



# **NATIONAL RESEARCH AGENDA ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

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**POPULATION AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**

**June, 2012  
Addis Ababa**

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**POPULATION AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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## FORWARD

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Accurate, relevant and up-to-date research findings often play paramount important roles in policymaking, program development, and monitoring and evaluation of the process of implementation. This publication entitled, *National Research Agenda on Population and Development*, meant to be workable for the period 2012-2015 is prepared to respond to this fundamental purpose. Prepared by the Population Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, it is the first of its kind in the country. The preparation of the Research Agenda was partly necessitated by the felt need on lack of knowledge on what is being researched but also to reduce duplication of efforts and waste of resources in the researches carried out in Ethiopia on issues of Population and Development. It is as well a response to the requirements of the Population Policy of Ethiopia and subsequently the National Population Plan of Action.

The Population Affairs Directorate of MoFED has taken the initiative to prepare the Agenda as part of its mandate of coordinating and facilitating the implementation of the Population Policy of Ethiopia. The Agenda has identified research gaps in selected priority areas of Population and Development, Reproductive Health, Gender, IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media. It is thus believed that information in

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the Agenda will facilitate the implementation of the National Population Policy of attaining Sustainable Development and in so doing to contribute to the successes of the Growth and Transformation Plan of the country and the Millennium Development Goals at large. It is hoped that researchers and other stakeholders will find the Agenda document useful as a reference database to supporting their activities. Partners are hereby called upon to promote and use the Research Agenda in accordance with the nature of their respective organizations.

Finally, the Population Affairs Directorate wishes to extend its heartfelt gratitude to its partners for launching immense joint effort directed at the successful completion of this Agenda.

Population Affairs Directorate  
MoFED

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Last but not least, the Population Affairs Directorate extends special thanks to the UNFPA Ethiopia Country Office for providing financial support for the preparation of this research agenda.



Genet Mengistu  
Director, Population Affairs Directorate  
MoFED

## Acronyms

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AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
BCC	Behavior Communication Change
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
EHRS	Ethiopian Highlands Reclamation Study
FCSA	Federal Civil Service Agency
FGC	Female Genital Cutting
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
HSDP	Health Sector Development Program
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information Education Communication

## Acronyms

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IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFED	Finance and Economic Development
NFFS	National Family and Fertility Survey
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
PAD	Population Affairs Directorate
PMTCT	Prevent Mother to Child Transmission
PoA	Plan of Action
POP/FLE	Population and Family Life Education
RTIs	Reproductive Tract Infections
STIs	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TEVT	Technical Education and Vocational Training
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopia

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# Research Agenda

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) of Ethiopia has been playing the coordination role of the implementation of the National Population Policy stipulated in 1993 through its Population Affairs Directorate (PAD). The main goal of the policy is the harmonization of the rate of population growth and the capacity of the country for the development and rational utilization of natural resources to the end that the level of welfare of the population is maximized over time.

To attain the above-stated goal, the National Population Policy planned a number of major activities to be given priority attention in the country. One of these major activities is undertaking research on demographic and population related issues and making the results of the research available to academicians, policy makers, practitioners, program managers, planners and the public at large. In so doing the knowledge base of the demographic and population dynamics and the interrelationships these have with socio-economic development processes would be improved which in turn play pivotal roles in contributing to all development endeavors and in meeting the Growth and Transformation Plan objectives (GTP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

There is thus an obvious compelling need to undertake research to investigate the determinants and onsequences of population dynamics. It is through research that the effects of economic, social and political transformations on demographic characteristics

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and vice-versa are explored. Furthermore, conducting research on the interactions between demographic trends and the forces that are shaping the trends and the implications of these interactions and trends for sustainable development is useful to create a better understanding of the social, cultural, economic, political, environmental, and other factors that influence the implementation of population policy. Research makes it possible to look into the impacts of the changes in fertility, mortality, morbidity, migration, educational attainment, health service provision, labour force status and population distribution on the quality of life of the population.

The National Population Policy has been in the process of implementation for quite some time now. For effective coordination of the implementation of the National Population Policy, there is a pervasive need to identify priority research areas seen in terms of successes and challenges within the rubric of the prevailing complex relationships between population factors and development variables. In this regard, a number of surveys and researches that have been carried out at different levels during the last two decades contain substantial evidences which could be used for various purposes.

To have a documentation of the surveys and researches carried out in the past, PAD took the initiative of identifying and compiling accessible research documents produced between 2002 and 2010. These documents mainly deal with population and development, reproductive health and related themes though entitled the 'Annotated Bibliography of Population and

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Reproductive Health Researches in Ethiopia comprising published and unpublished research works was prepared (MoFED/PAD, 2008, 2011). This is an important accomplishment given the inaccessibility of most research documents in Ethiopia.

As a natural sequel to the above-noted accomplishments, PAD has realized the need for documenting ongoing and envisaged/planned research works. This realization has to do with the current popularized call for evidence based interventions to achieve targets set in the GTP of the country. It is within this context that PAD has set out to make a survey of the ongoing researches in the area of population and development and prepared this research agenda for the period 2012-2015. Data were collected from governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as higher learning institutions.

After making a thorough assessment of the nature of the previous, planned and prioritized researches, the research agenda attempted to indentify gaps of knowledge and, on the basis of the gaps, established priority research areas mainly in the field of population and development, reproductive health, gender and Information Education Communication/Behavioral Communication Change (IEC/BCC), advocacy and media.

The research agenda is outlined into introduction, situational analysis, findings of the survey, organizational mechanisms for its management and implementation, and major activities required to implement the agenda.

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## 1.2 Justification

The National Population Policy clearly underlines the necessity of conducting demographic and population related researches as one of the priority areas that need to be addressed to achieve the objectives of the policy.

Based on survey results, the existing situation of population and development researches in Ethiopia is summarized as follows:

most population and development researches were conducted for academic purposes and have little or no integration with the national development priorities set by the government and as a result their contribution to the national development is limited;

majority of the researches were not cross-checked and hence contain repetitions resulting in wastage of resources whilst there are wide gaps in other areas of great concern;

some researches cover small areas and others deal with small sample sizes that create difficulty to make generalization to the total population; and

researches that draw on large sample sizes are too limited as they require high financial and coordination efforts.

These above-mentioned gaps in the existing researches are clear indications of the fact that the country is highly in need of a system that could regulate population and development researches. The idea of the research agenda emanated from this fundamental background and its realization, it is hoped, would play both the

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regulatory and guiding roles which in turn will as much as possible help to fill the gaps of knowledge. Moreover, it will:

orient all population and development researches towards the national population and socio-economic development priority issues so that they can contribute a lot to national development;

obtain support from the government in terms of finance, material and technical support particularly if population and development researches are made policy oriented;

inform donors and NGOs to commit resources which often happens for the type of population and development research they consider priority in their programs; and

fill the existing gaps of knowledge related to population and development in Ethiopia.

Having research agenda would be useful to reduce and/or avoid duplication of efforts and the wastage of limited resources; financial, human and time. Moreover, the research agenda gives the opportunity of covering larger area, and addressing more population and development issues with relatively small resources as compared to the previous times, and as a result encourages researchers to make more efforts. It also creates an avenue in disseminating research findings to those in need in a better way compared to the past where many research documents are often left on shelves. Since Population and development interrelationships are dynamically changing over time and across space, this research agenda has to be seen as a snapshot of the present situation and subject to revision.

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In general, by building strong regulatory and guiding routes in the frontiers of population and development the research agenda would bridge gaps between government, researchers, research institutes and donor agencies/NGOs in Ethiopia.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Research Agenda**

In light of the above issues and concerns, the research agenda has the following specific objectives:

- to identify research priorities in the area of population and development;
- to enhance local and international collaborations between research institutions and researchers on population and development;
- to foster an awareness and need for population and development researches; and
- to establish policy oriented researches.

### **1.4 Methodology**

The Population Affairs Directorate has undertaken a number of activities over the past several months aiming at setting the national research agenda on population and development issues. A team of experts from PAD was deployed for data collection, analysis and report writing. Structured questionnaire (see annex I) was designed to collect data from relevant stakeholders, namely sector governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as higher learning institutions. A total of 141 institutions and their population oriented units which were believed to be appropriate stakeholders located in different parts of the country were identified and involved in filling the questionnaire (see annex II).

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Furthermore, a review of documents, survey reports and annotated bibliography of population and reproductive health researches was made to generate secondary data which, besides primary data collected through questionnaire, was analyzed to get a clear picture of population and development related research works in the country. Both primary and secondary data sets were compiled and categorized into thematic and sub-thematic areas and thus the analysis (using excel software) and writing up of the draft report were based on this categorization.

Theme-based task forces were formed ahead of time to compile, analyze, draft report and eventually bring together their draft reports to develop the final comprehensive draft report. The latter was refined before it was presented to stakeholders debriefing meeting and then finalized after incorporating feedback from the debriefing. The final refining and editorial works were carried out by a consultant who had deliberated on the report with members of the task forces for three days.

It cannot be claimed that each bibliography can fit exactly into one theme or sub-theme. This means that a bibliography can be considered a part of one theme or another and therefore that same bibliography can be listed under several sections of the research agenda.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Survey**

The major sources of data for the preparation of the research agenda were the survey of 141 institutions and their units and the content analysis of the annotated bibliography produced recently. It is possible that some institutions and relevant research documents or bibliography could be left out.

### **2. Situation Analysis by Thematic Areas**

#### **2.1 Population and Development Theme**

Ethiopia is the second most populous sub-Saharan African country next to Nigeria. Its population was estimated to be 82.1 million in 2011 with an annual growth rate of 2.6%, and average density of 75 people/km<sup>2</sup>, but with remarkable regional variations. The majority of the population (84%) lives in rural areas. Population is predominantly young (about 45% is under 15). The level of fertility has begun declining; for instance, from the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 6.4 children per woman in 1990 to 4.8 children per woman in 2011. Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning with the periods specified above were 29% and 25%, respectively (CSA, 2011b).

The Ethiopian economy had registered double digit growth over the past years. The level of poverty had declined from 45.5% (47.5% in rural and 33.2% in urban) in 1995/96 to 29.6% (30.4% in rural and 25.7% in urban) in 2010/11 (MoFED, 2011). Similarly, the Human Development Index (HDI) of the country increased from 0.287 in 2005 to 0.328 in 2010 (MoFED, 2009/10).

The health service coverage of the country increased from 59.1% in 2000/01 to 89% in 2009/10. In the same period, population to physician ratio increased from 48,829 to 56,013 while population to nurse ratio decreased from 9,187 to 3,012. Likewise, population to hospital ratio increased from 616,454 to 668,748, while population to health center and health post ratios declined from 178,356 and 272,501 to 37,299 and 5,630, respectively, showing mixed performances (FMoH, 2000/01 and 2009/2010). Education

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data revealed that primary and secondary gross enrollment ratios increased from 57.4% and 12.9% in 2000/01 to 93.4% and 23.5% in 2009/10, respectively. Similarly, primary and secondary net enrollment ratios increased from 48.8 and 8.6% to 82.1 and 16.4%, respectively. During the same period, gender parity index of primary school (grade 1-8) increased from 0.7 to 0.9 whereas the index for secondary school was at 0.7 both in 2000/01 and 2009/10 (MoE, 2001 and 2010)

With regard to environment, data indicated that forest cover of the country in 2011 was 11.2% or about 12,296,000 hectares (FAO, 2012). Studies show that tremendous amount of soil is eroded annually because of deforestation. The first comprehensive study that attempted to estimate the magnitude of soil erosion was the one conducted by FAO under the name 'Ethiopian Highlands Reclamation Study (EHRS), in 1986. The study, using a method known as the 'Universal Soil Loss Equation', and taking only erosion caused by rain into consideration, estimated the average gross loss in soil caused by water erosion to be 35 tons per hectare per year. The gross loss for cropland was 130 tons per hectare per year (FAO, 1986). These losses could be noted as one of the factors that presented serious challenges to efforts made to increase agricultural production and attain food security.

The present assessment concerning research efforts in the field of population and development demonstrates that lack of clear research agenda and strategy, shortage of researchers, and lack of fund have disqualified researches so far undertaken as sporadic and inconsistent. Moreover, lack of effective mechanisms

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for disseminating research findings, and more specifically, inability to incorporate research findings into development processes are found to have delinked research efforts and planning exercises. Therefore, the preparation of this research agenda needs to be understood as a remedy to these prevailing problems on the one hand, and to implement an article, which requires the preparation of research agenda, of the National Population Plan of Action (NPPA) of the country (2010/11-2014/15) (MoFED/PAD, 2011a), on the other.

### **2.2 Reproductive Health Theme**

In the next three years, Ethiopia like other countries, will be working towards the conclusion of the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Plan of Action (PoA), MDGs and GTP. There is adequate lesson that MDGs cannot easily be achieved without effectively addressing population dynamics and reproductive health issues. The National Population Policy has set targets such as reducing total fertility rate to 4.0 and increasing the prevalence of contraceptive use to 44.0% by the year 2015 (TGE, 1993).

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is one of the most important measures of maternal health in the country. It is clear that MMR of 676 (676 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) in the 2011 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) is not significantly different from that reported in 2005 EDHS (673 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). By the same token, neonatal mortality rate has also shown no significant progress which was estimated at 39/1000 live births in 2005 EDHS and

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37/1000 live births in 2011 EDHS (CSA and Orc Macro, 2006, 2011a).

Attendance by skilled personnel to health seeking persons is a good measure of health status, especially attending to mothers during antenatal, birth and postnatal periods. The percentage of deliveries in health facilities increased from 6 in 2005 to 10 in 2011, while home deliveries decreased slightly from 94% to 90% in the same period. Antenatal care, women who received assistance from skilled service provider (doctor, nurse, or midwife) during their last birth, showed a marked improvement, i.e., a change from 28% in 2005 to 34% in 2011 (CSA, and Orc Macro, 2011). The level of postnatal care coverage, women who receive a health checkup within two days of delivery, increased to seven percent in 2011 as compared to five percent in 2005. Similarly, infant mortality rate declined from 77 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 59 per 1000 live births in 2011. The under-five mortality rate has also declined from 123/1000 live births in 2005 to 88/1000 live births in 2011 (CSA and Orc Macro, 2006, 2011a).

Contraception increased from 15% in 2005 to 29% in 2011. The increase is attributed especially to the use of modern methods. For instance, the use of injectables increased from 9.9% in 2005 to 21% in 2011 (CSA, 2011a).

With regard to HIV epidemic, the most recent national estimate shows that over one million people were living with HIV in Ethiopia in 2011. The overall HIV prevalence remained low which is estimated at 1.4% in 2005 and 1.5% in 2011, respectively.

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Effective implementation of the Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) service to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding is known to result in the birth of HIV free children. According to the annual 2010/11 performance report of the Ministry of Health, a total of 796,099 mothers had visited health facilities for antenatal care (ANC) out of which 653,065 received HIV test, and 13,257 were found HIV positive. Among the mothers who were found HIV positive, 6,990 (53%) had been taking ARV prophylaxis (FMOH, 2010/11). This achievement shows that 47% of the identified HIV positive mothers had not received ARV prophylaxis.

Some of the major indicators stated in the preceding sections reveal low health status of the people at the national level as a whole. Given such achievements, one can observe the difficulty of achieving the MDGs targets unless concerted efforts are made. That is why the government in its Health Sector Development Programme (HSDP) IV document identified the then prevailing priority area, namely maternal and neonatal mortality which have shown no significant improvement over the past years (FMOH, 2010).

According to HSDP III evaluation report, a number of researches were conducted on various health related problems such as the causes of maternal mortality (maternal death audit), prevalence of cervical cancer, impact of expanded program immunization, nutritional surveillance, etc. Nevertheless, these researches were not well organized and coordinated to have the desired impacts. On the other hand, HSDP IV had already identified the two side

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constraints contributing to high maternal and neonatal mortality, namely supply (shortage of skilled midwives, weak referral system, under financing of the services, inadequate availability of Basic Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care (CEmONC) equipment) and demand side (cultural norms, distance to functioning health centers and financial barrier) on which surveys are to be conducted in the coming four years. The results of the survey are expected to improve the impacts of health interventions and enable the achievement of MDGS and HSDP IV targets of reducing MMR to 276 and neonatal mortality to 15 per 1,000 live births, respectively (FMoH, 2010).

### **2. 3 Gender Theme**

Constituting about half of the total population, the Ethiopian women disproportionately bear the burden of poverty which is mainly a result of the gender based division of labor and lack of access to and control over resources prescribed by tradition, custom and culture. Women are responsible for all household chores in addition to the support they provide to crop and livestock production. The state of the environment and lack of appropriate technology increases the burden of women and decreases the opportunity for income generating activities and limits their participation in development sectors. Women are also affected by many harmful traditional practices, including early marriage, female genital mutilation, abduction, polygamy, etc. Many customary practices are entrenched at the grassroots level that it is difficult to counter them effectively and also the fact that all

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women are often not well informed of their rights under the law further contributes to their marginal status.

