total of 800 equal numbers of street and non-street teenagers were randomly selected.

The study result showed that 63.3% of cases and 27% of controls have had premarital sexual contacts, but only 18.5% and 9.6% of them perceived their status as being at risk, respectively. The street children than the non-street ones, and the female street subjects than the males exhibited relatively better knowledge of HIV/AIDS related issues. Streetism was found to influence high risk behaviors to HIV/AIDS. Age of the respondents, duration of stay in the street life, school attendance, religiosity and substance/drug use emerged as significant determinants of HIV infection in the street environment of the study area.

It was suggested that planners must consider the position of children in two ways: as beneficiaries of development (improved living conditions or life opportunities) and as participants or contributors to development. As beneficiaries' legal coverage, education, health, voluntary counseling and testing services and as contributors training and employment opportunities, provision of credit and financial skills should be put in place to help them out of the problems.

Title: **KAP towards RH/FP and HIV/AIDS among Workers in Mekele Town (Findings from Baseline Survey)**
Author: Marie Stopes International - Ethiopia
Source: Marie Stopes International-Ethiopia
Date: 2003

The study attempted to obtain information on the knowledge, attitude and practice of FP methods and other RH including HIV/AIDS among

men and women in Mekele Gum Production and Mesfin Industrial Engineering plants. A total of 278 respondents (128 men and 150 women) aged 15-49 years were included in the study. Data were gathered using interview.

The findings indicated that there was a wide gap between knowledge and use of contraceptives. The awareness level of women's fertile period was found to be low in which only 9.2% (12.7% females and 5.0 males) correctly indicated the likelihood of pregnancy. Most of the respondents did not know the prime time for conceiving during the menstrual cycle. About 9%, 35% and 18.3% of the respondents reported that the greatest chance of conceiving is in the middle, last after and before the menstrual period, respectively. The survey also revealed that knowledge of traditional methods of contraceptives was greater than that of long acting and permanent contraceptives. Long acting and permanent contraceptives such as nor-plant and sterilization were known by 44.3% and 47.2% while periodic abstinences and 66% and 65.1% of the respondents knew withdrawal methods.

A significant portion of the respondents did not believe that HIV could be transmitted through utensils. 63.5% of the women and 50% of the men did not believe that HIV/AIDS could be cured while the rest had the opposite view or had no idea. About 70% of the respondents believed that a woman who had HIV virus might bear an HIV positive child. About 50% of the men and 73.8% of the women sampled believed that being faithful to partner, and 41.9% of the men and 11.9% of the sampled women responded that the complete avoidance of sex are the best means for avoiding HIV infection.

The study recommended awareness raising activities on women's fertile periods, improving the access to long active contraceptives (IUCD, nor-plant) and encouraging condom use to reverse the situation.

Title: A Community Based Study on KAP on HIV/AIDS in Gambella Town, Western Ethiopia
Author: Yayeh Negash, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 17, No.3
Date: 2003

The aim here was assessing the KAP of HIV/AIDS in Gambella town. A sample of 359 individuals aged 15 years and over was selected for data collection using a structured questionnaire.

The study revealed that 53.8% of sample subjects were males and 55% aged 20-30 years. Majority were government employees, 66% married, and 25% single. About 96% of the respondents reported to have heard of HIV/AIDS and 82.8% got the information from mass media. About 80%

reported protected sex and 64.2% unsafe blood transfusion as common ways of HIV transmission. About 86% and 80% agreed on screening before marriage and VCT, respectively. About 86% of the respondents had practiced sex, while the mean ages of their first sexual contact were 16.6 and 18.4 years for females and males, respectively. Eighty Six percent practiced sex at a mean age of first sexual contact of 16.6 for females and 18.4 years for male. Among those who had sex with non-regular partners in the last one year prior to the study, 39.6% did not use condom. Males had high rate of STDs (21.1%) than females (12.2%). Males were observed to have significantly higher frequencies of sexual contact with non-regular partners in the last one year of the study.

Title: **Assessment of the Magnitude and Determinants of Utilization and Demand for Pre-Marital VCT in Civil Marriages in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

Author: Dereje Habte

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2003

The objective of the study was to assess the magnitude and determinants of the utilization and the demand for pre-marital VCT. A cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2003 to February 2003. A total of 640 individuals (320 males and 320 females) who attended the civil marriage in Addis Ababa municipality were included in the study.

The study revealed that 55% of the respondents reported having had pre-marital HIV testing. Most couples had sexual relations but consistent condom use was reported by only 15.5% of them. The demand for pre-marital VCT was significantly associated with age being 35 years and above, and free discussion between couples on HIV and VCT. The future plan for testing among the non-tested ones was almost zero. Confidential testing, integrated VCT services, medical doctors as counselors and face-to-face method of hearing results were the VCT schemes preferred by most respondents.

Advocacy on pre-marital VCT, promotion of free discussion between couples on STD/HIV, improving people's awareness of self-perceived risk, consistent condom use before deciding for marriage and integrated VCT sites were recommended by the study.

Title: **Vulnerability of Married Women to HIV Infection and Factors Contributing to Vulnerability in Nazareth, Ethiopia**

Author: Dursit Abdishekur

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2003

The objective was to assess STIs and HIV risk-awareness level, vulnerability, and associated factors in married women of reproductive age. A total of 1276 married women of aged 15 to 49 were selected in Nazareth town, using multi-stage sampling method. Data were collected from January 7, 2003 to February 2, 2003 using a structured questionnaire.

The result showed significant proportion of married women (26.8%) having been vulnerable to HIV infection.

