

Unit 4



PUBLIC AND POLICY RELATED ISSUES IN ETHIOPIA

Unit Outcomes

After completing this unit, you will be able to:

- 🌐 realize the prevalence and impacts of HIV/AIDS;
- 🌐 accept and participate in the implementation of environmental policies in Ethiopia; and
- 🌐 realize the economic policy of Ethiopia.

Main Contents

4.1 HIV/AIDS

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

4.3 ECONOMIC POLICY

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INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit you learned about human population and economic activities. The current unit is about public issues and policy related issues in Ethiopia. The unit has three sections: HIV/AIDS, Environmental Policy and Economic Policy.

Ethiopia belongs to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa that are heavily affected by HIV/AIDS. The first case of HIV in Ethiopia was reported in 1986. Since then, HIV/AIDS has become a major public health concern in the country. In 2007, the estimated adult HIV/AIDS prevalence in Ethiopia was 2.1 percent. Although the expansion of the epidemic is currently stable, HIV/AIDS remains a major development challenge for Ethiopia. Poverty, food shortages, and other socio-economic factors amplify the impact of the epidemic. According to UNAIDS, approximately 980,000 Ethiopians were infected with HIV/AIDS in 2007, and 67,000 individuals had died as a result of infection with the virus.

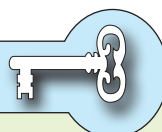
The aim of environmental policies and programs are to protect the environment from natural and human-made problems. Ethiopia has formulated environmental policies and programs which protect the environment by law. The law is designed to protect soil, water, forest, and minerals.








4.1 HIV/AIDS

At the end of this section, you will be able to:

-  analyze the global prevalence of HIV/AIDS;
-  explain the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia;
-  reflect upon the impact of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia; and
-  decide to join the school anti-HIV/AIDS club to alleviate the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia.

Key Terms



- | | |
|--|--|
|  HIV |  Antiretroviral |
|  AIDS |  Pandemic |
|  Orphan |  Vulnerable |
|  Epidemic | |

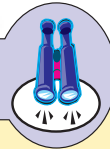
Start-up Activity

- 1 What is HIV/AIDS?
- 2 What should be done in order to overcome the HIV/AIDS pandemic?
- 3 What are the major means of transmission of HIV/AIDS? Discuss with your friends.

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). HIV destroys the natural ability of the human body to fight off opportunistic infections such as tuberculosis (TB). A person infected with HIV can stay for a long time without showing any symptoms. The spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has emerged as one of the most critical problems of the population of the world, causing a high level of deaths as well as social and economic problems. So far, no cure has been found nor has a vaccine been developed.

There are many ways in which a person can be infected with HIV/AIDS. In all cases, the virus can get into a person's body if there is direct contact of body fluids such as blood from the infected person.

Focus



The most common ways of contracting an HIV/AIDS infection are through:

- ⇒ *Unsafe or unprotected sexual intercourse.*
- ⇒ *Shared use of items such as needles, blades and other sharp objects.*
- ⇒ *Transfusion of infected blood,*
- ⇒ *Unsafe delivery and breast feeding.*

However, it must be noted that you cannot get infected with HIV/AIDS by sitting, eating, swimming or shaking hands, etc. with a person who is HIV-positive.

You cannot tell whether a person is infected with the virus by looking at his or her physical appearance. The only way to know if a person has the virus is through a blood test. A person whose blood test shows an infection with HIV/AIDS is referred to as *HIV-positive*.

HIV/AIDS Around the World

What are impacts of HIV/AIDS at the global level?

During 2008, some 2.7 million people in the world became infected with the HIV,

which causes AIDS. The year also saw 2 million deaths from AIDS, a high global total, despite antiretroviral (ARV) therapy, which reduced AIDS-related deaths in the population that received it.

Around half of the people who acquire HIV become infected before they turn 25 years of age, and AIDS is the second most common cause of death among 20–24 year old. By the end of 2007, the epidemic had left 15 million AIDS orphans, defined as those aged under 18 who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. These orphans are vulnerable to poverty and exploitation and to becoming infected with HIV themselves. They are often forced to leave the education system and find work, and sometimes to care for younger siblings or to head a family.

In the same year, around 430,000 children, aged 14 or younger, became infected with HIV. More than 90 percent of newly infected children are babies born to women with HIV, who acquire the virus during pregnancy, laboring or delivery, or through their mother's breast milk. Over nine-tenths of such transmissions occur in sub-Saharan Africa.