The socio-economic status of women and their decision-making power has strong relationship with major development and demographic indicators. After realizing this government declared its commitment to gender equality and equity adequately as depicted in the Federal Constitution of 1995. Since then various laws have been adopted and/or amended both to protect the rights of women and the girl child, on the one hand, and to eradicate harmful traditional practices that affect the reproductive health and rights of women, on the other. Policy on the Ethiopian Women was adopted which concomitantly went with the establishment of appropriate government machinery at different levels to facilitate and monitor the mainstreaming of gender issues.

As a result of such interventions, considerable achievements have been registered. In terms of education, significant results have been recorded in school enrolment rates for both males and females in the formal education system, especially at primary level. The percentage of girls at the primary level rose from 53.8 in 2002/03 to 93.2 in 2010/11, whereas the enrolment of boys increased from 74.6% to 99.5% during the same period. The enrolment of both girls and boys significantly increased at the primary 1<sup>st</sup> cycle level (grades 1-4). The gender gap has been relatively narrowing down at all levels though it remains high particularly at higher education. However, a slight increase of the gap from 26% in 2006/07 to 27% in 2010/11 was observed. Out of

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the total 123, 557 students enrolled in Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT), 62,142 (50.3%) were female in 2005/2006, whereas female enrollment constituted only about 171,548 (46.2%) in 2010/11 (MoE, 2008, 2011).

With regard to employment, still large number of Ethiopian women (65%) work in the informal sector (MoFED/PAD, 2011a). Many are engaged in small businesses like street vending that require small capital and limited management skills. Rural women are poorer than rural men, often lack productive inputs, such as land, oxen, and credit, labor, and farm implements. According to report from CSA (2003), only 18.6% of the total landholders were women. A study conducted by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoFED/PAD,2011a) revealed that 87% of the establishments studied had more male than female employees and most female workers concentrated in low or no-skill jobs, such as seasonal and short term contractual work. The above reports also showed that only 29% of women are in high paying managerial and professional positions. Majority of women perform arduous household tasks with limited participation of their male partners. This unequal allocation of job responsibilities in the household increases women's workloads and leaves them with very little time to seek health services during pregnancy and delivery or to have leisure time.

The participation of women in politics is increasing from time to time. However, the gap is wide when compared with the political participation of men. In 2005, the number of women having seats in the parliament was 117 (22%) and it was 152 (27.8%) in 2010.

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The number of women in management posts is much lower as compared to men. According to the FCSA (2008), there were only two female ministers (6.9%), five state ministers (10.6%) and three director generals (6.1%).

Given the achievements gained and existing challenges, still more remains to practically address gender issues to the desired level. More specifically, the challenges and achievements made on gender issues should be supported by research. Despite efforts made in conducting research on gender issues, sufficient and comprehensive research reports are not available to date. There is thus wide area for future gender related research.

### **2.4 Information, Education and Communication/ Behavioral Change Communication (IEC/BCC), Advocacy and Media**

The National Population Policy of Ethiopia underlines the need for expanding IEC/BCC and social mobilization as a priority area to raise the awareness level of the society on issues of population and development. It also focuses on formulating comprehensive interventions that will permit a wider and more systematic use of multi-media channels to facilitate the use of population IEC/BCC and advocacy in expediting behavioral change. The change is expected to surface on family size, reproductive health, family nutrition, personal and environmental hygiene as well as incorporating population related topics into the package of agricultural extension workers, informal community leaders and other community level practitioners. To this effect, success in family planning, awareness on HIV/AIDS, changing attitude and

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practice on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and on the Integration of Population and Family Life Education (POP/FLE) into the primary and secondary school curricula was achieved. For instance, the knowledge of any modern method of family planning among currently married women and men was 85% and 90% in 2000 and 88% and 93% in 2005, respectively (CSA and Orc Macro, 2001, 2006). It is also through the movement of advocacy and social mobilization activities that policy makers, parliamentarians and planners as well as social and faith based leaders could be sensitized and hence committed to implement the National Population Policy.

Undoubtedly, media plays great role for the implementation of any policy and program besides being a key institutional mechanism for achieving a successful policy and program mix. The community is exposed to messages on the use of family planning through various mass media. According to EDHS 2000 report, about 13% of women heard family planning information from radio, 0.5% from television and 6% from print media. However, according to EDHS 2005 report, 29% of women heard about family planning from radio, 11% from television and 8% from print media. In general, 57% of women and 71% of men heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper, in a pamphlet, poster or leaflet (CSA, 2011). Likewise, about 90% of women (age 15-49) and 97% of men (age 15-59) heard about HIV/AIDS from various sources while the comprehensive knowledge level of women and men stands at 15.8% and 30%, respectively (CSA and Orc Macro, 2006). On the other hand, about 43% of women and 64% of men (age 15-49) know that the

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risk of HIV infection can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner (CSA, 2011a).

Different surveys and researches conducted to estimate the level of awareness of the society on different population issues like knowledge of modern family planning, level of awareness on HIV/AIDS, prevalence of FGM and on age at first marriage could contribute towards the implementation of the National Population Policy. However, the key findings of the surveys and researches need to be connected to IEC/BCC and advocacy as well as media efforts to bring about the desired positive changes in attitude towards population and development issues among policy makers and the general public. Despite the achievements, a lot has to be done on population IEC/BCC, advocacy interventions by addressing crucial issues that influence the awareness, attitude, knowledge, behavior and practice of the people through prioritizing and conducting researches fine-tuned with the challenges and existing gaps of knowledge.

### **3. Findings by Thematic Areas**

Data for this analysis were obtained from published and unpublished research works compiled in the first (2002-2007) and second (2008-2010) publications of the Annotated Bibliography on Population and Reproductive Health, and information gathered from federal sector ministries, regional sector bureaus, universities, NGOs and civic societies using structured questionnaires as indicated in the methodology section of this report.

#### **3.1 Population and Development Nexus Theme**

Population and development nexus theme is one of the major thematic areas of concern in population and development research. It constitutes, at least for the purpose of the present research agenda, population, population and economic development, population and social development, and population and environment sub-thematic areas (see annex III). These sub-thematic areas are further categorized into specific areas as shown in the following tables (3.1(a) and 3.1(b)).

Findings from secondary and primary sources of the present survey regarding conducted, planned and prioritized researches in population and development nexus theme are summarized in table 3.1(a) and table 3.1(b) below.

## Research Agenda

**Table 3.1(a): Percentage Distribution of Conducted Researches on Population and Development Nexus by thematic area from Annotated Bibliography 2002-2010**

Sub-thematic Areas	Conducted Researches				Total	
	From 2002-2007		From 2008-2010			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Population:</b> processes, outcomes of population processes and population policy	17	7.4	27	18.4	44	11.6
<b>Population and economic development:</b> population and employment, population and infrastructure and population and agriculture	2	0.9	0	0	2	0.5
<b>Population and Social development:</b> population and education, population and health population and housing and population and social security	57	24.7	51	34.7	108	28.6
<b>Population and Environment:</b> population and land use, Population and forest resource, population and climate change adaptation, population and water and soil resource	1	0.4	3	2.0	4	1.1
<b>Total Pop. and Dev. Nexus Theme Conducted Researches</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>Total Conducted Researches</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>

## Research Agenda

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Table 3.1(a) indicates that significant size of the conducted researches on population and development nexus theme (24.7% of 2002-2007 and 34.7% of 2008-2010 and 28.6% of the 2002-2010) were concentrated on population and social development sub-thematic area which includes population and education, population and health, population and housing, and population and social security. Population sub-thematic area which includes population processes, outcomes of population processes and population policy was the second sub-thematic area in which the research works were concentrated. The table further shows that 7.4% of the 2002-2007 and 18.4% of the 2008-2010 or 11.6% of the 2002-2010 research works were concentrated in population sub-thematic area. Other sub-thematic areas, namely population and economic development and population and environment accounted for only 1.1% and 0.5% of the total researches conducted, respectively, which alludes that these sub-thematic areas received little or no attention in the research works during the period 2002-2010.

## Research Agenda

**Table 3.1(b): Percentage Distribution of Conducted, planned and Prioritized Researches by Sub-Thematic Areas from Survey 2011**

Sub-thematic Areas	Researches					
	Conducted		Planned		Prioritized	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Population:</b> processes, outcomes of population processes and population policy	6	8.3	7	7.8	26	17.8
<b>Population and Economic Development:</b> population and employment, population and infrastructure and population and agriculture	1	1.4	3	3.3	33	22.6
<b>Population and Social Development:</b> population and education, population and health, population and housing, and population and social security	10	13.9	25	27.8	11	7.5
<b>Population and Environment:</b> population and land use, population and forest resource, population and climate change adaptation, population and water and soil resource	2	2.8	8	8.9	17	11.6
<b>Total Population and Development Nexus researches</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<b>Total researches</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.1.1 Conducted Researches

According to table 3.1(b), data collected from questionnaire show that population and social development and population sub-thematic areas are the two major areas of population and development nexus theme in which conducted researches were

## Research Agenda

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concentrated (accounting for 8.3% and 13.9% of the total conducted researches, respectively). The other two sub-thematic areas, i.e., population and economic development and population and environment received little attention (2.8% and 1.4% of the conducted researches, respectively).

### 3.1.2 Planned Researches

Planned researches on population and social development sub-thematic area constituted about 27.8% of the total research works whilst research works on population and environment and population sub-thematic areas accounted for 8.9% and 7.8% of the planned research, respectively. Unfortunately, issues of population and economic development were given marginal attention in the future research (see table 3.1(b)).

### 3.1.3 Prioritized Researches

Population, population and economic development, and population and environment were major sub-thematic areas in which prioritized researches were concentrated in that order; 22.6%, 17.8%, and 11.6%, respectively. Population and social development sub-thematic area is the least prioritized (7.5% only) (see table 3.1(b)).

### 3.1.4 Research Status and Gaps

Population and, population and social development sub-themes were the most researched areas in the past.

Population and, population and social development, and population and environment sub-thematic areas dominate planned researches.

## Research Agenda

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Population, population and economic development, and population and environment sub-thematic areas are the most prioritized for future research.

Population and economic development sub-thematic area had not received adequate attention in the conducted, planned and prioritized researches.

### **3.1.5 Research Agenda**

#### **I. Data quality on population and development researches**

High quality data is one of the most important components in ensuring the quality of researches. Therefore, it is underlined that research is needed to assess the level and quality of population and related data and its implication on future planning and researches. This will help the policy makers see the magnitude of the problem and bring the issue of securing high quality data at the front of their agenda. Likewise, a need was expressed to conduct researches that would measure the quality of the researches so far done. This will help research organizations to identify the problems of data quality in previous researches and come up with means of gauging data quality in the future researches.

#### **II. Population Processes (fertility, mortality and migration) and Population Policy Research Gaps**

Socio-economic and demographic implications of migration.

## Research Agenda

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Socio-economic and demographic implications of early marriage.

Changing trends in fertility.

Implementation of population policy.

## Research Agenda

Implications of migration at the area of origin and destination, stream of migration (rural to rural), labor migration, urbanization and migration.

Socio-economic and demographic implications of early marriage.

Achievements in fertility reduction and successes in CPR.

Implications of fertility reduction on age structure of the population, the quality of life of households in general and women in particular.

Implications of successes in CPR to HIV/AIDS.

consequences of changes in TFR in Addis Ababa in particular and the country in general.

Assessment of the impact of population policy and its consequent revision.

Population and health care.

Surveillance of major public health problem.

Evaluation of nutrition related intervention programs.

National nutritional survey.

Survey on pastoralist health extension program.

## Research Agenda

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### **III. Population and Economic Development Research Gaps**

Interrelationships between population and employment.

Socio-economic infrastructure and quality of life.

Interrelationships among mortality, fertility, and agricultural productivity and food security.

### **Research Agenda**

Interactions among the growing young population, emerging labour markets, and employment opportunities

Assessment of the ongoing basic socio-economic infrastructure development and its impact on the quality of life.

The interrelationships among rapidly declining mortality, slowly declining fertility, and agricultural productivity and food security.

### **IV. Population and Social Development**

#### **Research Gaps**

Population growth and the quality of education and health services.

Demographic change, increase in life expectancy and epidemiological shift

Elderly and social security.

#### **Research Agenda**

Exploration of possible mechanisms that secure quality education and health service provision in the face of growing population.

## Research Agenda

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Studies on the extent to which demographic change and increasing life expectancy implicate on epidemiological shift (communicable vs. non communicable diseases) and increase the vulnerability of the people.

Differences between the situations of elderly men and women and the need for social security scheme.

Potentials and challenges of national health insurance scheme(s).

## **V. Population and Environment**

### **Research Gaps**

Demographic change and the resource base.

Movement of people and its implications on the environment.

Climate change and pastoral population.

### **Research Agenda**

Assessment of the capacity of resource base in relation to demographic dynamics.

Implications of climate change on morbidity and mortality.

Contributions of demographic change to climate change.

Effects of resettlement on the environment both at the areas of origin and areas of destination.

Effects of climate change on migratory trends of pastoralists.

### 3.2 Reproductive Health Theme

Reproductive health theme is comprised of various sub-thematic areas that contain the subjects of reproductive health and rights of the population. The major sub-thematic areas of the reproductive health theme are presented in table 3.2(a) below and subsequent sections.

As indicated in table 3.2(a), out of the total researches conducted in the four thematic areas during the period of 2002-2007 and 2008-2010 (see annex IV), reproductive health research theme constituted 56.3% of which 33% was conducted in the period 2002-2007. This was larger than that of the 2008-2010 (23.2%) implying that there was a decline in conducting research between these two periods.

**Table 3.2(a): Percentage Distribution of Conducted Researches on Reproductive Health by Sub-thematic Areas Annotated Bibliography 2002-2010**

Sub-thematic areas	Conducted Researches					
	2002-2007		2008-2010		2002-2010	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fertility and family planning	27	11.6	20	13.6	47	12.4
Maternal and neonatal/child health	15	6.4	27	18.3	42	11.1
HIV/AIDS –STI	34	14.7	19	12.9	53	14
Adolescent and youth sexual and RH rights/sexual reproductive health of young people	29	12.5	10	6.8	39	10.3
Abortion	4	1.7	4	1.7	8	2.1
Reproductive organ cancers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harmful traditional practices/female genital cutting	16	6.9	0	0	16	6.9
Nutrition	0	0	8	5.4	8	2.1
<b>Total Reproductive Health Researches</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>Total Researches</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>

## Research Agenda

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Table 3.2(a), further shows the percentage distribution of research agenda conducted on reproductive health by sub-thematic areas during two consecutive periods 2002-2007 and 2008-2010. Few researches (14%) were conducted in the area of HIV/AIDS, followed by family planning (11.1%) during the period 2002-2010. On the other hand, no study was conducted on reproductive organ cancers sub-thematic area though it is fast spreading across the country and becoming one of the serious health problems. The other sub-thematic areas in which few studies were conducted include abortion (2.1%) and nutrition (2.1%).

According to the survey findings, almost all NGOs reported that they had conducted the desired research without facing any challenge in the past. However, other institutions were unable to undertake the required researches during the past three years due to several factors. These were limited or lack of research fund or budget, inadequate staff and capacity, low staff attitude towards research, frequent civil service reform, low leadership commitment and problems of coordination. Moreover, most higher learning institutions reported that the key factors that prevented them from doing research were overload in teaching, population research being not their focus area, low commitment, absence of well-organized structure, and the fact that higher learning institutions/universities are new and as a result the staff is relatively inexperienced.

Whatever the case maybe, almost all respondents reported that they have planned to conduct research on reproductive health thematic area: maternal and child health, family planning,

## Research Agenda

HIV/AIDS, gender, harmful traditional practices, environmental health, nutrition, and policy analysis.

### 3.2.1 Conducted Researches

About 41.4% of the researches on three sub-thematic areas of the reproductive health theme, namely maternal and child health, STI, HIV/AIDS and RTIs, reproductive health support system and other cross-cutting issues were conducted during the past three years. This reveals that large number of researches was carried out on these sub-themes while limited researches were undertaken in other sub-thematic areas of reproductive health such as adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health rights (1.3%), and nutrition (1.3%). No research was conducted on reproductive organ cancers.

