Geography

Summarized Note for Grade-12 Students

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Addis Ababa

Unit-3
Physical Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn

Mainly focus on;

Climate of Ethiopia and the Horn

At the end of this lesson, students will be able to;

- **Discuss the factors that influence the spatial distribution of climatic elements of Ethiopia and the horn.**
- **Describe the spatial and temporal variation of temperature in Ethiopia and the horn.**
- **Explain the spatial and temporal variation rainfall in Ethiopia and the horn.**
- **Compare the rainfall regions Ethiopia.**

3.4.1. Factors influencing the spatial and temporal distribution of climatic elements in Ethiopia and the horn

How do you define the concept of

- **Weather-** it is the atmospheric condition of a given place for a short period of time.
- **Climate-** it is the average weather condition of a given place for a long period time.

Now you have to discuss the factors that influence the spatial distribution (variation) elements of climate in Ethiopia and the horn.

- **What are the elements of weather and climate? these elements are;**

Cont…

- Precipitation (Rainfall)
- Temperature
- Humidity (the amount of moisture)
- Air pressure
- Wind
- Sunshine, etc.

Cont…

The following are factors that determine or influence as a control of the spatial and temporal distribution (variation) of the climatic elements in Ethiopia and the horn.

- **Latitude**
- **Altitude**
- **Revolution of the earth and inclination of earth’s axis**
- **Distance from the sea**
- **Mountain barriers**
- **Weather systems**
- **Cloud cover**

3.4.2. Spatial and temporal variation of temperature in Ethiopia

- **What do you mean by spatial and temporal on the context of geography?**
- The two factors that mostly affect the spatial variation of temperature in Ethiopia are;Cloud cover and altitude.
- **The presence and absence of cloud cover**

Altitude-based Five (5) agro-climatic zone as

Cont…

Altitude in meters	Mean annual temperature in ^{0}c	Traditional agro climatic zone	Global equivalence
3,300 and Above	< 10 ^{0}c	Wurch/kur	Alpine/Afro alpine
2,300–3,300	10 ^{0}c – 15 ^{0}c	Dega	Temperate
1,500–2,300	15 ^{0}c – 20 ^{0}c	Woina Dega	Subtropical
500–1,500	20 ^{0}c – 30 ^{0}c	Qolla	Tropical
Below 500	>30 ^{0}c	Bereha	Desert

Cont…

- **Where are the location of the agro- ecological zone and their characteristics?**
- **Please, justify each in detail.**

B. Temporal variation of temperature in Ethiopia

- **In Ethiopia and the horn temperatures vary from season to season.**

For example, in Ethiopia high temperatures are recovered from **March to June** and low temperatures are recorded from **November** to **February**. These variations are mainly due to;

- **The tilting of the earth at 23 and half ^{0}c to the normal elliptic.**
- **The distance of the over head sun and its apparent north-south movement across the equator as the earth revolves around the sun.**

3.4.3. Spatial and Temporal Variation of Rainfall in Ethiopia and the Horn

Objective of the lesson;

- Explain the spatial and temporal variation of rainfall in Ethiopia and the horn .

A)Spatial Variation of Rainfall in Ethiopia and the Horn

- **ITCZ, wind system**
- **Air pressure system**
- **Mountain barriers and**
- **Distance from the sea**

Are responsible factors for the Spatial and Temporal Variation of Rainfall in Ethiopia and the horn

The Spatial Variation of Rainfall in relation to Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)

What is ITCZ?

- **In July** the position of ITCZ is at the tropic of cancer; during this time Ethiopia and the horn come under the influence of **equatorial Westerlies and Easterlies**. These winds bring moisture to vast area of Ethiopia on clouding the high land and they decrease their magnitude and length of rainy period's north wards.
- **In January** the position of ITCZ is shift to the tropic of Capricorn with dominant winds of north –east trade winds, that are not bring rainfall to most part of Ethiopia. Or they are non-moisture laden winds. During this time, only the red sea western areas, northern rift valley of afar region receive rain.
- **In March** and September the position of ITCZ is around the equator. Hence, the equatorial Easterlies bring rainfall to the highlands of Somalia. The central and south eastern lowlands and highlands of Ethiopia.