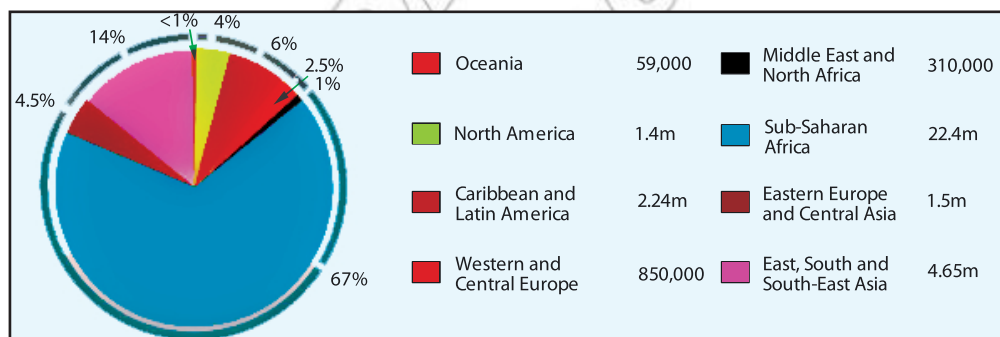


Figure 4.1 Distribution of people living with HIV around the world, in 2008

In terms of the AIDS epidemic, the area in Africa, south of the Sahara Desert, known as sub-Saharan Africa, is by far the worst-affected in the world. The region has just over 10 percent of the world's population, but is home to 67 percent of all people living with HIV. An estimated 1.9 million adults and children became infected with HIV during 2008. This brought the total number of people infected with HIV/AIDS in the region to 22.4 million by the end of the year. HIV prevalence varies considerably across this region – ranging from less than 1 percent in Madagascar to over 25 percent in Swaziland.

In sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS killed approximately 1.4 million people in 2008. Average survival in the absence of treatment is around 10 years after infection.

Antiretroviral (ARV) drugs can dramatically extend survival, allowing many years of healthy life, but these drugs remain unavailable to most Africans.

Unlike women in most other regions in the world, African women are more likely at least 1.4 times – to be infected with HIV than men. There are a number of reasons why female prevalence is higher than male in this region, including the greater efficiency of male-to-female HIV transmission through sex and the younger age of initial infection for women.

HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia

Can you describe the prevalence and trend of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia?

The first evidence of HIV infection in Ethiopia was recognized in the early 1980's. The first two AIDS cases were reported in 1986. Since then, the disease has spread at an alarming rate. The primary mode of HIV transmission in Ethiopia is sexual contact. Even though of small magnitude at present, the next most common modes of infection are harmful indigenous practices and unsafe injections. These major causes for the spread of the virus, require due attentions.

Activity 4.1



Discuss the following questions in your group.

- 1 Is HIV/AIDS curable? What should you do to protect yourself from this disease?
- 2 What is the status of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia? Is it an increasing or decreasing phenomenon?
- 3 Can you explain how the HIV/AIDS pandemic affects individuals, families and the society at large?
- 4 How, do you think, participation in anti-HIV/AIDS clubs contributes to the fight against the problem?

The 2010 report of the Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (FHAPCO) indicated that the current national adult prevalence rate in Ethiopia was about at 2.4 percent. The prevalence varies in urban (7.7%) and rural areas (0.9%). There are about 1.2 million people infected with HIV/AIDS in the country. Out of these, 90,311 are pregnant women, and 79,871 are children. The number of orphaned children due to AIDS is estimated at 804,184. The number of deaths due to AIDS in 2010 is estimated at 28,073.

Impacts of HIV/AIDS

What are the impacts of HIV/AIDS in general?

HIV/AIDS has several multifaceted impacts on humanity. So far, it has shortened life expectancy and caused an increase in tuberculosis. It has increased hospital-bed occupancy and depleted the productive work force as well as intensified food insecurity in Ethiopia.

AIDS also has large social, psychological, demographic, and economic impacts on both individuals and societies. In addition to the painful stress, disability and death that AIDS causes to the individual patients the family, social and economic problems that follow are many and varied. Such problems include divorce, family disintegration, orphaned children, etc. AIDS destroys the prime productive-age group and their children with death rates much higher than usual. When it affects large population groups it can diminish the quality and quantity of the labor force, leading to social and economic crisis in the community. The social tension and sense of hopelessness that follow are some examples of the psychological impacts of HIV/AIDS.

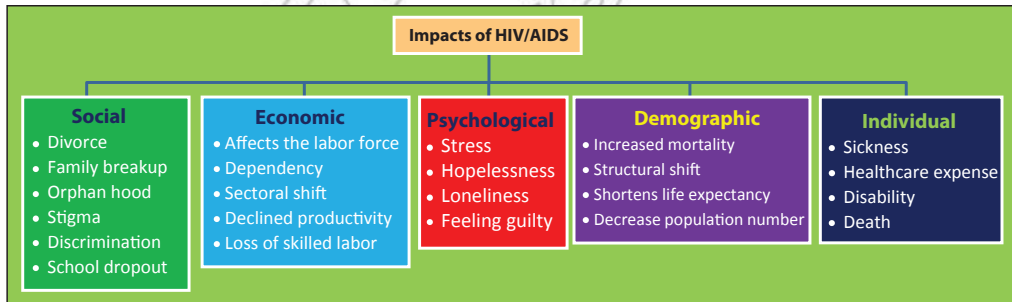


Figure 4.2 Impacts of HIV/AIDS

Vulnerability

Who are the most affected people in Ethiopia?

Women, young commercial sex workers, and orphans and children in general are the most vulnerable groups in Ethiopia. Women, due to economic, educational and biological factors as well as various harmful traditional practices, such as female circumcision and body scarification, are considered more vulnerable than men. Age, emotional development and financial dependence as well as poverty and lack of awareness about the disease, are major factors of vulnerability among the youth.



Activity 4.2

Discuss the following questions in your group.

