



Charles Teller
Assefa Hailemariam
Editors

The Demographic Transition and Development in Africa

The Unique Case of Ethiopia

Charles Teller · Assefa Hailemariam
Editors

The Demographic Transition and Development in Africa

The Unique Case of Ethiopia

Foreword by William Butz



 Springer

Editors

Charles Teller, Ph.D
Addis Ababa University
Center for Population Studies
Social Science Bldg., Sidist Kilo
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
and

George Washington University
Dept. of Global Health
School of Public Health and Health Services
2175 K St. NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC, 20037, USA
profcharlesteller@gmail.com

Assefa Hailemariam, Ph.D
Addis Ababa University
Center for Population Studies
Social Science Bldg., Sidist Kilo
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
assefahm3@gmail.com

ISBN 978-90-481-8917-5

e-ISBN 978-90-481-8918-2

DOI 10.1007/978-90-481-8918-2

Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg London New York

Library of Congress Control Number: 2011920959

© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2011

No part of this work may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, microfilming, recording or otherwise, without written permission from the Publisher, with the exception of any material supplied specifically for the purpose of being entered and executed on a computer system, for exclusive use by the purchaser of the work.

Cover image: Four different stages of the fertility transition in 24 sub-Saharan Africa countries with at least two comparable demographic and health surveys (DHSs), ca. 1990- ca. 2008. See Chapter 2 for further details and definitions

Printed on acid-free paper

Springer is part of Springer Science+Business Media (www.springer.com)

Foreword

Ethiopia is indeed unique. Geographically and culturally diverse, this huge country displays among the best and the worst demographic and development outcomes in Africa. How can it be that all the health, nutrition, and education objectives in the Millennium Development Goals, save one (maternal mortality), appear to be on track (in 2010) for the year 2015 – among the best prospects in Africa – while the percentage of illiterate women and the number of food-insecure persons are the highest on the Continent? In the international setting, little about Ethiopia is average.

As a promising setting for research, Ethiopia also stands apart. The demographic transition's early and latest phases contrast starkly across rural and urban areas, as starkly as anywhere on the globe. The country has become a natural laboratory for studying how persons and families respond to this palpable disequilibrium. Looking beyond research toward policy, Ethiopia could also become a laboratory for realizing the human investment opportunities generated predictably during the demographic transition.

Ethiopia's uniqueness fascinates the authors of this timely book. From the first national census in 1984 through surveys of labor force, migration, health, gender, and development in the last decade, they document trends and highlight disparities in a broad array of outcomes: contraceptive prevalence; fertility trends and differentials; children's and women's nutritional status; food insecurity; child stunting; infant, under-five, and maternal mortality; temporary, circular, and rural-urban migration and urbanization; social and occupational mobility; unemployment; and poverty.

Beyond describing these characteristics and outcomes, these papers investigate correlates and causes of the documented trends and variations. This search for possible policy levers includes: place of residence; land tenure security; age at first marriage; household structure; women's education, literacy and decision making autonomy; labor force participation and off-farm employment; access to arable land, draft animals and adult labor; savings, assets, and access to credit; maternal health and family planning services; resettlement and urbanization.

These eclectic outcomes and policy influences promise breadth. Prominent sociological and demographic theories – Malthus, Boserup, K. Davis, Adepaju, Caldwell, Bilsborrow – provide the focus. After bringing existing theories to the data, the

authors argue for an expanded demographic transition theory, including demographic responses to poverty, environmental and climate vulnerability, life course aspirations, and delayed family formation norms.

And what of the data? In this respect, the Ethiopian situation, although not unique in Africa, is unsatisfactory. A theme of the book is that data deficiencies – old, inconsistent, unharmonized, undisaggregated, delayed, undisseminated, unevaluated and unanalyzed – are increasingly frustrating government officials' and their international partners' growing needs for reliable information. Yet, the authors do not whine about the data. Instead, they set their empirical tools to the task, making the best of the materials at hand and, in important instances, improving on them through new and on-going data collection efforts. Although the data deficiencies are clearly identified, the refreshing sense of what we can know is much stronger in these papers than the debilitating sense of what we wish we could know.

