

Growth And Transformation Plan Gtp 2010 11 2014 15 Draft

This open access book offers unique in-depth, comprehensive, and comparative analyses of the motivations, context, and outcomes of recent land reforms in Africa. Whereas a considerable number of land reforms have been carried out by African governments since the 1990s, no systematic analysis on their meaning has so far been conducted. In the age of land reform, Africa has seen drastic rural changes. Analysing the relationship between those reforms and change, the chapters in this book reveal not only their socio-economic outcomes, such as accelerated marketisation of land, but also their political outcomes, which have often been contrasting. Countries such as Rwanda and Mozambique have utilised land reform to strengthen state control over land, but other countries, such as Ghana and Zambia, have seen the rise in power of traditional chiefs in managing the land. The comparative perspective of this book clarifies new features of African social changes, which are carefully investigated by area experts. Providing new perspectives on recent land reform, this book will have a considerable impact on scholars as well as policymakers.

Ethiopia's growth and transformation plan (GTP) for the periods 2010/2011 and 2014/2015 is reviewed by the joint staff advisory note has been discussed in this study. The macroeconomic framework designed to improve the GTP's growth is outlined. The priority actions and critical areas for pro-poor growth taken by the government are discussed in detail. Implementation of framework, monitoring, and evaluation is also outlined.

This strategic paper discusses Ethiopia's growth and transformation plan (GTP) for the periods 2010/2011 and 2014/2015. The Ethiopian government's main development agenda has been poverty eradication. The government has designed, and is implementing, strategies, policies, and plans to guide and manage the overall development of the country accordingly. The GTP envisages that, besides maintaining a fast-growing economy, better results will be realized in all sectors. Implementation of the GTP requires mobilization of financial and human resources, especially for infrastructure development.

This strategic paper discusses Ethiopia's growth and transformation plan (GTP) for the periods 2010/2011 and 2014/2015. The basis for the GTP has been the policy matrix, which is the benchmark placed in the government's existing Welfare Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System since 1996. The M&E system provides the government with reliable mechanisms to measure the efficiency of those government actions and the effectiveness of public policies in achieving the objectives stated in the GTP. The paper discusses the structure and legal framework of the policy matrix.

This book develops a comprehensive framework for creating sustainable new business approaches on a massive scale. It relates the power of entrepreneurship, investment and technology to four areas in which progress is urgently needed to get out of the world's current impasse. These are: game-changing innovations in companies; a way forward for the global fashion industry that reconciles competitiveness and worker dignity; turning around the energy crisis; and restoring capital markets to being the funders of human progress and prosperity that they once were—the pieces of the puzzle that is our future. Numerous case studies and actionable guidelines show how to concretely get the job done.

This book proposes a new, pragmatic way of approaching economic development which features policy learning based on a comparison of international best policy practices. While the important role of government in promoting private sector development is being recognized, policy discussion often remains general without details as to what exactly to do and how to avoid common pitfalls. This book fills the gap by showing concrete policy contents, procedures, and organizations adopted in high-performing East Asian economies. Natural resources and foreign aid and investment can take a country to a certain income level, but growth stalls when given advantages are exhausted. Economies will be caught in middle income traps if growth impetus is not internally generated. Meanwhile, countries that have soared to high income introduced mindset, policies, and institutions that encouraged, or even forced, accumulation of human capital – skills, technology, and knowledge. How this can be done systematically is the main topic of policy learning. However, government should not randomly adopt what Singapore or Taiwan did in the past. A continued march to prosperity is possible only when policy makers acquire capability to formulate policy suitable for local context after studying a number of international experiences. Developing countries wanting to adopt effective industrial strategies but not knowing where to start will benefit greatly by the ideas and hands-on examples presented by the author. Students of development economics will find a new methodological perspective which can supplement the ongoing industrial policy debate. The book also gives an excellent account of national pride and pragmatism exhibited by officials in East Asia who produced remarkable economic growth, as well as serious effort by an African country to emulate this miracle. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com/doi/view/10.4324/9780203085530> has been made available under