**Table 3.2(b): Percentage Distribution of Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Researches on Reproductive Health by Sub-thematic Area from Survey 2011.**

Sub-thematic areas	Researches					
	Conducted		Planned		Prioritized	
Components	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fertility and family planning	3	4.1	9	10	12	8.2
Maternal, neonatal and child Health	10	13.8	8	8.8	3	2
STI, HIV/AIDS and RTIs	10	13.8	7	7.7	4	2.7
Adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health rights	1	1.3	4	4.4	3	2
Harmful traditional practices	4	5.5	1	1.1	2	1.3
Reproductive health support systems, and other cross cutting researches	10	13.8	7	7.7	3	2
Reproductive organ cancer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutrition	1	1.3	1	1.1	1	0.6
Abortion	0	0	1	2.6	0	0
<b>Total Reproductive Health Researches</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Total Researches</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>

### **3.2.2 Planned Researches**

As table 3.2(b) shows, a significant size (10%) of the planned research agenda falls in the area of fertility and family planning sub-themes followed by maternal and neonatal health (8.8%) while the lowest size falls in HTP (1.1%) and nutrition (1.1%) sub-thematic areas. Nevertheless, no research was planned in sub-thematic area of reproductive organ cancer which is the leading cause of cancer deaths and the major focus of the revised Reproductive Health Strategy of the country.

### **3.2.3 Prioritized Researches**

Prioritized research areas are defined for the coming four years. As survey result reveals, research on fertility and family planning sub-thematic area is accorded high priority (8.2%) followed by HIV/AIDS (2.7%). However, no need is expressed to conduct research on reproductive organ cancer.

### **3.2.4 Research Status**

Large number of studies was conducted on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health support systems and other cross-cutting issues. However, little or no research was recorded in the area of reproductive organ cancer, adolescent and youth reproductive rights, and nutrition.

Most part of the planned research agenda falls in the area of fertility and family planning, maternal and neonatal health while the lowest is recorded for HTP and nutrition sub-thematic areas.

## Research Agenda

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High priority is being attached to researches on fertility and family planning and HIV/AIDS sub-thematic area while low priority is being given to research on reproductive organ cancers.

Reproductive organ cancers (endometrial, ovarian, breast and cervical) are seriously taken as issue of national concern in the revised Reproductive Health Strategy document.

There were limited conducted, planned and prioritized researches on nutrition, adolescent and youth sexual health and rights sub-thematic areas although these remain the most serious concerns of the country.

### **3.2.5 Research Gaps and Agenda**

#### **I. Maternal Mortality**

Maternal Mortality Ratio in Ethiopia is one of the highest in the world, and has actually been rising (CSA and Orc Macro, 2012) as also shown elsewhere. The wellbeing of mothers during pregnancy, delivery and shortly thereafter depends on the quality of care received, as well as the mother's socio-economic conditions. The health risks of such mothers are greatly reduced if babies are delivered under the supervision of health professionals. This presents great challenges to concerned entities and hence research is needed to acquire into the reasons for such gaps in service provision.

#### **Research Gaps**

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care.

Degree of access to quality reproductive health services.

# Research Agenda

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Unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

The quality of emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

## Research Agenda

Situations of antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

Factors affecting institutional delivery.

Factors that help reduce unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

Level of the quality of emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

Large scale survey on reproductive organ cancer.

Causes of neonatal mortality.

Impact of expanded program immunization.

Expanded program immunization coverage survey.

Prevalence of cervical cancer and breast cancer.

## II. Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates

Both infant mortality rate (IMR) and under-five mortality rate are high in Ethiopia. Survival of infants is to a large extent related to the social and economic characteristics of their mothers and the environment in which they live.

## Research Gap

Causes of infant and under-five-mortality.

## Research Agenda

Major causes of infant and under-five-mortality in urban and rural areas.

Effects of increasing the levels of girl's education on infant and child mortality.

Quality of care provided by health services especially in relation to child survival.

Benefits of increasing access to delivery of care and its contribution to lowering infant mortality.

Coverage of existing health care and implications to IMR and under-five mortality rate.

Possible ways of increasing sanitation facilities in rural areas to help reduce infant and child mortality rates.

Relationships between access to safe drinking water and the health of infants and children.

The extent to which improving the status of women contributes to infant and child mortalities.

Extent of nutritional deficiencies and child health.

Survey on breastfeeding trends and related concerns.

Predisposing factors to anemia.

## III. Fertility and Family Planning

Contraception is a good indicator of the extent to which couples have access to modern reproductive health services. Thus, levels and trends of contraception have implications on fertility as well as on changes in the status of reproductive health.

# Research Agenda

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## Research Gaps

Reasons for high unmet need.

High fertility.

Unwanted pregnancy.

Family planning commodities.

## Research Agenda

Male involvement in family planning.

The reasons for unmet need remains high.

Challenges and opportunities in the implementation of family planning program.

In-depth study with opinion leaders on issues related to family planning interventions.

Quality of care especially in family planning counseling.

Fertility intentions/desires.

The contributions of family planning programs to development.

Family planning commodity distribution and gaps.

Factors associated with family planning demand and utilization.

Factors that affect the utilization of family planning method mix in the regions.

Long acting coverage survey.

## IV. Adolescent Reproductive Health

Although adolescents form a large segment of the Ethiopian population, they have virtually been marginalized as reproductive health clients. A great number of adolescents face unwanted

## Research Agenda

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pregnancies, die from unsafe abortions and contract sexually transmitted infections. It is also found that although many adolescents know about contraception, many do not use. Death from abortion, especially among the youth is due to lack of access to health facilities that provide adequate preventive and post-abortion services. Reproductive health services were designed to cater for mothers better than for the youth. Unfortunately, health care providers are often ill-equipped to address adolescent specific needs and hence youth friendly ARH services remain inadequate.

### Research Gaps

Causes of and solutions for inadequate user friendly reproductive health services.

Teenage pregnancy.

The extent of substance abuse.

Relations between socio-economic conditions and adolescent reproductive health.

### Research Agenda

Reasons for inadequate utilization of user friendly services.

The magnitude of teenage pregnancy and service availability.

Prevalence and consequences of substance.

Factors influencing un-matching sexual practices.

Prevalence of homosexual practices and associated factors.

## Research Agenda

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### **V. STI/HIV/AIDS and RTI (Reproductive Tract Infection)**

There has been some progress in researching STI/HIV/AIDS as demonstrated in the annotated bibliography and survey results. Nevertheless, more research is expected due to the wide-ranging nature of these diseases and their subsequent impacts.

#### **Research Gaps**

Service delivery points to provide integrated HIV/AIDS and family planning services.

Bottlenecks to guidance and counseling on STI/HIV/AIDS.

The extent to which HIV/AIDS is mainstreamed into development plans and projects.

Challenges of stigma and discrimination.

Capacity of service providers to handle syndrome management of the STIs.

Levels of support to orphanages.

#### **Research Agenda**

Linkages between HIV/ AIDS and reproductive health.

Prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS.

Integrated SRH and HIV/AIDS program.

Adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health rights.

Barriers on accessibility and utilization of adolescent RH services.

Relations between unwanted pregnancy and abortion and HIV/AIDS and RTI.

Magnitude and impact of substance abuse and its links to HIV/AIDS.

The contribution of HEP and health posts in reducing HTP and HIV infection.

## Research Agenda

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### 3.3 Gender Theme

Gender concerns are often aligned with reproductive health and rights, food security and/or nutrition as well as the wellbeing of infants and children. Thus, gender issues are the elements of population and development in general and the subjects of reproductive health and rights in particular. It is in this contextual understanding that gender is considered as one theme of population and development research agenda.

Assessment made on gender issues shows that limited researches were conducted which was clearly indicated in the annotated bibliography of population and reproductive health researches in Ethiopia (see annex V). It is indicated that limited gender related researches undertaken by individuals and institutions focus on female education, gender mainstreaming, gender based violence, gender and migration, reproductive decision making, access to health service, sexual vulnerability and violence, survey on gender and harmful traditional practices.

#### 3.3.1 Conducted Researches

As shown in table 3.3, gender related researches constituted only 19.4% of the total conducted researches during the last three years which is low given the cross-cutting nature of gender. It is also observed that only about 10% of the surveyed institutions had conducted gender related research. Relatively, large number of researches was conducted on women and girls' education (9.7%) as compared to other sub-thematic areas, followed by gender based violence (4.2%). There was no research conducted on

## Research Agenda

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issues like male involvement in family planning and household activities, women and girls' workloads and challenges, and women's access to resources and new technologies.

### **3.3.2 Planned Researches**

It is shown that only 7.8% of the planned researches were gender related and there is no any research planned on gender sub-thematic areas like male involvement in family planning and household activities, women and girls' education, and access to resources and new technologies (see table 3.3). The paucity of planned research on gender theme is rather a serious concern as compared to conducted researches.

### **3.3.3 Prioritized Researches**

Survey findings show that only 8.2% of the prioritized researches are related to gender theme area which is low given the crucial nature of the problems of gender relations. A slight priority (2.1%) is given to gender, health and reproductive rights sub-theme as compared to other sub-thematic areas. Issues like male involvement in family planning and household activities, and harmful traditional practices are not prioritized at all (see table 3.3).

## Research Agenda

**Table 3.3. Percentage Distribution of Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Researches on Gender by Sub-thematic Area from Survey 2011**

Sub-thematic areas	Researches					
	Conducted		Planned		Prioritized	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Women empowerment and decision making	1	1.4	2	2.2	1	0.7
Women and girls education	7	9.7	-	-	2	1.3
Gender, reproductive health and rights	1	1.4	1	1.1	3	2.1
Male involvement in family planning and household activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women and girls' workloads and challenges	-	-	1	1.1	1	0.7
Women access to resources and technologies	-	-	-	-	1	0.7
Labor force participation and employment	1	1.4	1	1.1	2	1.3
Harmful traditional practices	1	1.4	1	1.1	-	-
Gender based violence	3	4.2	1	1.1	2	1.3
<b>Total Gender Researches</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>All researches</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>

It is obvious that researchable issues on gender theme are quite large which coupled with the presence of various gender related governmental and non-governmental as well as higher learning institutions appears to be a good opportunity for future research.

### **3.3.4 Research Status**

The results obtained from secondary data mainly from the documents of gender thematic area incorporated in the annotated bibliography of population and reproductive health researches in Ethiopia (2002-2007 and 2008-2010), and the results of the survey clearly show that there is a huge research gap on gender issues. It is already mentioned that most previous researches were not only scarce but also most focused on small sample sizes and on specific areas. Besides, majority of these researches were prepared for academic purposes and were partly undertaken under circumstances of limited time, capacity and financial constraints.

### **3.3.5 Research Gaps and Agenda**

#### **Research Gaps**

Male involvement in the household activities and family planning.

Women/girls workloads and challenges.

Access and control over resources and technologies.

Labor force participation and employment situations.

Gender, health and reproductive rights.

Gender based violence.

Harmful traditional practices.

Gender empowerment, decision making and leadership.

Women and girls education.

## Research Agenda

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### Research Agenda

Trends in male involvement in household activities including child care and family planning.

Women workloads and challenges.

The impact of population growth/pressure and women.

Women and environment.

Challenges of divorce and single parenthood.

The effects of socio-cultural and political factors on gender.

Women's access to resources and technologies.

Women labor force participation and challenges in different sectors.

Gender, health seeking behavior and reproductive health and rights

Level of awareness on gender issues (policies, laws, etc.) among the law enforcing bodies and the community.

Implementation of women's policy, revised family laws and guidelines.

Temporal and spatial gender differences in child rearing practices.

Linkages between credit programs, women's empowerment and reproductive health.

The level of gender based violence and sexual abuse.

The challenges of and needs for gender disaggregated data and analysis.

The extent and trend of harmful traditional practices.

Discriminatory forces and factors of women/girls

Coping strategies in gender based perceived stigma.

## Research Agenda

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Levels and trends of gender empowerment, decision making and leadership.

Married women's decision-making power on modern contraceptive use.

Women and girls skill development.

Perception/awareness of gender issues.

### **3.4. IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media Theme**

Most empirical evidences generated from research on population and development can be truncated and used, among others, for IEC/BCC, advocacy and media purposes. Researches on the latter theme would also be used to scale up population and development researches. It is thus possible to establish links between the two. In other words, adequate research works are required to have effective IEC/BCC, advocacy and media materials and influence events on the ground. Population and development researches play paramount important roles in this regard.

The summary of the previous two annotated bibliography on population and reproductive health (see annex VI) contained in table 3.4(a) below reveals the extent to which population and development researches have been linked with IEC/BCC, advocacy and media research sub-themes over the past years.

## Research Agenda

**Table 3.4(a): Percentage Distribution of conducted Researches on IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media by Sub-thematic Area from Annotated Bibliography 2002 - 2010**

Sub-thematic areas	Annotated bibliography 2002-2007		Annotated bibliography 2008-2010		Total	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
IEC/BCC	70	30.3	28	19.0	98	26
Advocacy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Media	4	1.73	-	-	4	1.05
<b>Total IEC/BCC ...</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Total Researches</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>

As depicted in table 3.4(a), IEC/BCC related researches constituted about 30.3% and 19% of the conducted researches contained in the two annotated bibliographies of 2002-2007 and 2008-2010, respectively, which was about 26% of the total conducted researches during the period 2002-2010. Media related research comprised only 1.05% of the conducted researches whilst there was no research at all on advocacy related issues in the period 2002-2010. This clearly implies that there have been big research and knowledge gaps on IEC/BCC, advocacy and media sub-thematic areas.

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**Table 3.4(b): Percentage Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Researches on IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media by Sub-Thematic Area from Survey 2011**

Sub-thematic area	Conducted		Planned		Prioritized		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
IEC/BCC	8	11.1	7	7.7	11	7.53	26	8.44
Advocacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Media	2	2.77	1	1.11	-	-	3	0.97
<b>Total IEC/BCC ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13.87</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9.41</b>
<b>All Researches</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the findings of the survey, IEC/BCC sub-thematic area contained about 11.1% of the conducted researches, 7.7% of the planned researches and 8.4% of the prioritized researches. Media sub-thematic area comprised of 2.77% of the conducted researches and 1.11% of the planned researches both of which are very low. However, media stands in a better position than advocacy sub-thematic area, which has no record on all aspects of the research portfolio. This finding indicates, similar to the findings of the annotated bibliographies, a pathetic situation.

### 3.4.1 Research Status

Most previous researches focused on issues related to assessing the awareness of the society though there is a gap in assessing the effectiveness of the means and the methods of the IEC/BCC materials

## Research Agenda

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Almost no research was conducted on advocacy.

The little research conducted on media concentrated on the use of the media and therefore is a need to assess the effectiveness of the media on issues of population

### **3.4.2 Research Gaps and Agenda**

#### **Research Gaps**

Accessibility and effectiveness of IEC/BCC and advocacy materials.

The track of IEC/BCC since 1993.

The power of IEC/BCC materials in influencing society's awareness and behavior.

IEC/BCC means and materials in Ethiopia.

Research Agenda Related to IEC/BCC

Communication gaps in health extension programs on population and family planning issues.

Knowledge gaps and needs of population program implementing bodies on IEC/BCC interventions.

Attitude of communities towards family planning interventions.

Behavioral changes achieved using the IEC/BCC materials since 1993.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the IEC/BCC materials.

The extent of IEC/BCC in changing the attitude of the community since 1993.

# Research Agenda

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## Research Gaps Related to Advocacy

Relevance, timeliness, effectiveness and limitations of advocacy and information dissemination for decision makers.

Advocacy means and materials and their effect on decision makers.

Research Agenda Related to Advocacy

The effects of IEC/BCC and advocacy on law enforcing bodies in relation to reproductive rights and women's empowerment.

Attitudes and levels of commitment of decision makers on advocacy related to population matters.

Effectiveness and efficiency of population advocacy materials.

Best practices of the means and methods of population advocacy.

## Research Gaps Related to Media

Baseline audience survey.

Media concentration and audience preference.

Determinants of population information dissemination/transmission on media.

## Research Agenda Related to Media ✦

The effectiveness of media materials in advocating decision makers on the issues of population and development.

## Research Agenda

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Media influences on the determinants of population change (fertility, morbidity, mortality and migration).

The role of media in the process of implementation of population policy.

Concentration of media and audience preference on population concerns.

The value of media in enhancing public awareness on population issues.

### **Other Related Research Needs**

Reflection of religion in connection with HTP focusing on FGM.

Challenges of reproductive rights and services of persons with disabilities.

Diabetic coverage survey

### **4. Organizational Mechanisms for the Management and Implementation of the Research Agenda.**

The National Population Policy of Ethiopia identified population research, data collection, analysis and dissemination, among others, as major areas of population activities requiring priority attention. In line with this, there is need to improve and strengthen domestic capacity and collaboration with research and academic institutions will have to be actively sought.