B)Temporal Variation of Rainfall in Ethiopia

- **In Ethiopia rainfall is characterized by seasonal variation.**
- **For example; mostly summer (kiremt) and Spring (bega) supply or contribute 90% of rain. Whereas the autumn rains and winter (bega) supply 10% of the rain. There the winter rainy season is in significant for the high land. It supplies rain only to the Afar lowland. The red sea western areas and the easterners'carpment of the Eritrean highlands.**
- **In short summer is the rainy season in Ethiopia and the horn. Because of the influence of the existing winds of the equatorial vestries and easterlies that sourced from the Atlantic and Indian Ocean.**
- **Winter is the dry season in Ethiopia and the horn because of the existing dry wind of the north-east trade winds.**

3.4.4. Rainfall Regions of Ethiopian and the Horn

You have to compare the rainfall regions in Ethiopia, based on the distribution of rainfall both in space and time. Therefore there are five (5) types of rainfall regions in Ethiopia and the horn. These are;

1. **All year round rainfall region**
2. **Summer rainfall region**
3. **Autumn and spring rainfall region**
4. **Winter rainfall region**
5. **Merged spring, summer and Autumn rainfall region**

Cont…

These rainfall regions resulted from the inter related factors of;

- **The position of ITCZ**
- **The wind system and**
- **Air pressure systems**

For rainfall region identify;

- **The area coverage of each region (Zonal administrative region)**
- **Specific rainfall stations**
- **The major winds that bring rainfall for each region.**

3.5 Natural vegetation and wild animals of Ethiopia

Define the concept of vegetation

- Natural vegetation refers to plants in general or the mass original plants grown in a particular geographical environment
- The factors that contribute the types and contribution natural vegetation from place to place

Cont…

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Altitude
- Soil type
- Drainage water supply and so forth

Cont...

- The natural vegetation that exists in an area is a good indicator of that area because the natural vegetation and its distribution are grently affected by **climate rainfall, temperature condition.**
- In Ethiopia the type and distribution of natural vegetation is controlled mainly by **altitude because it is the major factor that affects the distribution of rainfall and temperature**
- Based on elevation the natural vegetation of Ethiopia is grouped in to five types and identifies these types of vegetation and their species.

1. Afro Alpine

- Above 3300 absL
- Species tussock grass land
- Serules
- Scattered mosses and
- Lichens

2. Sub afro Alpine vegetation

- Found between 3000-3300 mabsl
- Found the highlands of semein and Bale highlands
- Species – wood land scrubs
- Gibra (lobelia rhynchopetalum)
- Asta (Erica arboraa) are the dominate plant species in this region of natural vegetation

3. Forests

- In Ethiopia forests are characterized by broad altitudinal ranges (450-3300 mand with annual rainfall ranges of (200-2200mm this wide variation in altitude and rainfall results in the formation of highland and lowland forests.
- These two types of forests have

A)Highland forests that grow between 1500-3300masl altitude are

- These highland forests consists of
- Kerkha (arundinarial)2800-3000 masl
- Tid (juniperous precera or coniferous trees 2200-2800mabsl
- Zigba (pcdo carpus) 1800m-2200mabsl

B) lowland forests (that grow below 1500m altitude)

1. What are the temperature and rainfall limits for the formation of forests?
2. Which part of Ethiopia is currently under denes' forest cover?

These lowland forests are known as

- **Gallery (riverine forests)**
- **In Ethiopia they are grown along the banks of**
  - **Awash**
  - **Wabeshebelle and**
  - **Ghanalle Rivers where moisture is available in**

Cont…

The dominant tree species are

- Sholla and Warka, in areas where mean animal rainfall exceeds 500mm Baphia forests are pre dominants.

Wood land savanna

- Like forests savanna wood lands are found in both high land and lowland areas.
- Their elevation range is 250-2300m and
- Their mean annual rainfall range is between (1000-1400mm) (eg a cacia, grass etc)

Cont…

- However such vegetation is do minant at lower elevation and drier climates than the forests
- Savanna grass lands are characterized by and marked season and scattered acacia trees
- In areas where mean annual rainfall is more than 1000 mm and the grass lands form attractive park like
  - acacia, wild fig, syca moreand – Kosso trees
- These savanna grasslands are found on the southern half of Ziway, Langano, Abiyatta and Hawassa.