The authors do not shy away from projections, even predictions of an accelerating rural demographic transition. Nor from policy critiques and recommendations. There are many specifics here, both in assessments of demographic and economic challenges and in admonishments to policy makers. They call particularly for reinvigorating the implementation of the 1993 National Population Policy, still relevant but so far only weakly carried out. I suspect such evidence-based policy advice will draw particular interest, not only within Ethiopia but also in similarly challenged countries.

This book is one result of nearly 20 years of collaborative research and training. A core of rigorously trained demographic researchers, from whom this book's authors are drawn, is another result. In coming years, these researchers will feed the demand for more and better data, even as they help to provide it. Indeed, the surveying and research capacity embodied in these Ethiopians will in time surpass this volume in value. The research payoffs to Professor Teller's and Professor Assefa's investments in their colleagues should persist for decades. One can hope that the policy payoffs to accelerating the demographic transition and capturing the potential of the resulting demographic dividend and improved human well-being will be as large. This book points the way.

World Population Program
International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis
Vienna, Austria (formerly, Population Reference Bureau,
Washington, DC)

William Butz

Preface

We have long felt the need for a peer-reviewed, academic book on population and development in Ethiopia and its sub-Saharan African context, that meets the greatly expanding and multiple needs of not only universities, but also government, international and local development organizations, researchers and students. What exactly is the mix of theory, data and evaluation we need to understand the current pace and nature of the demographic transition and support policies for its future acceleration, particularly in rural areas? How can we adapt general demographic transition theories and frameworks to meet our own pressing need to interpret the different emerging realities in our respective countries?

The main motivation to publish the book at this time (2010–11) is the crucial juncture of monitoring and understanding the progress for achieving the 2015 targets of the Ethiopian National Population Policy, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the new Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). It is the stark realization that adequate data and information systems are not yet sufficiently available for meeting such an important monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirement.

Ethiopia in context: The book provides comparisons not only of Ethiopia with other sub-Saharan African countries, but also internally between rural and urban and intra-regional and historical/cultural realities. It demonstrates the uniqueness of an African-type demographic transition and the dilemma of analyzing BOTH poverty and development driven causes: a combination of negative factors (unemployment, disease, food insecurity, environmental degradation) along with positive factors such as education, health and cultural change (i.e., higher age-of-marriage trends). Somehow, incredibly, these factors are embedded in structures and adaptive responses that are pushing this ruggedly rural and land-locked population to accelerate the demographic transition and stay on track to meet most of the health, education and nutrition-related MDG targets.

Organization of the book. There are five main substantive areas, sandwiched between the Introduction and Conceptual Framework (Part I) and the Conclusion and Policy Recommendations (VII): Part II – The Demographic Transition and Human Development; Part III – Health and Nutrition; Part IV – Population Distribution, Migration, Urbanization and Labor Force; Part V – Vulnerability and Adaptation: Case Studies in Population-Resource Pressure and Food Insecurity; and Part VI-Development Policy and Program Evaluation.

Main sources of data. Given the inadequate information systems and research and evaluation capacity, there has been a need to triangulate the sources of data, as well as the research approaches. Main sources of data in the 15 substantive chapters include our own (university) demographic surveys and social science research, both nationally or regionally representative, or in-depth case studies (including qualitative methods). The other main sources are the Central Statistical Agency's (CSA) decennials censuses, periodic and specialized surveys (e.g., DHS, Labor Force, Health and Nutrition, etc.). Finally, additional information come from routine and sectoral information systems and service statistics.