Since population concerns touch upon nearly all facets of economic and social life of the people, the research agenda involves a large number of actors and stakeholders. It will have to operate in a dynamic environment. Inevitable changes in population and development and related issues that occur over the period that this research agenda covers will have to be systematically researched and documented. It will be necessary for the research agenda to anticipate and to be perfectly elastic to these changes.

The multidisciplinary nature of population, the largeness of stakeholders and the dynamism of operating environment pose significant challenges and raise several management and implementation issues. Some of the key management and implementation issues are:

- Institutional framework/arrangement;
- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation; and
- Networking and Partnership.

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## 4.1 Institutional Framework/Arrangement

The following two categories of institutions are considered for implementing the research agenda:

- Coordinating institution; and
- Implementing institutions.

### 4.1.1 Coordinating Institution

Given the multiplicity of population related issues and stakeholders involved, coordination plays a key role in the implementation of the research agenda. Therefore, there is a necessity to have a central coordinating body that also serves as a secretariat of the research agenda. As a result of its historic roles and experiences, PAD seems to be the only institution to serve as a secretariat to date. The main functions of the secretariat include:

- Establishing technical committee involving relevant stakeholders;
- Chairing the technical committee;
- Resource mobilization and management;
- Coordinating the activities of various sectoral agencies (governmental and NGOs) which conduct research on population and development;
- Promote and guide researches based on the research agenda and action plan to be prepared by the technical committee; and
- Ensuring the dissemination and implementation of research findings.

## Research Agenda

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The technical committee established by PAD at federal level will be responsible for the coordination of the research agenda. Since coordination can occur at regional and lower levels, and even in institutions, the establishment of similar technical committees will be imperative.

A comprehensive Action Plan is required to translate the research agenda into practical and specific dimensions with required resources and time frame. It has to be prepared by the coordinating institution immediately after the finalization and dissemination of the research agenda and then approved by stakeholders.

### **4.1.2 Implementing Institutions**

It is obvious that the research agenda will be implemented by various institutions that have a concern on population issues. Appropriate government sectoral ministries and bureaus, federal and regional based NGOs, higher learning institutions, research institutes, as well as professional associations will be among key implementers. Such a diversity of implementing institutions will have a paramount importance role in overcoming the problems of the society through developing a well articulated implementation approach.

### **4.2 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation**

The function of supervision will be limited largely to ensuring that researches undertaken by various institutions that have stake on population matters will be based on priority issues. It does not imply administrative supervision of the staff or operational

## Research Agenda

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activities of one organization by another. Monitoring and evaluation are very useful for ensuring the achievement of the research agenda and the fulfillment of the needs of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, they help secure the required information on conducted researches, realize the level of contribution made to results achieved from researches and help to understand the significance of developing the research agenda on population and related issues.

PAD, through its technical committee, is responsible to undertake supervision, monitoring and evaluation works. Methods, baseline indicators and performance indicators for supervision, monitoring and evaluation will have to develop by the technical committee or its designate to help assess progress and impact. As a starting point, for instance, preliminary lists of indicators of assessment are as follows:

Number of researches conducted based on priority issues of the research agenda.

Level of commitment and support among policy makers and community leaders expressed through accepting the research agenda as priority needs of the country.

Public sector resources mobilized for the implementation of the research agenda.

Change in policies, strategies and programs as a result of the findings of researches conducted based on the research agenda.

### **4.3 Networking and Partnership**

The multidisciplinary nature of population issues necessitates building and sustaining networking and partnership among a variety of actors and stakeholders. At national level the PAD, the coordinating body, will take the lead in introducing the research agenda to the various actors and stakeholders and create a common consensus on the prevailing problems of the society which are identified and documented in the research agenda. Furthermore, the PAD will create a forum to dialogue and consult on the research agenda.

The most significant networking and partnership are among sectoral government organizations, donors (multilateral as well as bilateral), NGOs (local and international), commercial and private sector, higher learning and research institutions and implementing partners.

### **5. Major Required Activities to Implement the Research Agenda**

The implementation of the research agenda will be successful in achieving its predefined objectives and play a significant role in the implementation process of the national population policy of Ethiopia if implementation considers comprehensive strategies. One of such strategies is advocating donors and NGOs for funding the research agenda through different advocacy techniques involving the following activities:

Sensitizing all stakeholders, partners, donors, and decision makers about the key aspects of the research agenda to have awareness and comprehension.

Coalition and networking with partners and beneficiaries and fostering this network to successfully implement the research agenda. Coalition building and networking advocacy thrives on coalition and partnerships. Coalitions comprising stakeholders, donors and other partners will be fostered or strengthened around the implementation of the research agenda.

Mobilizing resources from different sources like donors, NGOs and other concerned stakeholders.

Responsibly utilizing the financial and other resources (if any) for the successful implementation of the research agenda.

Monitoring the implementation process and progress of the research agenda and the utilization of the resources.

Evaluating the overall implementation of the research agenda by establishing priority measurable indicators that are linked with the goals and objectives of the research agenda.

### 6. Brief Summary

One of the major activities to be implemented as indicated in the Ethiopian National Population Policy has been undertaking research on demographic and population related issues and making the findings of research available to academicians, policy makers, practitioners, program managers, planners and the public at large. In so doing, the knowledgebase of the demographic and population dynamics and the interrelationships these have with socio-economic development variables could be improved which contributes to development endeavors. It is against this backdrop that the Population Affairs Directorate (PAD) decided to prepare an agenda as a guiding roadmap for future researches on population and development in Ethiopia.

As a point of departure, a situation analysis of existing population related problems was carried out on the basis of a review and analysis of three data sources: (1) large body of existing evidences including policy documents, relevant reports and publications, (2) two annotated bibliographies on population and development produced by PAD covering the period 2002-2007 and 2008-2010, and (3) the survey and assessment of population and development researches conducted, planned and prioritized by 141 surveyed governmental organizations, NGOs and higher learning institutions.

The following four lessons have been learnt from the findings of the situation analysis: (1) most population and development researches were conducted for academic purposes and have little

## Research Agenda

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or no integration with national development priorities set by the government and as a result their contribution to the development endeavors is believed to be limited, (2) majority of the researches were not cross-checked with each other and hence contain repetitions resulting in unnecessary use of resources whilst there are wide gaps in other areas of great concern, (3) some researches cover small areas and others deal with small sample sizes that create difficulty to make generalization to the total population, and (4) researches that draw on large sample sizes are too limited as they require adequate capacity, high financial resources and coordination efforts.

A further analysis of available information reveals that there were large gaps of research among the four major thematic areas of population and development, namely population and development nexus, reproductive health, STI/HIV/AIDS and RTIs, gender and IEC/BCC, advocacy and media. A detailed analysis carried out on the basis of the categorization of researches into conducted, planned and prioritized aspects shows significant variations among sub-thematic areas of these four themes. For instance, it may suffice here to make note of the research gaps and future research agenda of population and development nexus sub-themes. Population and, population and social development sub-themes were the most researched areas in the past while these same sub-themes and population and environment sub-thematic area dominate the planned and prioritized researches. Contrary to this, population and economic development sub-thematic area had not received the attention it deserve in the conducted, planned and prioritized researches. Following these findings, a

## Research Agenda

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future research agenda, which is in fact a remedy for existing research gaps and hence the derivative of the planned and prioritized researches, is indicated for respective themes and sub-thematic areas.

The gaps in the existing research portfolios of various sub-themes of population and development make clear the need for a system that could regulate population and development researches. It is noted that as a result of the multidisciplinary nature of population issues, the research agenda becomes a complex subject to manage signaling the need for strong institutional framework as a means of coordination, networking and partnership among various stakeholders. Given its historic and current roles, it is underlined that PAD will have to serve as a secretariat/coordinating institution for the implementation of the research agenda. A comprehensive action plan to be prepared by PAD and approved by stakeholders is also required, which translates the research agenda into practice with indication of resources and time frame. As one of the important dimensions of the action plan, the significance of supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities to follow progresses made and impacts created is underscored.

Since population and development interrelationships are dynamically changing over time and across space, this research agenda has to be seen as a snapshot of the present situation and subject to revision.

# Research Agenda

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### **Annex I. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Population Affairs Directorate (PAD/MoFED)**

#### **Questionnaire for Research Needs Assessment**

##### **Introduction**

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Population Affairs Directorate is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the National Population Policy, for the harmonization of population growth and development and rational utilization of natural resources so as to improve the well being of the people. The policy calls for undertaking research activities on the relationship between population and development.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information on research needs in the area of population and related issues with the view to develop research agenda for the period from 2012-2016. The research agenda seems for relevant institutions that undertake research on population and related issues.

**Instruction:** Thank you in advance for taking your time to respond the questions! Please make circle for “yes” or “no” questions, briefly state for “open ended” questions and feel free to use the last attached page. Your responses are so valuable for the intended objectives. So, you are kindly requested to answer the following questions listed below.

# Research Agenda

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## General Information

Federal /Region

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Name of Organization

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Region

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Telephone

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Postal code

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Fax

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Website

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Date Completed

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1. Have you conducted a survey or research on population and related issues in your organization in the last three years?( reproductive health, nutrition environment, food security, gender, etc,)

1. Yes (May you give the plan to data collector)      2. No

- 1.1 If yes, what were/was the theme(s)/title(s) of your researches?

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# Research Agenda

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1.2. If no, why? (Specify the reasons for not conducting research during the last three years)

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2. Does your institution have a plan to undertake survey or research in the coming five years?

1. Yes (May you give the plan to data collector)    2. No

2.1. If yes, list the survey/research topics planned to be conducted during the next five years.

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## Research Agenda

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2.1.1 What are the rationales/reasons for selecting the above issues?

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2.2. If no, why? (Specify the reasons for not having a plan for survey, research)

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3. In your opinion, what are the priority research issues on population and related areas?

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## Research Agenda

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### 4. Additional comments

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Thank you for your cooperation!

# Research Agenda

## Annex II. Institutions Surveyed for Population and Development Research Agenda

Federal	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
	Ministry of Health
	Ministry of Education
	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
	Ministry of Agriculture
	Ministry of women, children and youth
	Central Statistical Agency
	Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute
	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
	Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority
Regions	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
Tigray	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Agriculture
	Bureau of Women and Children
	Bureau of Youth and sport
	Central Statistical Agency Branch Office
Amhara	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Agriculture
	Bureau of Women, Children and Youth
	Bureau of Environmental Protection
	Central Statistical Agency Branch Office
	Women Association
Youth Association	
Oromia	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Land Administration Environmental Protection
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Women and Children.
	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs

## Research Agenda

Somali	Bureau of Livestock, Crop and Rural Development
	Bureau of Women and Children and Youth Affairs
	Central Statistical Agency Branch Office
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
SNNRP	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Agriculture
	Bureau of Women, Children and Youth
	Central Statistical Agency Branch Office
	Youth Association
Gambella	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Agriculture
	Bureau of Women, Children and Youth
	Central Statistical Agency Branch Office
	Bureau of Environmental Protection
Harari	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Agriculture
	Bureau of Women and Children
	Bureau of Youth and Sport
	Bureau of Environmental Protection
Dire Dawa	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Agriculture
	Bureau of Women, Children and Youth
	Bureau of Environmental Protection
	Central Statistical Agency Branch Office
Women Association	
Addis Ababa	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
	Bureau of Health
	Bureau of Education
	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
	Bureau of Women, Children and Youth

## Research Agenda

University	Addis Ababa
	Ambo
	Bahir Dar
	Debre Markos
	Dilla
	Dire Dawa
	Gondar
	Haromaya
	Hawassa
	Jimma
Mekelle	
NGOs and Professional Associations	Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE)
	Consortium of Reproductive Health Association(CORHA)
	David and Lucile Packard Foundation
	Population Health and Environment Ethiopia (PHE)
	Integrated Family Health
	Population Media Center (PMC)
	DSW Ethiopia
	Ethiopia Goji Lemadawi Dirgitoch Aswegaj Mahiber (EGLDAM)
	Population Council
	Ethiopian Public Health Association (EPHA)
	Ethiopian Economics Association
Ethiopian Statistical Association	

## Research Agenda

### Annex III. Population and Development Nexus Theme

#### A. Annotated Bibliography on Population and Development Nexus Theme Researches 2002-2007

Sub-thematic Areas	Research Topics
<b>Population Processes and Outcomes</b>	- Determinants of Family Size Preference among Currently Married Rural Women in Hullet Ejju Enessie Woreda: East Gojjam Zone of Amhara Region
	- Determinants of Teenage Fertility and Their Maternal Health Service Utilization in Ethiopia
	- Factors Influencing Women's Intention to Limit Child Bearing in Oromia, Ethiopia
	- Estimation of the Total Fertility Rates and Proximate Determinants of Fertility in North and South Gondar Zones, North West Ethiopia: Application of Bongaarts' Model
	- Determinants of Age at First Birth in Goro Wereda, Welkite Town
	- Child Spacing and Fertility Planning Behavior among Women in Mana District, Jimma Zone, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Determinates of Adolescent Fertility in Ethiopia
	- The Distribution and Effects of Child Mortality Risk Factors in Ethiopia: A Comparison of Estimates from DSS and DHS
	- Health Facility Based Maternal Death Audit in Tigray, Ethiopia
	- Maternal Mortality Trend in Ethiopia
	- Infant Mortality and Maternal Health Care services in Limu-Seka Woreda, Oromiya Region
	- Socio-Economic Situation of Street Children in Bahir Dar Town
	- Causes and Consequences of Irregular Migration of Young Adults from Southern Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa: The Case of Kambata Tembaro and Hadiya Zones
	- Demographic and Socio- Economic Determinants of Unemployment in Addis Ababa

## Research Agenda

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demographic and Socio- Economic Determinants of First Marital Dissolution in Rural Dembecha Wereda, Amhara Regional State</li> <li>- Early Marriage and Parents socio-Economic Status in Peasant Communities: The Case of Gendwabalangev and Gevava Sali Peasant Associations in Dembia Woreda of North Gonder, Amhara Region</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Agriculture/ Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drives and Extent of Deforestation in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia Using the Application of Remote Sensing and GIS: The Case of The Mountain Chains in West Shoa Oromia Region, Ethiopia</li> <li>- Urban Food Insecurity: Determinants, Extent and Household Coping Strategies in Kebele 13/14 of Kirkos Subcity, Addis Ababa</li> <li>- The Determinants of Rural Household Food Insecurity: The Case of Dabat Woreda, North Gondar Zone</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors Affecting Fertility Decisions of Married Men and Women Living with HIV in South Wollo Zone, Northeast Ethiopia</li> <li>- Assessment of Determining Factors of Acceptance of HIV Testing among Pregnant Women at Antenatal Care Setting in Arbaminch Town, Southern Ethiopia</li> <li>- Effectiveness of Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Development Sectors in SNNPR: The Cause of Sidama, Kembata-Tembaro and Gamo Gofa Zone</li> <li>- Behavioral Response towards HIV Prevention among Youth in Ambo</li> <li>- Town, Oromiya Region, West Ethiopia, the Extended Parallel Process Model Approach</li> <li>- Economic Burden of Health Care at Household Level Examination of</li> <li>- Out of Pocket Expenditure on Sexual and Reproductive Health Care Including HIV/AIDS in Butajira District</li> <li>- Causes and Consequences of Risky Sexual Behavior among the Military Personnel at Zalambessa Town, Tigray Regional State</li> <li>- Integration of HIV/AIDS Education in Second Cycle Primary School Curricula: The Case of Addis Ababa</li> <li>- Prevalence of HIV Infection among VCT Users and Assessment of Socio- Demographic Factors Affecting the Follow-Up Status of Clients on ART in Gondar Town</li> </ul>