Semi-desert and desert vegetation

The species of desert vegetation consists of:

- **Short acacia**
- **Thorn bushes**
- **Succulent plant and**
- **A few rough grasses. They are drought resistance or persists for along period of time**

In Ethiopia these types of vegetation are found in the

- **Eastern**
- **North western and**
- **South eastern low lands, that is the area where the mean annual rainfall is below 500mm.**

The use of natural vegetation

Natural vegetation is valuable national resources because of the many divers benefits that it provides to the physical environment and human beings. Socio-economic conditions

Therefore, the most significant values of the natural vegetation are the following:

- They serve as habitats of wild animals
- They reduce soil erosion
- They moderate climatic conditions by improving evapo-transpiration
- They provide wood for fuel, construction and furniture
- They are the source of raw materials for pulp and paper manufacturing
- They serve as pasture for grenzing
- They control the destruction bio-diversity

Cont…

The major challenges of natural vegetation as human intervention (causes of deforestation)

- **The natural vegetation cover of Ethiopia has been declining from 40% to 3 % covers of the country**
- **This drastic destruction of natural vegetation in the country is caused by.**
- **Un wise cutting of trees, due to highly in creasing demand for wood for various purposes (for fuel, construction and furniture)**
- **Over grazing due to increasing number lives stock and the expansion of grazing lands into forest lands.**
- **Expansion of agriculture /cultivation in to forest lands due to shortages farm land and increasing the rapid demand for it**
- **Expansion of settlements into forest lands due to rapidly increasing demands for settlement building areas.**

Cont…

The conservation measures (mitigation) of natural vegetation are the following

1. Some of conservation measures of natural vegetation are

- **Reforestation**
- **Afforestation**
- **Controlling during practice**
- **Practicing agro forestry**
- **Reducing the use of fuel wood**
- **Controlling overgrazing**

2. Capacity building and in situational development

- Providing environmental education.
- Developing forest related curricula for schools
- Colleges, universities
- Supporting and protecting community forest by applying strict legal measures
- Moderating the existing rapid rate of population growth
- Facilitate community participation in combatting deforestation
- Changing the life style of people on terms of ongoing due to deforestation activities

3.5.2 Wild animals of Ethiopia

Do you think that wild animals have significance to the national economy? If you say yes can you mention some?

The diversity in Ethiopia's

- **topography**
- **climate and**
- **Vegetation has given the country a wide variety of wild animals.**

Ethiopia has about 277 species of mammals of these 7 species of mammals are endemic and 862 species of birds of these 25 species are endemic birds.

Types of wild animals in Ethiopia

- Can you identify or state some of the common and endemic wild animals of Ethiopia?
- Which one (type) is found or prevalent in your woreda or zone

Six (6) major categories of wild animals of Ethiopia are

1. **Common wild animals:** like hyena and jackal they are found im many place of the world
2. **Gama animals** – these are animals that are killed for sport. These are both herbivores and carnivores
3. **Arboreal = climbing animals**
4. **Aquatic = water body animals**

Rare/endemic animals

They are found only on Ethiopia and they are found in Ethiopia in a small numbers and they are found at agreat risk of extinction

The name of wild animals **Their location**

1. **Walia Ibex ..... Semi in highland**

   (Wild goat)
2. **Mountain Nyala ..... in the Bale mountain(Dega Asazen)**
3. **Gelnda or Chelada Baboon..... in the semien highlands**
4. **Menilik's Bushhuk ..... in the shoan and Bale highlands(Dikula)**

Cont…

5. Swayne’s Harte beest…… in the (Korkay nechsar park and the sankalle sanctuary

6. Semien fox …… in the Bale (Key Kebero) and semein highlands

7. Wild Ass(yedurahiya)…… in the Afar and south east lowlands

These are animals especially the Walia ibex and Semien fox and wild Ass are approaching in the process of extinction.

Causes of extinction of wild animals

What does the concept of or the 'term' extinction means?