- 1 What kinds of responsibilities do you think citizens should have for controlling and combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic?
- 2 In your opinion, what roles should teachers and students play to help control the expansion of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Ethiopia?



Exercise 4.1

I **Determine whether each of the following sentences is true or false.**

- 1 A person who is infected with HIV can stay for a long time without showing any symptoms.
- 2 HIV/AIDS is only transmitted through sexual intercourse.
- 3 It is possible to tell whether a person is infected with the HIV/AIDS virus by looking at his or her physical appearance.
- 4 A person whose blood test shows an infection with HIV/AIDS is referred to as *HIV-negative*.

II **Choose the correct answer.**

5 When was the first evidence of HIV infection in Ethiopia recognized?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A In the late 1970's | C In the early 1980's |
| B In 1990 | D In 2000 |

6 Which one of the following is a demographic impact of HIV/AIDS?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| A Orphanhood | C Dependency |
| B Stress | D Shortens life expectancies |

7 Which one of the following is not true about HIV/AIDS?

- | |
|--|
| A has shortened life expectancy |
| B has caused an increase in tuberculosis incidents |
| C has increased hospital-bed occupancy |
| D None of the above |

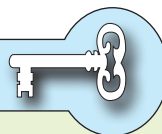
- 8 Which of the following age groups of the population is highly affected by HIV/AIDS?
- A infants
B The older population
C The younger population
D children
- 9 Of the following geographic areas, which one is highly infected by HIV/AIDS?
- A Western Europe and North America
B The caribbean and Pacific regions
C South and southeast Asia
D Sub-Saharan Africa
- 10 Which one of the following activities is extremely dangerous regarding the transmission of HIV/AIDS?
- A Re-use of blades
B Kissing
C Re-use of injections
D Unprotected sex

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

At the end of this section, you will be able to:

- 🌍 adhere to implementation of Ethiopia's environmental policy.

Key Terms



↪ deforestation

↪ sustainable

↪ policy

What is environmental policy? What is the importance of environmental policy?

Environmental policies are guidelines formulated for a wise use of environmental resources. They help us to form systematic conservation techniques, which help to minimize miss use of resources. Most solutions for major conservation problems are derived from environmental policies. The main goal of these policies is the protection of the environment from natural and human-made problems.

When people use natural resources to make a living, they affect the environment. The unwise use of resources is a threat to the environment. Many human activities can cause pollution, putting toxic or poisonous substances into the land, water, and air.

Land and water: chemicals that farmers use may increase the productivity of their crops but some also damage the land. Pesticides or chemicals that kill insects, can pollute rivers and ground water. Illegal dumping of dangerous waste products also causes problems. Untreated sewage reaching rivers pollutes lakes and groundwater as well.

Air: Industries and vehicles that burn fossil fuels are the main sources of air pollution. Throughout the world, fumes from cars and other vehicles pollute the air. The chemicals in polluted air can seriously damage people's health. These chemicals, combined with precipitation, may fall as *acid rain*, or rain carrying large amount of sulphuric acid. Acid rain corrodes the surfaces of buildings, kills fish, and can destroy entire forests.

Energy: Developed nations and developing nations both need safe and dependable sources of energy. Fossil fuels are most often used to generate electricity, heat buildings, run machinery, and power vehicles. Fossil fuels, however, are non-renewable resources. In addition, they contribute to air pollution.

Activity 4.3



In your group, discuss the following questions.

- 1 How do farmers pollute the environment?
- 2 What natural and human-made factors cause environmental pollution?
- 3 How can you help control pollution?
- 4 How can industries harm the environment?

These days, the above-mentioned problems are becoming very serious. Therefore Ethiopia has launched a policy of environmental protection.

The Objectives (Goals) of the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia

What are the specific environmental policy objectives of Ethiopia?

The overall policy goal of Ethiopia's environmental policy is to improve and enhance the health and quality of life of all Ethiopians and to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of natural, human-made and cultural resources or of the environment as a whole. This

goal aims at meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Specific Policy Objectives

The specific objectives of the environmental policy of Ethiopia are to:

- ⇒ *Promote development that is sustainable and optimize resource use and management opportunities.*
- ⇒ *Ensure that environmental concerns are explicitly addressed and incorporated into the decision-making process.*
- ⇒ *Develop, implement and measure programs that promote management systems for the environment.*
- ⇒ *Prevent, minimize or offset the adverse impacts of municipal waste and other potential pollutants.*
- ⇒ *Prevent the adverse effects of developmental proposals that may generate hazardous substances or wastes.*
- ⇒ *Raise public awareness and promote understanding of the essential linkages between environment and development.*

Activity 4.4



In pair, discuss the following question.

- 1 List and discuss some objectives of the Ethiopian environmental policy.
- 2 Do you think that people, including students and teachers, should be involved both in the formulation and implementation of such policies? Why or why not?

Sectorial Environmental Policies

Not all countries of the world have similar environmental problems. The policies also differ among countries. For example, in developed regions, environmental problems are the results of industrialization. On the other hand, in developing countries of the world, major environmental problems include deforestation, soil degradation, wildlife destruction and misuse of water resources. Therefore, the environmental policies of the developing countries focus on such problems.