## Research Agenda

	- HIV Positive Status Disclosure to Sexual Partner among Women Attending ART Clinic at Hawassa University Referral Hospital, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- Reproductive Intentions and Reproductive Health Care Needs of Men and Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Nekemte Town, East Wollega, Ethiopia
	- Fertility Needs Assessment among People Living with HIV/AIDS in Four Regional Hospitals Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of Quality of PMTCT Service in Jimma University Specialized Hospital, Jimma, Ethiopia
	- Patterns of Condom Use and Associated Factors among HIV Positive Clients: A comparative Cross Sectional Study at Felege Hiwot Referral Hospital, Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Acceptability of PIHCT as an Intervention for PMTCT of HIV and Associated Factors among Pregnant Women in Gondar town, Northwest Ethiopia
	- Substance use, Sexual Orientation and Sexual Behaviors Risky for HIV Infection among Bahir-Dar University Students, North West Ethiopia
	- The Response of Out of School Youth to HIV Prevention Message, Based on the Extended Parallel Process Model at Hawassa Town, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of the Linkage of Family Planning Service and HIV Voluntary Counselling and Testing in Karamara Hospital, Jijiga, Ethiopia
	- Fertility Intention and Demand for Family Planning among People on Antiretroviral Treatment Follow Up in North Wollo, Ethiopia
	- Determinantes and Magnitude of Unintended Pregnancy among Selected Married Women in Hawassa Town, SNNPRS
	- Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness among Women in Adigrat Town, North Ethiopia
	- Linkage between VCT and Reproductive Health Service (FP, ANC and
	- Delivery) in Two Public Facilities of Rural Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Magnitude and Determinants of Maternal Health Care Service Utilization in Becho Woreda, Southwest Shoa Zone, Oromia Region
	- Assessment of Factors Influencing Utilization of Postnatal Care in Gondar Town Northwest Ethiopia
	- Factors Associated with Readiness to VCT Service Utilization among Pregnant Women Attending

## Research Agenda

	Antenatal Care Clinics in Debreworkos Town, Amhara Region, North West Ethiopia. A Health Belief Model Approach
	- Assessment of the Magnitude and Factors Affecting Safe Delivery and Post Partum Services Utilization among Women of Reproductive Age Group
	- Living in Ambo Town and its surrounding Area, West Shewa Zone, Oromia Regional State, Central Ethiopia
	- Integrated Family Health Program "Tigray Household Survey Report"
	- Assessment of Factors for Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Childbearing Age in Ephrataganidim District, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia
	- Baseline Household Survey Report
	- Factors Affecting Antenatal Care Utilization in Yem Special Woreda, South Western Ethiopia
	- Socio-Economic and Demographic Determinants of Antenatal and Delivery Care Utilization in Rural Kebeles of Kalu Woreda, Debub Wollo Zone, Amhara Region
	- Determinants of Antenatal and Delivery Care Utilization in Jijiga Town, Somali Regional State
	- Assessment of Place of Child Delivery and its Associated Factors among Rural Women of Childbearing Age in Gondar Zuria District, North West Ethiopia
	- Responding to the Maternal Health Care Challenge: The Ethiopian Health Extension Program
	- Care seeking for Maternal Health: Challenges Remain for Poor Women
	- Programmatic Correlates of Maternal Health Care Seeking Behaviors in Ethiopia
	- Duration and Determinants of Birth Interval among Women of Child Bearing Age in Lemo Woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Child Immunization Coverage and Associated Factors in Kombolcha District, East Hararge Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.
	- Institutional Delivery Service Utilization and Associated Factors among Mothers Who Gave Birth in the Last 12 Months in Sekela Woreda, West Gojam Zone, Amhara Regional State
	- Antenatal Care Service Utilization and Associated Factors in Jijiga District, Somali National Regional State, Eastern

# Research Agenda

	Ethiopia
	- Determinants of Unintended Pregnancy among Currently Married Women in Gozamin Woreda, East Gojam of Amhara
	- Significance of Health Extension Program in Utilization of Maternal Health Services in Oromia Region, East Showa Zone, Rural Adama Woreda
	- Determinants of Maternal Health Care Services Utilization: The Case of Gozamin Woreda, East Gojjam Zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia
	- Factors Related to Unintended Pregnancy among Female Beggars in Mekele Town, Tigray, Ethiopia
	- Prevalence of Postpartum Morbidity among Antenatal Care Attendant Mothers in Gondar Town, North West, Ethiopia
	- Magnitude and Factors Affecting Late Initiation of Antenatal Care Service Utilization among Pregnant Women in Government Health Institutions, Mekelle Town, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Factors Affecting Safe Delivery Care Service Utilization in Bena Tsemay Woreda, South Omo Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- The Pattern and Determinants of Birth Interval among Married Women of Reproductive Age Group, Maichew Town, South Tigray
	- Assessment of Health Service Packages Utilization and Barriers that Affect Service Utilization in Dandi District, West Showa Zone, Oromia Regional State
	- Risk Factors for Severe Acute Malnutrition in Children under the Age of Five: A Case Control Study
	- Assessment of Infant Feeding Practice of HIV Positive Mothers and HIV Status of their Infant in Addis Ababa
	- Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls from Rural Communities of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia
	- Determinants of Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice in Ethiopia
	- Magnitude and Determinants of Stunting in Children under Five Years Age in Food Surplus Region of Ethiopia: The Case of West Gojam Zone
	- Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice in Predominantly Food Insecure Communities of Hawassa Zuria Woreda in Sidama Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- Breast Feeding Initiation, Exclusive Breast Feeding and Associated Factors Among Mothers in Goba Woreda, Bale Zone, South East Ethiopia
	- Magnitude and Factors Associated with Exclusive Breast Feeding Practice in Mida-Woremo District, Amhara Region, Ethiopia

## Research Agenda

### B. Annotated Bibliography on Population and Development Nexus Theme Researches 2008-2010

Sub-thematic Area	Research Topics
<b>Population Processes and Outcomes</b>	- Level and Differentials of Fertility in Awassa Town
	- Socio-Economic and Demographic Differentials in Ethiopia: The Case of Amhara Region Author
	- Differentials of Fertility in Rural Butajira Author
	- Socio-Cultural Factors in Decisions Related to Fertility in Remotely Located Communities: The Case of Suri Ethnic Group Author
	- Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy and/or Child Birth and its Determinants in Harar Town: Ethiopia Author
	- Semen Quality of Suspected Infertile Ethiopians at FGAE Central Clinic, Addis Ababa: A Retrospective Review Author
	- Determinants of Under Five Mortality in Gilgel Gibe Field Research Center, Southwest Ethiopia Author
	- Patterns of Mortality in Jimma University Specialized Hospital during Sept. 2001 – Aug., 2002 Author
	- Determinants of Under Five Morbidity and Mortality in Gambella Town, Gambella Region, South Western Ethiopia: A Cross Sectional Study Author
	- Delays in Maternal Morbidity and Maternal Mortality at Facility Level, Tigray Regional State Author
	- Health Service Utilization in Amhara Region of Ethiopia.
	- A Birth Cohort Study in Southwest Ethiopia to Identify Factors Associated with Infant Mortality that are Amendable of Intervention
	- Infant Survival-ship and Occurrence of Multiple Births: A Longitudinal Community-Based Study, South Western Ethiopia
- Socio-Demographic Differentials of Adult Death in	

## Research Agenda

	a Rural Population
	- Assessment of Pregnancy Outcome with Emphasis on Prenatal and Neonatal Mortality in Dire Dawa Town, Ethiopia
	- Population Growth and Its Impact on Urban Expansion and Provision of Physical and Social Infrastructures in Adama Town
	- Evaluation of Resettlement Programs in Ethiopia: The Case of Oromia Region, Chewaka Site
	- Causes, Patterns and Effects of Migration in SNNPRS
	- The Impact of Resettlement on Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables: The Case of Haro Tatesa Resettlements (Bedella Woreda, Oromia Region)
	- 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
	- Environment Induced Migration, Violent Conflict and Population Displacement in Ethiopia: A Case Study from East Wollega, Gidda Kiremu Woreda
	- Patterns, Causes, and Consequences of Migration in
	- Causes, Trends and Patterns of Migration to Bishoftu Town
	- Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Urban-Ward Migration in Ethiopia: The Case of Kombolcha
	- Major Factors that Affect Marital Stability among the Inhabitants of Addis Ababa
	- Divorce: Its Cause and Impact on the Lives of Divorced Women and Their Children
	- Correlates of Marriage and Family Patterns in Southern Ethiopia.
<b>Population and Agriculture/ Environment</b>	- Urban Food Insecurity: Determinants, Extent and Household Coping Strategies in Kebele 13/14 of Kirkos Subcity, Addis Ababa
	- The Determinants of Rural Household Food Insecurity: The Case of Dabat Woreda, North Gondar Zone

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drives and Extent of Deforestation in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia Using the Application of Remote Sensing and GIS: The Case of The Mountain Chains in West Shoa Oromia Region, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutritional Assessment among Children 6 – 59 Months of Age at Wukro District, Eastern Zone of Tigray, North, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors Associated With Children's Malnutrition in Benishangul-Gumuz Region: The Case of Dibate Woreda</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Practice towards Complementary Feeding Among Mothers/Care Givers of Children 6 to 59 Months Old in Debre Tabor Town, South Gondar, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feeding Practice and Diarrhoeal Morbidity among Children aged 0 – 36 Months in Legambo District, South Wollo Zone, Amhara National Regional State</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Optimal Breast Feeding Practice among Mothers Who Have Children 6 – 35 Months of Age in Farta District, South Gondar Zone, Amhara Region</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-Cultural Factors Related with Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in Gursum Woreda, Somali Region State, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determinants of Nutritional Status of Women and Children in Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, EDHS</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-Cultural Causes and Consequences of Fistula on Ethiopian Women: Case Study in Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Importance of Antenatal Care Risk Scoring in Predicting Delivery Outcomes in Tigray Region: A Cohort Study</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness among Pregnant Women in Aleta Wondo, Sidama Zone, Southern Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Factors Affecting Delivery Service Utilization among Women in the Catchment Area of Yirgacheffe Health Center, Yirgacheffe Woreda, Gedeo Zone, SNNPR</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determinants of Safe Delivery Service Utilization</li> </ul>

## Research Agenda

	among Women of Child Bearing Age in Arsi Zone, Oromiya National Regional State, South East Ethiopia
	- Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child bearing Age in Metekel Zone, Benishangul Gumuz Region North West Ethiopia
	- The Impact of Distance on ANC Services: The Case of Dendi Woreda, West Shoa Zone
	- The Influence of Husbands' Approval on Women's Use of Prenatal Care: Results from Yiraglem and Jimma Towns, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Maternal and Newborn Care Practices during Pregnancy and Postpartum Period in Berta Culture
	- Determinants of Antenatal Care Utilization in Jimma Town, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Factors Affecting Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Ayssaita and Dubti Towns, Afar Regional State, North East Ethiopia
	- Socio-Demographic Profile and Obstetric Experience of Fistula Patients Managed at the Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital
	- Assessment of Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child Bearing Age in North Gondar Zone, Amhara Regional State, North West Ethiopia
	- Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Ethiopia
	- 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
	- 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
	- 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
	- Fertility Decision and Need for Family Planning

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	among People of Antiretroviral Treatment and Follow up Care in Adama Town
	- Fertility Desire among Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa
	- 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)
	- Assessment of Intention and Practice of VCT and Infant Feeding in the Context of HIV/AIDS among Lactating Mothers in Harar Town
	- Assessment of Socio-Cultural Risks in Relation to HIV Transmission in Pastoralist Community of Surma Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- 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
	- Fertility Desire and Family Planning Demand among HIV Positive Men and Women in Follow up Care in Addis Ababa Antiretroviral Treatment Units
	- Willingness of Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care towards Voluntary Counseling and Testing
	- Impact of HIV/AIDS on Poverty at Household Level: The Case of Two Kebeles in Addis Ababa
	- 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
	- Socio-Demographic Profile and Prevalence of HIV Infection among VCT Clients in Addis Ababa
	- Factors Predisposing Street Children to HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Condom Use for Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Members of Ethiopian Army at Zalambessa Front, Tigray Regional State
	- Nine-Year Trends in HIV-1 Prevalence among Visa Applicants in Urban Ethiopia
	- Gender and Age Differences in Moral Reasoning of Sexual Behavior that Could Lead to the Spread

## Research Agenda

	of HIV/AIDS
	- Evidence of Changes in Sexual Behaviors among Male Factory Workers in Ethiopia
	- The Role of Indigenous Voluntary Association in Community Based HIV/AIDS Intervention Activities: The Case of "Iddir"s in Addis Ababa
	- HIV-Prevalence in 72,000 Urban and Rural Male Army Recruits, Ethiopia, 1999-2000
	- Mortality Impact of AIDS in Addis Ababa
	- Streetism and the Risk of HIV Infection: The Case of Dire Dawa City
	- Assessment of the Magnitude and Determinants of Utilization and Demand for Pre-Marital VCT in Civil Marriages in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	- Vulnerability of Married Women to HIV Infection and Factors Contributing to Vulnerability in Nazareth, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Socio-Cultural Determinants for the Spread and Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Hamer Woreda, SNNPR
	- Assessment of the Condition of AIDS Orphans in Dire Dawa Town
	- Seroprevalence of Syphilis and HIV-1 among Women Attending Antenatal Clinic in Jimma Hospital, Southwest Ethiopia
	- The Association between Substance Abuse and HIV Infection among People Visiting HIV Testing and Counseling Centers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

### C. Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Researches on Population and Development Nexus Theme from Survey 2011

Sub-thematic Areas	Conducted Researches
	Research Topics
<b>Population processes and outcomes</b>	- The situation of Ethiopian children
	- The situation of women with disabilities
	- Migration and population
	- Adolescent life in low income & slum areas of Addis Ababa-Adolescent girls in urban Ethiopia

## Research Agenda

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of governance in preserving institutions of marriage and family. The law and the practice in Amhara region and others</li> <li>- Ethiopian young adult survey in seven regions</li> </ul>
<b>Population and the Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethiopia 2010 MDG Report, Trends, and Prospects for meeting the MDG by 2015</li> <li>- National human development report</li> <li>- Child poverty (urban)</li> <li>- Cause, experiences and challenges of children working for livelihood</li> <li>- The link between HIV /AIDS and poverty</li> <li>- Socio-economic vulnerability study at “yeka”, “gulele”, “arada” and “chirkos”</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional unemployment survey in selected zones</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Agriculture/ Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The impact of water development on migration in rural Ethiopia.</li> <li>- Urban expansion and its impact on land use in the surrounding village: The case of Mekelle and Wukro</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National nutrition baseline survey 2009</li> <li>- Determinants of health demand in Ethiopia</li> <li>- Contribution of the health extension program to maternal health</li> <li>- Determinants of institutional delivery</li> </ul>
<b>Planned Researches</b>	
<b>Population Processes and Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population dynamics</li> <li>- Cause and consequences of migration</li> <li>- The impact of internal migration and unbalanced urbanization in Dire Dawa administration</li> <li>- Illegal migration and human trafficking</li> <li>- The impact of migration: (immigration) on the development of Addis Ababa city</li> <li>- Population dynamics and sustainable livelihood</li> <li>- Population dynamics, access to RH and population growth</li> </ul>
<b>Population and the Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National human development study, MDG reports</li> <li>- Research related to population, health and</li> </ul>

## Research Agenda

	environment
	- Household well being and demographic changes
	- Household income and expenditure
	- Survey on the performance and effects of population and development in the development activities in DD
	- Survey on social welfare problem
	- Identifying the living condition of persons with disability
	- Assessing overall situation of senior citizens in Addis Ababa
<b>Population and Employment</b>	- Employment projection
	- Development labor market strategies to control population growth
	- Study on employment opportunities for persons with disability in Addis Ababa
<b>Population and Agriculture/ Environment</b>	- Land use change and population pressure
	- Environmental degradation and population pressure
	- population pressure and water scarcity
	- Impacts of population pressure on natural resources
	- Reproductive health
	- Population and environment
	- Household food security,
	- Impact of population growth on food security.
	- Population environment and sustainable development
<b>Population and Health</b>	- Land use change and population pressure
	- DHS, ANC surveillance survey,
	- Environmental degradation and population pressure
	- population pressure and water scarcity
	- Impacts of population pressure on natural resources
	- Reproductive health Population and environment
	- Household food security,
	- Impact of population growth on food security.
	- Population environment and sustainable development
	- Malaria indicator survey
	- Multiple indicator survey
	- TB- prevalence survey

## Research Agenda

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact study on RH integration in public private partnership project implementation in Bonga area</li> <li>- Population and health data generation</li> <li>- Population and development</li> <li>- Factors affecting for TB detection</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation- out of school adolescent girls program in slum areas of Addis Ababa, BahirDar and Gondar</li> </ul>
<b>Prioritized Researches</b>	
<b>Population processes and outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural-urban migration the existing land policy and its impact on rural population migration</li> <li>- Causes of rural urban migration</li> <li>- The situation of population growth</li> <li>- Population and urbanization</li> <li>- Population explosion and its extent</li> <li>- Do population growth improves or declines Economic growth</li> <li>- Fertility and family structure</li> <li>- Changing patterns of family formation</li> <li>- Population and migration</li> <li>- Internal migration</li> <li>- The impact of Population growth as a cause of migration.</li> <li>- The picture of TFR</li> <li>- The demographic situations of Harari people</li> <li>- Migration study</li> <li>- Uneven population distribution</li> <li>- Seasonal migration of the farmers and</li> <li>- Child protection</li> <li>- Fertility of Harari people</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population impact on development</li> <li>- The link between population growth and poverty</li> <li>- Population and development</li> <li>- Religion and socio cultural influence on family size</li> <li>- Urbanization, population and development</li> <li>- Effects of population pressure on development</li> <li>- Population environment and international trade.</li> </ul>