Extinction means=The main reasons for such conditions are the shrinking and destruction of habitats which are mainly forest land by way of:

- **Rapid expansion of farm land, settlements and industrialization**
- **Expansion of grazing land**
- **Wide spreading practices of illegal hunting by the local people in search of Meat, skin, fur, horn and ivory**
- **Frequent wild fires**
- **What is more, migration of wild animals to neigh boning countries due to shortages of food and water in Ethiopia adds to their perpetual disappearance**

Conservation measures of wild animals

What can we do to save, sustain and protect wild life resources?

Conservation measures are:

- **Establish national parks game reserves and sanctuaries**
- **Monitor and administer existing conservation areas property**
- **Establishing and implement strong laws that prohibit illegal hunting**
- **Educate the public about environmental protection**
- **Protect habitats**
- **Educate and encourage local communities to protect their animals habitats and resources**

Define the following conservation areas of wild animals as

- **National parks**
- **Game Reserves**
- **Sanctuaries**

Exercise 3.6

Match the items of column "A" with that column"B"

A	B
1. Natural vegetation	A. Forests found in humid areas about 1000 masl or below
2. Baphia forest	B. An indicator of an area's climat
3. Tuniperous Procera	C. A highland forests similar to forests of coniferous trees
4. Arundinanial forests	D. Institutional development to conserve forest resources
5. Riverine forest building to	E. community capacity conserve forest resources

Cont...

6. Afro- alpine forests

7. Practicing agro-forestry
8. Developing school curricula in to forestry management

9. Promoting the role of youth in conserving local forest to

F. A high land forest that grows between 2500- 3000m

G. Gallery forests

H. Types of forest that grows above 3000 meter

I. community practices

Resources conserve or reduce the destruction of forests.

3.6. Soils of Ethiopia

The students will be able to:

- Relate formation of soils of Ethiopia with geological events of the past
- Identity major soil types in Ethiopia and
- Realize soil problems and its conservation in Ethiopia

Formation of soil in Ethiopia

The concept of Soil

Soils are the uppermost loose or unconsolidated material that overlying the earths crustal rocks

Cont…

The major components of soil are

- Water air organic and
- In organic material

The soils or Ethiopia owe their ongin to

- **Parent material**
- **Climatic condition**
- **Vegetation cover**

Eg. **From the parent materials of volcanic origin the red basaltic and black basaltic soils are formed**

Cont…

- From grey to brown color soils are formed from the hard crystalline parent rocks and the soils are poor and thin and they are found in hararge plateau and borena lowlands
- Shallow and saline dominated soils are formed from recent volcanic deposits and dried-out lak deposite due to climatic effects these soils are not deep and fertile
- In the south eastern lowlands where the parent rocks are sedimentary rocks, soils with lack humus but are rich on phosphorous and potash are formed they are also low in nitrogen content
- Alluvial soils are formed in the lower course of the river as the result of transported from their volcanic origin and continuous nourishment of water are fertile
- How soil are important like Ethiopia whose economy is largely agrarian. It is one of the most important bases of life

Cont…

In general the soils of Ethiopia are basically derived from:

- **Crystalline**
- **Volcanic and**
- **Mesozoic sedimentary rocks**

Types of soil in Ethiopia

According to the lates classification of FAO there are 18 classes of soil in Ethiopia but there are at about 10 main soil types that cover more than 85% of the country.

These soils have their own

- **Different environment and spatial coverage**
- **Climatic condition**
- **Level of fertility and agricultural value**
- **Mineral contents**
- **Color and other properties**
- **Associated parent materials etc**

Cont...

Based on the above characteristics the major groups of soils are

- Nithosols (Red basaltic soils)
- Vertisols (black basaltic soil)
- Acri sols
- Cambisols
- Regosols
- Xerosols
- Yermosols
- Luvisols
- Lithosols and
- Flu visols

Soil problems and conservation in Ethiopia

- **Ethiopia's soil problem is soil erosion by running water and million cubic metric are transported by Ethiopian rivers to neighboring countries**
- **Eg- River Abbay alone carries away 3000-4000 million cubic metric tons of soil annually**
- **The Ethiopian highlands experience a loss of about 2000 tons of soil per/Km^2 per year**
- **Factors that accelerate soil erosion in Ethiopia what are the two factors that accelerate soil erosion which one is common in your locality**

Cont...

