ETHIOPIA
ON THE PATH FROM FAMINE TO FOOD SECURITY

HISTORICAL EVENTS
- 1884-1892: Rinderpest outbreak
- 1896: Famine
- 1923: Drought
- 1924-1925: Famine
- 1933-1935: Drought
- 1974: Drought
- 1977-1978: Famine
- 1984-1985: Drought
- 1988-1989: Drought
- 1991: Drought
- 2002-2003: Drought
- 2005: Drought
- 2008-2009: Drought
- 2010: Drought

- 100,000 FAMINE DEATHS

SUCCESSES
- Infrastructure investment
  - Electricity: 331.5 thousand kilometers
  - Paved roads: 717.7 thousand kilometers
  - Rural areas: 1,900 km
  - Urban areas: 2,000 km
- Productive safety net programme
- Child malnutrition

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS
- Ethiopia has made strong progress in increasing economic growth, building infrastructure, and reducing poverty and food insecurity.
- Annual GDP growth: 5.3%
- Annual agricultural growth: 4.9%

CHALLENGES
- Malnutrition and undernutrition
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Limited food security programs
- Drought and food insecurity

INSIGHTS
MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

INFOGRAPHIC
100,000
FAMINE DEATHS

- 100,000 FAMINE DEATHS

Drought is a fact of life that contributes to episodes of high food insecurity, but Ethiopia has greatly reduced drought-related deaths.

While Ethiopia remains heavily rural and agricultural, its agricultural productivity is still extremely low.

A new book, "Food and Agriculture in Ethiopia: Progress and Policy Challenges," edited by IFPRI researchers Paul Dorosh and Shadiak Rashid, presents evidence of the rapid political, economic, and agricultural changes that have taken place in Ethiopia in the past two decades. Ethiopia has made major advances toward increasing growth and improving human well-being. Looking ahead, it faces both challenges and opportunities.