Of the 26.8% of married women who were vulnerable to HIV infection, about two third (66.1%) did not know they were at risk. Women who depend economically on their husband were found to be more vulnerable to HIV infection. Significant proportion of such women was also found not to be aware of being at risk.

It was suggested to empower women economically by creating job opportunities and also to create awareness on safe sex practices in married life and the need on a skill of sexual negotiation especially by targeting married women and engaging married men as well.

Title: **Assessment of Socio-Cultural Determinants for the Spread and Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Hamer Woreda, SNNPR**
Author: Samuel Altaye
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective was to assess risks that contribute to the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS in a remote district of Ethiopia, Hamer Woreda in South Omo, SNNPR. A cross-sectional study was conducted using a pre-tested questionnaire with supplemental FGD and in-depth interview. A total of 448 households were selected using systematic random sampling and one eligible adult selected at random from a sampled household and interviewed.

The study depicted that about 40% of adults in Hamer were found to spend nights in other locations outside home in the last one month for reasons of marketing trips to urban centers within the neighboring Woreda. Among those spent nights in town, 45.9% reported having had unprotected sex with local liquor sellers. Other prevailing socio-cultural factors and rituals such as pre-marital sexual relationships, having multiple sexual practices, extra-marital sexual activity, wife inheritance, "Ivangadi", and mass circumcision seem to have contributed to the risky behavioral practices to spread of the HIV virus in the community.

The study recommended extensive health education program through different outlets with due consideration of the deep rooted cultural and traditional practices of the community and involvement of the community in the process of bringing change in these deep rooted cultural practices.

Title: **Assessment of the Condition of AIDS Orphans in Dire Dawa Town**
Author: Solomon Tassew
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2003

A cross-sectional survey was conducted from October 2002 to May 2003 in Dire Dawa with the objective of determining the magnitude, socioeconomic characteristics, problems and surviving strategies of AIDS orphans in the town. A total of 1,182 household heads participated in the study. Data were collected through pre-tested structured questionnaire and interviews. The study employed both stratified and random sampling techniques in identifying the required sample size.

The study showed that the prevalence of AIDS orphans among the total identified orphans and among those children below the age of 15 was 32.7% and 7%, respectively. Of the total 747 AIDS orphans, 374 (50.1%) were females. One hundred sixty seven (42.3%) of the families were displaced from their original home and 69 (17.5%) of the visited households were headed by children or adolescents and 215 (54.4%) families reported that the orphans had psychological problems. The prevalence of stigma/discrimination was reported by 157 (39.8%) of the household heads. About 39% of families had at least one orphan who never went to school or discontinued schooling. Two hundred seven (52.4%) families were found to depend on relatives and communities for survival. Two hundred seventy two (68.9%) respondents pointed out that females were more vulnerable than male orphans for exploitation, abuse, and HIV infection.

The study recommended the need to support AIDS orphans, provide skill training and psychological support and organize educational support on the needs of orphans and provide legal protection to both orphans and care givers.

Title: **Knowledge and Practice of Condom in Preventing HIV/AIDS Infection among Commercial Sex Workers in Three Small Towns of Northern Ethiopia**
Author: Getu Degu Alene
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 16, No.3
Date: 2002

This study assessed the knowledge and use of condom among commercial sex workers aged 15-49 in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and to see the influence of some selected factors on condom use. The study was conducted on 317 commercial sex workers through questionnaire in Kola Diba, Chuahif and Dabat rural towns of Northwestern Ethiopia.

It was found out that the knowledge of the commercial sex workers about HIV/AIDS (97.2%) and condom use (96.2%) was very high compared to their experience of use of condom. About 33% have ever used and 12.8% frequently. Eighty One percent of the partners of these commercial sex workers were farmers from the surrounding rural areas while the rate of condom use showed increasing trend with educational levels of the sex workers. 304 (98.7%) of the responding CSWs believed that sexual intercourse was the major mode of HIV transmission. The study showed that the respondents use condom to prevent HIV/AIDS (98%), STDs (77.8%) and unwanted pregnancies (62.2%).

The study suggested educational intervention for the commercial sex workers of rural towns together with poverty alleviation programs. In addition teaching CSWs to apply the principle of "No Condom No Sex", periodic (monthly) check ups for STDs on CSWs, poverty alleviation programs, health education on HIV/AIDS and involving churches and peasant associations in facing the challenges were recommended.

Title: **Seroprevalence of Syphilis and HIV-1 among Women Attending Antenatal Clinic in Jimma Hospital, Southwest Ethiopia**

Author: Zelege Mekonen, Belete Tegbaru and Hailu Meless

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 12, No.2

Date: 2002

The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of Syphilis and HIV among pregnant women who came for antenatal check up to Jimma Hospital and to document the data for use for interventions. The study was a cross sectional study conducted on 224 pregnant women attending ANC services in Jimma Hospital. Data were collected through questionnaire for syphilis and anti-naked anonymous testing to test HIV-1. Sera for HIV-1 and syphilis investigation were done using ELISA, Rapid Test & RPR, TPHA tests, respectively.

According to this survey 90% of the participants were married, 58.5% housewives and 59.4% of them were educated. The prevalence of active and post syphilis were 2.2% and 5.4%, respectively. The overall prevalence of HIV-1 infection was 12.1% among the age groups of 15-19 followed by 20-24 (13.5%). Knowledge of STIs was high (61.2%) and more than 50% of them know how to prevent STIs including HIV. The

survey has shown that there is an association between post syphilis infection and HIV-1 seropositivity. It has concluded that HIV-1 epidemic in the town among antenatal clinic attendees was high and that there is an urgent need to intensify HIV-1 prevention interventions.