The two factors that accelerate soil erosion are ;

A) Natural factors and

B) human factors As

Topography and human factors accelerate soil The heavy gummer rains erosion are the following:

Human factor are:

- **Before station**
- **Bad cultivation practice**
- **Over cropping**
- **Over cultivation**
- **Slash and burn**
- **Keeping too many livestock (overgrazing)**
- **Unscientific tilling**
- **Using inadequately maintained tracks and trails**

Conservation measures to combat soil erosion

What does conservation of resources means?

What are the problems encountered by soil erosion?

Here are some conservation measures that have been recommended to minimizing soil loss by erosion in Ethiopia.

1. **Reforestation**
2. **Afforestation**
3. **Proper terracing of slope**
4. **Intercropping- this the practice of growing two or more crops on the same field so that the land is not exposed to erosion**
5. **Controlling lives tock populations**
6. **Developing improved grass types that can be feed more live stock**

Cont…

7. Installing fences to control the movement of grazing animals and protecting the areas outside of the fence
8. Proper construction of tracks and routes so that drainage could not be wash them easily
9. Constructing check dams
10. Installing shelter -belts and wind breaks in semi-arid and areas
11. Extending irrigation schemes along the major river basins and their tributaries so that the water will be available on proper quantities at proper times, this measure would alivate both drought and flood water would be controlled and therefore would no longer be destructive or wasteful.


THANK
YOU!

Geography

Summarized Note for Grade-12 Students

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Unit Four
Population in Ethiopia and the Horn

Unit outcomes;

After completing this unit you will be able to;

Discuss population;

- **Theories, trends, growth**
- **Structure, spatial distribution and**
- **Factors affecting population distribution in Ethiopia and**

Explain settlement patterns

- **Determinants of population change**
- **Impacts of rapid population growth and**
- **Urbanization in Ethiopia**

Cont…

4.1. Population Theories

Objectives;

After this lesson students will be able to;

- **Analyze the population theories of Malthusian and anti Malthusian.**

What is theory?

Based on their pessimistic or optimistic views regarding population, social economic as well as environmental aspect, there are two types of concepts of population theories. These are;

1. **Malthusian concept of population theory (Pessimistic)**
2. **Anti- Malthusian concept of population theory (Optimistic)**

Cont…

Malthusian concept of population theory (Pessimistic)	Anti- Malthusian concept of population theory (Optimistic)
They say that Population growth Will bring scarcity of food (in adequate food supply)	For example karlmarxs developed anti- Malthus theory called Surplus population theory.
Malthus be lived that population would grow faster than food supply.	He be lived that population becomes a problem and “surplus” only under capitalist modes of production
Supply of food could increased only in arithmetical progression (1,2,3,4…) and the human population had the tendency of multiplying in geometric progression	He be lived that population problem could not occur under socialist mode of production.
	Therefore, the solution will be

Cont...

Malthusian concept of population theory (Pessimistic)	Anti- Malthusian concept of population theory (Optimistic)
Generally Malthus recommend two alternative options to control/minimize rapid population growth such as A) Positive checks like; war, disease, famine, drought, etc. B) Preventive checks which are the responsibility of	Boserupian population theory (Anti Malthusian/ optimistic) She wrote a theory of " Theory on population and agriculture" She recommend that the size of population increases, result in technological innovations and advancement. Population growth could not lead to scarcity of food (inadequate food supply) and other cafa strophes Boserupian also recommend that, population growth could not controlled by food shortages. Rather the increasing demand for food that resulted from population growth would increase agricultural production because people would developed

4.2. The Spatial distribution of population in Ethiopia

1. Do you know what population distribution mean?

2. How about population density?

- **Population distribution-** refers to the way how population spreads out over a given area that is of any size from small area to the earth as a whole. This distribution is indicated by population density.
- **Population density** -is the average number of people per square kilometer in a given area.

In Ethiopia population is un evenly distributed for various **physical and human** related factors.

- Eg. Most people of Ethiopia are found concentrated in the highlands and plateaus of the country because of;

Cont…

- Moderate climate
- Adequate supply of water
- Good vegetation cover
- Fertile soil and absence of disease that causing.