The environmental policies of Ethiopia related to major resources are summarized as follows.

Policy Related to Soil and Agriculture

- ⇒ *To base, where possible, increased agricultural production on sustainably improving and intensifying existing farming systems by developing and disseminating technologies which are biologically stable, appropriate under the prevailing environmental and socio-cultural conditions for farmers, economically viable and environmentally beneficial.*
- ⇒ *To ensure that planning for agricultural development in corporates in its economic cost-benefit analysis the potential costs of soil degradation through erosion and salinization as well as soil and water pollution.*
- ⇒ *To safeguard the integrity of the soil and to protect its physical and biological properties, through management practices for the production of crops and livestock which pay particular attention to the proper balance in amounts of chemical and organic fertilizers, including green manures, farm yard manures and compost.*
- ⇒ *To promote the use of appropriate organic matter and nutrient management for improving soil structure, nutrient status, soil conservation and land husbandry.*
- ⇒ *In order to safeguard human and environmental health, prepare regulation of agricultural (crop and livestock) chemicals.*

Policy related to Forest, Woodland and Tree Resources

- ⇒ *To recognize the complementary roles of communities, private entrepreneurs and the state in forestry development.*
- ⇒ *To encourage all concerned individuals and communities as well as the government to be actively involved in the planning and implementation of forestry programs to ensure sustainability, minimize cost, and forestall (prevent) conflict.*
- ⇒ *To ensure that forestry development strategies integrate the development, management and conservation of forest resources with those of land and water resources, energy resources, ecosystems and genetic resources as well as with crop and livestock production.*
- ⇒ *To pursue agricultural and other policies and programs that will reduce pressure on fragile woodland resources and ecosystems.*
- ⇒ *To promote changes in agricultural and natural-resource management systems which will limit the need for free grazing of animals in protected forest areas.*

Policy related to Genetic, Species and Ecosystem Biodiversity

- ⇒ To promote the involvement of local communities inside and outside protected areas in the planning and management of such areas.
- ⇒ To ensure that the conservation of biological diversity outside the protected-area system be integrated with strategic land use plans, local level plans and sustainable agricultural and pastoral production strategies.

Policy related to Water Resources

- ⇒ To promote the protection of the interface between water bodies and land (example: lake shores, river banks and wetlands).
- ⇒ To involve water resource users, particularly women and animal herders, in the planning, design, implementation and follow up in their localities of water policies, programs and projects so as to carry them out without affecting the ecological balance.
- ⇒ To subject all major water conservation, development and management projects to the environmental impact assessment process and to include the cost and benefits of protecting watershed forests, wetlands and other relevant key ecosystems in the economic analysis of such water projects.
- ⇒ To promote, through on-site training, effective water management techniques at the farm level for improved performance of medium to large-scale irrigation schemes.

Policy related to Energy Resources

- ⇒ To adopt an inter-sectoral process of planning and development which integrates energy development with energy conservation, environmental protection and sustainable utilization of renewable resources.
- ⇒ To locate, develop, or adopt energy sources and technologies to replace biomass fuel.

Policy related to Mineral Resources:

- ⇒ To provide technical and material assistance to artisan miners to improve environmental protection and output efficiency.

- ⇒ To encourage and support small-scale miners to practice mining which is organized and responsible so as to be consistent with environmental laws, rules and regulations to safeguard the well-being of the land and its other natural resources.
- ⇒ To advise and train mining communities in methods of environmental protection and reclamation of abandoned mining areas.
- ⇒ To prepare and enact specific mining environmental protection legislation.

Policy related to Industrial Waste

- ⇒ To establish clear linkages between the control of pollution and other policy areas including water resources, agriculture, human settlements, health and disaster prevention and preparedness.
- ⇒ To provide adequate regulation of agricultural (crop and livestock) chemicals and micro-organisms.
- ⇒ To ensure that pollution control is related to the potency, longevity and potential to increase or reproduce the pollutant.

Activity 4.5



In your group, discuss the following questions.

- 1 What do you think the role of the community should be in protecting natural resources?
- 2 Are there industries in your locality? If yes, where do they dispose their waste? Inside water bodies or in the open field? Do you think their waste-disposal activities are right or wrong? Why?
- 3 Are forests, wildlife and soils legally protected in your area? What happens to people who misuse these resources?
- 4 Is there an environmental club in your school? If so, discuss its activities in protecting the environment. If not, what do you think such a club should do?

10 To which of the following problems do the environmental policies of developed countries pay the most attention?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| A | Water pollution | C | Industrial wastes |
| B | Forest destruction | D | Soil degradation |

4.3 ECONOMIC POLICY OF ETHIOPIA

At the end of this section, you will be able to:

- 🌐 realize the contribution of the economic policy of Ethiopia for development.

Key Terms



↪ non-agriculture

↪ geothermal energy

↪ domestic market

What is an economic policy? What types of economic policy does Ethiopia have?

Economic policy refers to the action that governments take in the economic field. It covers the system for setting interest rates and government budget as well as actions related to the labor market, national ownership and many other areas of government intervention in the economy. Such policies are often influenced by international institutions as well as political ideology.

