

1: Poverty In Ethiopia | World Finance

Between and , Ethiopia experienced a 33 percent decline in the share of people living in poverty. This was mainly driven by agricultural growth, investments in basic services, and effective safety nets, underpinned by high and consistent economic growth.

Ethiopia Population ,, With one of the highest poverty levels in the world, Ethiopia is considered by many to be one of the most under-developed nations in the world. But within its Africa n boundaries lies a nation filled with a rich culture and heritage. With a population of approximately This estimate of how many people live in Ethiopia is based on the most recent United Nations projections, and makes Ethiopia the 14th most populous country in the world. The most recent census in found an official population of Being as old as two millenniums, its cultures and traditions hold family as a significant part of Ethiopian life, sometimes even surpassing the significance their careers or businesses might have. Ethiopia Demographics Ethiopia is home to various ethnicities, predominantly the Oromo at Other major ethnic groups include the Somali 6. In , Ethiopia had an estimated , asylum seekers and refugees, most from Somalia 64, , Eritrea 42, and Sudan 23, The government requires refugees live in designated refugee camps. According to a report, the number of refugees hosted by Ethiopia has grown to , Ethiopia has close ties with all three major Abrahamic religions, and it was the first in the region to officially adopt Christianity in the 4th century. Ethiopia has the first Hijra in Islamic history and the oldest Muslim settlement on the continent. Poverty in Ethiopia Despite its wealth in culture, Ethiopia, unfortunately, does not suffer the same fate economically. Its reliance on domestic investment restricts foreign investment, which could otherwise account for a comparatively successful economy. However, improvement in agricultural practices has shown a decrease in the level of starvation that the country had been previously accustomed to. However, only if the conditions of the average Ethiopian get better will the country be able to witness a better tomorrow. The most common diseases that cause mortality among many Ethiopians are AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and various communicable diseases that occur due to improper sanitation and malnutrition. Most women give birth to children outside of the vicinity of hospitals. Often the mothers are only attended to by an elderly midwife. The mortality rate of mothers while giving birth is high. Various organizations, governmental and non-governmental, seek to improve the deplorable health conditions in Ethiopia. The World Health Organization is working to initiate a healthy Ethiopia. Low literacy levels also support the inferior health conditions. Therefore, it is important to provide the Ethiopians with adequate knowledge regarding common diseases and their appropriate medication and cure. The empowerment of women could also help achieve improvements in the circumstances pertaining to the well-being of Ethiopians. Ethiopia is a nation that has been beset by hunger and poverty for most of its long history. A land where child starvation and subsequent death have been prevalent for such a long time requires assistance from the more privileged and prosperous nations of the world. It is the responsibility of all members of the peaceful international community to step in with more rigor and determination to empower the Ethiopians. This population has proven to be one of the strongest on the face of the earth, having endured massive hardships. If it is given a little assistance, Ethiopia will be able to build on the strength of its inhabitants in order to increase the strength of the nation itself. In terms of access to clean drinking water and sanitation, the numbers are still quite grim in this country. This likely contributes greatly to the very high degree of risk with transmittable diseases and illnesses in the area. Ethiopia Population Projections Ethiopia is currently one of the fastest growing countries in the world, with a growth rate of 3. If Ethiopia follows its current rate of growth, its population will double in the next 30 years, hitting million by Components of Population Change One birth every 10 seconds One death every 45 seconds One net migrant every 44 minutes Net gain of one person every 12 seconds.

2: Ethiopia Poverty rate at national poverty line, - www.enganchecubano.com

Ethiopia).⁴ Dercon's project is twofold: to demonstrate reductions in income poverty in rural Ethiopia, and then to attribute this to economic reforms. In , an IFPRI research team interviewed households from seven rural communities.

More than 12 million people are chronically or at least periodically food insecure. Poverty in Ethiopia is mainly felt in the rural areas. Poor people in rural areas face an acute lack of basic, social and economic infrastructure such as health and educational facilities, veterinary services and access to safe drinking water. The households that are headed by women are particularly vulnerable to poverty in Ethiopia since women are less likely to receive education or health benefits, or to have a voice in decisions affecting their lives compared. For them, poverty means high numbers of infant deaths, undernourished families and lack of education for children to name a few. Due to extreme poverty and hunger, some children of school going age are out of school and most are forced into child labor, child trafficking and most recently, child prostitution. Despite the sporadic changes in climate in Ethiopia, more than eight out of ten Ethiopians depend on agriculture as their main livelihood. Like its neighboring countries, it also suffers a great deal from natural challenges such as drought and unpredicted flooding. Agricultural production is extremely vulnerable both to climatic conditions and to the disruptive impact of war and civil conflict. The increased incidence and severity of drought has caused major fluctuations in agricultural and economic growth. Recurring droughts leave poor farming families without food crops, causing periodic famines and poverty in Ethiopia. People lack coping mechanisms for facing drought-induced famines as contingency planning is inadequate. The situation worsened recently because of the sharp increases in the prices of food and fertilizers on world markets. This made it more difficult for poor households in Ethiopia, as elsewhere, to secure adequate food supplies. Large numbers of poor households face a prolonged hunger season during the pre-harvest period. The other rural poor in Ethiopia include women and men who depend on herding for a livelihood. These are also vulnerable to increasingly recurring droughts which wipe out their livestock and assets. There is a strong correlation between lack of livestock and poverty as livestock is the most important sign of wealth and status especially among households headed by women. In order to survive, most rural households resort to seasonal or permanent migration to urban areas in search of wage employment. Poor governance and political instability in Ethiopia also drives investors away. The war with Eritrea a neighboring country with the loss of about lives for example crippled the entire Ethiopian economy and drove many investors away. Akhilesh Chandra Prabhakar If the landless, refugees, the displaced due to war, and demobilized soldiers in poverty are included, there are a total of about 27 million people out of a population of about 52 million 52 percent living in chronic and transitory poverty in urban and rural areas in Ethiopia. Measured by per capita GDP, Human Development Index, health status as well as other macroeconomic indicators show that the level of poverty is so intense. These households cannot feed, clothe or wash their children, nor send them all to school or treat them effectively when they are sick. Akhilesh Chandra Prabhakar Less than 50 percent of the population is within 10 km of a health facility of any kind. The number of people per physician in Ethiopia is about 79, compared with 25, in low-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

3: Statistics on Poverty in Ethiopia - rural and agricultural

Poverty in Ethiopia: An Overview Like many of the African nations that have gained their independence from a European power, poverty in Ethiopia has been exacerbated by regional conflict that caused widespread poverty to infect communities across the country.