Title: **Perceived Sufficiency and Usefulness of IEC Materials and Methods on HIV/AIDS among High School Youth in Addis Ababa**
Author: Amsale Cheire
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2002

The objective was to investigate the perceived sufficiency and usefulness of IEC materials and methods related to HIV/AIDS among high school youth in Addis Ababa. A cross sectional survey was conducted from November 2001 to April 2002 in randomly selected high school students. A total of 901 high school students from 23 schools participated in the survey.

The result indicated that all the study subjects have heard of AIDS. The common sources of information about HIV/AIDS were radio (69.7%), television (57.3%), Anti-AIDS clubs (55.2%), family members (53.5%), health professionals (48.6%), religious leaders (45%) and friends (34%). 85.4%, 78.1% and 75% students perceived IEC on HIV/AIDS useful in influencing knowledge, attitude and practice, respectively, and efforts made were perceived sufficient to affect knowledge of almost half of the respondents (50.6%). IEC messages and materials on HIV/AIDS were acquainted students with the epidemic rather than equipping them with the necessary domains relevant to their day-to-day life. It was recommended that coordinated, purposeful, appropriate, and mutually reinforcing IEC messages with emphasis on life skill training be implemented.

Title: **The Association between Substance Abuse and HIV Infection among People Visiting HIV Testing and Counseling Centers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**
Author: Assefa Seme
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2002

A case-control study was carried out in Addis Ababa from December 2001 to February 2002 to explore the association between substance abuse and HIV infection and to determine the prevalence and the factors related to substance abuse among people visiting HIV testing and counseling centers. Among all visitors for HIV testing and counseling, 227 cases and 726 controls were identified.

The result showed that the prevalence of 'hard' drug use was found to be 1.2%, with the rate being 3.2% in the cases and 0.54% in the controls. Alcohol drinking was found to be associated with serum HIV positively after controlling for other confounding variables. While age of 15 to 24 and being single were found to be associated with serum HIV positively, having monthly family income was found to be protective against HIV infection. Being male and having sex with commercial sex workers were related to both alcohol drinking and chat chewing.

The study recommended health education to bring about behavioral changes and further study to identify the prevalence and role of substance in exposing to HIV infection in the community.

ABORTION

Title: **Assessment of KAP among Secondary School Female Students towards Induced Abortion**
Author: Melkamu Gashu
Source: MPH Thesis, Gondar University
Date: 2007

The objective was to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice towards induced abortion among high school students. A cross sectional quantitative study was conducted among 640 randomly sampled students at Burrie Shikudad General Secondary School, West Gojjam from February 20 to 22, 2007. Data were collected through self-administered questionnaires and multivariate analyses were made using SPSS and EPI info.

The result indicated that only one third of the total respondents had knowledge on legal status of induced abortion. Three fourth of the respondents also did not know about medical hazards of induced abortion such as death, bleeding, infection and sterility. Sixty percent of respondents did not support abortion on any ground. Considering practices of abortion, among 21% of students who were sexually experienced, 7% of them were pregnant and 60.5% of the pregnancies were aborted. The most frequently cited reason (92%) for inducing abortion were family and community fear. The study indicated that health club membership showed positive association with the knowledge of students towards induced abortion.

Giving special attention to update students with important and current abortion and related health information was recommended.

Title: **Assessment of KAP on EC among Women Seeking Post Abortion Care in Addis Ababa**
Author: Berhanu Desalegn
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2006

This study assessed KAP of contraceptives with emphasis on contraception among women seeking post abortion care in public and private hospitals and the role of health care providers in promoting Emergency Contraception (EC) services in Addis Ababa. A total of 417 questionnaires were completed by patients seeking post abortion care. In addition unit heads of hospitals were interviewed. Data were analyzed by EPI/ Info and SPSS 10.0 statistical packages.

As the study revealed 14.1% of the women reported to have heard of EC where as only 3.6% had used it. 23.2% of them mentioned hospitals and health centers (HCs) as source of information on EC while preference for the service were 58% public hospitals, 70.7% health centers, 46.5% pharmacies and 15.1% private clinics. The study also showed that public hospitals provide a 24 hour EC service.

The study recommended strengthening IEC, training health care providers, sustainable supply of the service and considering EC in post abortion FP.

Title: **Unintended Pregnancy and Induced Abortion in a Town with Accessible FP Services: The Case of Harar, Eastern Ethiopia**

Author: Mesgnaw Fantahun and Solomon Worku

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 20, No.2

Date: 2006

The purpose of this survey was to assess and examine the level and practice of unintended pregnancy and induced abortion in Harar town with accessible FP services. The study involved 983 females aged 15-49 years from three woredas and 9 kebeles through multistage sampling technique. It employed questionnaire method for data collection.

According to this study, 950 (96.6%) of the respondents knew at least one modern method of contraceptive. About 33% of the respondents were sexually active and their most recent pregnancies were unintended. Unintended birth among sexually active women constituted 14.3% and induced abortion 14.4%. The study also showed that being married before aged 20 and currently unmarried had a high chance of having unwanted pregnancy. In addition, the study indicated that literate women had higher practice of induced abortion. The most frequent reasons mentioned by participants of this study for failure to avoid unintended pregnancy were inadequate knowledge on avoiding unwanted pregnancy, husband's disapproval and method failure. The study concluded unintended pregnancy to be a major RH problem showing the high unmet need for FP. This survey recommended expansion of access to FP and IEC, Counseling and quality care to improve the situation.