Types of Economic Policy

Types of economic policy include:

- ↪ *Macroeconomic stabilization policy;*
- ↪ *Trade policy;*
- ↪ *Policies designed to create economic growth;*
- ↪ *Policies related to development economics;*
- ↪ *Industrial policy.*

An economic development plan (policy) provides the general objectives, priorities, and different phases of development and organization and the major policies and measures to be adopted. Based on the new economic policy, the

Ethiopian government formulated a long-term economic development strategy known as Agricultural-Development-Led-Industrialization which was devised to stimulate the country's underdeveloped economic structure. It is a two-sided strategy, integrating:

- ⇒ *the external sector (export-led)*
- ⇒ *the internal sector which explains the forward and the backward-relationship between agriculture and industry.*

The Objectives (Goals) of the New Economic Policy of Ethiopia

- ⇒ *Changing the role of the state in the economy.*
- ⇒ *Mobilizing external resources to the development efforts of the country.*
- ⇒ *Involving regional administrations in economic management.*
- ⇒ *Promoting public participation in development.*
- ⇒ *Promoting private investment.*

Sectorial Economic Policies

Policy Related to Agriculture and Food Production

- ⇒ *Increased extension and research services with extension packages that provide better solutions to respond to farmers' needs.*
- ⇒ *Adoption of new rural land proclamations in the four largest regions of the country.*
- ⇒ *Shifting of the rural labor force from agricultural to non-agricultural activities, which would improve productivity and ease the population pressure on rural land.*

Policy Related to Industrial Sector

This emphasized the development of the manufacturing sector which produces materials mainly for domestic markets.

Policy Related to Energy

The energy sector policy stresses the need for the expansion of hydro-power, the exploitation of geothermal energy and the sustainable utilization of traditional energy sources.

Policy Related to Transport/Communication

The transport and communication policy focus on the expansion of facilities, especially rural roads, the improvement of construction material supply and ultimately self-sufficiency, planned and coordinated development of urban social services.

Policy Related to Education

The main objective of the education policy is to improve the relevance and quality of teaching methods and materials and to foster student success and equity. Upgrading standards, through the provision of educational abilities and instructional materials as well as upgrading the quality of teachers by way of pre-service and in-service training are major efforts to be made.

The overall goal of the educational policy of Ethiopia

- ⇒ *To improve quality.*
- ⇒ *Increase student access to educational opportunities at the primary level and to achieve universal primary education by the year 2015.*
- ⇒ *To enhance efficiency and use resources wisely.*
- ⇒ *To address equity issues by narrowing the gap between male and female, among regions, and between rural and urban areas.*
- ⇒ *To provide increased access to Adult and Non-Formal Education in order to combat the problem of adult illiteracy.*
- ⇒ *To increase access to quality secondary education based on the demand of the economy for skilled human resources and the intake capacity at the tertiary level.*

In Technical and Vocational Education and Training/TVET

- ⇒ *To provide relevant and demand-driven education and training that corresponds to the needs of economic and social sectors for employment and self-employment by re-orienting and re-focusing the existing TVET system.*
- ⇒ *To assure the quality of TVET training programs.*
- ⇒ *To enable TVET institutions to generate their own income and thereby reduce government allocations to the sub-sector.*

In Tertiary Education

- ⇒ *To develop responsible and competent citizens who meet the nation's quantitative and qualitative demand for a high-level trained labor force based on the socio-economic needs of the country.*
- ⇒ *To set up cost-effective, efficient and results-oriented systems and develop modern and effective human-resource management procedures and practices.*
- ⇒ *To develop the volume, quality and relevance of research and consultancy services directed to the needs of the country.*

Policy Related to Health

The health policy focuses on primary and preventive health measures, with a new five year policy of health delivery, based on community-level services.

In order to achieve the Health Sector Developmental Program, the following strategies have been designed:

- ⇒ *Vigorous implementation of the Health Service Extension Program for the effective prevention and control of communicable diseases and promotion of healthy living;*
- ⇒ *Enhancing the capacity of district health offices in the expansion of Public Health Centre (PHC) facilities and services;*
- ⇒ *Improving the quality of health care through provision of adequate resources, implementation of a two-way referral system, and enhancing the capacity of Health Education Workers (HEWs) for the detection, referral and follow-up of patients. Strengthening secondary and tertiary hospitals and referral laboratories;*
- ⇒ *Improving the number, skills, distribution and management of health workers;*
- ⇒ *Ensuring the planned training of health managers in adequate numbers and providing them with appropriate knowledge and skills;*
- ⇒ *Mobilizing adequate financial resources, ensuring their efficient utilization, and strengthening sustainable financing mechanisms for the health sector;*
- ⇒ *Improving the health information system and the capacity for effective monitoring and evaluation;*
- ⇒ *Ensuring full community participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of health care;*
- ⇒ *Promoting and coordinating the activities of the public sector, private sector, international organizations and NGOs in health intervention.*



Exercise 4.3

I *Determine whether each of the following sentences is true or false.*

- 1 Economic policy can be influenced by international institutions as well as political ideology.
- 2 The main objective of the educational policy of Ethiopia is to improve relevance, quality, success and equity.
- 3 One of the objectives of the new economic policy of Ethiopia is strengthening government control on the economy.
- 4 In the new economy policy of Ethiopia the health policy focuses on primary and preventive health measures.









