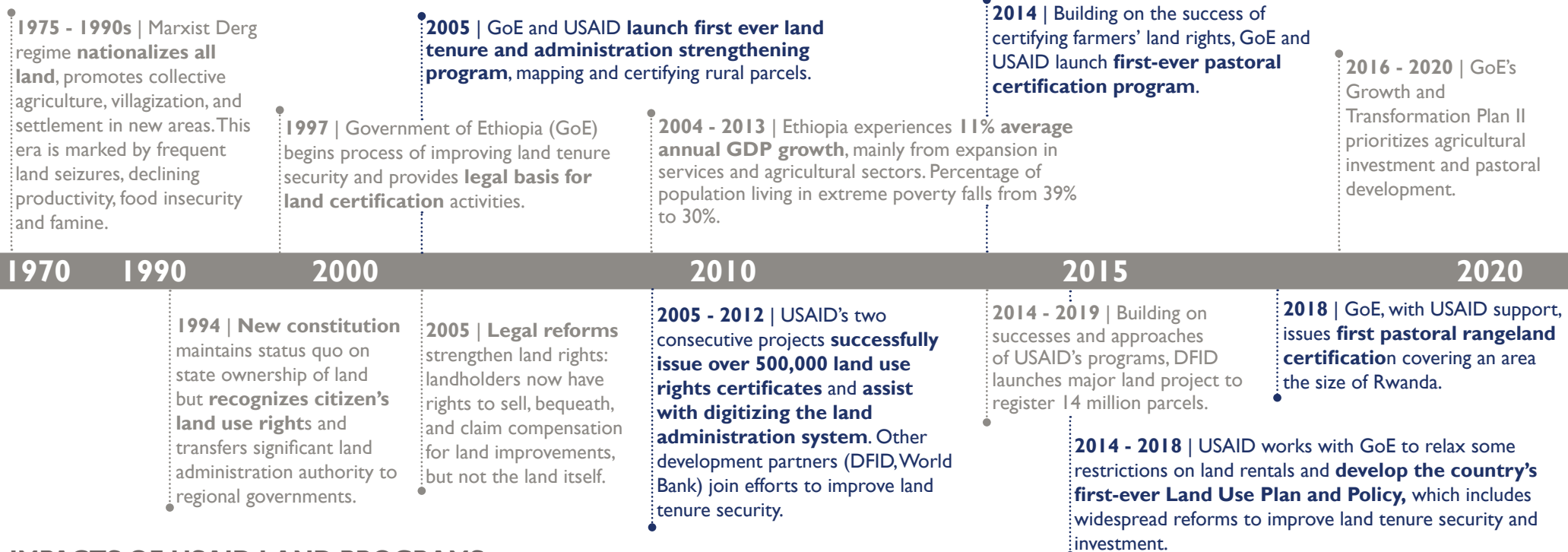


Land and Ethiopia's Journey to Self-Reliance

KEY LAND ISSUES IN ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia's economy depends on the productivity of its natural resources, principally land and water. Through their use, **agriculture contributes 42% of Ethiopia's GDP and 90% of exports**. Most people live in densely populated rural areas, where farmers depend on small plots of land (average of 0.5 hectares). Land markets remain tightly constrained: conditions are imposed on land rentals, and the sale and use of land as collateral is generally prohibited. Until recently, pastoral and agro-pastoral groups had no legally recognized rights to their wet and dry-season lands. In 2018, the first ever pastoral land certificates were issued with support from USAID.



IMPACTS OF USAID LAND PROGRAMS (Since 2005)



Likelihood of household's access to [informal] credit increased by **10%**



Likelihood of a **woman possessing land** in her own name increased by **10%**



Wife's decision role on the type of crops to grow on land under her control increased by **44%**



Household's belief in their **right to bequeath land** increased by **11%**



Land held jointly by husband and wife or by female-headed households increased by **0.32 hectares**

Note: Gray indicates GoE context, dark blue indicates USAID activities