

CHAPTER 9: GLOBAL ISSUES

Topic1: Environmental issues

Forms of Natural resources

(a)Renewable Natural resources

- they are continuously supplied and renewed eg plants, animals and water
- they are also called organic renewable resources

(b)Non –Renewable Natural resources

- these are resources that are not renewed once they are used up.
- they are also called inorganic in nature hence the term inorganic renewable resources.
- these include minerals such as
 - tin
 - copper
 - platinum
 - gold
 - iron
 - zinc
 - diamonds
 - oil

LAND DEGRADATION

- is the process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced process acting upon the land
- it involves loss of top soil
- loss of vegetation
- increasing soil salinity
- pollution of water resources

CAUSES OF LAND DEGRADATION

DIRECT CAUSES

- deforestation
- overgrazing
- agricultural practices ie use of fertilizers and chemicals
- uncontrolled gold panning
- industrialisation
- Urbanisation

INDIRECT CAUSES

- Poor land tenure policies
- Over reliance on agriculture as a source of living
- lack of proper legislation to enforce environmental legislation

EFFECTS OF LAND DEGRADATION

- deterioration of the chemical and physical properties of the soil
- Accelerates soil loss
- Reduces the primary productivity of plant communities
- results in a decline of bio-diversity
- Leads to increased hazards for human occupancy
- Reduces soil capacity to sustain plant growth for crops or pasture resulting in reduced crop yields

PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES FOR LAND DEGRADATION

- Strip farming
- Crop rotation
- Ridge and furrow formation
- Construction of dams
- Contour farming
- Planning
- Use of policies by the government

(iii) Perpetual Natural Resources

- these are resources that last for millions of years
- air
- wind
- sun
- mountains
- moon

DROUGHT

-is a prolonged lack of or no precipitation over a period of time.

Causes of drought

- changes in weather patterns

TYPES OF DROUGHTS

- Metrological drought-caused by weather partens
- Hydrological drought-caused by lack of rainfall /water from dams
- Agricultural drought-when crops wilt and die
- Socio-economic drought-demand affects supply

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

- soil moisture depletion
- vegetation stress
- Veld fires
- Destruction of animal habitats

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

- Matabeleland South
- Masvingo
- South of Manicaland Province (Save Valley)
- Matabeleland North

Effects of Drought

- contraction of diseases like valley fever.
- Malnutrition
- Increase rate of Prostitution
- lack of food
- Death of animals, human beings and plants.
- Reduced electricity of hydro-electric power.
- Decline in attendance in Schools
- Lack of water to drink
- Crops wilt
- Food aid agencies took advantage of people to get involved in politics.

PREVENTION OF DROUGHT

- Use of reliable weather forecasts
- Monitoring using surface and satellite observations
- Impact assessment of droughts
- Better water and crop management
- Increases public awareness and education
- Reduction in water demand
- Improved water conservation and herd management

FLOODS

- refers to the situation where water overflows over the land.
- the river bank bursts because they can no longer contain the water and its flood plains

TYPES OF FLOODS

- Flash floods-caused by heavy rainfall and sudden flooding
- Alluvial floods-caused by river flow
- Urban Floods-caused by poor drainage systems
- Coastal floods-caused by a rising level as a result of atmospheric pressure

FACTORS LEADING TO FLOODING

- Widespread deforestation.
- Siltation of rivers
- Intense and prolonged rainfall
- climate change which has also increased cyclone occurrences

Causes of Floods

- Heavy and prolonged rainfall
- Melting Iceland
- Dam failures
- Increase in Tsunami/Cyclones

Negative effects of Floods

- Loss of life
- Damage of property
- misuse of funds by the government towards unbudgeted things
- Spread of diseases
- Disturbances of the Ecosystem
- Communication breakdown
- political interference by NGOs and other organisation when the government fails to help its people.
- Changes in the river channels as a result of the river velocity
- Environmental degradation

FLOOD PRONE AREAS IN ZIMBABWE

- Muzarabani
- Chidodo
- Middle Sabi
- Malapati
- Chikwalakwala
- Gokwe north
- Tsholoshoh

FLOOD RESPONSES IN ZIMBABWE

- Channelization
- Construction of dams and ponds
- Flood ways
- Use of flood plains

Positive effects of Drought

- Introduction of predators
- Floods create flood plains with fertile soils
- Firewood from Debris
- Sand for building
- Water for irrigation
- Fish for a balanced diet

Topic 2: Pollution

- Contaminating air, water, and land by discharging toxic materials that affects both animals and plants

What are Pollutants?

- are substances that pollute the environment.

What does EMA stands for?

- Environmental Management Agency

Causes of pollution

- Wastes discharge from industries
- Toxic chemicals
- Sewage
- fertilisers
- Chemicals
- Pesticides
- Exhausts fumes from vehicles
- Smoke
- Quarries

Types of Pollution

(i)Air Pollution

- Can be caused by causes above

What is Global warming?