II *Choose the correct answer.*

- 5 In the objectives of the new economic policy of Ethiopia, which one of the following is NOT included?
 - A Promoting private investment
 - B Continuing the role of the government in the economy
 - C Involving regional administration in economic management
 - D Promoting the participation of the population in developmental sectors
- 6 Which of the following are NOT the prime objectives of the new economic policy of Ethiopia.
 - A Promoting population participation in the development process of the country
 - B Changing the role of the state in the economy
 - C Minimizing private investment both in the national and regional economy
 - D Involving regional administration in managing the economy
- 7 Which one of the following refers to the current long term development strategy of Ethiopia?
 - A Industrial-development-led agriculture
 - B Giving priority to the development of energy resources
 - C Agricultural-development-led industrialization
 - D Making the economy dependent on mining rather than on agriculture

Unit Review



UNIT SUMMARY

-  The spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has emerged as one of the most critical problems of the population of the world, causing a high level of deaths as well as social and economic problems.
-  In terms of the AIDS epidemic, the area in Africa south of the Sahara desert, known as sub-Saharan Africa, is by far the most-affected in the world. The region has just over 10 percent of the world's population, but is home to 67 percent of all people infected with HIV/AIDS.
-  The primary mode of HIV transmission in Ethiopia is sexual contact. There are about 1.2 million people infected with HIV/AIDS in the country.
-  HIV/AIDS has shortened life expectancy and caused an increase in tuberculosis incidents. It has also increased hospitals' bed occupancy and depleted the productive forces as well as aggravated food insecurity in Ethiopia.
-  Environmental policies are guidelines formulated for a wise use of environmental resources.
-  The overall policy goal of Ethiopia's environmental policy is to improve and enhance the health and quality of life of all Ethiopians, and to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of natural, human-made and cultural resources or of the environment as a whole.
-  Economic policy refers to the action that governments take in the economic field. It covers the system for setting interest rates and government budget as well as actions regarding the labour market, national ownership and many other areas of government intervention in the economy.
-  Based on the new economic policy, the Ethiopian government formulated a long-term economic development strategy known as Agricultural-Development-Led Industrialization which was devised to stimulate the country's underdeveloped economic structure.



REVIEW EXERCISE FOR UNIT 4

I *Determine whether each of the following sentences is true or false.*

- 1 HIV/AIDS is curable.
- 2 A person can be infected with HIV/AIDS because of sitting, eating, swimming or shaking hands with a person who is HIV-positive.
- 3 A person whose blood test shows an infection with HIV/AIDS is referred to as *HIV-positive*.
- 4 Environmental policies are guidelines formulated for the misuse of resources.
- 5 The main objective of the new Ethiopian Economic Policy is to change the role of the state in the economy.

II *Choose the correct answer.*

- 6 Which one of the following is not true about HIV/AIDS?
 - A HIV/AIDS is a non-communicable disease.
 - B A person can be infected with HIV for a long time without showing any symptoms.
 - C The first case of HIV in Ethiopia was reported in 1986.
 - D HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex.
- 7 Which of the following is/are the most common route of HIV/AIDS infection?
 - A Unsafe or unprotected sexual intercourse.
 - B Shared use of items such as needles, blades and other sharp objects.
 - C Transfusion of infected blood, unsafe delivery and breast feeding
 - D All are correct
- 8 The primary mode of HIV transmission in Ethiopia is _____.
 - A Unsafe delivery and breast feeding
 - B Sexual intercourse
 - C Safe sex
 - D Abstinence
- 9 Which one of the following is/are an impact of HIV/AIDS?
 - A Decline productivity
 - B Increased mortality
 - C School dropout increases
 - D All are correct

- 10 Among the following populations, the most vulnerable group is/are
- A Women
B Youth
C Commercial sex workers
D All are correct
- 11 One of the following is not an objective of the environmental policy of Ethiopia
- A Develop programs that promote management systems for the environment.
B Promote development that is sustainable and optimize resource use and management opportunities.
C Minimize the adverse impacts of municipal waste and other potential pollutants.
D None of the above.
- 12 One of the following is not an environmental problem in developing countries.
- A Deforestation
B Soil degradation
C Environmental problem as the result of industrialization
D Wildlife destruction
- 13 Which of the following is the main goal of the environmental policies of Ethiopia?
- A Minimizing the use of natural resources
B Prohibiting people from using natural resources
C Protecting natural resources from wastage
D Ending exploitation of natural resources
- 14 Which point is not stated in the new economic policy of Ethiopia?
- A increase imported goods
B encourage private investment
C increase rate of industrialization
D promote better utilization of resources
- 15 Which one of the following is not a component of the economy policy of Ethiopia?
- A Trade policy
B Population policy
C Industrial policy
D Agricultural policy

Glossary

Abiotic: not involving biology or living things

Aerosol: A colloid, in which particles are dispersed in a gas, usually air. Because of their small size, airborne aerosols fall very slowly.

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome): sexually transmitted disease in which the immune system fails to protect the individual from other diseases.

Altitude: distance above sea level; generally applied to a location above the earth's surface.

Anticline: a fold in which the beds dip outward and the older rocks are in the center of the fold.