## Research Agenda

<b>Population and the Economy</b>	- Evaluation of different strategies used for having optimum number of population.
	- Population and transportation
	- Migration to urban areas , impact on rural economy
	- Effects of demographic change on household wellbeing
	- Population and productivity
	- Population growth, economic growth and development
	- Challenges of economic growth with respect to population
	- Population and economic development
	- The implication of population growth towards Economic and social development
	- HIV/AIDS and its implication towards the sustainable development
	- Population distribution, migration and development
	- Family size and living standard
	- The role of youth in economic development
	- impact of PD issues on socio economic development
	- survey on the integration of PD issues on development plan
	- Age, sex, religion, etc composition of the society to design appropriate development policy
	- The impact of Population growth on the social service problems in urban areas
	- How to improve the educational accessibility and sustainability of orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) in Oromiya
	- Rate of urbanization and socio economic problems,
	- Positive and negative impacts of population in our development.
- Pop-environment and socio economic development,	
- The impact of unchecked population growth	
<b>Population and employment</b>	- Rural urban migration and unemployment
	- Unemployment
	- Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment
	- urban unemployment

## Research Agenda

<b>Population and Agriculture/ Environment</b>	- Demographic response to environmental stress
	- Population factors in adaptation to climate change
	- Population and natural resource management
	- Population dynamics and natural resource management
	- Population, natural resource and climatic change
	- Population growth, land size and productivity in rural Ethiopia
	- Challenges of population growth in the highland Ethiopia
	- Population and its relation with environment
	- Impact of population growth on environment.
	- Migration and environment
	- Population growth and livelihood diversification
	- urban population and urban agriculture
	- Population and food security
	- impact of population issues on environmental issues
	- The impact of population growth on the environmental sustainability
	- The impact of Population growth on urban pollution
	- The influence of population growth in agricultural production and productivities
	- Population density and environmental aspects; especially on afforestation and deforestation.
	- Alternatives on fire wood utilization with respect to population growth and density
	- High rate of population growth and environment degradation and coping mechanism to trade off
- Forest coverage and population, deforestation & its consequence on the environment	
<b>Population and Health</b>	- DHS study
	- The impact of supply and demand of health services on population growth
	- Population and health
	- Migration and Health

## Research Agenda

	- Maternal and child mortality and morbidity
	- The contribution of strengthening health extension program and health posts
<b>Population and Education</b>	- Population and education
	- How population growth affects the efforts to ensure education quality
	- Population and quality of education
<b>Population and Housing</b>	- Population growth and urban infrastructure
<b>Population Policy</b>	- Enforcement of population policies at different sectors
	- Maintain the population data base in the context of federal gov't system
	- Population and politics
	- Population resource or burden in Ethiopia
	- To testify the hypothesis of Malthusian population theory in the case of Ethiopia

## Research Agenda

### Annex IV. Reproductive Health Theme

#### A. Reproductive Health Theme Researches from Annotated Bibliography 2002-2007

Sub-thematic Areas	Researches
<b>Fertility and Family Planning</b>	- Assessment of Quality of Care in FPS with Particular Reference to East Gojjam Administrative Zone, Amhara National Regional State Factors Influencing Intention of
	- Factors Influencing Intention of Condom Use Among Long Distance Truck Drivers in Dire Dawa Town, Eastern Ethiopia: Applying Theory of Planned Behavior
	- 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
	- Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior and Condom Use among Regular College Students in Dessie Town Using Behavioral Model
	- Emergency Contraception: Potential Clients and Providers Perspective
	- Assessment of Contraceptive Logistics Management Information System in Addis
	- Improving the Range of Contraceptive Choices in Rural Ethiopia
	- Magnitude and Determinants of Unmet Need and Barriers of Family Planning (Among Wives, Husbands and Couples) in Enderta District, Tigray Region
	- The Role of Men in Contraceptive Use and Fertility Preference in Hossana Town, South Ethiopia
	- Contraceptive Prevalence in Dembia District, North West Ethiopia
	- Correlates of Contraceptive Non-Use among Women of Reproductive Ages in Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Factors Influencing Utilization of Modern Contraceptive Methods among Women in the Reproductive Age Group in Oromia Zone, Amhara National Regional State

## Research Agenda

	- Quality of FP Services in Northwest Ethiopia Assessment of the Determinants of Modern Contraceptive Use in Dawro Community (Mareka Woreda), Dawro Zone, SNNPR
	- Formative Evaluation of Quality of FP Services and Perception of Clients: The Case of Soddo Town, Wolayta Zone, SNNPRS
	- Assessment of Quality of Family Planning Service, Bahir-Dar Special Zone, Amhara Regional State
	- Expanding Access to RH/FP in Ethiopia: Expanding from the Open Market
	- Perceived Side Effects of Oral Contraceptive in Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia
	- Sexual Network and Condom Utilization in Rural Community around Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Quality of Care in FP Services in Jimma Zone, Southwestern Ethiopia
	- 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
	- 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
	- The Role of Men in Fertility and Family Planning Program in Tigray Region
	- Evaluation of Program Options to Meet Unmet Need for FP in Ethiopia
	- Sexuality and Contraception among Never Married High School Students in Butajira, Ethiopia
	- Availability and Effectiveness of FP Service in Tigray
<b>Maternal, Neonatal and child Health</b>	- Socio-Cultural Causes and Consequences of Fistula on Ethiopian Women: Case Study in Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital
	- The Importance of Antenatal Care Risk Scoring in Predicting Delivery Outcomes in Tigray Region: A Cohort Study
	- Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness among Pregnant Women in Aleta Wondo, Sidama Zone, Southern Ethiopia

## Research Agenda

	- Assessment of Factors Affecting Delivery Service Utilization among Women in the Catchment Area of Yirgacheffe Health Center, Yirgacheffe Woreda, Gedeo Zone, SNNPR
	- Determinants of Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child Bearing Age in Arsi Zone, Oromiya National Regional State, South East Ethiopia
	- Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child bearing Age in Metekel Zone, Benishangul Gumuz Region North West Ethiopia
	- The Impact of Distance on ANC Services: The Case of Dendi Woreda, West Shoa Zone
	- The Influence of Husbands' Approval on Women's Use of Prenatal Care: Results from Yiraglem and Jimma Towns, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Maternal and Newborn Care Practices during Pregnancy and Postpartum Period in Berta Culture
	- Determinants of Antenatal Care Utilization in Jimma Town, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Factors Affecting Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Ayssaita and Dubti Towns, Afar Regional State, North East Ethiopia
	- Socio-Demographic Profile and Obstetric Experience of Fistula Patients Managed at the Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital
	- Assessment of Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Child Bearing Age in North Gondar Zone, Amhara Regional State, North West Ethiopia
	- Prenatal and Delivery Care and Infants Survival in Amhara Region of Ethiopia
	- Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Ethiopia
<b>STI, HIV/AIDS AND RTIs</b>	- Assessment of VCT Utilization among Attendees of FP, ANC and Delivery Care Services, Butajira, SNNPR
	- 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.
	- 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
	- Being a Women and Living with HIV/AIDS: Socio-Cultural and Economic Problems Affecting Women

## Research Agenda

	Living with HIV/AIDS in Arada Sub City, Addis Ababa
	- Perception of Risk of HIV/AIDS and its Determinants among College Students in Hosanna Town, SNNPR, Southern Ethiopia
	- Fertility Decision and Need for Family Planning among People of Antiretroviral Treatment and Follow up Care in Adama Town
	- Fertility Desire among Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa
	- 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)
	- Assessment of Intention and Practice of VCT and Infant Feeding in the Context of HIV/AIDS among Lactating Mothers in Harar Town
	- Assessment of Intention and Practice of VCT and Infant Feeding in the Context of HIV/AIDS among Lactating Mothers in Harar Town
	- Assessment of Socio-Cultural Risks in Relation to HIV Transmission in Pastoralist Community of Surma Woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- 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
	- Fertility Desire and Family Planning Demand among HIV Positive Men and Women in Follow up Care in Addis Ababa Antiretroviral Treatment Units
	- Willingness of Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care towards Voluntary Counseling and Testing
	- Impact of HIV/AIDS on Poverty at Household Level: The Case of Two Kebeles in Addis Ababa
	- 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
	- Socio-Demographic Profile and Prevalence of HIV Infection among VCT Clients in Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of Condom Use for Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Members of Ethiopian Army at Zalambessa Front, Tigray Regional State
	- Evaluation of Posters as Information, Education and Communication Materials Used for Revolution of HIV/AIDS in Jimma Town, Southwestern Ethiopia

## Research Agenda

	- Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior for HIV Infection with Special Focus on Night Markets and Mobile People in Gummer Woreda, Gurage Zone
	- Gender and Age Differences in Moral Reasoning of Sexual Behavior that Could Lead to the Spread of HIV/AIDS
	- Evidence of Changes in Sexual Behaviors among Male Factory Workers in Ethiopia
	- The Role of Indigenous Voluntary Association in Community Based HIV/AIDS Intervention Activities: The Case of "Iddir"s in Addis Ababa
	- HIV-Prevalence in 72,000 Urban and Rural Male Army Recruits, Ethiopia, 1999-2000
	- Mortality Impact of AIDS in Addis Ababa
	- Factors Associated with the Knowledge, Attitude and Sexual Behavior of the Military in Respect to HIV/AIDS in Awasa Town
	- Streetism and the Risk of HIV Infection: The Case of Dire Dawa City
	- Assessment of the Magnitude and Determinants of Utilization and Demand for Pre-Marital VCT in Civil Marriages in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	- Vulnerability of Married Women to HIV Infection and Factors Contributing to Vulnerability in Nazareth, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Socio-Cultural Determinants for the Spread and Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Hamer Woreda, SNNPR
	- Assessment of the Condition of AIDS Orphans in Dire Dawa Town
	- Seroprevalence of Syphilis and HIV-1 among Women Attending Antenatal Clinic in Jimma Hospital, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Perceived Sufficiency and Usefulness of IEC Materials and Methods on HIV/AIDS among High School Youth in Addis Ababa
	- The Association between Substance Abuse and HIV Infection among People Visiting HIV Testing and Counseling Centers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	- Nine-Year Trends in HIV-1 Prevalence among Visa Applicants in Urban Ethiopia
	- Unintended Pregnancy and Induced Abortion in a Town with Accessible FP Services
	- Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Induced Abortion in Northwest Ethiopia

## Research Agenda

<b>Adolescent and Youth Sexual and RH Rights</b>	- Cost Analysis of Abortion in Addis Ababa Public Hospital
	- Assessment of Quality of Post Abortion Care in Government Hospitals in Addis Ababa
	- Prevalence of KHAT Chewing and Associated Risk Factors Among School and Out of School Youth in Gondar Town, North West Ethiopia
	- Factors Affecting Female Adolescent SRH among High School Adolescents in Woreta Town, South Gondar
	- Factors Leading Adolescents to Premarital Sexual Practice and the Risk of Pregnancy in Dire Dawa Town
	- Correlates of Knowledge of Reproductive Health Risks and Practices: The Case of Soddo Town High School Adolescents, Wolaita Zone, SNNPR
	- Youth RH Problems and Service Preferences in Lalibela Town, North Wollo, Amhara Region
	- Assessment of Female Youth Reproductive Health Problems and Associated Factors in Mettu Town, South Western Ethiopia
	- How friendly are the Reproductive Health Services of Model Youth Centers in Addis Ababa
	- Knowledge and Sexual Behavior Related to HIV/AIDS among Adolescents with Visual Impairment
	- An Assessment of Premarital Sexual Practice and Factors Contributing to Premarital Sex among High School
	- Adolescents in Nekemte Town, East Wellega Zone, Oromia Region
	- Assessment of Premarital Sexual Practices and Factors Related to it Among Ambo High School Students
	- Assessment of RH Needs and Youth Friendliness of Public Health Facilities in Selected Urban Areas of the Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Tigray Regional States
	- Prevalence of Sexual Coercion and its Outcomes among Young Females in Nekemte Town, Western Ethiopia
	- Correlates of Early Sexual Initiation in In-school Youth, Jimma Town, Oromia National Regional State, South West Ethiopia
	- Sexual Violence and Reproductive Health Problems among School Female Adolescents in Addis Ababa

## Research Agenda

	- RH needs of Out of School Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Areas in North West Ethiopia
	- Assessment of the Prevalence of Premarital Sex and Unprotected Sexual Practice among Gedeo Zone High School Students, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- The Challenges of Urban Youth Participation in Environmental Protection and Community Service: The Case of Two Kebeles in Arada Sub City
	- The Relationship between Family Characteristics and Adolescents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior: The Case of Two High Schools in Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of Sexual Coercion among Addis Ababa University Female Students
	- Pregnancy and Child Health Outcomes among Adolescents in Ethiopia
	- Youth Reproductive Health Problems and Service Preferences, Assebe Teferi, West Hararghe
	- Factors that Influence School Adolescents Exposure to HIV/STD in Bale, Oromiya Region
	- Barriers to Use Contraceptives Practice among Adolescents in the City of Addis Ababa
	- Factors Predisposing Out of School Youth to High Risk Sexual Practice with Respect to HIV Infection in Bahir Dar Town, Northwest Ethiopia
	- Patterns and Correlates of Sexual Initiation, Sexual Risk Behavior and Condom Use among Secondary School Students in Ethiopia
	- Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Female Adolescents towards Prostitution: The Case of Some Selected Areas of Addis Ababa
	- Youth Reproductive Health in Ethiopia
	- Adolescent Fertility and Youth Unemployment Survey in Tigray
	- Rape Awareness, Prevalence, Preventive Strategies and Future Directions in Institutions of Higher Learning in Ethiopia
<b>Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP)</b>	- HTPs on Demographic Structure and Socio-Economic Development in the SNNPR
	- Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of the Community towards the Practice in Ginde Beret District
	- Major Harmful Traditional Practices and Violence against Women in South Wollo and East Gojjam Zones of Amhara Region

## Research Agenda

	- Domestic Violence against Women: The Case Study of Kolfe Keranyo Sub City, Addis Ababa
	- Gender Based Violence and Risk of HIV Infection among Women Attending VCT Services
	- Report for the Study of Harmful Traditional Practice (HTPs) on Demographic Structure and Socio-Economic Development in the SNNPR
	- Rape and Related Health Problems in Addigrat Zonal Hospital, Tigray Region
	- Domestic Violence around Gondar in Northwest Ethiopia
	- Magnitude and Immediate Outcomes of Physical Partner Violence against Women in Kofele District, Arsi Zone Oromia Region
	- Assessment of Sexual Assault among Women in Assendabo Town, Oromiya Region, South West Ethiopia
	- Sexual Violence against Female Adolescents in Jimma Town: Prevalence, Patterns, and Consequences
	- Community Based IEC Efforts: Reducing the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation
	- Socio-Demographic and Economic Correlates of Female Genital Mutilation in Adama Town, Oromiya Region, Ethiopia
	- Female Genital Mutilation and Birth Complications, Jijiga Town, Eastern Ethiopia
	- Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of Mothers Towards it in Serbo Town
	- Sexual Violence among Female Street Adolescents in Addis Ababa
<b>Reproductive Health Theme Researches from the Annotated Bibliography 2008-2010</b>	
<b>Fertility and Family Planning</b>	- Factors Influencing Contraceptive Method Mix among Married Women of Reproductive Age Group in Rural East Hararge Zone
	- Assessment of the Prevalence and Factors Affecting Use of Long Acting and Permanent Contraceptives in Jinka Town, South Omo Zone, SNNPR
	- Assessment of the Prevalence and Factors Affecting Use of Long Acting and Permanent Contraceptives in Jinka Town, South Omo Zone, SNNPR
	- Assessment of Status of Long Acting and Permanent Family Planning Services in Mekelle Town, Tigray