But the above factors are not found in the lowland areas. Therefore, people are found in the high concentration.

Cont…

Density populated area of Ethiopia	Sparsely populated area of Ethiopia
✓ Exceptional regions such as, -Addis Ababa - Diredawa and - Harari have much higher population densities. This is because they are urban dominated regions which high population concentration in a very small geographical areas. ✓ At regional level the most density population regions are; - Southern nation nationalities and peoples region (SNNP) = 133 person / km². - Amhara = 108.2 person / km². - Tigray = 86.2 person / km². ✓ The most populous region is Oromiya (36.6%) with 26,993,933. ✓ The smallest population size is in the Hareri region (183,415) people. ✓ Amhara Region (17,221,976) ✓ The SNNP region(14,929,548) have the second	✓ The Somali, Afar and Gambella regions are the most sparsely populated regions in the country. ✓ Population densities at Zonal level are; - Ghedeo 424 p/km² the first - Sidama 299 p/km² the second - Kembata Alaba-Tembaro299 p/km² - Hadiya 764 p/km² ✓ The lowest population density zones are; - Kamasha 5.7 p/km² - Metekel 7.7 p/km² ✓ Some of the zones of Somali and Afar regions are among the lowest population densities.

4.3. Factors Affecting Population Distribution in Ethiopia

After this lesson;

The students will be able to;

- **States factors affecting population distribution in Ethiopia.**

Do you know the reasons for the significant variation of population distribution over the high lands and low lands of Ethiopia?

1. **Physical factor- factors that affecting population distribution are the following.**

- **Climate mainly (rainfall and temperature)**
- **Soil fertility**
- **Natural water supply**
- **Relief (slope and altitude)**
- **Vegetation cover**

Cont…

For the low population distribution in the lowlands as the factors are;

- **Scarcity of rainfall**
- **High temperature**
- **Poor vegetation cover and soil condition**
- **The tropical diseases such as malaria and yellow fever contributes to the spares population distribution in such areas.**

2. Human factors

- **Can you mention the major human factors that have influenced population distribution in Ethiopia? Yes, these are;**

1. **Types of economic activity and**
2. **Historical patterns of population movement.**

- **Eg. for a crop farming areas in the highlands of Ethiopia. The land man ratio is higher than in the pastoralist lowland. Eg. Cereal crops areas and enset and coffee growing regions.**
- **In the Awash valley because of the development of many small and a few large commercial forms, several thousands of settled and migratory people are found.**
- **In Ethiopia urban and industrial growth expansion are other human factor that bring about population redistribution overtime and they are responsible for the considerable spatial variation of population density at present.**

4.4. Trends of population Growth and Structure in Ethiopia

Focus point;

- **Although there has been a slight decline in the population growth trade between the three censuses. Ethiopia has one of the tastest growing population in the world.**
- **For example, the population of Ethiopia increased from 42.6 million 1984 to 53.5 million in 1994 and to 73.8 million in 2007.**
- **In 1984 ----- 42.6 million ------ G.R = 3.1%.**
- **In 1994 ----- 53.5 million ------ G.R = 2.9%.**
- **In 2007 ----- 73.8 million ------ G.R = 2.6%.**
- **Even though there is slight decline in the population growth rate over receatde codes the number of population is increase in millions.**

4.4.1. Age and Sex structure of Ethiopian population

A) Age structure

The sub-division of age structure are;

1. Age group

- **Like 5 years age groups 0-4,5-9, 10-14--------60-64, 65+**
- **Broad age groups 0-14, 15-64, and 65+**

- **Age structure or composition is one of the most important demographic characteristics of a population.**
- **Age information is often used to understand the sizes of school age labor-force, elderly and other population.**
- **Population pyramid is usually to show the age distribution of a given population by sex.**
- **The population pyramid of Ethiopia has abroad base that narrow towards the top as age increase.**
- **This shape is typical of a population with high fertility**

Age Dependency Ratio

What do you think age dependency is?

Do you think that it is a problem in Ethiopia?