Title: **Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Induced Abortion in Northwest Ethiopia**

Author: Elias Senbeto, et al.

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 19, No.1

Date: 2005

The study aimed at assessing the knowledge, attitude, behavior and practice of women on abortion and identifying the most important

determinant factors. It involved 1,346 women aged 15-49 years from six rural and four urban kebeles of Northwest Ethiopia selected using proportional sampling method. Data were collected through questionnaire and data analysis was done employing EPI-In 6.

The findings showed that 19% of the proportional sampling method respondents ever had abortion while the prevalence rates of spontaneous and induced abortion were 14.3% and 4.8%, respectively. 42.6% of the women reported that they had ever used contraceptive methods. Place of residence, marital status, contraceptive use, number of pregnancies and level of education attained by women were significantly and independently associated with induced abortion. Although most women had knowledge about FP methods only about two-fifth of them reported that they were currently using contraception. The study concluded that the problem of abortion in general and induced abortion in particular, is very high both among the urban and rural women.

Title: **Reproductive Age Women and Health Professionals' Attitude towards Legalization of Abortion, Jimma**

Author: Ameha Haile

Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 15, No.1

Date: 2005

The objective of this survey was to assess the attitudes of women in reproductive age and health professionals towards legalization of abortion. The study included a sample of 941 women in the reproductive age living in Jimma town as well as 226 health professionals working in Jimma University through multistage sampling technique. The data were collected by questionnaire while the analysis was done using SPSS.

According to the result of this study 4.4% of the women in reproductive age and 23.3% of the health profession supported abortion without any reason. 20.5% of the women in reproductive age and 46.9% of the health professionals supported abortion only under certain circumstances. 71.4% of the reproductive age women and 35.4% of the health professionals opposed abortion under any circumstances. The major reason for opposing abortion under any circumstances was that it is sinful act that destroys human life. Of 174 clinical service providers, 53.4% were willing to provide abortion service if legalized. Attitude towards legalization of abortion was found to have significant association with women's occupation and history of abortion and health professionals' religion and practice of post abortion care provision. The study concluded that there is a need to bring death and grave of women from unsafe abortion into public view and recognition if there is any move towards legalization of abortion.

Liberalization of the existing abortion law to give a room for cases of rape, illness, and congenital fatal malformation are recommended.

Title: **Fertility Awareness and Post Abortion Pregnancy Intension in Addis Ababa**
Title: Assessment of Post Abortion Care in Selected Public Health Facilities
Author: Yilma Melkamu and Mengistu Asnake
Source: Pathfinder International - Ethiopia
Date: 2003

The objective of the study was to assess the status of post abortion services and to establish baseline information in order to address the needs of these facilities and their clients. A cross sectional rapid assessment with emphasis on physical facilities, reusable equipment and supplies, disposable supplies, basic laboratory services, family planning services and record keeping were made in seven hospitals of Pathfinder's focus regions. A semi structured questionnaire, checklist and walk-through technique were used to get information on flow of services, starting from the out patient/ emergency room to recovery room.

The assessment showed that almost all hospitals face an inconsistency supply of important supplies necessary to provide emergency services. Life saving equipment such as ambu bags, suction apparatus and oxygen service was not available. All health facilities were able to provide post abortion evacuation using sharp metallic curettages. MVA was introduced to three of the seven hospitals and nurses and doctors were trained to use MVA. The IEC/BCC materials focusing on abortion were not available in all facilities, which are very important in delivering message on dangers of unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion to the public in general and victims of abortion in particular.

The study recommended the development, production and dissemination of IEC materials at all facilities, training relevant staff, maintaining constant supply of contraceptive methods, joint effort among Woreda and Zonal Health Offices and Regional Health Bureau and Pathfinder should extend its support through technical assistance, provision of equipment, training and facility renovation.

Title : **Fertility Awareness and Post Abortion Pregnancy Intention in Addis Ababa**
Author: Yilma Melkamu, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol.17 No.3
Date: 2003

To assess the knowledge of post abortion patients regarding return of fertility and pregnancy intentions was the aim of this study. 400 post-abortion cases were interviewed in four government hospitals in Addis Ababa on their fertility awareness and pregnancy intentions.

The study revealed that almost 70% of the respondents were at least pregnant once before the current pregnancy. The maximum number of pregnancy was 15 (with median pregnancy = 2) and the number of deliveries ranges from 1 to 14 (with medium delivery =1). Seventeen percent of the respondents reported unwanted pregnancies and admitted some kind of interference with the pregnancy, 36% reported that they were assisted in clinics including abortion. Eighty Two percent of them have reported having no intention of pregnancy within three months following abortion, and 73% were unable to tell the time at which they could become pregnant if involved in sexual intercourse after the present abortion. Among those whose last pregnancy was unwanted, poor knowledge of contraceptives and forgetting to take contraceptives regularly were given as main reasons by more than 80% of the respondents while only 18% responded that parent pressure as contributing factor. The major reasons given for resorting to unsafe abortion by 69 cases who admitted interference were economic 27 (34%), not being married 17 (25.9%) and to complete education 15 (22.7%). The pregnancies were interfered at inducers' house 31 (44.9%), at health institutions 25 (36.2%) and at patients' house 11 (15.9%). The study concluded urgent demand for quality services that include education and FP counseling are of crucial importance.

