

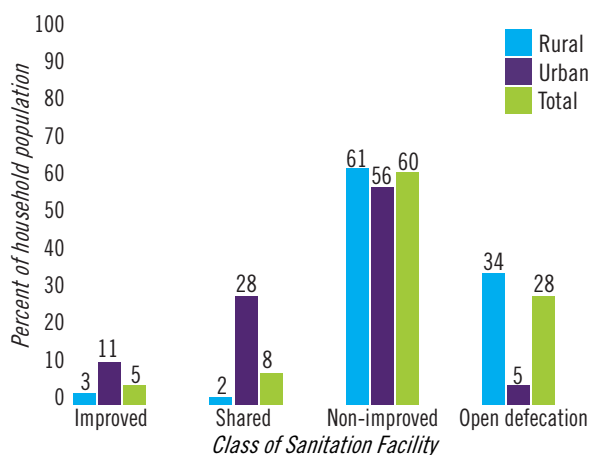
PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

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

For more information please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>.

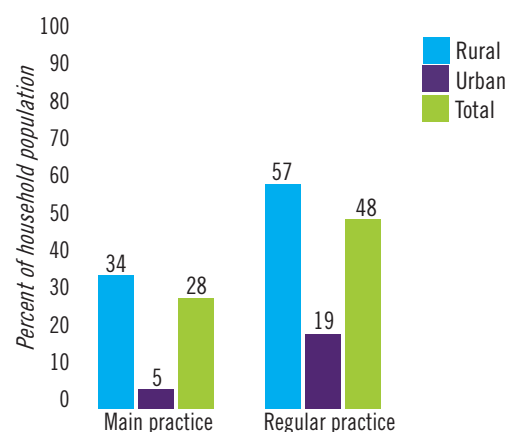
Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Main Household Sanitation Facility



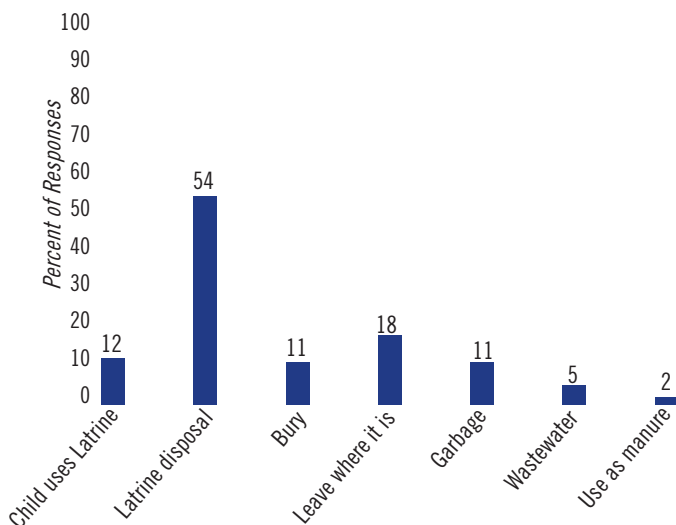
The use of sanitation facilities, both improved and shared, is higher in urban areas. In comparison, use of non-improved facilities and the practice of open defecation is higher in rural areas.

Open Defecation as Main and Regular Practice by Residence



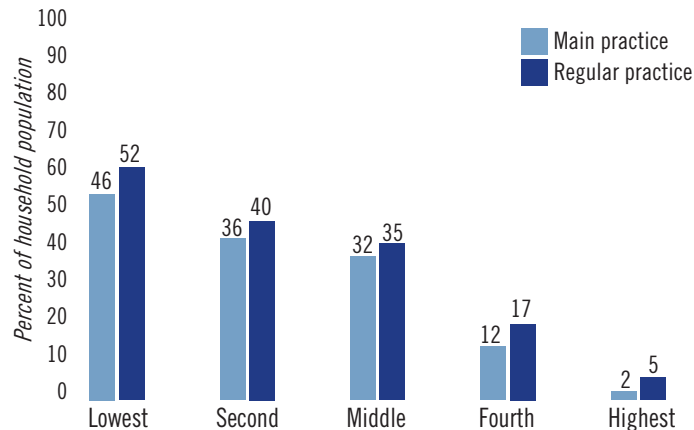
A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