Policy Implications: In Ethiopia, we do not have the luxury of living in academic, ivory towers, but are forced to face the pressing realities around us. Thus most of the chapter authors have been engaged in applying the information and knowledge gained in research and teaching to policy, programs, project planning and evaluation, as well as to filling the critical human resource capacity needs in demographic analysis. Some of us have lived and worked in other African countries too, and we hope that this book can provide guidance to our sister countries facing similar policy, resource and information constraints. We learn by researching and implementing in multidisciplinary teams and in different contexts, and we teach more effectively from what we have been doing and learning ourselves.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Charles Teller
Assefa Hailemariam

Acknowledgments

This pioneering, policy-relevant academic book for Ethiopia, in its sub-Saharan African context, is the result of a 15-year process of close collaboration by the co-editors (Charles Teller and Assefa Hailemariam) and institutional capacity-building with the numerous authors and graduate students at the Demographic Training and Research Center (now called the Center for Population Studies), Institute of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University (AAU), Ethiopia.

Its organization and writing was facilitated by the warm, enabling demographic environment at Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC that Dr. Teller enjoyed as Visiting Senior Scholar, without which this book could not have been produced. It was also facilitated for both him and Dr. Assefa by the enabling, multidisciplinary and analytical environment at AAU.

We are indebted to the following organizations, colleagues, students and other individuals whose support, comments and indirect contributions have been critical for the completion of this book:

1. *Book Editors' Collaboration*: fruitful and continuous academic, policy and program experience since 1995 in research, policy, teaching, training, advising/consulting, evaluation.
2. *Ethiopian Institutions and its Global partners*: primarily to the Demographic Training and Research Center (DTRC, changed first to IPS and now to CPS), former and current Coordinators (Drs Terefe Degefa, Eshetu Gurmu, Markos Ezra and Assefa Hailemariam), faculty and current and former graduate students, also to various Ethiopian Federal Ministries, particularly the National Office of Population (now the Population Affairs Directorate) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and its regional population offices in their respective Bureaus (BoFEDs), for providing the realistic population and development policy context; also for sectoral collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute, and to the Research Division of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) (now under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development-MoARD); to Brown University's PSTC for vital research collaboration and Ph.D. training opportunities, to the University of North Carolina's MEASURE/Evaluation Project

for M&E training and research collaborations; to several Ethiopian professional societies (Ethiopian Society for Population Studies; Ethiopian Economics Association, and the Ethiopian Public Health Association); and to numerous population-related international and local partners (eg., the Birhan Research and Development Consultancy), too many to list here; and finally to the U.S. Peace Corps, Ethiopia, for support of Amharic language training for Dr. Teller.

3. *Donors and Other International Partners:* First, to Packard Foundation office in Ethiopia (and Country Director, Yemeserech Belayneh), for supporting the book development workshop, research assistants and editors through the Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA), and senior researcher Degnet Abebaw for monitoring the project; to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA/Addis Ababa) for research and institutional support to DTRC/IPS for over 20 years; to USAID/Washington for support of the sub-Saharan Africa M&E training course under MEASURE/Evaluation at AAU, and USAID/Ethiopia and the Federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission and Policy and Research Director, Yibrah Hagos for coordination and support of the SERA Vulnerability Profile Project; to Hewlett Foundation, for support of PRB's and Population Council's assessments of Demographic Data for Decision-making in Ethiopia and Uganda, to the Population Council's Addis Ababa office (and Country Director Annabel Erulkar) for extensive access to relevant publications; and to the Population Studies and Training Center at Brown University and their donors (Mellon and Ford Foundations and Watson Institute, and UNFPA) for their support of the Southern Region (SNNPR) Community and Family Survey and the Migration, Health, Gender, and Development Survey in 5 regions of Ethiopia.
4. *Young, Active, Committed Research Contributors:* Young, exceptional DTRC/IPS graduate students who became lead chapter authors (Dula Etana, Yibeltal Tibekaw, Senait Tibebu, Munayie Seifu and Yordanos Seifu – our own “DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND”) or chapter research assistants (eg., Teshome Desta and Mehret Habte). We express extra special appreciation to AAU Professor and English copy editor Teshome Demisse and to former DTRC researcher Tesfayi Gebreselassie for editorial assistance; and finally to and IPS graduate student and research assistant Yordanos Seifu for his diligence, commitment, efficiency and plain hard work under strict deadlines.
5. *Professional Colleagues* (with non-chapter authors): PRB colleagues Jason Bremner, William Butz, Tom Merrick, Alan Johnston, Karen Hardee, Richard Skolnick, Karin Ringheim, Mary Kent; other valuable colleagues on our Ethiopian research include Mehtab Karim, Yared Mekonnen, Gugsu Yimer, Ali Hassan, Berhanu Ayichew, Melaku Eshetu, Gebre-Egziabher Kiros, Alice and Sid Goldstein, Dennis Hogan, Keffene Asfaw, Habtamu Belete, Gebeyehu Abelti, Teshome Adno, Genene Bizuneh Asfaw Yitna, Getahun Tafesse, Jelaledin Ahmed, Negussie Teferra, Seyoum Gebreselassie, Genet Mengistu; Mike and Karen Allen; Rogelio Fernandez-Castilla, Alemtsehay Abera, and Yemane Berhane.