Antiretroviral: Antiretroviral drugs are used to treat certain types of virus, especially HIV.

Atmosphere: the envelope of air that surrounds the earth, held in place by gravity. The most abundant gas in the atmosphere is nitrogen (78%), followed by oxygen (21%), argon (0.9%), carbon dioxide (0.03%), and minor amounts of helium, krypton, neon, and xenon.

Biotic: related to living things.

Block (Horst) mountain: a raised block of land bounded by two normal faults.

Caldera: a basin-shaped volcanic depression; such large depressions are typically formed by the subsidence of volcanoes.

Carnivore: animal that eats primarily meat.

Census: a count of a population.

City: a large urban area, large town; inhabitants of a city in a collective manner.

Communication: formal a message such as a letter, phone call, or e-mail.

Conifer: a tree that produces its seeds within cones.

Conservation: the view that natural resources should be used wisely and that society's effect on the natural world should be the result of stewardship and not exploitation.

Consumers: organisms in an ecological food chain that receive their energy by consuming other organisms.

Conurbation: large urban community made up of several cities or towns.

- Convection rain:** rainfall that comes when moist air, warmed by a heated land surface, expands rises and is cooled, which decreases the capacity of the air to hold water, resulting in precipitation.
- Crater:** a steep-sided, usually circular depression formed by either explosion or collapse at a volcanic vent.
- Decomposer:** organisms that break down the dead or decaying organisms and in doing so carry out the natural process of decomposition.
- Deforestation:** process of clearing forests or trees.
- Demography:** the study of human population, including their size, growth, density, distribution and rates of births, marriages, and deaths.
- Desert:** a region of substantial size that is largely or entirely devoid of vegetation, usually as a result of aridity.
- Development:** change, growth, or improvement over a period of time.
- Dike:** any tabular, parallel-sided igneous intrusion that generally cuts across layering in the surrounding country rocks
- Earthquake:** sudden, strong shaking of the earth's surface, caused by movement of the rocks in the earth's crust: The worst earthquakes happen where there are fault lines.
- Ecosystem:** a collection of the organisms and surrounding physical elements that together functions an ecological unit.
- Epicerter:** the point on the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.
- Epidemic:** a situation in which a disease spreads every quickly and infects many people.
- Evaporation:** the conversion of a liquid to a vapor, such as water to vapor
- Exfoliation:** a weathering process where rocks spall off in successive shells, like the skin of an onion.
Exfoliation is caused by differential stresses within a rock formed during chemical weathering processes.
- Faulting:** the cracking or fracturing of rock, followed by the movement of the two sides of the fracture relative to one another.
- Fishing:** the sport or business of catching fish.
- Fissures:** elongated fractures or cracks on the slopes of a volcano. Fissure eruptions typically produce liquid flows, but pyroclastics may also be ejected.
- Focus:** the point below Earth's surface along which initial earthquake tremors occur.

Folded mountain: landform created when tectonic movements bend and uplift rock layers.

Folding: the bending of rock layers subjected to tectonic stresses.

Forestry: the science of caring for forests, and the trees and other plants that grow in them.

Force: things that makes great changes to the environment.

Frost: ice crystals that have sublimated on surface objects because the overlying air has cooled below the dew point.

Geographic information system (GIS): an organized collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data that is designed to capture, store, update, manipulate, and display geographically referenced information.

Geography: a branch of science that studies the earth's surface and the distribution arrangement and interaction of natural and human features and their causes and effects.

Geothermal energy: energy from the earth's intense interior heat, which transforms underground water to steam that can be used to heat homes or to make electricity.

Global positioning system (GPS): a system of satellites which orbit the earth on precisely predictable, paths, broadcasting highly accurate time and locational information.

Globalization/villagization: a process which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions, expressed in transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power.

Hamlet: small village

Harvest: gathering of crops

Herbivores: organisms that are adapted to eat plants.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus): virus that causes AIDS.

Industry: a place where manufacturing activity takes place.

International grid reference: shows the absolute locations of places on the surface of the earth.

Jet stream: high-level, narrow, fast-moving currents of air.

Lagoon: a rare class of restricted coastal bay that is separated from the ocean by an efficient barrier that blocks any tidal influx and that does not have significant freshwater influx from the mainland.

- Land forms:** individual earth surface features.
- Lapse rate:** the rate at which air temperature changes with altitude. This depends on local conditions, especially humidity.
- Laterite:** thick infertile soils produced in tropical climates
- Latitude:** the angular distance of a place north or south of the equator or regions with reference to their distance from the equator.
- Lava:** magma which has reached the surface through a volcanic eruption. The term is most commonly applied to streams of liquid rock that flow from a crater or fissure. It also refers to cooled and solidified rock.
- Leaching:** the removal of dissolved materials and fine textured particles from the upper soil by downward percolating soil water. This material may be deposited deeper within the soil, or they may be removed completely from the soil.
- Liana:** any of a variety of climbing plants that root in the ground large woody lianas is characteristics of the tropical rainforest.
- Longitude:** the angular distance of a place east or west of a standard meridian, especially Greenwich meridian.
- Magma:** Molten rock beneath the surface of the earth.
- Magnetic declination:** the difference between the magnetic north and true north.
- Megalopolis:** large city, capital city.
- Mesosphere:** region of the atmosphere that lies above the stratosphere, extending between 50 and 80 to 85 km.
- Metropolis:** main city, important city, and capital city.
- National grid reference:** used on maps of individual countries and regions.
- Natural resources:** assets that come from nature.
- Natural vegetation:** the typical plant life that bounds in areas where humans have not significantly altered the landscape.
- Non-renewable resources:** natural resources that cannot be replaced once it is used.
- Ocean current:** the movement paths of water irregular courses, driven by the wind and thermo-hyaline forces across the ocean basin.
- Omnivores:** species that eat both plants and animals as their primary food source. They are opportunistic, general feeders not specifically adapted to eat and digest either meat or plant material primarily.
- Orogeny:** the process of building mountains.