Title: **Female Youth Attitude towards Legalization of Induced Abortion: The Case of Addis Ababa**
Author: Beza Hailu
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2003

A cross sectional study was conducted in Addis Ababa during March 2003 to April 2003 to assess the attitude of female youth aged 15 to 24 regarding the legalization of induced abortion. A total of 1,200 female youth were selected and interviewed using multistage stratified random sampling technique.

The result showed that 77.9% of the respondents did not use FP methods, while 92.7% were aware of the availability of different contraceptive methods. About 17% of respondents who ever experienced pregnancy reported induced abortion, of which 80.4% occurred to those in the age group of 20 – 24. The majority of the respondents who performed induced abortion had higher educational level. Of all respondents 78% knew induced abortion as a major health problem in

Addis Ababa. Eighty Nine percent were aware that induced abortion is currently illegal in Ethiopia. Over three-quarter (78.6%) of the respondents preferred legalization of induced abortion in Ethiopia while 21.4% opposed it. The majority (72.4%) believed that legalization of abortion service would reduce health problems related to unsafe abortion.

The study suggested expanding and making accessible FP services as well as liberalizing the existing restrictive abortion law as to decrease the practice of unsafe abortion.

Title: **KAP Study on Abortion among Ethiopian Health Workers**
Author: Ahmed Abdella, et al.
Source: ESOG
Date: 2002

The objective here was to study the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of health workers on abortion in Ethiopia. It was a cross-sectional study using a self-administered questionnaire involving 30 randomly selected hospitals and 56 referral health centers as well as all health workers in these institutions. A total of 2,636 respondents from both private and public institutions participated in the survey.

Of all the total respondents, nurses accounted for 49.9%, health assistants 34.6% and 10% were GPs. Eighty percent of the health workers reported that their institutions provide abortion treatment. Ninety percent of HWs had encountered incomplete abortion patients and 98% of them had encountered abortion related mortality as a significant public health problem. Sixty percent of them considered the problem of both urban and rural settings. Seventy two of HWs had abortion request by women with unwanted pregnancies; HWs in the public institutions (77.7%) reported higher encounters than private practitioners (68.6%). Twenty nine Percent of HWs stated the correct provision of the penal code for termination of pregnancy.

Title: **Cost Analysis of Abortion in Addis Ababa Public Hospital**
Author: Selamawit Negash
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2002

The objective was to analyze the cost of treating patients with abortion and provision of safe abortion service in Addis Ababa public hospitals (Tikur Anbassa, Zewditu Memorial, Yekatit 12 and Ghandi Memorial hospital). A total of 424 patients who attended in the four hospitals for management of abortion complications during in the data collection period were interviewed (n=401), 424 medical records were reviewed and

observation was done in 10% cases (n=42) and administrative records were reviewed.

The cost for provision of safe abortion service was estimated and the average unit cost ranges from 40.97 Birr to 65.32 Birr while the actual average unit cost in treating a patient with abortion complication was 131.7 Birr without including the patient side cost. Moreover, the sensitivity analysis showed that the cost of treating complication of abortion could rise up to 323.23 Birr. The average patient side cost which includes medical, non-medical and opportunity cost was found to be 535.5 Birr. The study concluded that the health care system was spending a lot of resources for treating complications of abortion, which could be prevented.

Title: **Assessment of Quality of Post Abortion Care in Government Hospitals in Addis Ababa**

Author: Yilma Melkamu

Source: MPH Thesis, AAU

Date: 2002

The objective was to assess quality of post abortion care in government hospitals in Addis Ababa. A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted on quality of PAC in government hospitals in Addis Ababa from November 2001 to February 2002. Patient's interview, direct observation, provider interview and inventory of equipment and supplies were used for the assessment.

The study revealed that interaction between providers and patients was found to be satisfactory whereas information provisions on important aspects of care such as danger signs and follow up needs were very limited. Post abortion FP counseling and method provision were also found to be very low. About 20% and 3% received FP counseling and contraceptives, respectively. Overall, 93% of the patients responded that they were satisfied with the services. Those who responded waiting time was too long, who had difficulty in locating or getting the service and those who responded that the general information was inadequate appeared to be less satisfied.

The study recommended MOH, and Regional Health Bureau and concerned NGOs should develop clear performance standard indicators for the three elements of PAC, basic and refresher trainings should focus on the importance of FP counseling and method provision, information provision regarding danger signs follow up needs the importance of other aspects of care like STDs including HIV/AIDS and pain management, supplementing information provision by IEC materials, and further operational researches at different levels of service delivery and all sectors (Government, Private and NGOs).

HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Title: Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of the Community towards the Practice in Ginde Beret District
Author: Solomon Masho
Source: MA Thesis in Social Psychology, AAU
Date: 2007

The objectives of this study were to assess the attitude of Ginde Beret people towards FGM and to examine the major underlying factors to FGM. A sample of 148 residents of four kebele of Ginde Beret district and 208 grade 12 students from Gindeberet Senior Secondary School were selected. In addition, women's affairs officer, community opinion leaders and religious leaders from three different religious groups were included in the study. Questionnaires, interviews and FGD were used for data collection.

The study indicated that tradition was the most commonly mentioned reason for FGM in the study area. It was also found out that all married female participants with average age of 35.5 year had undergone FGM whereas 63.4% of female students, with the average age of 19.7 years had experienced FGM. Regarding attitude towards FGM, age and educational level were found to be the major influencing factors. The majority of the young and educated participants favored the discontinuation of FGM and indicated that they would not practice FGM on their daughters. It was suggested that awareness creation program should be strengthened to sensitize the public about FGM.