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With 82 million people, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite impressive economic growth, Ethiopia remains a low-income country with a real per capita income of US \$351 and 39% of the population living below the international poverty line of \$1.25/day . According to the UN Human Development Index, 2012, Ethiopia ranks 174 out of 187 countries on both the overall index and the per capita GNI (Gross National Income). It is also one of the least urbanized countries with 82% of the population living in rural areas. In 2010, Ethiopia launched a five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) which envisages an annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) base growth case scenario of 11% and a high growth case scenario of 14.9%. Improving the quality of social services and infrastructure, ensuring macroeconomic stability, and enhancing productivity in agriculture and manufacturing are major objectives of the plan. The high growth rate has been offset by high inflation in recent years. Year-on-year inflation peaked at 64% in July 2008 - the second highest in Sub-Saharan Africa after Zimbabwe. In 2012 the situation had apparently improved as the inflation rate had dropped from 35.9% in January to 15.6% by December 2012. The Health Sector Development Plan IV (HSDPIV) and the Strategic Plan for Intensifying Multisectoral HIV and

AIDS Response (SPMII) outline their contributions towards the GTP. The death a few months back of Prime Minister Meles has led to a change in leadership. The new Minister of Health leads a young team and is looking to develop his own legacy after the charismatic leadership of the former Minister, Dr. Tewodros Adhanom who became Foreign Minister in December 2012. The HIV/AIDS situation in Ethiopia continues to be characterized by a mixed epidemic with significant heterogeneity across geographic areas, urban vs rural, and population groups. The 2011 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) found HIV prevalence at 1.5% nationally, compared to 2.4% according to the formerly accepted Single Point Estimate. Comparison with 2005 EDHS data suggest stable low HIV prevalence of 0.6% in rural areas but substantial declines from 7.7% to 4.2% in urban areas. Routine biannual antenatal surveillance confirms sustained declines in HIV prevalence in both urban and peri-urban areas up through the most recent estimate published for 2009 . There are contrasts in prevalence across regions (ranging from 6.5% in Gambella and 5.2% in Addis Ababa to 0.9% in SNNP), residence types (4.2% urban versus 0.6% rural) and gender (1.9% for women vs. 1.0% for men). Prevalence among 15-24 years has also significantly declined from 12.4% in 2001 to 2.6% in 2009 . SPECTRUM projections combining DHS and ANC data estimate a rapidly declining mixed

epidemic where incidence has fallen to 0.03%, a 60% reduction since the introduction of PEPFAR in Ethiopia in 2005. Only Gambella region in southwestern Ethiopia with less than 0.5 percent of Ethiopia's population of 82 million showed a net increase in HIV prevalence over the same period and a worrying 9% prevalence among women aged 15-24 years. At the same time, projected national incidence rates were substantially lower than previously estimated with just over 20,000 new cases in 2012 compared to over 134,000 according to the former Single Point Estimate, although the country retains a substantial burden for secondary prevention and treatment with an estimated 734,000 people currently living with HIV in 2013. According to SPECTRUM, 70% of projected new infections in 2013 will come from sexual transmission, which is disproportionately low compared with other countries. This may be attributable to the relative successes with prevention of sexual transmission and high treatment coverage, compared with relative lack of success with prevention of vertical transmission..

The perception of Ethiopia projected in the media is often one of chronic poverty and hunger, but this bleak assessment does not accurately reflect most of the country today. Ethiopia encompasses a wide variety of agroecologies and peoples. Its agriculture sector, economy, and food security status are equally

complex. In fact, since 2001 the per capita income in certain rural areas has risen by more than 50 percent, and crop yields and availability have also increased. Higher investments in roads and mobile phone technology have led to improved infrastructure and thereby greater access to markets, commodities, services, and information. In *Food and Agriculture in Ethiopia: Progress and Policy Challenges*, Paul Dorosh and Shahidur Rashid, along with other experts, tell the story of Ethiopia's political, economic, and agricultural transformation. The book is designed to provide empirical evidence to shed light on the complexities of agricultural and food policy in today's Ethiopia, highlight major policies and interventions of the past decade, and provide insights into building resilience to natural disasters and food crises. It examines the key issues, constraints, and opportunities that are likely to shape a food-secure future in Ethiopia, focusing on land quality, crop production, adoption of high-quality seed and fertilizer, and household income. Students, researchers, policy analysts, and decisionmakers will find this book a useful overview of Ethiopia's political, economic, and agricultural transformation as well as a resource for major food policy issues in Ethiopia. Contributors: Dawit Alemu, Guush Berhane, Jordan Chamberlin, Sarah Coll-Black, Paul Dorosh, Berhanu Gebremedhin, Sinafikeh Asrat Gemessa, Daniel O. Gilligan, John Graham, Kibrom Tafere Hirrfot, John Hoddinott, Adam

Kennedy, Neha Kumar, Mehrab Malek, Linden McBride, Dawit Kelemework Mekonnen, Asfaw Negassa, Shahidur Rashid, Emily Schmidt, David Spielman, Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Seneshaw Tamiru, James Thurlow, William Wiseman.