- is increased in temperatures that affects surroundings
- It is caused by the emissions of gases into the atmosphere

Measures to reduce air Pollution

- Use of filters, electrostatics, precipitators and scrubbers.
- Use of cleaner fuels in Engines
- Replacing charcoal and coal by electricity and solar energy
- Passing air pollution policies

Ozone layer depletion

- pollution causes ozone layer depletion.

(ii)Water pollution

- discharge of wastes into the water bodies.

Causes of water pollution

- Agricultural activities, use of pesticides
- Industrial activities
- sewage
- Nuclear cooling
- soil erosion
- decaying organic matter
- Mineral leaching

Ways of reducing water pollution

- recycling sewage water
- avoid discharge of toxic substances in water bodies
- Insert filters
- burn or burry used materials

(iii)Noise pollution

- is unwanted sounds

Causes of Noise pollution

- from operational machines
- industries
- Quarries
- Auto mobiles
- Military drills
- aeroplanes

EFFECTS OF POLLUTION

- Environmental degradation
- Human Health
- Global warming
- Ozone layer depletion
- Infertility of the land

Ways of reducing Noise pollution

- Putting silencers on machines
- Maintaining roads by the local councils
- Avoid use of loud speakers and drums during the night.
- Formulating laws that govern the landing and takeoff of aeroplanes

Topic 3: Pandemics and Chronic illness

What is Globalisation?

- is the process of international integration arising from interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture.
- Pandemic-is an epidemic disease that spreads across population over vast areas such as continents.

EXAMPLES OF PANDEMIC DISEASES

- HIV and AIDS
- Cholera
- Dysentery
- Ebola
- Influenza
- Typhoid
- Small Pox

- Measles
- Tuberculosis
- Leprosy

(a)Ebola

- Ebola Virus is also known as Haemorrhagic fever
- caused by sharing of fluids and materials from infected people.
- virus spread from animals to humans through contact with infected wildlife such as
- fruit bats, chimbanzees and Gorillas
- It is transmitted through a person to person by direct contact through broken skin and mucous membrane via bodily fluids or secretions from infected people such as
- Blood
- Breast milk
- semen
- Sweat
- Stool
- Urine
- Vomit

Countries where Ebola is common

- Sudan
- Zaire
- DRC
- Uganda
- Guinea
- Sierra Leone
- Liberia
- Nigeria
- Mali
- Uk
- Italy

Symptoms of Ebola

- Fever
- head ache
- back aches
- diarrhoea
- nausea
- vomiting
- rapid weight loss
- stomach pains
- red eyes
- Bleeding from the eyes
- weakness
- Sore throat
- Rash
- vomiting
- Reduced liver and Kidney function

PREVENTION OF EBOLA

- Rapid quarantining
- wearing protective clothes
- Handling animals with Ebola with protective clothing
- Cooking animal products thoroughly
- Safe burial practices
- Safe injection practices
- Regular hand washing
- Sanitisation
- sterilisation of the environment
- Identification and isolation of infected
- feeling hungry always

IMPACT OF EBOLA

- death of people-more than 16000 children lost their parents in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone in 2015
- Low production in agriculture in the above mentioned countries.
- Closure of schools in the above mentioned countries in 2014 for six months due to the outbreak of Ebola
- In Sierra Leone, Christmas was cancelled.
- Losses of Jobs in Liberia.

(c)Hypertension

- (i) Primary Hypertension-affects adults mainly
- (ii) Secondary Hypertension-appears to be sudden

Causes of hypertension

- Obstructive sleep
- Kidney problems
- Adrenal gland tumours
- Defects in blood vessels
- Birth control pill
- Illegal drugs like cocaine
- Smoking
- Stress
- Use of too much salt
- abuse of alcohol

Symptoms of Hypertension

- High blood pressure
- Head aches
- Heavy body
- Dryness on the mouth

HIV AND AIDS

HIV-Human immune Deficiency Virus

AIDS-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Causes of HIV and AIDS

- is caused by HIV virus
- is transmitted through infected blood or semen or vaginal fluids,
- by having unprotected sex with an infected partner

- or mother to child transmission
- contact with infected blood
- Semen and vaginal fluids
- Most people get the virus by having unprotected sex with someone who has HIV
- sharing sharp objects with an infected person.
- mother to child transmission.

Symptoms of HIV and AIDS

- Weight loss
- Diarrhoea
- lymph nodes on the neck
- swollen stomach
- Fever
- nausea
- vomiting
- Night sweats
- fatigue
- nail changes
- vaginal; yeast infection
- pelvic inflammation
- chest pains
- mouth sores
- reddish lips
- Sore throat.
- Head ache
- swollen glands
- Extreme tiredness

Preventative measures of HIV and AIDS

- Abstinence from sex
- Avoiding multiple sexual partners
- Use of preventative pills to prevent mother to child transmission
- Use of Condoms
- Knowing HIV status and being responsibly
- being faithful to one partner.
- Use of preventative pills to prevent mother child transmission
- getting tested and treated for sexually transmitted diseases (STIS)

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

- Reduces the availability of Human Capital.
- poor prevention methods, poor nutrition, poor health care and lack of medicine in developing countries are increasing the number of people from HIV/AIDS
- People with AIDS will not be able to go to work
- Increasing in the number of Orphans
- increasing mortality results in a small skilled population and labour force
- Reduced Knowledge and work experience will lead to reduced productivity.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF HIV AND AIDS

- death of many people.