6. *Conference and Workshop Presentations*: Selected chapter content by co-authors Teller, Assefa and Tesfayi have been presented at recent international population, health, nutrition and evaluation meetings, including the 2005 and 2009 IUSSP and 2007 UAPS meetings, and at PAA, APHA, EPHA, The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE), and Global Health Council meetings; and by Teller at USAID, the World Bank, George Washington U., Johns Hopkins U., Columbia U., Bahr Dar U., El Colegio de Mexico and Brown U. since 2000. We have benefitted from their comments and feedback.
7. *Administrative and Institutional Support*: Sarah Iyassu at IPS, Degnet Abebaw and Assefa Admassie at EEA; the research assistants at IPS (Dula Etana, Yordanos Seifu, Mehret Habte, Munayie Seifu, and Teshome Desta); at PRB (Audrey Dorelien, Kinyue Farhat, Adrienne Dale); and to Evelien Bakker, Bernadette Deelen and Sangeetha Sathiamurthy at Springer for their patience, guidance and understanding of research challenges in Africa.
8. *Our Wives and Children*: To Genet Lema, Mieraf Assefa, Berekat Assefa and Margaret Assefa; and to Patrica Cruz Teller, Benjamin M. Teller and Tanya Cruz Teller, for their continuing support, love and understanding over the last few years of late hours and much travel.

And finally, to the beautiful Ethiopian people and committed students, for their patience and resilience in participating in our research and evaluations. May you reap the Demographic Dividend!

Contributors

Abebe Gebremariam Population and Family Health Department, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia, abebe_gebremariam@yahoo.com

Assefa Hailemariam Center for Population Studies, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, assefahm3@gmail.com

Aynalem Adugna Population Geography and Medical Geography, Sonoma State University, CA, USA, aynalemadugna@aol.com

Challi Jira Department of Health Planning, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia, challi.jira@ju.edu.et

Charles Teller Center for Population Studies, College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Department of Global Health, School of Public Health and Health Services, George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA, profcharlesteller@gmail.com

Craig Hadley Department of Anthropology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA, CHadley@Emory.edu

David Lindstrom Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA, David_Lindstrom@brown.edu

Dennis Hogan Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA, Dennis_Hogan@brown.edu

Dula Etana Institute of Population Studies, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, etanad29@gmail.com

Fasil Tessema Professor of Biostatistics, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia, alazarfasil@yahoo.com

Feyera Abdissa IFA Management and Development Consultant, Louth, UK and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, fayeraa@yahoo.com

Kifle Woldemichael Department of Epidemiology, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia, kifle.woldemichael@ju.edu.et