Title: Major Harmful Traditional Practices and Violence against Women in South Wollo and East Gojjam Zones of Amhara Region
Author: Mulunesh Abebe and Kerebih Asrese
Source: Bahir Dar University
Date: 2007

A cross sectional study was conducted in October 2006 in six randomly selected rural woredas (3 from each zone) of East Gojjam and South Wollo zones. Three woredas were selected from each zone.

The objective was to identify, quantify and describe harmful traditional practices (HTPs) and violence against women as well as to assess the level of knowledge and attitude towards HTPs and violence against women in these zones. A total of 920 individuals selected using systematic random sampling technique were included in the study.

The result indicated that the overall prevalence of FGM in the study area was very high (above 87%). South Wollo had higher prevalence (91%) than East Gojjam (83%). Among sample woredas, it was higher in Awabel (100%) followed by Sayint (96.6%) and Kombolcha (95%). FGM practice in the study area shows a declining trend across age group from 98% for the age group 40 – 44 years to about 61% for the youngest age group (15 – 19 years old). About 83% of women got married when they were below the legal age of marriage and nearly half (48.9%) of them got married before they were 15 years old. Nearly 84% of the circumcision was performed at the 7th and 8th days after birth. Traditional circumcisers, mainly women, did about 95% of the operations using a razorblade. Wife beating is acceptable in the study area and a statistically significant proportion of women respondents believed that wife beating is acceptable in some circumstances (70.35 Vs 59.7%). Violence is more acceptable in East Gojjam (71.3%) than South Wollo (62.3%), although there are variations by background characteristics. Awabel (85.7%), Enemay (84.3%) and Sayint (82.2%) are the top three woredas where wife beating is supported.

Title: **Domestic Violence against Women: The Case Study of Kolfe Keranyo Sub City, Addis Ababa**
Author: Sosena Mulatu
Source: MA Thesis in Gender Studies, AAU
Date : 2007

The aim of this survey was to explore and gain insight into women's experiences of violence in their own words in Kolfe Keranyo sub city of Addis Ababa. The study involved purposely-selected 15 participants for interview (out of which 12 were victims of domestic violence), 18 for FGD and 150 married women respondents for supplementary data through questionnaire.

The result of the study indicated that women abuse is experienced in complex form ranging from humiliation, threats, and social isolation of forced sex and battering. It has shown that men who are physically abusive are also psychologically, economically and sexually abusive. It has revealed that poverty and transgressions of gender role were found to be the main cause of domestic violence in addition to alcoholism, jealousy and masculinity. Most abused women were not passive victims but rather adopted active strategies to maximize their own and their children safety through avoiding, enduring, and some other fighting back mechanisms.

Title: **Gender Based Violence and Risk of HIV Infection among Women Attending VCT Services**
Author: Gulelat Amdie
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2005

The objectives of this study were to measure the prevalence of various forms of gender based violence including intimate physical partner induced violence and sexual violence, and to examine the association between gender-based violence, HIV risk behavior and HIV infection among women attending voluntary counseling and testing service in Addis Ababa City. A cross sectional study involving 743 women attending VCT service at six-health institutions in Addis Ababa City was conducted by using convenient sampling method.

The result depicted that the prevalence of lifetime intimate partner induced physical and sexual violence was 54.6% and 41%, respectively, and 21.8% women reported experiencing forced sex or rape at their first sex. At the date of interview, 35.4% of women tested HIV positive. After adjustment for socio-economic characteristics and women risk behavior, intimate partner violence was associated with being HIV sero-positive. Childhood sexual assault, forced first sexual intercourse and adult sexual assault by non-partner were not found to be associated with HIV sero status. Condom use, refusal of sex and demand for monogamous relationship were affected by intimate partner violence.

The study recommended developing culturally appropriate screening instrument and introducing it at VCT centers. It further recommended the need for research to monitor the introduction of such instruments and to assess the benefits for women. It was also suggested that more research be conducted on women experience of first sex, men's violent behavior and sexual risk taking behavior and condom refusal.

Title: **Report for the Study of Harmful Traditional Practice (HTPs) on Demographic Structure and Socio-Economic Development in the SNNPR**
Author: SNNPR Bureau of Statistics and Population
Source: SNNPR Bureau of Statistics and Population
Date: 2005

The objectives of the study were to provide sufficient and reliable information on the impact of HTPs on demographic structure and socio-economic development in the region that would help to develop policies and strategies to eradicate HTPs. A total of 6,100 samples were included in the study. After dividing each selected rural kebele into clusters

('gots') 2 to 3 clusters were selected randomly to interview 100 individuals from 50 households per cluster.

The study indicated that HTPs are common in all zones and districts and their negative effect is extremely severe. Abduction, FGM, milk teeth extraction, uvulectomy and tonsillectomy are the common and those which have significant impact on the health, education and economic development of the region identified by most FGD participants. In fact, all HTPs, in one way or another, have relationship to the low socio-economic development of the region. The support for the eradication of marriage by abduction is higher when compared with other HTPs.

Recommendations made to fight against HTPs include: designing short and long term plan as well as area and target specific intervention strategies, strengthening monitoring and follow up activities, creating community decision through community conversation, encouraging multi-sectoral integrated intervention and improving the IEC-BCC interventions.

Title: Rape and Related Health Problems in Addigrat Zonal Hospital, Tigray Region
Author: Amanuel Gessesew and Mengiste Mesfin
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 18, No.3
Date: 2004

The aim of this study was determining the magnitude, associated factors and complications of rape cases at district hospital. It involved 181 victims of rape reported from May 1, 2000 - April 30, 2003 while data were obtained from questionnaire, physical examinations and laboratory findings as well as records from three months follow-ups.

