

Social Factors

Education

- 96% primary school, up from 50% in 1990
- Adult literacy still only 36%
- Very few females in secondary education although this is improving

Health

- Maternal mortality has fallen 23%
- Infant mortality has halved since 1990
- HIV/AIDs pandemic has stabilised
- Malaria still responsible for 20% child deaths but mosquito nets are now available
- 89% live within 10km of a doctor

Aid

- 5m people receive food every year

Goat Aid- Oxfam

- Give a goat, it provides milk for food, manure for fertiliser, give birth to sell.
- Sustainable gift: can survive in most locations, locally sourced, traditional way of life
- Criticism that they demand food and water when there is a shortage
- Oxfam say they research local benefits and teach environmentally friendly farming

Politics

- Largely independent, only 6 years colonialism
- Political instability after WWII, largely due to droughts restricting food production. Military take over resulting in communism (supported by Soviet Union)
- 1984-85 famine killed one million people- due to drought and high food prices
- 1991 democracy, free trade and support for farmers with tax free fertiliser
- Continued international (USA) and national support for agricultural and economic development

Ethiopia

- LIDC, below world average wealth for LIDCs
- GNI per capita \$505 (world average \$10858)
- Landlocked country
- 11% economic growth: very high



Environment

- Climate: unreliable and extreme with droughts and monsoons. Western areas are more mild.
- Fauna: flamingo, lion, gorilla, elephant

Ecosystems

- Mountains: over 4500m cold, sometimes snow covered
- Woodland forests: low areas with fertile soil, good for crops and animal grazing
- Grassland: fertile, but vulnerable to droughts
- Semi-arid: mainly shrubs, subsistence farming although beginning to introduce large scale agriculture
- Desert: uninhabited area e.g. Dallol
- Wetland: rivers, lakes and swamps

Resources

- Minerals such as gold, platinum and copper
- 2012: 19% export were mining (mostly gold)
- Only one large gold mine in operation
- Plans to explore potential of oil and gas reserve

International Investment

- From governments, UN, business and charities
 - H&M: textiles manufacturing
 - Hilton Hotels: leisure and tourism
 - Afriflora: fairtrade roses
- Provide employment and income, but often low salary and poor working conditions due to lack of regulation

Trade

Exports: \$3bn

Agriculture: 80% exports and 46% GDP including coffee, livestock and flowers. Vulnerable to climate and global price change

Exports to Somalia, Germany and China

Imports : \$11bn

Petroleum (11%), Trucks (4%) and Fertilisers (3%)

Imports from China, Saudi Arabia and India

Population and Employment

- 94million people, growing 2.6% a year
- HDI 0.435 and life expectancy only 63 (world: 72) but increasing with better healthcare
- 80% jobs in agriculture
- 2.5 million jobs in tourism, higher paid and contribute more to the national economy
- Adventure tourist potential: volcanoes, desert, historical sites and mountains

Technology

- Behind the rest of Africa
- Telecoms are state owned: poor quality
- 4% internet access and 12% mobile ownership
- No international banking or credit cards
- Chinese investment to reduce cost of mobiles and internet and so increase use
- Mobile phone technology to send money
- Hope to develop technology to allow businesses to develop and grow