An Overview June 16, Poverty in Ethiopia: An Overview Like many of the African nations that have gained their independence from a European power, poverty in Ethiopia has been exacerbated by regional conflict that caused widespread poverty to infect communities across the country. Ethiopia was one of the first countries to claim their independence in after the Italians were rejected from the nation. Unfortunately, geopolitical conflict continued to plague the nation as the neighboring Eritrea staked a claim to its own independence in the late 20th century. The tension culminated in a border war at the turn of the century. The social malady that most affects Ethiopia is malnourishment. In , famine struck the nation which required a huge foreign aid response from the Western world. Ever since then, the Ethiopian government has had trouble feeding its large population of over 86 million. The nation remains reliant on Western nutritional support as their developing economy starts to emerge from its fledgling status. The Eritrean dispute forced GDP per capita down once again until the mids. The progress in the economy has helped reduce poverty rates significantly. According to data from the World Bank , poverty in Ethiopia fell from 44 percent in to 30 percent in Fertility rate, which is highest in the poorest countries, fell from 7. Undernourishment, one of the biggest issues in Ethiopia, dropped from 75 percent in to 35 percent in These are just a few of the signs of an improving society. Even so, there is still a long way to go. In order to improve that statistic and further fight hunger, the East African country needs to improve its use of its valuable arable land. In , it was estimated that over 78 million people live in rural areas, while the remaining are concentrated in urban hubs. Providing better technology for food production and better infrastructure for distribution could be an ideal way to attack malnutrition. Breaking the Cycle of Poverty in Ethiopia. Change the way these individual farmers operate so that they can help themselves and their community.

4: Agricultural Economics Society of Ethiopia. Conference | Open Library

However, the main causes of poverty in Ethiopia are brought on by the effects of its economy revolving around agriculture. About 80 percent of Ethiopia's people work in agriculture. Because agriculture is the primary source for Ethiopia's economy, most of its population takes up much of its rural areas than its urban.

Out of a population of around 80 million people, 35 million people are living in abject poverty. Most of them live in rural areas with agriculture as their main occupation. The extremely poor people comprise of the small and marginal farmers. Areas where poverty in Ethiopia is pronounced: Poverty in Ethiopia is more pronounced in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. The situation worsened recently because of sharp increases in the prices of food and fertilizers on world markets, which made it more difficult for poor households in Ethiopia, as elsewhere, to secure adequate food supplies. Rural areas have uniform distribution of poverty, Oromiya, being an exception. Oromiya cultivates enset, which acts as a buffer storage at the time of drought and dearth. Climate Changes Increasing Ethiopia Poverty Increased poverty, water scarcity, and food insecurity are just some of the negative impacts set to hit small-scale farmers and pastoralists in Ethiopia as a result of climate change in the region. While Ethiopia is no stranger to climatic variability, having suffered droughts that have contributed to hunger and even famine in the past, climate changes is set to make the lives of the poorest even harder. The persistent lack of rainfall is a major factor in rural poverty. Recurring droughts leave poor farming families without food crops, causing periodic famines. People lack coping mechanisms for facing drought-induced famines, and contingency planning is inadequate. Causes of poverty in Ethiopia: Some of the causes of poverty in Ethiopia are: Arid conditions leading to irregular production in the agriculture sector. Improper marketing strategies of agricultural products. Degrading ecology Technological know how being poorly developed. Transportation facilities are poorly developed. Failure of the rural people in participating in awareness programs meant for them Absence of sufficient rainfall Shortage of food products owing to several conditions. Absence of proper socio economic infrastructure. This includes lack of potable water, proper education and health programs. Probable remedies for poverty in Ethiopia: Some remedies that are suggested for bringing about a reduction in the Ethiopian poverty level are the reduction in the growth of population and macro economic stability. Families, which are run by the womenfolk, are especially susceptible to poverty in Ethiopia. The womenfolk do not participate in awareness programs. This results in innumerable deaths of infants, malnutrition, and illiteracy in the poor families. Efforts should be made to influence women and other less privileged people to participate in various awareness programs pertaining to family planning, education and health benefits. Quick Facts of Ethiopia.

5: Poverty in Ethiopia: Causes and Solutions

POVERTY IN ETHIOPIA. Poverty in Ethiopia cannot be separated from the effects of climate change in the country. Ethiopia has the second largest poor population in Africa and it is the second poorest country in the world according to the New UNDP Human Development Multidimensional Poverty Index.

6: Ethiopia Poverty Assessment

97 Rural poverty and inequality in Ethiopia: does access to small-scale irrigation make a difference? Regassa E. Namara, Godswill Makombe, Fitsum Hagos, Seleshi B. Awulachew.

7: The Main Causes of Poverty in Ethiopia

Poverty in Ethiopia is more pronounced in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. The situation worsened recently because of sharp increases in the prices of food and fertilizers on world markets, which made it more difficult for poor households in Ethiopia, as elsewhere, to secure adequate food supplies.

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