The newly issued five-year second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) envisages continued high growth and public infrastructure investment, while placing a greater emphasis on private sector development and foreign direct investment (FDI), competitiveness, and export-oriented industrialization. A major drought and deterioration of the external environment resulted in a 2015/16 growth slowdown to an estimated 6.5 percent. Stability-oriented macroeconomic policies and effective policy responses, including food imports, to mitigate the drought's social costs kept inflation low and the budget deficit on target. The current account, however, posted for a second year a deficit above 10 percent of GDP.

For thousands of years, Ethiopia has depended on its smallholding farmers to provide the bulk of its food needs. But now, such farmers find themselves under threat from environmental degradation, climate change and declining productivity. As a result, smallholder agriculture has increasingly become subsistence-oriented, with many of these farmers trapped in a cycle of poverty. Smallholders

have long been marginalised by mainstream development policies, and only more recently has their crucial importance been recognised for addressing rural poverty through agricultural reform. This collection, written by leading Ethiopian scholars, explores the scope and impact of Ethiopia's policy reforms over the past two decades on the smallholder sector. Focusing on the Lake Tana basin in northwestern Ethiopia, an area with untapped potential for growth, the contributors argue that any effective policy will need to go beyond agriculture to consider the role of health, nutrition and local food customs, as well as including increased safeguards for smallholder's land rights. They in turn show that smallholders represent a vitally overlooked component of development strategy, not only in Ethiopia but across the global South.

This book critically assesses the impact of Ethiopia's policy of Agriculture Development Led Industrialization. Employing qualitative and quantitative analysis, it presents empirical evidence suggesting persistent economic growth. The research highlights improvements in infrastructure, health care, education, poverty alleviation as well reductions in infant mortality rate. The impact of this economic growth has however had led to only slight improvements in the plight of the poor. The author argues that, while significant steps have been achieved with measurable economic gains, there are still undeniable obstacles within the

federal system: prevailing patron-client relationships, constraints on state capacity to efficiently and effectively implement policy, and bureaucratic rent-seeking in the provision of public goods. The author concludes that these problems will have to be resolved before Ethiopia's political economy can achieve the stage of sustainable development

Ethiopia's five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) - 2010 to 2015, which was approved by the Ethiopian Parliament in November 2010 and is currently in its fifth year, is driving Ethiopia's demand for and openness to foreign investment. The GTP overarching goals are to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and middle-income status by 2025. These goals translate to a focus on improving the quantity and quality of social services and infrastructure, ensuring macro-economic stability with targeted GDP growth of 11 to 14.9%, and enhancing productivity in agriculture and manufacturing.

This insightful book offers a new and innovative tool in the study of development. The authors propose 'The Overall Development Model' which provides a strategy for long-term, sustainable and adaptable development for countries around the globe. Starting with a comprehensive study into what development is and how it is achieved, *Development Management of Transforming Economies* critically analyzes current development schemes within transforming economies and examines their various

actors both international and local, public and private. It examines the implementation of health, education and economic strategies of countries in Africa and Asia that have either undergone a development process, experienced slow but steady progress, or are just beginning to pursue a development strategy. In considering human development as a whole, the authors assert a new method of development that includes the developing population, and highlights the need for countries to define their own unique development process.

Examining the economic forces that will shape Africa's future. Africa's Lions examines the economic growth experiences of six fast growing and/or economically dominant African countries. Expert African researchers offer unique perspectives into the challenges and issues in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, and South Africa. Despite a growing body of research on African economies, very little has focused on the relationship between economic growth and employment outcomes at the detailed country level. A lack of empirical data has deprived policymakers of a robust evidence base on which to make informed decisions. By harnessing country-level household, firm, and national accounts data together with existing analytical country research—the authors have attempted to bridge this gap. The growth of the global working-age population to 2030 will be driven primarily by Africa, which means that the relationship between growth and employment should be understood within the context of each country's projected demographic challenge and the associated

implications for employment growth. A better understanding of the structure of each country's workforce and the resulting implications for human capital development, the vulnerably employed, and the working poor, will be critical to informing the development policy agenda. As a group, the six countries profiled in Africa's Lions will largely shape the continent's future. Each country chapter focuses on the complex interactions between economic growth and employment outcomes, within the individual Africa's Lions context.