Mehiret Habte Society for Women and AIDS in Africa-Ethiopia (SWAA-E), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, meepamha@gmail.com

Mesganaw Fantahun Reproductive Health Department, Faculty of Medicine, School of Public Health, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, mesganaw.fa@gmail.com

Moshi Herman Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA, optat_tengia@brown.edu

Munayie Seifu Save the Children Federation/USA, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, munayieseifu@yahoo.com

Negash Teklu Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) Ethiopia Consortium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, negash.teklu@gmail.com

Senait Tibebe Health Policy Initiative, United States Agency for International Development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, senait.tibebe@gmail.com

Solomon Alayu Population Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, res04@yahoo.com

Tefera Belachew Population and Family Health Department, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia, tefera_belachew@yahoo.com

Terefe Degefa Institute of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, terefeD@yahoo.com

Tesfayi Gebreselassie ICF Macro, Atlanta, GA, USA, tgebreselassie@icfi.com

William Butz International Institute for Applied System Analysis, Laxenburg, Vienna, Austria, butz@iiasa.ac.at

Yanyi K. Djamba Center for Demographic Research, Auburn University, Montgomery, Alabama, USA, ydjamba@aum.edu

Yibeltal Tebekaw International Training and Education Center for Health, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, ytebekaw@gmail.com

Yirgu Gebrehiwot Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, yirgug@yahoo.com

Yordanos Seifu Ethiopian Economics Association, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, yordanosips@yahoo.com

Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 3-D | Demographic data for decision-making |
| 3ie | International Initiative for Impact Evaluation |
| AAU | Addis Ababa University |
| ACC/SCN | Administrative Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Nutrition |
| ADLI | Agricultural Development Led Industrialization |
| AEZ | Agro-ecological zone |
| AFROAD | African Forum and Network on Debt and Development |
| AIDS | Acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| AIM | AIDS Impact Model |
| ANC | Antenatal Care |
| APHA | American Public Health Association |
| Belg | Short spring rains |
| Birr | The Ethiopian currency (at 16.5 to the US dollar, late 2010) |
| BMI | Body mass index |
| BoFED | Bureau of Finance and Economic Development |
| BPR | Business process reengineering |
| CBOs | Community-based organizations |
| CED | Chronic energy deficiency |
| CPR | Contraceptive prevalence rate |
| CR | Condoms requirement |
| CSA | Central Statistical Agency |
| CSO/Kenya | Central Statistical Office |
| Debo | Traditional, communally-shared working groups (in Amharic) |
| Dega | Highland (cold) zone |
| DemProj | Demographic Projection |
| Derg | Name of the political regime that ruled Ethiopia from 1974–1991 (in Amharic) |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DND | Dakar/Ngoro Declaration |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |

| | |
|----------|--|
| DTRC/IPS | Demographic Training and Research Center/Institute of Population Studies (now center for Population Studies) |
| E.C. | Ethiopian calendar |
| EDHS | Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey |
| EEA | Ethiopian Economic Association |
| EPHA | Ethiopian Public Health Association |
| EPRDF | Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front |
| ESPS | Ethiopian Society of Population Studies |
| ESRC | Economic and Social Research Council |
| EWS | Early Warning System |
| FamPlan | Family planning |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FGM | Female genital mutilation |
| FMoH | Federal Ministry of Health |
| FP | Family planning |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GER | Gross enrollment rate |
| GHI | Global hunger index |
| GIS | Geographic information system |
| GNI | Gross national income |
| GO | Governmental organization |
| GOE | Government of Ethiopia |
| Gombiso | A mix of soil, crop residue, animal dung and water (in Amharic) |
| Ha. | Hectare |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HEP | Health Extension Program |
| HH | Household |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HMIS | Health Management Information System |
| HPI | Health Policy Initiative |
| HSDP | Health Sector Development Program |
| I/NGO | International/ Non-governmental Organization |
| ICPD | International Conference on Population and Development |
| ICRG | International Country Risk Guide |
| Iddir | Social, neighborhood group security in case of death (in Amharic) |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| IMR | Infant mortality rate |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ISEI | International Socioeconomic Index |
| IUCD | Intra uterine contraceptive device |
| IUSSP | International Union for the Scientific Study of Population |
| KAP | Knowledge, Attitude and Practices |