Management of Child Feces (Under 5 Years Old)*



*Multiple response options allowed

Household Use of Unimproved Drinking Water by Wealth Quintile

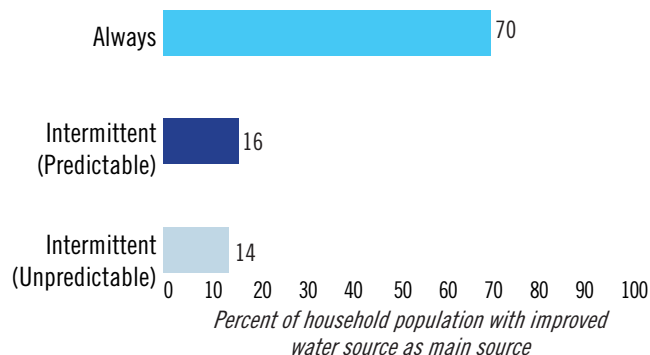


The percent of household residents regularly using an unimproved source for drinking water is inversely related to household wealth. Regular use of a water source includes the use of the main household water source as well as any additional sources the household uses.

PMA2017/ETHIOPIA-ROUND 5

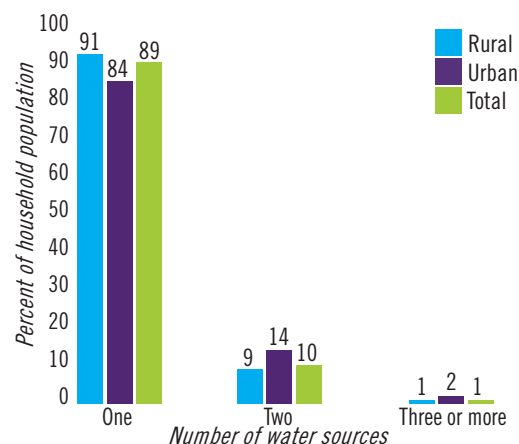
INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Reliability of Main Household Drinking Water Source (Improved)



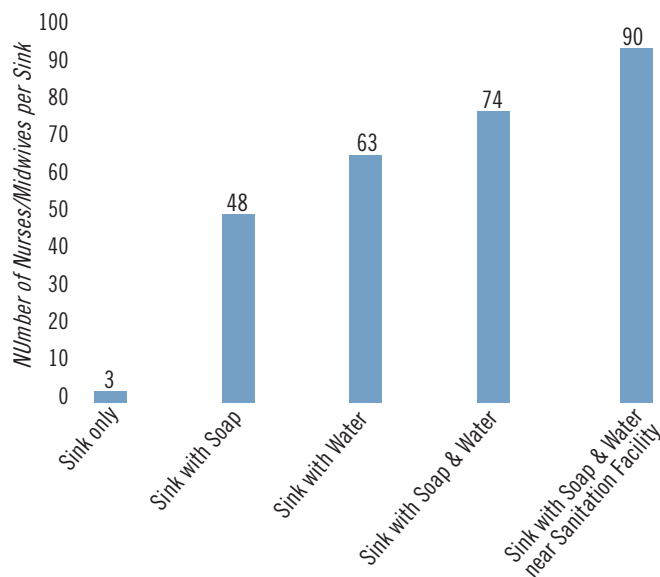
Among household residents whose main water source is improved, the vast majority report it is always available.

Number of Regular Household Drinking Water Sources



The majority of households in Ethiopia rely on one drinking water source. 11% of households rely on an additional water source to meet their drinking water needs.

Handwashing Station Access in Health Care Facilities



There is an average of 90 nurses or midwives on duty in a healthcare facility for every one sink observed that meets the World Health Organization standard of having soap and water and being located near a sanitation facility.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The PMA2017/Ethiopia survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 221 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn by the International Institute for Population Sciences from a master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected per EA. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final completed sample included 7,616 households and a total population of 30,671. Data collection was conducted between April and May 2017. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used by the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

Photo Credit: Donna M. Guenther (2004), Courtesy of Photoshare