Orographic effect: the phenomenon occurring when clouds move over a mountain range and cool, which decreases the capacity of the air to hold water, resulting in precipitation falling on the windward side of the range. As the air mass moves down the leeward side of the mountain, it warms and is able to hold more moisture than is present, so the leeward sides of mountains tend to be dry.

Orphans: child whose parents are dead.

Oxbow lake: an elongate and curved lake formed by an abandoned meandering stream channel on a floodplain.

Pandemic: a disease that affects almost everyone in a very large area.

Policy: a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government, political party, business, or other groups. Policy guidelines

Population data: refers to population information such as number, age, marital status, births and deaths, occupation, religion, educational status and other characteristics of the human population.

Population: group of individual organism of the same species that occupy particular areas at given times.

Precipitation: water that falls to the surface from the atmosphere in liquid, solid, or fluid form.

Producers: the beginnings of a simple food chain. Producers are plants and vegetables. Plants are at the beginning of every food chain that involves the Sun. All energy comes from the Sun and plants are the ones who make food with that energy. They use the process of photosynthesis. Plants also make loads of other nutrients for other organisms to eat.

Radiation: energy in the form of waves.

Radio waves: electromagnetic waves with the longest wavelengths in the spectrum, between 1 mm and 100,000 km commonly used to transport information through the atmosphere and space without wires.

Rayon: a synthetic textile fiber made from cellulose.

Raw material: substance that is still in its natural state.

Region: a portion of the earth that displays relative similarity in one or more attributes.

Relief: the distance between two elevations at Earth's surf; the general 'lay of the land.

Remote sensing: the collection of information about parts of the Earth's surface by means of aerial photography or satellite imagery designed to record data on visible, infrared, and micro wave sensor systems.

- Renewable resources:** a natural resource that the environment continues to supply or replaces as it is used.
- Rift valley:** a deep, linear, steep-sided trough produced by subsidence of a strip of land between two faults.
- Rural settlement:** all villages and dispersed (scattered) settlements in area far from urban centers.
- Savanna:** a tropical grassland that contains scattered trees or shrubs.
- Science:** the study and knowledge of the physical world and its behavior that is based on experiments and facts that can be proved, and is organized into a system.
- Scope:** the content (how broad or narrow) of the field of a given discipline.
- Settlement:** a place in which people live, carrying out a variety of activities for their living such as trade, agriculture and manufacturing.
- Spatial:** the position, shape, size, etc of things.
- Stratosphere:** region of the atmosphere above the troposphere that continues to a height of about 50 km.
- Sustainable:** capable of continuing for a long time at the same level.
- Syncline:** a fold structure in which the associated beds dip inward and the youngest rocks occupy the core of the fold structure
- Technology:** the process by which humans modify nature to meet their needs and wants. Most people, however, think of technology in terms of its artifacts: computers and software, aircraft, pesticides, water-treatment plants, birth-control pills, and microwave ovens, to name a few. But technology is more than these tangible products.
- Thermosphere:** region of the atmosphere above the mesosphere that thins upward and extends to about 500 km above the surface.
- Time-distance decay:** the attenuation of a process or effect over distance. With respect to cultural diffusion, distance decay refers to the decrease in the impact or spread of a cultural trait or innovation as the distance from the center of innovation increases. Time-distance decay incorporates the concept of diminution of effects over time.
- Tourism:** practice of travelling for recreation.
- Town:** populated area that is smaller than a city.
- Transportation:** the movement of people and goods from one location to another. Modes include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline, and space. The field can be divided into infrastructure, vehicles, and operations.

Troposphere: the lower 8/16 km of the atmosphere.

Tsunami: a giant harbor or deepwater wave with long wavelengths, initiated by submarine landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or another cause, that suddenly displaces large amounts of water.

Tsunami can be much larger than normal waves when they strike the shore, and they can cause great damage and destruction.

Urban: settlement refers to town or city settlement.

Vent: the opening at the earth's surface through which volcanic materials issue forth.

Village: small rural town

Volcanism: Processes involving the transfer of molten rock material either from one subsurface location to another, or its explosion onto the surface.

Vulnerable: having a risk of being hurt or exposed to danger or attacks.

Weathering: the breaking down of rocks into smaller particles by physical and chemical processes

White-collar: those having professions free of hard labor, office and profession workers.

Xerophytes: a plant especially adapted to grow in a region deficient in water.