This report was commissioned with the aim to assist the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in its efforts to develop the mining sector. Thus, the report has been produced in close cooperation with staff at the Ethiopian Ministry of Mines (MoM). Its findings are mostly based on desk top reviews of existing documents, on a large number of meetings, and interviews with affected and interested stakeholders, and also on some field work performed in the southern and western parts of the country. This report provides a review of the Ethiopian mining sector, and assesses its potential to contribute to sustainable economic growth and development. It further provides recommendations for the initiatives and actions that will be required for such development to take place, and it identifies the risk and opportunities that this entails. The need for this type of strategic analysis follows from the GoE ambition to, as part of the growth and transformation plan (GTP), and develop the mining sector to be a main pillar of the economy. The report is organized as follows: chapter one provides an introduction to

the Ethiopian economy and the current contribution from mining, and describes general aspects of mineral sector development and how it may contribute to economic development. Chapter two presents the geological potential of the country, mineral occurrences, and mining and exploration projects. Chapter three presents possible scenarios for future mineral sector growth with economic implications, and further discusses industry linkages. Chapter's four to eleven include assessments of different mineral sector framework areas, and recommendations are provided in the end of each chapter. Chapter twelve presents' current infrastructure and development plans and finally, chapter thirteen presents a summary and prioritization of recommendations. With a tenfold increase in remittance flows over the last 25 years, the diaspora's role in the development efforts of the global South has gained broader interest. Besides financial remittances, flows of skills and social remittances have gained attention, particularly the relevance of diaspora associations as drivers of development. This book explores the engagement of Ethiopian diaspora associations in Germany for their home country's development. It investigates the policies of the Ethiopian and Germany governments, and the opportunities the policies generate for diaspora engagement efforts.

This report focuses on how innovation policies can expressly promote industrial development, and what lessons can be learnt from existing experiences of countries, both developing and developed. It argues that while technology and innovation are an

essential component of how industries use knowledge to apply to learning, their role in fostering economic development can only be harnessed if innovation policies are clearly and coherently linked to overall industrial development goals of countries. Basing its analysis on data as well as experiences of countries, the report argues for closer coordination between innovation policies and industrial goals in order to promote technology and innovation for overall economic development.

From a war-torn and famine-plagued country at the beginning of the 1990s, Ethiopia is today emerging as one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa. Growth in Ethiopia has surpassed that of every other sub-Saharan country over the past decade and is forecast by the International Monetary Fund to exceed 8 percent over the next two years. The government has set its eyes on transforming the country into a middle-income country by 2025, and into a leading manufacturing hub in Africa. The Oxford Handbook of the Ethiopian Economy studies this country's unique model of development, where the state plays a central role, and where a successful industrialization drive has challenged the long-held erroneous assumption that industrial policy will never work in poor African countries. While much of the volume is focused on post-1991 economic development policy and strategy, the analysis is set against the background of the long history of Ethiopia, and more specifically on the Imperial period that ended in 1974, the socialist development experiment of the Derg regime between 1974 and 1991, and the policies and strategies of the current EPRDF government that

assumed power in 1991. Including a range of contributions from both academic and professional standpoints, this volume is a key reference work on the economy of Ethiopia.

This book presents an important discussion on the implementation of sustainable soil management in Africa from a range of governance perspectives. It addresses aspects such as the general challenges in Africa with regard to soil management; the structural deficiencies in legal, organizational and institutional terms; and specific policies at the national level, including land cover policies and persistent organic pollutants. This fourth volume of the International Yearbook of Soil Law and Policy is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with several aspects of the theme “sustainable soil management in Africa.” In turn, the second part covers recent international developments, the third part presents regional and national reports (i.a. Mexico, USA and Germany), and the fourth discusses cross-cutting issues (i.a. on rural-urban interfaces). Given the range of key topics covered, the book offers an indispensable tool for all academics, legislators and policymakers working in this field. The “International Yearbook of Soil Law and Policy” is a book series that discusses central questions in law and politics with regard to the protection and sustainable management of soil and land – at the international, national and regional level.

As part of its on-going public dialogue program on progress in Ethiopia’s development and public policy the Forum for Social Studies is undertaking a project of research and

public dialogue on a number of selected topics on the theme of 'Prospects and Challenges for Inclusive and Participatory Development in Ethiopia'. The aim is to enable researchers and professionals to present evidence-based papers to stimulate debate and reflection. This first book in the program looks at the impact of development or lack of it, on specific social groups, namely women, young people and vulnerable groups that should be entitled to decent social care.

