disabled persons, experience, risk factors, HIV infection, respondents, Ethiopia, HIV risk factors, HIV prevention, sexual abuse, sexual experience, population, Addis Ababa, understanding, phenomenological research, lived experience, sexual partner, inclusion criteria, non-disabled, data collection, sensory disabilities, probability sampling, Sensory Disability, qualitative research method, voluntary participants, HIV and AIDS, human experience, persons with disabilities, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, sampling technique

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