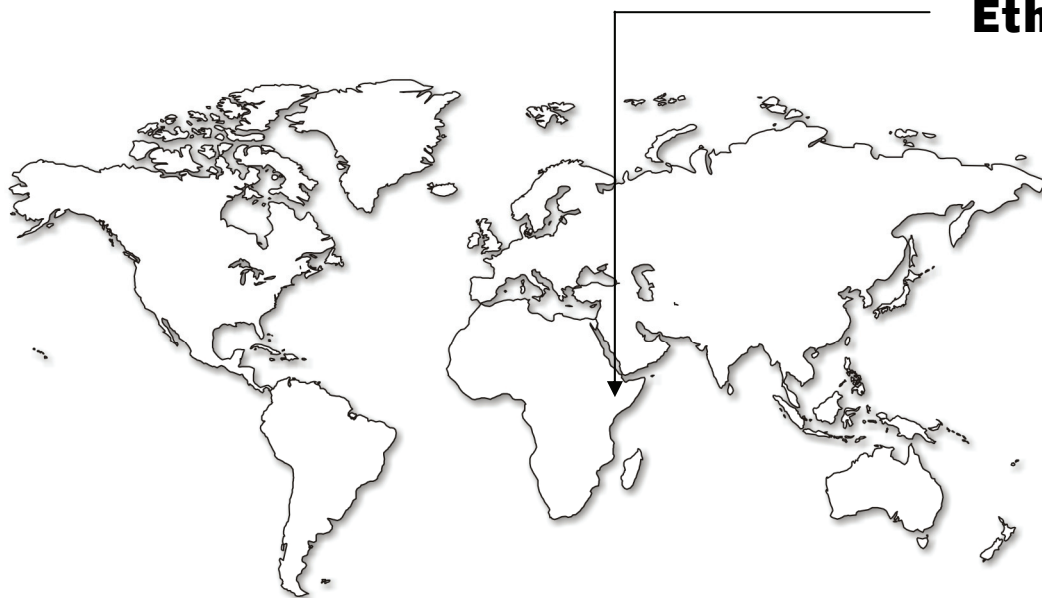


Ethiopia



Responding institution:

The respondent has requested to remain anonymous.

This is Ethiopia's fourth contribution to the World Report. According to the Ethiopian list of public libraries, there are 249 public library service points. No data has been reported for research libraries.

The respondent has nevertheless indicated that the Internet access levels of research libraries is 81-100% for university libraries, less than 20% for school libraries and 41-60% for government-funded libraries. (None of the previous reports throw light on the matter, although they all indicate the existence of research libraries in Ethiopia.) Internet access in public libraries is 20-41%. University libraries, in particular, show an increase of 60% in access since the previous report.

There is very little local content or content in local languages available on the Internet. In university libraries Internet access is available free of charge. The state has not made more funding available for Internet access in libraries during the last two years. According to the 2007 *CIA World Factbook*, the literacy rate for the country is 42.7%.

The filtering of information is still not endorsed by libraries and filtering software is, according to this respondent, not used at all. (The response in the 2005 report indicates that all the reasons for Internet filtering apply.) The OpenNet Initiative points out, however, that Ethiopia has implemented a filtering regime that blocks access to popular blogs of

opponents of the current political regime, as well as the websites of many news organisations, dissident political parties, and human rights groups. The filtering is not comprehensive and much of the media content that the government is attempting to censor can be found on sites that are not banned (<http://opennet.net/research/profiles/ethiopia>).

Many incidents of the violation of intellectual freedom have been reported by outside sources, while the respondent has indicated that no such occurrences have taken place and no anti-terror legislation exists that might negatively impact on library users.

Specific programmes have not been established for users with special needs, such as women, or people who are unable to read.

A code of ethics has not been adopted because of the lack of a strong library association. No information is offered on the adoption of the IFLA Internet Manifesto and the Glasgow Declaration.

User privacy and anti-terror legislation

No anti-terror legislation has been passed in Ethiopia, and the respondent feels that keeping user records will not affect the freedom of the individual Internet user.

Reported incidents/violations of intellectual freedom in the past two years

Although the respondent has claimed that no incidents of the violation of intellectual freedom have taken place in Ethiopia, various other sources list a range of such violations. It shows an alarming deterioration in press freedom, characterised by the detainment of

both journalists and opposition leaders. More information is available on the websites of the following organisations:

- *Amnesty International*: <http://web.amnesty.org>
- *IFEX*: <http://www.ifex.org/alerts>
- *UNESCO*: <http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php>
- *Reporters Without Borders*: <http://www.rsf.org>
- Reporters Without Borders also reports that websites of the Ethiopian opposition have become inaccessible in Ethiopia (http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=17783)

HIV/Aids awareness

A special library room exists for users who need information on HIV/Aids, and all users have free access to the Internet on this topic.

Women and freedom of access to information

No special programme exists to promote women's access to the Internet or to address women's information needs.

IFLA Internet Manifesto

The question about the adoption of the Internet Manifesto has not been answered.

IFLA Glasgow Declaration on Libraries, Information Services and Intellectual Freedom

This question about the adoption of the Glasgow Declaration has also not been answered.

Ethics

No code of ethics has been adopted because of the lack of a strong library association.

Main indicators

Country name:	Ethiopia
Population:	76 511 887 (July 2007 est.)
Main language:	Amarigna 32.7%, Oromigna 31.6%, Tigrigna 6.1%, Somaligna 6%, Guaragigna 3.5%, Sidamigna 3.5%, Hadiyigna 1.7%, other 14.8%, English (major foreign language taught in schools) (1994 census)
Literacy:	42.7%
Literacy reported by respondent:	No data provided

Population figures, language and literacy are from the
CIA World Factbook, 2007 edition
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>.



Libraries and Internet access

Ethiopia contributed to the World Report series in 2005, 2003 and 2001. The following section compares data and answers from 2007 with the 2005 IFLA/FAIFE World Report and adds context from the respondent's estimates, where possible.

Library services

Estimated number of public libraries*:	249 (2005: N/A)
Estimated number of school libraries:	No data provided
Estimated number of university libraries:	No data provided
Estimated number of government-funded research libraries:	No data provided
Source of these numbers:	List of public libraries (for public library statistics)

Internet access

Population online**:	113 000 Internet users as of Sept. 2005 (0.2%) (2005: 0.1)
Percentage of public libraries offering Internet access to users:	Less than 20% (2005: Less than 20%)
Percentage of school libraries offering Internet access to users:	Less than 20%
Percentage of university libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
Percentage of government-funded research libraries offering Internet access to users:	41-60%
In your estimate, how much local content*** is available on the Internet:	Very little
To what degree is content on the Internet available in local languages:	Very little
Is the library association in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals:	No (2005: N/A)
Is the use of filtering software widespread in your country's libraries:	No (2005: Yes, to a certain degree, to protect children and national security; to safeguard religious values, the national ethos/culture and public morality; and to prevent crime)
Is it free of charge for library users to access the Internet on library computers:	Yes, in university libraries (2005: No)
Has the state or other library authorities made any extra funding available for Internet access in the library system of your country in the last two years:	Yes, in some cases (2005: No)

* Public library service points, including branch libraries.

** Online population numbers are from Internet World Stats (www.Internetworldstats.com).

*** Local content is defined as content that originates in the country.