PMA2020 Ethiopia is being conducted in 200 nationally representative samples of enumeration areas, or random clusters throughout Ethiopia. PMA2020/Ethiopia is implemented by our partners at the Addis Ababa University School of Public Health in collaboration with Universities of Mekelle, Gondar, Hawassa, and Jimma, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Central Statistics Agency.

The project has employed 200 female resident enumerators, 30 supervisors and 5 regional coordinators to conduct the data collection process. The project is supported and directed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, the Johns Hopkins Water Institute, and is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit http://www.pma2020.org

Select Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Method of disposing of child fecal matter for total population

- Burn (0.1%)
- Manure (0.8%)
- Latrine (12.4%)
- Leave (28.0%)
- Bury (16.1%)
- Waste water (1.8%)
- Rubbish (7.0%)
- Toilet (41.0%)

The most common method of under 5 child fecal matter disposal in total rural and urban populations is by flushing toilets (41.0%), while least common methods include using as manure (0.8%) and burning (0.1%).

Percent of population living in households with a place to wash hands according to wealth quintile

Wealth is a factor that determines the availability of handwashing stations. At 11.7%, the wealthiest quintile is the only quintile where more than 2% of the population has a dedicated place to wash hands in the home.

Number of animals owned in household

Household includes home and immediately adjacent yard. 63% of households report having between 1-15 domestic animals, while 17.3% report having no animals present in the household. This indicator demonstrates hygiene and fecal exposure.

Percent distribution of number of water sources, by residence

57.5% of rural households rely on one water source. More urban households (10.2%) utilize three-plus water sources than rural households (4.6%).

Number of water sources

Urban One

Urban Two

Urban Three-plus

Rural

Percent of households

Percent of population

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Number of domestic animals

Number of water sources

0 1-15 15 plus

10 20 30 40 50 60

10 20 30 40 50 60

PMA2020

PERFORMANCE, MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY

PMA2014/ETHIOPIA

BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

BILL & MELINDA GATES INSTITUTE for POPULATION and REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

JOHNS HOPKINS WATER INSTITUTE
For the first round of data collection (referred to as PMA2014/Ethiopia), the survey targeted a sample size of 200 enumeration areas, which were selected by CSA to be representative at the national level (including urban and rural areas) and in 5 of 11 regional divisions. The enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size and urban or rural stratification in the 10 regions (excluding Addis Ababa city, which is only urban). The sample sizes for five regions (Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Tigray and Addis Ababa city) were designed to provide regional estimates. CSA provided the enumeration area selection probabilities for the PMA2020 sampled clusters for constructing weights. Prior to data collection, all households, health SDPs and key landmarks in each enumeration area were listed and mapped by the resident enumerators to create a frame for the second stage of the sampling process. This mapping and listing process took place in the first week of data collection in each enumeration area.