



☞ Dear students: - Copy the note and do the given homework on your exercise book!

Subject: Geography

Grade & section 12 (A)

Unit: 5

Main topic: Economic Growth and Development Trend in Ethiopia

Sub topic/s: PASDEP (plan for accelerated and sustained development to end poverty)

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MONDAY, APRIL 6, 2020

- PASDEP is a **national development plan** launched in 2005/06 to expand the development endeavor of Ethiopia at a rapid and sustained manner.

What is a NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

- ✓ A National Development Plan is a large scale plan to mobilize resources towards ensuring structural transformation of economies
- ✓ Most of the national development plans describe economic and social goals to be achieved within a specific period of time
- ✓ NDPs were famously introduced in the USSR and followed by western countries especially after the economic depression of 1929 and the second World war
- ✓ These NDPs were usually revised after 5 years and new development plans are proposed based on the achievements of the previous plans
- ✓ Though NDPs regarded as socialist schemes currently they are adopted by no less than 120 countries
- ✓ Emerging economies are well known in adopting NDPs
- ✓ NDPs allow governments to support the weakest links of their economies
- ✓ Development plans are not confined to the aspirations of separate governments; they are even practiced by multilateral organizations such as UNO. Example; Millennium Development Goals and post 2015 sustainable development goals

- ✓ NDPs are essential to improve the lives of billions living in poor nations
- ✓ Development assistances and loans are fundamental to ensure the achievements of NDPs in many developing countries
- ✓ The common objectives of almost all development plans are ensuring structural transformation, diversification and integration of economies and sustainable development
- ✓ In Africa, development plans were designed after the independence of countries from their colonial yoke

- ✓ Most of these African NDPs achieved some remarkable results which didn't last long due to some internal and external factors(refer Grade 11 Geography text book)
- ✓ Ethiopia, being one of the poorest countries in the world experimented NDPs beginning from the imperial regime in the 1960s
- ✓ Most of these plans failed to improve the lives of majority of Ethiopian population due to some natural and manmade factors such as unreliable rainfall and bad policies respectively
- ✓ Poverty trap, refers to the stagnation of low income citizens at similar level of poverty due mainly to structural factors such as absence of welfare system is the core problem which recent NDPs of Ethiopia strives to solve

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 2020

WHAT IS PASDEP?

- The EPRDF government introduced its first development plan as early as the transitional government of Ethiopia in 1992
- Later, especially after the border war with Eritrea, the government embarked on successive development plans
- The common objectives of all these programs are *to lift the country out of poverty* and *ensuring structural transformation* of the economy. i.e from agrarian to industrialized economic structure
- These Development plans are framed in 5 years of operational periods
- They are;

- Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program(SDPRP)-200-2004
- Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty(PASDEP)-2005-2010
- Growth and Transformation Program(GTP-1)
- GTP-2
- PASDEP, therefore is the second NDP following the previous plan called SDPRP and a link to GTP
- PASDEP was designed to improve the living standards of Ethiopian poor through holistic approach
- Some of the strategies forwarded to PASDEP from SDPRP are;
 - Human development i.e maximizing income, reducing illiteracy, improving life expectancy
 - Rural development i.e modernizing agriculture and productivity
 - Food security
 - Capacity building i.e improving education and health facilities
- PASDEP was not fully successful due to domestic and foreign factors
 - Donors were passive to offer their support
 - Low rainfall
 - Global financial crisis
 - Weaker market accesses to Ethiopian commodities
- PASDEP strategies were informed by consultations with partners and civil societies which meant to find support from different sources
- PASDEP envisaged to include millennium development goals which actualizes some successes especially in the health sector
- ADLI was one of the guiding objectives of PASDEP
- Small land holding agriculture is promoted to be commercialized

The PASDEP strategies

The activities to be done under the PASDEP are

- A massive push to accelerate growth through
 - Commercialization of agriculture
 - Promoting private sector
- Prioritizing agriculture focusing on the different climate zones of Ethiopia
- Renewed look at urban related problems...i.e housing ,unemployment and industrialization
- Implementing strategies to reduce population growth through spacing births
- Unleashing the potential of women through
 - Increase number of girls completing their education
 - Improving women health
 - Liberating girls from the burden of water fetching
 - Improving telephone services which enables women to have communication on markets
- Strengthening the bases of infrastructure such as road, water
- Managing risk and volatility
 - Reducing vulnerability to cycles of poverty
 - Reducing the impact of shocks on public finances and government programs
- Intensive efforts to reach the MDGs
- Creating jobs in especially in urban areas
 - Managing the dynamics of population growth
 - Expanding labor intensive production activities

ASSIGNMENT

Review exercise for unit 5

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