| | |
|--------|--|
| Kebele | Smallest administrative unit, equivalent to a community or neighborhood (in Amharic) |
| Kola | Lowland (hot) zone |
| KPA | Kilimanjaro Program of Action |
| LIU | Livelihood Integration Unit |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MMR | Maternal mortality ratio |
| MoARD | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MoFED | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| NBE | National Bank of Ethiopia |
| NER | Net enrollment rate |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NLFS | National Labor Force Survey |
| NOP | National Office of Population |
| NPC | National Population Council |
| NPP | National Population Policy |
| NPPE | National Population Policy of Ethiopia |
| ONCCP | Office of National Committee for Central Planning |
| PAA | Population Association of America |
| PASDEP | Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty |
| PM | Prime Minister |
| PMC | Population Media Center |
| PMTCT | Prevention of mother – to– child transmission |
| PNC | Postnatal care |
| PPP | Purchasing power parity |
| PRB | Population Reference Bureau |
| PSTC | Population Studies and Training Center |
| RAPID | Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development |
| RH | Reproductive health |
| SERA | Strengthening Emergency Response Abilities |
| SLF | Sustainable livelihoods framework |
| SNNPR | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region |
| SPSS | Statistical package for social sciences |
| SSA | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| STD | Sexually transmitted disease |
| TB | Tuberculosis bacilli |
| TFR | Total fertility rate |
| TGE | Transitional Government of Ethiopia |
| TLU | Tropical livestock unit |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| U5MR | Under-five mortality rate |
| UN | United Nations |

| | |
|------------|--|
| UNAIDS | The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNECA | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNFPA | United Nations Fund for Population Activities |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| US | United States |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WCED | World Commission on Environment and Development |
| Weina-dega | Midland (temperate) zone |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| WMS | Welfare Monitoring Survey |

About the Authors

Abebe Gebremariam Hailu is Professor of Population & Reproductive Health at Jimma University. He obtained B.Sc. in Public Health from Gondar College of Public Health (now Gondar University), Ethiopia; MPH in Reproductive Health from Tulane School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine (USA), Certificate in Social mobilization (Tulane School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine (USA)) and gender health and development (Manchester University UK). He has been teaching maternal and child health and demography with experience of more than 23 years at both graduate and postgraduate levels. He has written over thirty research papers on areas of reproductive health and has prepared training materials on reproductive health, micronutrients and lecture notes. He has organized different local and national workshops on reproductive health fields such as on “achieving the millennium development goals: poverty reduction, reproductive health and health sector reform” in collaboration with EPHA, the David & Lucile Packard Foundation, World Bank & UNFPA. Currently he is involved in teaching postgraduates and coordinating community health trainings at Jimma University. He is also currently a member and a vice coordinator of the Jimma Longitudinal Family Health Survey of Youth.

Assefa Hailemariam is Associate Professor of Population Studies in the Center for Population Studies, at Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He obtained B.Sc. in Statistics from the Addis Ababa University, M.Sc. in Demography and Ph.D. in Population Studies from the London School of Economics, University of London. He served as Director of the Demographic Training and Research Center at Addis Ababa University from 1990 to 1996 when he joined Family Health International and worked as Country Representative for Ethiopia for 5 years. From 2003 to 2008, he was the Director of the Population Studies and Research Center. Dr. Assefa has been playing a central role in the population and development field in Ethiopia not only as a professor but also as a key person in drafting two important policies, the 1993 National Population Policy and the 2003 Youth Policy. He has also served for several years as a member of the national task force for implementing the population policy of Ethiopia. His research interests include population dynamics, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender, urbanization and urban