The study revealed that 60.2% of the raped were children and adolescents, 91.7% were from urban areas, 70% were students and 76.8% single. About 20% the study subjects were raped and another 20% reported attempted rape. The study also showed that 67.4% of the respondents were forced to sexual initiation and 6% gang rape before. Only 42% of the rapists were arrested even though 90% of the victims identified their rapists. About 30% of the victims faced physical injuries and 40% minor and major genital findings. They also reported to have been exposed to STDs, sexual and psychical problems as well as unwanted pregnancy.

The study recommended community-based efforts, school-based programs as well as legal and policy reforms to reduce the magnitude of the problem.

Title: **Domestic Violence around Gondar in Northwest Ethiopia**
Author: Tegbar Yigzaw, Anuar Yibre and Yigzaw Kebede
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 18, No.3
Date: 2004

The objective of this study was to assess the prevalence and factors associated with domestic violence around Gondar. The study was conducted among 1,104 women in Gondar Zuria District in 2003.

The findings revealed that 50.8% of the women had ever experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological abuses. Physical violence was found to be 32.3% while forced sex and physical intimidation were 19.2% and 35.7%, respectively. Exposure to parental domestic violence was the strongest risk factor for being victim of violence while alcohol consumption was the major factor for violence. Offensive reply to partners was the most triggering factor for violence.

This study recommended multifaceted interventions to minimize and avoid the problems, which includes undertaking intensive information, education and communication activities on domestic violence, tackling the socio-economic imbalance between men and women, and making the law more responsive to violence against women.

Title: **Magnitude and Immediate Outcomes of Physical Partner Violence against Women in Kofele District, Arsi Zone Oromia Region**
Author: Haji Kedir
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2004

The objective of the study was to measure the magnitude of physical violence experienced by married women, identify the factors associated with it, its immediate outcomes as well and to describe cultural societal and perspectives of partner perpetuated violence. Community based cross sectional survey was conducted with complementary FGDs. A total of 400 men and 396 women participated in the study. Households were selected through systematic random sampling from randomly selected peasant associations. Married adult men aged 15 years and above and women aged 15-49 years, living in the households were included into the study.

The result showed that about 64% and 55% of women had experienced physical violence in their lifetime and in the last 12 months before the survey, respectively. Fifty nine and Twenty two percent of men reported

to use physical violence against their most recent partners in their lifetime and in the last 12 months, respectively. Women's experience of partners physical violence is associated with presence of other persons in the household (OR and 95% CI = 0.6 (0.39; 0.92), family history of violence (OR & 95% CI = 1.54 (1.01, 2.35) and type of marital arrangement with current partner. Marriage by abduction is found to be strongly associated with physical violence (OR & 95% CI = 3.96 (1.58, 9.96) compared to those married with their consent. Number of under-five children, parity of women and perception about wife beating if she fails to accomplish her household duties are found to be associated with physical violence.

The study recommended education on gender roles, improving family relations and women's RH and establishing supporting structures for cases of violence and encouraging and maintaining supportive and useful cultural practices.

Title: **Assessment of Sexual Assault among Women in Assendabo Town, Oromiya Region, South West Ethiopia**
Author: Adey Bogale, Fasil Tessema and Amha Haile
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences, Vol. 14, No.1
Date: 2004

The purpose of this study was assessing the magnitude of sexual assault among women in Assendabo town. It was a cross sectional study on 323 women aged 10 years and above chosen by systematic random sampling technique. Data were collected by interview while analysis was done using SPSS.

According to this study, 8% of the respondents were lifetime sexual assault victims and 1.5% of the respondents were victims of sexual assault in the last one year prior to data collection. Of the lifetime sexual assault victims, 73.1% were victims of rape and 19.2% of the victims had encountered sexual assault more than once with mean age at first sexual assault of 15 years. Unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and STD were the major problems reported as consequences of sexual assault. About 10% of the respondents and 80.8% of the victims prefer to keep quiet about the event due to fear of associated social stigma.

Title: **Sexual Violence against Female Adolescents in Jimma Town: Prevalence, Patterns, and Consequences**
Author: Yohannes Dibaba
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2003

The objective of the study was to explore the magnitude of sexual violence, its outcomes on health and factors associated with sexual violence against female adolescents in Jimma town. A total of 588 adolescents participated in this survey that employed systematic random sampling. Data were collected through structured questionnaire for quantitative data and semi-structured for qualitative data collection.

It was found out that 35% of the participants were sexually active, out of which 25.8% were initiated for sexual practice because of rape. It further showed that 15.3% of the adolescents had experienced rape, 17.7% attempted rape, 28.4% physical assaulted, 3.6% forced into marriage, 2.2% abducted in their life time, and 78.7% had undergone genital mutilation. In addition the study indicated that 19% of the respondents experienced non-consensual kissing in the last year. The study also showed that 21%, 10% and 16.7% of the victims of rape had experienced unwanted pregnancy, abortion and unusual discharge from the genitalia, respectively. Also fear and anxiety, self blame, low self-esteem and suicide attempt were reported by 68%, 53%, 41% and 8% of the victims of rape, respectively.

This study recommended sex education, life skills to protect sexual assault, law enforcement, training of health professionals as well as counseling and HIV test to prevent the problems.