## Research Agenda

	<p>Regional State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contraceptive Use among Urban and Rural Women in Debretabor Town Administration, South Gondar Zone, Amhara Region</li> <li>- Determinants of Unmet Need for Contraception among Currently Married Couples in West Belessa Woreda, North Gondar of Amhara, Ethiopia</li> <li>- Assessment of Male involvement in Family planning in Angolela Tera District, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia: A Trans Theoretical Model Perspective</li> <li>- Factors Contributing to Contraceptive Discontinuation in Addis Ababa</li> <li>- The Impact of Adult Literacy on Family Planning and Child Care in North Shoa Zone of the Amhara Regional State</li> <li>- Determinants of Unmet Need for Family Planning among Currently Married Women in Kobo Woreda, North-East of Amhara</li> <li>- Integration of Family Planning and HIV Services within Abortion Care at Health Facilities in Dessie, North East Ethiopia</li> <li>- Quality of Family Planning Services from Client's Perspectives in the Health Facilities of Dale Woreda, Sidama Zone, South Ethiopia</li> <li>- The Impact of Male Involvement in Family Planning: A case study in Yeka Sub-City, Addis Ababa</li> <li>- Prevalence and Determinants of Modern Contraceptive Methods Utilization Among Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age Group in Debre Birhan District, North Shoa Administrative Zone, Amhara National</li> <li>- Demand for Family Planning Service and Associated Factors among Reproductive age Women VCT Clients in Hawassa Town, South Ethiopia</li> <li>- Assessment of Sexual Practice, Condom Use and Determinants of Its Consistency among Students in Higher Education Institutions, Debre Birhan</li> <li>- Determinants of Family Planning Service Utilization: The Case of Mojo Town, Oromiya Region</li> <li>- Contraceptive Use and Risk for Pregnancy among Haromaya University Students, East Hararghe Zone, Oromiya Region, Ethiopia</li> <li>- Assessment of Factors Associated with Non-Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods among Currently Married Women in Kirkos Sub-City, Addis Ababa City</li> </ul>
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## Research Agenda

	<p>Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Men Involvement on Family Planning in Rural Communities of Jeldu Woreda, West Shewa Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
<b>Maternal, Neonatal and child Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determinantes and Magnitude of Unintended Pregnancy among Selected Married Women in Hawassa Town, SNNPRS</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness among Women in Adigrat Town, North Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Linkage between VCT and Reproductive Health Service (FP, ANC and Delivery) in Two Public Facilities of Rural Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Magnitude and Determinants of Maternal Health Care Service Utilization in Becho Woreda, Southwest Shoa Zone, Oromia Region</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Factors Influencing Utilization of Postnatal Care in Gondar Town Northwest Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors Associated with Readiness to VCT Service Utilization among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care Clinics in Debremarkos Town, Amhara Region, North West Ethiopia. A Health Belief Model Approach</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Factors for Safe Delivery Service Utilization among Women of Childbearing Age in Ephratanagidim District, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors Affecting Antenatal Care Utilization in Yem Special Woreda, South Western Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-Economic and Demographic Determinants of Antenatal and Delivery Care Utilization in Rural Kebeles of Kalu Woreda, Debub Wollo Zone, Amhara Region</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determinants of Antenatal and Delivery Care Utilization in Jijiga Town, Somali Regional State</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Place of Child Delivery and its Associated Factors among Rural Women of Childbearing Age in Gondar Zuria District, North West Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responding to the Maternal Health Care Challenge: The Ethiopian Health Extension Program</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Care seeking for Maternal Health: Challenges Remain for Poor Women</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duration and Determinants of Birth Interval among Women of Child Bearing Age in Lemo Woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia</li> </ul>

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	- Assessment of Child Immunization Coverage and Associated Factors in Kombolcha District, East Hararge Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia
	- Institutional Delivery Service Utilization and Associated Factors among Mothers Who Gave Birth in the Last 12 Months in Sekela Woreda, West Gojam Zone, Amhara Regional State
	- Antenatal Care Service Utilization and Associated Factors in Jiggiga District, Somali National Regional State, Eastern Ethiopia
	- Determinants of Unintended Pregnancy among Currently Married Women in Gozamin Woreda, East Gojam of Amhara
	- Significance of Health Extension Program in Utilization of Maternal Health Services in Oromia Region, East Showa Zone, Rural Adama Woreda
	- Determinants of Maternal Health Care Services Utilization: The Case of Gozamin Woreda, East Gojjam Zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia
	- Factors Related to Unintended Pregnancy among Female Beggars in Mekele Town, Tigray, Ethiopia
	- Prevalence of Postpartum Morbidity among Antenatal Care Attendant Mothers in Gondar Town, North West, Ethiopia
	- Magnitude and Factors Affecting Late Initiation of Antenatal Care Service Utilization among Pregnant Women in Government Health Institutions, Mekelle Town, Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Factors Affecting Safe Delivery Care Service Utilization in Bena Tsemay Woreda, South Omo Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- The Pattern and Determinants of Birth Interval among Married Women of Reproductive Age Group, Maichew Town, South Tigray
	- Assessment of Health Service Packages Utilization and Barriers that Affect Service Utilization in Dandi District, West Showa Zone, Oromia Regional State
	- Factors Affecting Fertility Decisions of Married Men and Women Living with HIV in South Wollo Zone, Northeast Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Determining Factors of Acceptance of HIV Testing among Pregnant Women at Antenatal Care Setting in Arbaminch Town, Southern Ethiopia
	- Effectiveness of Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in

## Research Agenda

<b>STIs, HIV/AIDS and RTIs</b>	Development Sectors in SNNPR: The Cause of Sidama, Kembata-Tembaro and Gamo Gofa Zone
	- Economic Burden of Health Care at Household Level Examination of Out of Pocket Expenditure on Sexual and Reproductive Health Care Including HIV/AIDS in Butajira District
	- Causes and Consequences of Risky Sexual Behavior among the Military Personnel at Zalambessa Town, Tigray Regional State
	- Prevalence of HIV Infection among VCT Users and Assessment of Socio-Demographic Factors Affecting the Follow-Up Status of Clients on ART in Gondar Town
	- HIV Positive Status Disclosure to Sexual Partner among Women Attending ART Clinic at Hawassa University Referral Hospital, SNNPR, Ethiopia
	- Reproductive Intentions and Reproductive Health Care Needs of Men and Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Nekemte Town, East Wollega, Ethiopia
	- Fertility Needs Assessment among People Living with HIV/AIDS in Four Regional Hospitals Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of Quality of PMTCT Service in Jimma University Specialized Hospital, Jimma, Ethiopia
	- Patterns of Condom Use and Associated Factors among HIV Positive Clients: A comparative Cross Sectional Study at Felege Hiwot Referral Hospital, Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Acceptability of PIHCT as an Intervention for PMTCT of HIV and Associated Factors among Pregnant Women in Gondar town, Northwest Ethiopia
	- Substance use, Sexual Orientation and Sexual Behaviors Risky for HIV Infection among Bahir-Dar University Students, North West Ethiopia
	- Patterns of Condom Use and Associated Factors among HIV Positive Clients: A comparative Cross Sectional Study at Felege Hiwot Referral Hospital, Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Acceptability of PIHCT as an Intervention for PMTCT of HIV and Associated Factors among Pregnant Women in Gondar town, Northwest Ethiopia

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Substance use, Sexual Orientation and Sexual Behaviors</li> <li>- Risky for HIV Infection among Bahir-Dar University Students, North West Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Response of Out of School Youth to HIV Prevention Message, Based on the Extended Parallel Process Model at Hawassa Town, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of the Linkage of Family Planning Service and HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing in Karamara Hospital, Jijiga, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertility Intention and Demand for Family Planning among People on Antiretroviral Treatment Follow Up in North Wollo, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
<b>Adolescent and Youth Sexual and RH rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Premarital Sexual Practice among School Adolescents in Nekemte Town, East Wollega</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Sexual and Reproductive Health Status in Related Problems of Young People with Disabilities in Selected Associations of People with Disability, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Parent -Adolescent Communication on Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters in Awassa Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Exposure to Sexually Explicit Materials and Other Factors as Predictors of Sexual Activity among In-school Youth in Addis Ababa</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors Promoting Risky Sexual Behavior of High School Adolescents in Dessie Town, Amhara Regional State</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correlates of Premarital Sexual Practice among High School Female Adolescents in Maichew Town, Sothern Tigray, Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reproductive Health Needs and Service Utilization of Addis Ababa University Students</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reproductive Health Situation and Service Utilization among Youth in Debre Birhan Town, Amhara Region</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethiopian Young Adult Survey: A Study in Seven Regions</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems among Prisoners aged 15–29 Years in Addis Ababa</li> </ul>

## Research Agenda

<b>Abortion</b>	Regional States of Ethiopia
	- Determinants of Abortion Practice in Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of Post Abortion Care Quality Status in Health Facilities of Guraghe Zone
<b>RH Support System and cross cutting issues</b>	- Integrated Family Health Program "Tigray Household Survey Report
<b>Nutrition</b>	- Baseline Household Survey Report
	- Risk Factors for Severe Acute Malnutrition in Children under the Age of Five: A Case Control Study

### B. Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Researches on Reproductive Health Theme from Survey 2011

<b>Conducted Researches</b>	
<b>Fertility and Family Planning</b>	- Factors influencing the institutionalization of long acting and permanent contraceptive methods
	- End term evaluation: repositioning RH/FP service in Ethiopia
	- Prevalence of perceived adverse effects of modern contraceptive and its role in unwanted pregnancy
<b>Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health</b>	- Therapeutic feeding program in 4 main regions – 2009
	- Assessment of practice of women during pregnancy in Ethiopia
	- Socioeconomic and demographic determinants of anti-natal, delivery and FP utilization in rural kebeles
	- Determinants of child and maternal health service utilization
	- Determinants of child and maternal health service utilization
	- Improving and sustain maternal and child health case
	- The distribution and effects of child mortality risk factors in Ethiopia
	- Measles survey
- Determinants of Institutional Delivery	

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	- Contribution of the HEP to Maternal Health
<b>STI, HIV/AIDS and RTIs</b>	- ART , PMTCT
	- HIV /AIDS and environment Community based reproductive health services
	- Risky sexual behavior HIV discordance and associated risk factors among sexual partners receiving HIV test
	- Nutrition and people living with HIV /AIDS
	- VCT services
	- Linkage between VCT and reproductive health service
	- Assessment on fertility intention and family planning utilization of people living with HIV/AIDS who are ART follow up, East Gojjam zone
	- Fertility intention of HIV positive individuals
	- TB HIV surveillance (co infection)
	- Impact evaluation of Ethiopian national response to HIV/AIDS,
<b>Adolescent and Youth Sexual and RH Rights</b>	- The experience of adolescent in rural Amhara region
<b>HTP</b>	- Survey on HTPs in SNNPR(Dec. 2009)
	- Survey on HTPs in Somali region(Dec. 2009)
	- Survey on HTPs in Afar region (Dec. 2009)
<b>RH Support System and cross cutting issues</b>	- TB, and Malaria (FP, ANC, child health) 2008
	- Health impact evaluation
	- Health facility report(RH services) 2008
	- RH and livelihood needs and services in east wollega zone
	- Model family program in the SNNPR program impact , behavioral sustainability and challenges
	- Improving reproductive health
	- Jimma longitudinal family survey
	- standard of childcare institution and transition home in the care of adoption
	- Baseline household survey for the integration of family health program
	- Homosexuality among orphan and vulnerable children
	- Fertility regulation and scoring

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<b>Nutrition</b>	- Nutrition survey
<b>Planned Researches</b>	
<b>Fertility and Family Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors affecting access to family planning services in densely populated areas</li> <li>- Assessment of factors affecting acceptance of modern FP in the Muslim communities in the region in Amhara region</li> <li>- Husbands and wives relatives influence on decisions to use contraceptives methods in Chilga Woreda (on progress)</li> <li>- Acceptance of long term contraceptives among women of reproductive health in oromiya</li> <li>- Family planning DD for health extension services and family planning programs</li> <li>- Need based operation research in the area of family planning</li> <li>- Baseline survey: strengthening the link between House hold and primary health care units for improved RH/FP services</li> <li>- Three operational researches on contraception</li> <li>- Population based survey- building evidence based program that increases the age at first marriage in Awi Zone, Amhara region</li> </ul>
<b>Maternal, Neonatal and child Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Child health services to reduce child mortality.</li> <li>- Delivery services access and use</li> <li>- Factors affecting skill delivery</li> <li>- Quality of maternal and child health services in oromiya hospitals</li> <li>- Development of strategy to improve the antenatal care and decision service</li> <li>- Mal nutrition (micro – macro nutrients)</li> <li>- assessing the existing care and support(nutrition related) of PLWHIV, zinc and maternal-infant brain function and randomized control in southern Ethiopia</li> <li>- Birth defect surveilliance</li> </ul>
<b>STI, HIV/AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- challenges of PMTCT and effectiveness of ART</li> <li>- Determinants of adolescence anti retroviral treatment among people living with HIV/AIDS in eastern Ethiopia :the case of Dire Dawa Administration</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HIV prevalence among the pregnant women</li> <li>- HIV and working areas and occupational safety</li> <li>- An assessment on accessibility of HIV/AIDS services for person with disability</li> <li>- Assessment of anti-retroviral treatment status of HIV exposed infant after DBS (dried blood spot) test in oromiya</li> <li>- Conducting HIV/AIDS risk assessment in education system and developing guideline</li> </ul>
<b>Adolescent and youth sexual and RH rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Student RH problems to practice their knowledge</li> <li>- Youth vulnerability on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Social and sexual relation ship</li> <li>- Adolescent pregnancy and birth outcomes</li> </ul>
<b>HTP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incidence of FGM among girls between the age of 0-18</li> </ul>
<b>Abortion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abortion (Unwanted pregnancy)</li> </ul>
<b>Reproductive health support systems, and other cross cutting issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RH service in the higher education HE program and front line reproductive health work</li> <li>- End line household survey for the integrated family health program</li> <li>- Evaluation-married girls and husbands program in Amhara region</li> <li>- Population based survey- building evidence based program that increases the age at first marriage in Awi Zone, Amhara region</li> <li>- Ongoing surveillance on cause of death using verbal autopsy</li> <li>- Longitudinal family survey</li> <li>- RH needs among most at risk groups (urban migrants)</li> <li>- RH service in the higher education HE program and front line reproductive health work</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutrition surveillance</li> </ul>
<b>Prioritized Researches</b>	
<b>Fertility and Family Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Male involvement in family planning</li> <li>- Assessment of challenges and opportunities in implementation of Family planning</li> <li>- In-depth study with opinion leaders in issues related to intervention of family planning</li> <li>- quality of care especially in family planning counseling,</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertility intentions and desires</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of family planning on development</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FP commodity distribution and gaps</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors associated with FP demand utilization.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors that affect the utilization of family planning methods in the region</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Male involvement in the utilization(use) of family planning methods</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors that hinder women to use family planning methods</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The impact of FP on health development</li> </ul>
<b>Maternal, Neonatal and child Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National research on factors affecting institutional delivery</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quality of care especially in child survival</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RH and maternal health</li> </ul>
<b>STI, HIV/AIDS AND RTIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HIV/ AIDS and reproductive health</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prevalence of HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The impact of disease (HIV/AIDS)</li> </ul>
<b>Adolescent and youth sexual and RH rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determinants for adolescent sexual and RH</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- barriers on accessibility and utilization of adolescent RH service</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- studies on RH especially of the adolescent (abortion and HIV),</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflection of religion in connection with HTP focusing on FG</li> </ul>
<b>Harmful Traditional Practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmful and helpful traditional nutrition practices</li> </ul>
<b>RH support Systems and Other Cross Cutting Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of RH intervention in Ethiopia</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The contribution of strengthening HEP AND HPs</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation of nutrition related intervention programs</li> </ul>

## Research Agenda

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### Annex V. Gender Theme

#### A. Gender Theme Researches from Annotated Bibliographies 2002-2007 and 2008-2010

Sub-thematic Areas	Researches, 2002-2007
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current Practices in the Reduction of Gender Disparity in Primary Education Enrollment in Oromia Regional State: The Case of Guji and North Showa Zones</li> <li>- Gender Based Violence and Risk of HIV Infection among Women Attending VCT Services in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia</li> <li>- Gender Mainstreaming in RH, FP and HIV/AIDS Programs</li> <li>- Correlates of Domestic Violence against women in Bahr Dar, Amhara Region, Ethiopia</li> <li>- Gender and Migration: A Comparative Investigation into the Experiences and Expectations of Ethiopian Women Labor Migrants to the Middle Eastern Countries</li> <li>- A Study of Gender Gap in Enrollment, Retention, and Performance in Primary Schools of Five Regions (Oromiya, SNNPRS, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz and Harari)</li> <li>- Women's Health and Life Events Study in Rural Ethiopia</li> <li>- Demographic and Social Factors That Influence Educational Participation of Girls in Primary Schools in Bambasi Woreda, Benishangul Gumuz National Regional State</li> </ul>
Sub-thematic Areas	Researches, 2008-2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An Assessment of Strategies on Women Empowerment through Training: The Case of Some Government Bodies</li> <li>- Gender Power Relations in Reproductive Decision Making: The Case of Migrant Weavers of Addis Ababa</li> <li>- Determinants of Females' Primary School Participation and Persistence in SNNPR</li> <li>- Rural Women's Access to Health Services and Its Impact on Their Welfare: The Case of Guderta Woreda, Tigray</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethiopia Gender Survey: A Study in Seven Regions</li> <li>- Gender Differentials in Youth Sexual Behavior and Vulnerability to HIV Infection in Burayu Zone, Oromiy Region</li> </ul>
<b>Harmful traditional Practices and Gender Based Violence</b>	- Sexual Abuse and its Psychosocial Effects on Female Children in Addis Ababa
	- Factors Contributing to Sexual Violence against Female High School Students in Addis Ababa
	- Survey on Harmful Traditional Practices in Ethiopia (AFAR Regional Report)
	- Prevalence and Determinants of Female Genital Cutting among Primary School Girls in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
	- Magnitude of Sexual Abuse among Male High School Students in Addis Ababa
	- Prevalence and Associated Factors of Female Genital Cutting inKebribeyah, Somali National Regional State, Ethiopia
	- Research on Major Harmful Traditional Practices and Violence Against Women in South Wollo and East Gojjam Zones of Amhara Region
	- Parents' Intention to Practice Female Genital Mutilation and its Contributing Factors in Aweday Town, Eastern Hararge, Oromia Region, Ethiopia
	- An Assessment of Strategies on Women Empowerment through Training: The Case of Some Government Bodies