- **Age dependency Ratio- is the relationship between the working or economically active population and the non working population.**
- **It is generally accepted that people in the young and old ages are dependent on the working age population.**

$$ADR = \frac{DP}{IP} \times 100$$

Sex structure

- What is sex structure?
- What are the benefits of knowing the sex structure of a given population?
- The structure of a population is shown by sex ratio, which is ratio of male population to female population. Sex ratio is usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females in a population.
- A ratio greater than 100 shows a greater number- called an excess of males than females.

Cont…

- **The formula calculated sex ratio is;**

$$SR = \frac{\text{Male population}}{\text{Female Population}} \times 100$$

- **Sex ratio in Ethiopia is generally lower for urban area and higher for rural areas. This is primarily due to large number of females migrating to urban areas.**

4.5. Settlement Patterns of Ethiopian population

At the end of this lesson;

Students have to realize the settlement patterns of Ethiopian population.

4.5.1. Rural Settlement

- **What kind of settlements are found exist in the rural area of Ethiopia.**
- **Settlement in the rural areas**

A) Permanent Settlements

- These are classified in to two as; Scattered (diffused or dispersed) and Grouped (no cleated) settlements.

B)Temporary settlements

- Example; pastoralism with temporary or mobile settlements.
- The lowlands of Ethiopia and the rift valley and peripheral areas of the country are characterized by pastoralism with temporary settlements.

4.5.2. Urban settlement

- Urban settlements include residence in cities and towns.
- True process of development of urban settlement is known urbanization.
- In most part of Africa urbanization is a recent phenomena and it is attributed to colonialism.
- Urbanization in Ethiopia is not influenced by European colonialism. Rather it is an unplanned, natural phenomenon of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Different countries use different criteria for assigning the status of urban center to settlement. The major criteria used in Ethiopia are;

Cont…

- A settlement has at least a minimum of 2000 people.
- 2/3 of the populations in the settlement are engaged in non-agricultural activities.
- The settlement has chartered municipality.

Historically to major factors contributed to the development of urban center

Cont…

1. **All weather roads radiating from Addis Ababa to connect different part of the country.**
2. **The five years Italian occupation that contribute the construction of roads and the development small scale industries and service giving institutions.**

- ✓ Two main areas in the country with high population concentration of urban are; **the Shewan and Hararghe** plateaus that account 50% together b/ce of high construction of industries social services as

4.6. Determinants of Population change in Ethiopia

These determinant factors are;

Fertility- as measure of fertility;

- **Crude birth rate (CBR)**
- **Total fertility rate (TFR)**
- **General fertility rate (GFR)**
- **Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)**

Define the above fertility measures and mortality levels.

B) Mortality

- Crade death rate (CDR)
- Infant mortality rate (IMR)
- Child mortality rate (CMR)
- Maternal mortality rate (MMR)
- Adult mortality rate (AMR)
- Age specific mortality/death rate (ASMR)
- Life expectancy

C) Migration

- Immigration and
- Emigrations are both insignificance for population change.
- There are Fertility and Mortality difference level between Region, Urban and Rural areas, Developed and Developing countries based on;
- Figure or graphs 4.8 page 184, Figure 4.9 page 185, Figure 4.10 page 187,

4.7. Impacts of Rapid Population Growth in Ethiopia

The students will be able to;

- **Analyze the impacts rapid population growth on Ethiopia's socio-economic and environmental conditions.**
- **Rapid population growth causes serious environmental degradation such as such as;**

- **Deforestation**
- **Pollution**
- **Soil erosion**
- **Depletion of resources**
- **Shortage of social service, etc is the negative results of rapid population growth and caused many environmental and socio-economic problems.**

Cont…

- **Deforestation** – refers to the removal of forest cover of an area with out adequate replacement. In other words it is the process of indiscriminate destruction of the natural vegetation cover of a forest area.
  - In Ethiopia there is a direct correlation between population **density and deforestation.** i.e. the more people there are in an area the more tree they cut down.
  - In Ethiopia rapid population growth leads to deforestation mainly **because peoples increasing needs for more wood, agricultural land, settlement land, grazing land, etc.**

Cont…

The various negative consequence of deforestation both directly on the natural environment and indirectly on the socio-economic condition of the people. Its direct consequence include the following.

