



## COUNTRY PROFILE



S. KALSCHER, USAID/ETHIOPIA

*When farmers learn to diversify their crops, they decrease their risk of suffering from famine. USAID programs are working with farmers to teach new agricultural skills.*

### ETHIOPIA SNAPSHOT

Land area: 1.1 million sq km  
Population: 70 million (2004)  
Income per person: \$110 (yr)

Source: World Bank Development Indicators

### USAID IN ETHIOPIA

[www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan\\_africa/countries/ethiopia](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/ethiopia)

### OVERVIEW

Though making progress, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest and most food insecure countries in the world, with more than half of the population living on less than US\$1 per day. USAID's main objective in Ethiopia is to overcome the threat of recurring, deadly food insecurity. This threat results from natural disasters, extreme poverty and underdevelopment, poor water and land management, and inadequate access to health care, education, and diversified economic development. USAID's work in Ethiopia focuses on improving disaster prediction and response management, economic growth, governance structures, and the quality of health care and education.



### PROGRAMS

#### ANTICIPATING AND MANAGING SHOCKS

In 2005-06, almost 11 million people need food assistance, 2 million of them in drought-affected pastoralist areas. USAID's program to help the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) anticipate and manage shocks like droughts through improved emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation and response is central to ending chronic food insecurity. USAID supports the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency to respond to crises in a rapid, integrated, and coordinated manner. Timely warning in the most recent droughts ensured rapid delivery of food, health, agriculture, livestock, and water assistance and saved thousands of lives.

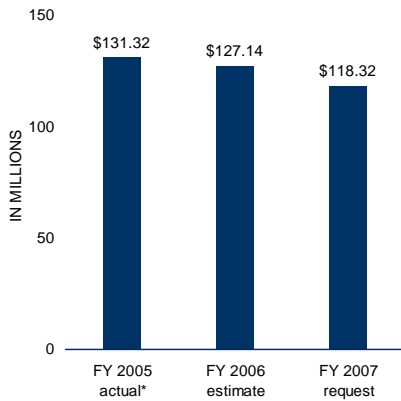
#### IMPROVING HUMAN CAPACITY

USAID's strategy for primary education and health is based on the premise that strengthening and decentralizing routine education and health services lessens the blow of emergencies and prevents some of their serious consequences. Health programs focus on increasing child survival and immunization for measles, polio, and meningitis; strengthening reproductive health planning; improving maternal and child nutrition practices; treating and controlling malnutrition, pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis and malaria; and improving health care systems. As a focus country for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID works on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and care and treatment of the over 1.5 million people infected with the virus.



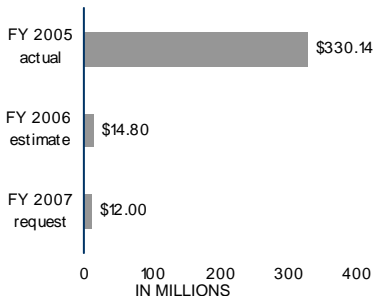
COUNTRY PROFILE CONTINUED

**USAID ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA**



\*includes \$29.224 in Famine Funds

**USAID FOOD AID TO ETHIOPIA**



FY 2006 and FY 2007 levels are expected to increase.

For more information, see the *FY2007 Congressional Budget Justification* <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/>

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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National gross enrollment rates in grades 1-8 increased from 64 percent in 2003 to 78 percent in 2005. USAID supports the GOE to improve the primary education system planning and management capacity at all levels. Programs enhance teachers' skills, provide supplementary media and materials that focus on girls, strengthen parent and community involvement in school management, and expand alternative basic education for out-of-school children and adults.

**STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE**

The capacity for good governance is an important component of the Government's desire to resolve Ethiopia's problems. USAID's program supports community-based reconciliation efforts, conflict early warning and response mechanisms, and free and fair elections. Programs bringing together community leaders and government in conflict areas facilitated nine local peace agreements in one regional state. USAID supported the expansion of the GOE's budget management system to all regions and the establishment of a new budget and accounts information management system at the federal level. The Mission also supports training of female Parliamentarians and works with the government on new initiatives to strengthen governance.

**SUPPORTING MARKET-LED ECONOMIC GROWTH**

USAID focuses on agricultural-based economic growth to reduce poverty and move towards food security. Programs improve economic policy; increase market-led private sector growth, trade competitiveness, and agricultural productivity; protect and increase the assets of the poor; and provide emergency assistance. A land administration program will improve land tenure security. Support to agricultural cooperatives enables small-holder farmers to benefit from reduced production costs and higher prices for their products; to export cash crops such as coffee and oilseeds directly to international markets; and forge business partnerships with agro-processors, commercial horticulture producers, and traders. USAID loan guarantee programs provide short-term marketing and medium-term investment financing. Pastoralist programs are designed to strengthen and diversify livelihoods so that people can manage droughts better with their own resources, through improved animal health, marketing, and access to water.