The revival of economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is all the more welcome for having followed one of the worst economic disasters—a quarter century of economic malaise for most of the region—since the industrial revolution. Six of the world's fastest-growing economies in the first decade of this century were African. Yet only in Ethiopia and Rwanda was growth not based on resources and the rising price of oil.

Deindustrialization has yet to be reversed, and progress toward creating a modern economy remains limited. This book explores the vital role that active government policies can play in transforming African economies. Such policies pertain not just to industry. They traverse all economic sectors, including finance, information technology, and agriculture. These packages of learning, industrial, and technology (LIT) policies aim to bring vigorous and lasting growth to the region. This collection features case studies of LIT policies in action in many parts of the world, examining their risks and rewards and what they mean for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Ethiopia is a low-income country and agriculture is the mainstay of the economy,

accounting for for 34 percent of GDP and 70 percent of total employment share. Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries, despite the significant progress achieved in reducing poverty and hunger. The Government of Ethiopia through its Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) has consistently prioritized the transformation of agriculture from low-input, subsistence-oriented production systems to a fast-growing, intensive and commercially oriented sector to support the country's aspirations to become a middle-income country by 2025. FAO's Country Programme Framework (2016-2020), was formulated based on the GTP II. Over the evaluation period (2014-2019), FAO exceeded the resource mobilization targets. Overall, FAO's programme displays several imbalances and disconnects, specifically between development activities and emergency response. The evaluation calls for FAO to adopt a more cohesive programmatic approach and continue to consolidate its fragmented programme. In the context of the Government's plans for agricultural transformation, the evaluation also recommends that FAO support an economically sound value chain and market-based approach to agricultural development, while upholding normative values of inclusiveness and ecological sustainability.

Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II)(2015/16-2019/20)Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II): Policy matrixGrowth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)Volume I : Main TextGrowth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II)(2015/16-2019/20)The Federal Democratic Republic of EthiopiaPoverty Reduction

Strategy Paper: Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15: Volume International Monetary Fund

The study developed a results framework to analyze Ethiopia's progress towards selected CAADP/Malabo, SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals. A Computable General Equilibrium model linked to an income distribution Micro-Simulation model were used to identify priority investment areas for accelerated agricultural growth, poverty and inequality reduction. Simulation results indicate that the current investment trend and composition would leave Ethiopia off-track to meet these objectives. The analysis of alternative agricultural investment scenarios shows that the public sector has still a great role to play in promoting agricultural growth in Ethiopia. Past expenditure levels have been high, though not sufficient, and would need to increase substantially with an emphasis on the quality of public agricultural spending. Productivity remains one of the major challenges but also one of the most effective solutions for accelerated agricultural growth in Ethiopia. Agricultural investments should be designed considering the agricultural value-chain. While social protection programs are important for the poor, rural non-agricultural development could provide a more sustainable source of income.

KEY ISSUES Context: Ethiopia's investment-led development strategy has delivered robust growth and progress toward Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Restrained fiscal and monetary policies have helped maintain macroeconomic stability, although the financing mode of the continuing large-scale investment through public enterprises could risk undermining

macroeconomic stability. A cautious policy stance will be critical in preserving the recent gains. Focus of the consultation: The discussions centered on policies to sustain strong economic growth and promote structural transformation. Issues covered included: (i) the policy mix to preserve macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability; (ii) the public sector investment program and its financing; and (iii) financial deepening, export competitiveness and the business climate. Outlook and Risks: Growth is expected to remain strong, driven mainly by agriculture and services. Inflation should continue to remain in single digits, in line with a tight monetary policy. Key downside risks include insufficient financing for infrastructure investment in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), lower prices of main export commodities, and weather-related shocks, particularly a drought. Policy mix: Staff recommendations focused on sustaining a cautious policy stance, prioritization of public investments and closer monitoring of state-owned enterprises to ensure prudent borrowing in the context of a medium-term debt management strategy, enhancing export competitiveness, greater resource mobilization and development of the financial sector, and a more prominent role for the private sector. Structural improvements in the functioning of the money and foreign exchange market and building foreign reserves to at least three months of imports were suggested to enhance resiliency. The need for greater interest rate and exchange rate flexibility and improved competitiveness of the traded goods sector, including through exchange rate adjustment, was underscored.

Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Supply, Production, Logistics, language: English, abstract: Ethiopia's industrial activity has been characterized by meager growth for the last epochs. But recently the Ethiopian government endorsed Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) which gives prime attention to selected industries. This study

examines the likely effect of productivity expansion of labor intensive industrial activities on the macro economy, government priority industries, factor and household income and welfare of households. The sectors were selected from the Ethiopian 2009/10 SAM based on their production characteristics. The selected labor intensive sectors include dairy, grain milling, milling service, sugar refining, other food process, beverage, textile, leather product and wood products. In order to investigate the impact of a 10% increase in the technical coefficients of these labor intensive industrial activities, the study used the static stage computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. The recently updated 2009/10 Ethiopian SAM was used to calibrate important parameters of the CGE models. The 2009/10 Ethiopian SAM revealed that 45.22% and 52.13% of rural and urban households generate their income from labor. The production expansion via an increase in their technical coefficient of the sectors derived significant change on macro variables such as real GDP, government consumption demand, investment demand, household consumption, export and import of goods and services. The GDP of the economy has been increased by 3.41%. The findings also suggest that production and export increase in government prioritized industrial products largely. For instance, the production of the textile and leather sectors increased by 26.08% and 41.03%, respectively. Increasing the production of labor intensive industrial activities showed significant decline of import of priority industrial goods. It also resulted in welfare gain to all

This thesis provides a new approach to the Ethiopian Land Law debate. The basic argument made in this thesis is that even if the Ethiopian Constitution provides and guarantees common ownership of land (together with the state) to the people, this right has not been fully realized whether in terms of land accessibility, enjoyability, and payment of fair compensation in the

event of expropriation. Expropriation is an inherent power of the state to acquire land for public purpose activities. It is an important development tool in a country such as Ethiopia where expropriation remains the only method to acquire land. Furthermore, the two preconditions of payment of fair compensation and existence of public purpose justifications are not strictly followed in Ethiopia. The state remains the sole beneficiary of the process by capturing the full profit of land value, while paying inadequate compensation to those who cede their land by expropriation. Secondly, the broader public purpose power of the state in expropriating the land for unlimited activities puts the property owners under imminent risk of expropriation. International Food Law and Policy is the first interdisciplinary piece of academic literature of its kind with a comprehensive, reader-friendly approach to teaching the major aspects of food regulation, law, policy, food safety and environmental sustainability in a global context. The sections are grouped by continents and focus on a range of cross-disciplinary subjects, such as public health, international food trade, the right to food, intellectual property and global regulatory aspects of food production. With its systematic approach, this book will be a valuable resource both for professionals working in food regulation and anyone interested in the subject. It provides a solid foundation for courses and master's programs in environmental management, food law, policy and regulation, and sustainable development around the world. This paper evaluates Ethiopia's urbanization trend during the last four decades, while also considering Ethiopia's structural transformation and recent public investments to promote greater industrialization within the country. Ethiopia's urban population grew 4.2 percent per year between 1994 and 2015, far outpacing the overall population growth rate of 2.5 percent. Compared to the urban growth rate of Africa (3.5 percent per year), Ethiopia experienced a 20

percent faster urban population growth rate (UNDESA 2015). Urbanization in Ethiopia is expected to reach 38 percent by 2050. However, this level is relatively low compared to the majority of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. Improved road infrastructure, rural to urban migration and secondary city development is increasing urbanization within the country. In addition, recent public investments to promote industrialization and increase manufacturing labor opportunities via newly constructed and planned industrial parks are projected to increase urbanization and bolster structural transformation across the country. We evaluate these investments and demographic trends within the context of other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as with the experience of India and China. Ethiopia's investment in higher-value manufacturing and service activities via economic zones may provide similar infrastructure to that of China and India's 'township and village enterprises' (TVE). However, a focus on increasing human capacity and labor mobility will be necessary to ensure that rural farmers are able to take advantage of labor opportunities outside of the agriculture sector. We calculate the projected economic impact of Ethiopia's planned industrial zones and sugar factories and find that while public and private investment in industrial and agro-industrial parks may provide a catalyst for future growth, they are likely to provide only a small share of total output and employment. Investments in sugar factories are anticipated to total USD 5.2 billion, with estimated production of USD 3.6 billion and value-added of USD 3.3 billion. However, an increase in sugar output of this magnitude would imply massive sugar exports that may not be financially profitable.

UNCTAD Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Reviews (STIP Reviews) are an analytical and policy learning process for country's science, technology and innovation (STI)

stakeholders to reach a clearer understanding of the key strengths and weaknesses of their innovation systems and identify strategic priorities for its development. The result of this process is documented in the STIP review document and considered at the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). The STIP Review of Ethiopia was prepared at the request of the Government to assist the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MIInT) in preparing a new STI policy.

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