- **It accelerates soil erosion**
- **It destroy biodiversity**
- **It affects rainfall distribution decreasing evaporate transpiration**
- **It results in shortage of wood supply**
- **It affects the natural beauty of the affected areas.**

Cont…

- **Pollution-** it refers to any to any un desirable change in natural conditions of water, air and other components of natural conditions of water, air and other components of natural environment (that has negative on the health and activities of human beings and other living creatures)
- **Qun. Can you mention some of the causes of air and water pollution is a problem in your locality?**
- **In Ethiopia rapid population growth leads to environmental pollution by increasing emission of the amount of pollutants such as;**

Cont…

- Sewage, solid wastes and pollutant gases generated by households.
- Pollutant gases, liquids and solid chemicals generated by expanded industries.
- Pollutant gases generated by the increasing number of automobiles.
- Agricultural pollutants such as fertilizers pesticides, animal wastes etc.

4.8. Population policy in Ethiopia

- **Qun. Why do government and organization especially in developing countries like Ethiopia strongly encourage population planning?**

- **Population policy is a policy that is formulated and implement by a government to plan and control population growth based on the economic, social, cultural and demographic condition of the country.**
- **It is needed mainly to address population related problems in a country.**

Cont...

- Anti natalist population policy that seeks to lower fertility rates in a particular and population ground rates in general.
- Pro natalist population policy seeks to increase fertility rates in particular and population growth in general.
- The type of population policy used in Ethiopia is basically **antinatalist.** Such policies promote lowered fertility rate in particular and lower population growth rate in general.

4.9 Urbanization in Ethiopia

- **Urbanization is the process of population shifts from rural areas to cities.**
- **The rate of urbanization in Ethiopia is high where as the level of urbanization is very low when it is compared other developed and developing nations.**

Regional Variation of urbanization

- The urban population living in oromiya region is 28%
- In Addis Ababa 23.1% of share of Ethiopia's total urban population.
- According to the 2007 cenus, the urban population are rages from 10% in SNNP to 100% in Addis Ababa.
- Gambella region has the smallest share of the country's urban population although more than one-fourth of the region's population lives in urban areas.

Cont…

- **Percentage share of urban from the country's total urban population.**
  - **The highest oromiya = 27.97%**
  - **The lowest Gambella = 0.66%**
- **Percentage share of urban from the regional total population.**
  - **The highest Addis Ababa = 100%**
  - **The lowest SNNP = 10%**

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Thank You!

Geography

Summarized Note for Grade-12 Students

Prepared By;
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April/2020
Addis Ababa

Unit Five
Economic Growth and Development Trends in Ethiopia

5.1. An over view of growth and development trends in Ethiopia

Define the concept of;

- **Economic growth and**
- **Economic development**

5.2. Major features of Ethiopian economy

Describe and characterized the major features of Ethiopian economy like that of;

- **Agriculture**
- **Industrial**
- **Distributed (service)**
- **Their links among these sectors**

Are they increasing or decline their output from 2002 – 2008.

5.3. Present features of Ethiopian Socio-Economic Development

What are the major indicators of development as?

- **GDP or GNP**
- **Illiteracy rate**
- **Infant mortality rate**
- **Expected life expectancy**

5.4. Challenges and prospects of Socio-Economic Development for Ethiopia

5.4.1. What are the challenges for Ethiopia's socio-economic development?

5.4.2. What are the prospects of Ethiopia's socio-economic development?

5.5. Economic relation of Ethiopia with in neighboring countries and other nations of the world

Cont…

- Economic relation of Ethiopia with neighboring and far distance nations of the world in terms of **export and import trades.**
- The nation with the most important destination for Ethiopian exports b/n 2004 and 2005 was Germany.
- Europe was the leading export destination of Ethiopian in the year 2006/07 that taking 40.8% of the total value and was followed by Asia.
- Ethiopians most important sources of imports in 2004 and 2005 were;
  - The middle east and Asia which in combination account for 57.5% next was Europe at 23.1%.
  - The third and the fourth places are north America and Africa.

5.6. Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP)

Define;

- **SDPRP (2000-2004)**
- **PASDEP (2005-2010)**
- **GTP (2010-2015)**

These are the government strategic plans

What the major strategic plans or programs that are stated under PASDEP to improve the socio-economic development of Ethiopia.

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Thank You!