Title: **Community Based IEC Efforts: Reducing the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation**

Author: Senait Tibebe and Gugsu Yimer

Source: Pathfinder International - Ethiopia

Date: 2003

The objective of the study was to assess changes in the practice of FGM in response to the IEC/BCC efforts of the African Humanitarian Action (AHA) in three rural kebeles of Shashemene Woreda in Oromiya Region. A cross sectional study was conducted in June 2003 and both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed. Data were collected from families with female children married in the last six years in AHA project areas of Turufe and Elimo kebeles near Shashemene town. A total of 169 female and 104 male respondents were included.

The result indicated that the majority of the respondents were aged over 40 years. Most of the respondents (81.1% of women and 96.2% of men) were currently married and 93% were Muslims. The mean age at marriage was 18 years; this is higher than the regional average, which was 16.9 years. About 22% of women married between 1998 and 2003 were not circumcised. The proportion of uncircumcised daughters was

significantly lower (13.7%) before AHA's intervention but increased to 30.2% after the intervention. The majority of the respondents (70.4% of females and 82.5% males) agreed that FGM is a harmful practice. More than two-third of the respondents reported that they had received education on the harmful effect of FGM. The major sources of information cited were CBRHAs. Community leaders and mass media, (radio) reported as source of information by some of the respondents.

The study recommended educational campaign against the existing traditional practices, coordination and collaboration among concerned stakeholders, integrating HTPs with other health issues such as HIV/AIDS and IEC campaign should be kept as integral part of other RH activities and address the negative effects of HTPs.

Title: **Socio-Demographic and Economic Correlates of Female Genital Mutilation in Adama Town, Oromiya Region, Ethiopia**
Author: Daniel Meread
Source: MSc Thesis in Demography, AAU
Date: 2002

The objective of this study was to examine the prevalence of FGM and identify the factors responsible for the practice and its continuation in Adama town. A total of 709 women and 71 men were selected from the study area randomly through retrospective survey conducted in March 2002.

The result showed that the prevalence of female genital mutilation is widely practiced in Adama. Among 709 women respondents 557 were mutilated and 104 had given approval for the continuation of the practice. Similarly, among 71 men respondents 18 gave support for the continuation. Bivariate analysis towards the prevalence and approval of FGM revealed significant difference in most of the socio-demographic and economic variables between mutilated and non-mutilated women and between supporters and non-supporters of FGM, respectively. The logistic regression model indicate that women who were in the age group 30 to 49 years, women who stayed in Adama town 0 to 4 years, women born in the country side, ever married women and Muslim women appeared with high prevalence of FGM.

The study suggested focus on the improvement of the status of women through education and economic empowerment and mass media campaign against FGM.

Title: **Female Genital Mutilation and Birth Complications, Jijiga Town, Eastern Ethiopia**
Author: Tewodros Gebremichael
Source: MPH Thesis, AAU
Date: 2002

The objective was to assess the occurrence of FGM and birth complications among women of reproductive age groups (15 – 49 years) in Jijiga town. A cross sectional study using questionnaire was conducted on 913 women of reproductive age who had their first birth during the last five years.

The result revealed that 96% of the women were genitally mutilated and 52% of them undergone the most severe type of FGM, infibulation. Episiotomies occurred among 61% of women who were delivering for the first time and 28.1% of women delivering for the second time. Among primi-parous women 36.2% reported having had complicated postnatal period; 22.5% prolonged labor; 10.3% perinatal tear and 9.8% heavy bleeding. Internal comparison between infibulated and non-infibulated women showed that there was a significant difference in the occurrence of hemorrhage and postnatal problems. The study suggested collective educational interventions to eradicate FGM.

Title: **Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of Mothers Towards it in Serbo Town**
Author: Abate Argaw, Kifle Woldemichael and Nebreed Fisseha
Source: Ethiopian Journal of health Sciences, Vol. 12, No.2
Date: 2002

The objective of this survey was to assess the attitude of mothers towards FGM and its prevalence among both mothers and their daughters in Serbo town, Jimma Zone, South West Ethiopia. A sample of 138 mothers with at least one daughter was selected using systematic sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaire. The analysis was done by employing Chi-square and EPI-Info computer programs.

The study has revealed that 96.4% of the responding mothers and 62.3% of their daughters had undergone FGM. FGM in daughters is significantly associated with their maternal age, their family income, and educational level. About 82% of the respondents had positive attitude towards FGM while 52.2% of the mothers want to know its ill effects. Mothers' attitude is significantly associated with their age, religion, income and education. The study showed that the main reasons for

practicing FGM were hygienic and aesthetics, religion and adherence to culture and tradition.

Title: **Sexual Violence among Female Street Adolescents in Addis Ababa**
Author: Mitike Molla, et al.
Source: Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, Vol. 16, No.2
Date: 2002

The aim of this study was determining the magnitude and consequences of sexual violence among female street adolescents in Addis Ababa. A sample of 654 female adolescents was interviewed using a structured questionnaire and four FGDs with male street adolescents were conducted to supplement the quantitative results. EPI and SPSS programs were employed for analysis of the quantitative data.

The survey showed that prevalence of rape for the last three months before the survey was 15.6% and attempted rapes was 20.4% while unwelcome kisses were reported by 16.4%. Yelling was found to be the most important strategy to escape from the problem. Rape was found to be strongly associated with living alone. Some of the reported consequences of rape were unwanted pregnancy, abortion, STDs, and psychological problems. It was concluded that street girls are at risk and the situation needs serious attention.

This study recommended introducing a rape crisis center in health institutions and preparing a standardized treatment for STDs, launching wide spread public education, law enforcement and training girls on life skills.