- More orphans has been left behind on earth
- Premature death of larger numbers of young adults

CHOLERA

CAUSES OF CHOLERA

- Contaminated water or food by bacteria.
- Poor Sanitation
- Poor Hygiene
- Contaminated food and fruits and vegetables

SYMPTOMS OF CHOLERA

- Explosive watery diarrhoea
- Vomiting
- Leg cramp
- Severe dehydration

SIGNS OF DEHYDRATION ARE:

- Loose Skin
- Sunken eyes
- Dry mouth
- Decreased Secretion
- Low Blood Pressure
- Fast Heart beat
- Dizziness
- Rapid weight loss

PREVENTION AND REDUCING THE RISK OF CHOLERA

- Eat peeled fruits
- Avoid salads, raw fish, and uncooked vegetables
- Ensure that food is thoroughly cooked
- Make sure that water is bottled or boiled and safe to consume.
- avoid street food

IMPACT OF CHOLERA

- Human suffering
- Loss of life
- Restrictions from travel

DYSENTRY

-Is an intestinal inflammation, especially in the colon, that can lead to severe diarrhoea with mucus or blood in the faeces.

CAUSES OF DYSENTRY

- Is caused by Bacillary Dysentery caused by Shigella
- it is found in faeces

CAUSES OF DYSENTRY

- Contaminated food
- Uncooked food such as Salads
- Poor sanitation
- Poor water supplies and sewage disposals
- Human faeces are used as fertilisers

SYMPTOMS OF DYSENTRY

- mild stomach pain

- blood diarrhoea
- Watery diarrhoea that contains blood or mucus
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Severe abdominal pain
- stomach cramps
- High temperature (fever)

PREVENTION OF DYSENTRY

- Wash your hands with soap after visiting the toilet.
- Wash your hands before handling or eating food
- wash your hands before handling babies or feeding them.
- stop contacting with people who are infected.
- avoid sharing towels
- Wash the clothes of an infected person with hot water.
- Drink boiled and safe water
- Eat peeled fruits
- Do not eat anything sold at the market

EFFECTS OF DISEASES ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES

- Loss of lives
- Death of many people
- Lowering the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Diseases affect funds of the economy
- Some diseases scare away investors
- Can result also in inflation

Topic 4: Human trafficking

- is illegal movement of people and children for the purpose of exploitation or sexual activities.

International treaties signed by Government to control Human trafficking

- United Nations Convention Transnational Organised crime
- Protocol to Prevent ,Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children
- The Zimbabwe Trafficking Persons Act (Chapter9;25)

False promises by traffickers to Human

- greener pastures
- good jobs
- high returns
- better life
- dreams

Causes of Human Trafficking

- poverty
- family rejection
- truancy
- deviancy
- marginalisation
- wars
- conflicts
- Discrimination

- Economic challenges
- Love of money
- Natural Disasters
- False marriage Promises
- Sale of Children by Parents
- False hopes to escape poverty

Countries affected by human trafficking

- DRC, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Eritrea

Used in Countries like

- UK, Canada, Australia, USA

Impact of Human Trafficking

- denial of freedom on the part of the victim
- Deprivation of education
- Disturbance on the part of physical and mental development
- Extreme form of Child labour
- It affects the growth of the economy
- Increase in other serial crimes
- Spread of sexual disease through rape etc
- Increase in violence
- Increase in unwanted pregnancies
- Psychological deprivation
- Sexual abuse
- Trauma
- Drug Abuse
- Disunity
- Drug trafficking conduits
- Breakup of families
- Disrupts the social fabric of the country
- It brings gangsterism
- Burdens the country 's health system
- Government loses a lot of money in trying to fight these illegal activities and to accommodate refugees
- Violation of international law by people who cross borders without proper documentation
- Increases incidents of cross-border movements which leads to deterioration of security levels along borders

Strategies to prevent human trafficking

- Education
- Awareness campaigns
- Communication through responsible Ministries
- Creating Clubs at Schools to deal with issues like diseases and Human trafficking
- Government to increase diplomatic corporation on human trafficking issues
- All those seeking employment must seek it through embassies
- Avoid the love of money offered by strangers
- Avoid exchanging secrets on whatsapp,facebook,and internet
- Avoid responding to job adverts offering fake employment agents
- Be sure on the job employment opportunity offered in and outside Zimbabwe.

- Listen to government's position regarding trafficking development
- Imprisonment for life or years not more than 10 years.
- Domestication of international law by individual countries to curb trafficking of people
- Providing stiffer penalties for both traffickers and the trafficked
- Public awareness campaigns on radios and other medias
- Potential job seekers should go through the ministry the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to check for the Authenticity for job advertisements.
- Government should educate citizens on the dangers of engaging unregistered agents to facilitate their job searches.
- Government should create jobs and improve people's standards of living
- Creating national policies e.g. trafficking policy.
- There should be increased cooperation between governments, NGOs and the Private sector in controlling migration.