### B. Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Gender Thematic Area from Survey 2011

<b>Conducted Researches</b>	- Measuring empowerment the condition of poor women in Ethiopia
	- Commercial sex workers in five Ethiopian cities
	- Ethiopian gender survey seven regions
	- Factors of school dropout: girls dropout
	- Parental education and girls participation in education
	- Examining gendered impact of market oriented dairy farming
	- Factors that affect girls achievement academically in high school
	- Factors affecting female participation on educational leadership in Oromia
	- Challenges of female education at primary

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>second cycle in the region,</li> <li>- factors that hinder female education at primary school in the region,</li> <li>- Reasons for poor female educational performance</li> </ul>
<b>Harmful Traditional Practices and Gender Based Violence</b>	- Major HTP and violence against women in South Wollo and East Gojjam zones of ANRS
	- Gender based violence and impact assessment
	- A base line survey on gender based violence against women
<b>Planned Researches</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adolescent pregnancy and birth outcomes.</li> <li>- Maternal employment and breastfeeding practices,</li> <li>- prevalence, types and patterns of gender based violence among rural women in selected TVs of Hawassa University</li> <li>- Impact of micro finance programs on woman empowerment and contraceptive use (on progress).</li> <li>- The effect of the HTP on youth girls</li> <li>- The overall impact assessment and data collection on women's economic, social and political empowerment and participation rate</li> <li>- Challenges and opportunities of women heads</li> </ul>
<b>Prioritized Researches</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women with disability and reproductive health</li> <li>- Barriers of equitable gender attitudes towards RH issues ,</li> <li>- policy relevance information towards improved gender based violence,</li> <li>- Gender and labor division</li> <li>- The level of education, income and decision making of the females(wife) at family level</li> <li>- Empowerment Women working condition</li> <li>- Social evils</li> <li>- Human trafficking of women and its effect on fertility</li> <li>- Challenge of women on the region</li> <li>- Women participations in leadership and education</li> <li>- Population of women in informal sector</li> <li>- The prevalence of gender based violence in the region</li> <li>- Equal participation of women on socio economic development</li> </ul>

# Research Agenda

## Annex VI. IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media Theme

### A. IEC/BCC Advocacy Researches from Annotated Bibliographies 2002-2007 and 2008-2010

Theme	Researches, 2002-2007
	- Substance use, Sexual Orientation and Sexual Behaviors Risky for HIV Infection among Bahir-Dar University Students, North West Ethiopia
	- Child Spacing and Fertility Planning Behavior among Women in Mana District, Jimma Zone, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Behavioral Response towards HIV Prevention among Youth in Ambo
	- Causes and Consequences of Risky Sexual Behavior among the Military Personnel at Zalambessa Town, Tigray Regional State
	- Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of Mothers Towards it in Serbo Town
	- Perception of Risk of HIV/AIDS and its Determinants among College Students in Hosanna Town, SNNPR, Southern Ethiopia
	- Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of the Community towards the Practice in Ginde Beret District
	- Rape Awareness, Prevalence, Preventive Strategies and Future Directions in Institutions of Higher Learning in Ethiopia
	- Patterns and Correlates of Sexual Initiation, Sexual Risk Behavior and Condom Use among Secondary School Students in Ethiopia
	- The Relationship between Family Characteristics and Adolescents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior: The Case of Two High Schools in Addis Ababa
	- Knowledge and Sexual Behavior Related to HIV/AIDS among Adolescents with Visual Impairment
	- Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior for HIV Infection with Special Focus on Night Markets and Mobile People in Gummer Woreda, Gurage Zone
	- Factors Associated with the Knowledge, Attitude and Sexual Behavior of the Military in Respect to HIV/AIDS in Awasa Town
	- Gender and Age Differences in Moral Reasoning of Sexual Behavior that Could Lead to the Spread of HIV/AIDS
	- Attitude of People towards Marriage by Abduction and Victims' Psychological Experiences: The Case of Gofa Zuria Woreda in Gamo Gofa Zone (SNNPRS)

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	- Perception and Response of Farmers to the Impact of Population Growth on the Environment: The Case of Guzamin Woreda, East Gojjam
	- Assessment of Perception and Practice of Mothers/Care Takers on Child Nutrition (0 – 59 months) in Arba Minch Zuria Woreda in Southern Ethiopia
	- Emergency Contraceptive: KAP Among Bahir Dar University Female Students
	- The Role of Emergency Contraception on Women's RH: Awareness, Demand and Accessibility Issues in Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of Level of Awareness and Emergency Contraception among College Female Students in Oromia Regional State, Arisi Zone, Assela Town, South East Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior and Condom Use among Regular College Students in Dessie Town Using Behavioral Model
	- Formative Evaluation of Quality of FP Services and Perception of Clients: The Case of Soddo Town, Wolayta Zone, SNNPRS
	- Perceived Side Effects of Oral Contraceptive in Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia
	- Knowledge, Attitude and Practices in Family Planning in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR and Tigray Regions of Ethiopia
	- KAP towards RH/FP and HIV/AIDS among In-school Adolescents in Seven Town of Ethiopia Author
	- Assessment of the Effect of a CBRH Project on the Knowledge and Utilization of Reproductive Health Services in East Wollega Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia
	- Attitudes towards FP and Reasons for Non-Use among Women with Unmet Need for FP in Ethiopia
	- Modern Contraceptive Prevalence and KAP Study among Women of Reproductive Age Group (15 – 49) in Bahir Dar Town and Peri-Urban Area, Northwest Ethiopia
	- Mothers' Health Services Utilization and Health Care Seeking Behavior during Infant Rearing: A Longitudinal Community Based Study, Southwest Ethiopia
	- Parental Characteristics and Female Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Addis Ababa: The Case of Bole and Medhaniealem High Schools
	- Correlates of Knowledge of Reproductive Health Risks and Practices: The Case of Soddo Town High School Adolescents, Wolaita Zone, SNNPR
	- Knowledge and Sexual Behavior Related to HIV/AIDS among Adolescents with Visual Impairment

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	- KAP of Emergency Contraception among the Youth in Awassa Town, SNNPR
	- Determinants of Risky Sexual Behavior Among School Adolescents: A Case of Bahir Dar Special Zone
	- The Relationship between Family Characteristics and Adolescents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior: The Case of Two High Schools in Addis Ababa
	- Adolescent Perceptions on Sexual Health Issues: A Case Study of Students of High School in Addis Ababa
	- Sexuality, Perception of Risk of HIV/STIs and Condom Use among High School Adolescents in South-Gondar Administrative Zone, Amhara Region
	- Patterns and Correlates of Sexual Initiation, Sexual Risk Behavior and Condom Use among Secondary School Students in Ethiopia
	- Sexual Behavior and its Correlates: The Case of Young People in Adama (Nazareth), Regional State of Oromiya
	- Perception of the Risks of Sexual Activities among Out-of School Adolescents in South Gondar Administrative Zone, Amhara Region
	- 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
	- Sexual Behavior of Urban and Rural out of School Youths towards STD HIV/AIDS and Factors Associated with Behaviors in Dera Woreda
	- Rape Awareness, Prevalence, Preventive Strategies and Future Directions in Institutions of Higher Learning in Ethiopia
	- Perception of Risk of HIV/AIDS and its Determinants among College Students in Hosanna Town, SNNPR, Southern Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude towards HIV/AIDS among Early Adolescents of Second Cycle Primary School Learners at Dessie Zuria District, Amhara Region
	- Knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age on MTCT of HIV and their Attitude and Practice towards its Prevention in Gondar Town, Northwest Ethiopia
	- Assessment of HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and its Influencing Factors among Late Window of Hope Population in Axum Town, Trigray Regional State, North Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Media Use Pattern in HIV/AIDS Prevention among Youths in Bahir Dar Town
	- Sero-Prevalence of HIV-Infection among Antenatal Care Attendees and Determinants of High Risk

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	Behavior among Different Population Subgroups in Dubti Town, Afar Region
	- Youths' KAP of HIV/AIDS and VCT in Debre Berhan and Nekemt Town
	- Assessment of Sexual Behavior Related to HIV/AIDS in Community
	- Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among Mothers about VCT and Feeding of Infants Born to HIV Positive Women in Jimma Town, Ethiopia
	- HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and Determinants of VCT among Government Employees Residing in Seka Town, Jimma Zone, South West Ethiopia
	- Practicing Widow Inheritance in Digalu Tijo, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region
	- Assessment of HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge among Window of Hope Population in Kombolcha Town, South Wello Zone, Amhara Regional State
	- KAP about HIV/AIDS and VCT among the Urban Communities in Jimma Town and its Rural Surrounding, Southwestern Ethiopia
	- Assessment of Risky Sexual Behavior for HIV Infection with Special Focus on Night Markets and Mobile People in Gummer Woreda, Gurage Zone
	- KAP about HIV/AIDS and VCT among Students of Jimma University, Southwestern, Ethiopia
	- Behavioral Survey for HIV/AIDS Infection in Asosa among the General Population and Commercial Sex Workers
	- Evaluation of Posters as Information, Education and Communication Materials Used for Revolution of HIV/AIDS in Jimma Town, Southwestern Ethiopia
	- Evalua Factors Associated with the Knowledge, Attitude and Sexual Behavior of the Military in Respect to HIV/AIDS in Awasa Town
	- KAP towards RH/FP and HIV/AIDS among Workers in Mekele Town (Findings from Baseline Survey)
	- A Community Based Study on KAP on HIV/AIDS in Gambella Town, Western Perceived Sufficiency and Usefulness of IEC Materials and Methods on HIV/AIDS among High School Youth in Addis Ababa
	- Community Based IEC Efforts: Reducing the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation
	- Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of Mothers Towards it in Serbo Town
	- Ethiopia Mass Media Messages in the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS, Female Genital Mutilation and Attitude of the Community towards the Practice in Ginde Beret District

## Research Agenda

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KAP Study on Abortion among Ethiopian Health Workers</li> <li>- Fertility Awareness and Post Abortion Pregnancy Intention in Addis Ababa</li> <li>- Fertility Awareness and Post Abortion Pregnancy Intension in Addis Ababa</li> </ul>
	- Reproductive Age Women and Health Professionals' Attitude towards Legalization of Abortion, Jimma
	- Assessment of KAP on EC among Women Seeking Post Abortion Care in Addis Ababa
	- Assessment of KAP among Secondary School Female Students towards Induced Abortion
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Researches, 2008-2010</b>
<b>IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media</b>	- Farmers' Awareness and Responses to the Effects of Population Growth on the Environment: The Case of Techuledere Woreda, South Wollo Zone of Amhara Region
	- Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Perception of Deforestation: The Case of Wondo Genet, Sidama Zone, SNNPR
	- Gender and Age Differences in Moral Reasoning of Sexual Behavior that Could Lead to the Spread of HIV/AIDS
	- Evidence of Changes in Sexual Behaviors among Male Factory Workers in Ethiopia
	- Factors Promoting Risky Sexual Behavior of High School Adolescents in Dessie Town, Amhara Regional State
	- Causes and Consequences of Risky Sexual Behavior among the Military Personnel at Zalambessa Town, Tigray Regional State
	- Substance use, Sexual Orientation and Sexual Behaviors Risky
	- for HIV Infection among Bahir-Dar University Students, North West Ethiopia
	- Gender Differentials in Youth Sexual Behavior and Vulnerability to HIV Infection in Burayu Zone, Oromiy Region
	- Perception of People about the Effect of Population Growth on the Environment: the case of Jidda Ayyana Woreda, East Wollega (Oromia Region)
	- Farmer's Perception of the Impact of Population Pressure on the Environment and Their Response: The Case of Dandi Woreda, West Shoa Zone (Oromia Region)
	- Perception on Socio-economic and Demographic Causes of Deforestation and its Consequences in Chena Woreda: The Case of Kafa Zone, SNNPR
- Assessment of Knowledge and Perception of Emergency Contraception among Health Care	

## Research Agenda

	Providers in Addis Ababa
	- Users Awareness and Practice on Emergency Contraception among Youth in Adama and Bahir Dar Universities, Ethiopia
	- Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Emergency Contraception and Associated Factors among Female Students of Secondary, Preparatory, and Technical and Vocational Training Schools, Gondar Town, Northwest, Ethiopia
	- Awareness Attitude and Willingness to Use Female Condom among College Female Student in Harar Town, Harari Regional State, Eastern Ethiopia
	- Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Emergency Contraceptives among Adama University Female Students
	- Survey Report on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning in Western Parts of Amhara Region
	- Assessment of Health Providers' Perception and Preparedness of Health Facilities towards Safe Abortion at Selected Health Facilities in Addis Ababa.
	- Assessment of Knowledge of Abortion Legislation, Attitude towards Induced Abortion and Associated Factors among Reproductive Age Women in Gondar Town, North Gondar Zone, Amhara Region
	- Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior (KAB) on HIV/AIDS among Members of Ethiopian National Association of Blind (ENAB)
	- Perception of Risk of HIV/AIDS and Intention to Adopt Preventive behaviors among Dire Dawa University Students
	- Perceived Postpartum Morbidity and Health Service Utilization Among Women of Childbearing Age in Geraar jerso Woreda North Showa Zone
	- Assessment of Practices of Women during Pregnancy and Child Birth with the Perspectives of HEW's Role, Gubalافت Woreda, North Wollo Zone, ANRS, Ethiopia
	- Knowledge about Obstetric Danger Signs among Pregnant Women in Aleta Wondo District, Sidama Zone, Southern Ethiopia
	- Correlates of Sexual Behavior among School Adolescents in Addis Ababa: A Comparative Study of Orphans and Non-Orphans
	- Sexual Behavior Differentials among School Based Anti AIDS Club Members and Non-Members Secondary/TVET School Students in Adama and Wonji Towns
	- Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Breast Feeding and Associated Factors among Government Employee Mothers in Gondar Town, Northwest, Ethiopia
	- Gender Differentials in Youth Sexual Behavior and Vulnerability to HIV Infection in Burayu Zone, Oromiy Region

## Research Agenda

### B) Conducted, Planned and Prioritized Researches on IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media Theme from Survey 2011

Theme	Conducted Researches
<b>IEC/BCC, Advocacy and Media</b>	- Health education and HIV/AIDS
	- Youth girls awareness on birth control mechanisms family planning
	- KAP of contraceptive methods
	- Designing appropriate radio communication for increasing FP
	- Assessment of quality of reproductive health information, education & communication services among high school students.
	- Health education and nutrition Population and environmental education
	<b>Prioritized Researches</b>
<b>IEC/BCC and Advocacy and Media Research</b>	- Behavioral survey study,
	- The understandings of different groups on FP, population and environment
	- The KAP of service providers and beneficiaries about FP and development
	- knowledge attitude and practice studies on of contraceptives
	- Health seeking behavior of population (RH, women empowerment, Gender equity and equality)
	- Awareness of people on FP
	- Attitude of communities towards family planning intervention
	- How to change the attitude of the society towards having few children
<b>Conducted Research on the IEC/BCC and Advocacy</b>	
	- National behavioral survey
	- Students' RH awareness level in some AA schools
	- Knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning in western part of the amhara region
	- non-marital sex and condom knowledge
	- Risky sexual behavior among street children
	- A formative research on inter active radio program for health extension worker
	- Compressive situational analysis on child survival and safe motherhood
	- for PMC's multimedia intervention program in Ethiopia
	- community conversation effectiveness study

