

Thesis Ref No Addis Ababa University

Ethiopia is facing environmental and poverty challenges, and urgently needs effective management of its environmental resources. Much of the Ethiopian landscape has been significantly altered and reshaped by centuries of human activities, and three-quarters of the rural population is living on degraded land. Over the past two decades the country has seen rapid economic and population growth and unparalleled land use change. This book explores the challenges of sustaining the resource base while fuelling the economy and providing for a growing population that is greatly dependent on natural resources for income and livelihoods. Adopting a political ecology perspective, this book comprehensively examines human impacts on the environment in Ethiopia, defining the environment both in terms of the quantity and quality of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. With high levels of economic production and consumption also come unintended side effects: waste discharges, emissions of pollutants, and industrial effluents. These pollutants can degrade the quality of water, air, land, and forests as well as harm the health of people, animals, and other living organisms if untreated or disposed of improperly. This book demonstrates how the relationship between society and environment is inherently and delicately interwoven, providing an account of Ethiopia's current environment and natural resource base and future considerations for environmentally sustainable development. After a brief overview of the geography, early history of Wallo and the settlement of the Oromo in the region, the book analyzes the introduction and expansion of Islam from both regional and national perspectives, the significance and impact of Islamic revival and reform associated with Sufism, the role of Islam in the rise and consolidation of regional Muslim dynasties, Islam and trade, and the reaction of Muslim scholars to the imposition of Christianity.

From cover: "Wild law is a groundbreaking approach to law that stresses human interconnectedness and dependence on nature. It critiques existing law for promoting environmental harm and seeks to establish a mutually enhancing human-Earth relationship. For the first time, this volume brings together voices from the leading proponents of wild law around the world. It introduces readers to the idea of wild law and considers its relationship to environmental law, the rights of nature, science, religion, property law and international governance."

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

In Eritrea, state, traditional, and religious laws equally prevail, but any of these legal systems may be put into play depending upon the individual or individuals involved in a legal dispute. Because of conflicting laws, it has been difficult for Eritreans to come to a consensus on what constitutes their legal system. In *Blood, Land, and Sex*, Lyda Favali and Roy Pateman examine the roles of the state, ethnic groups, religious groups, and the international community in several key areas of Eritrean law -- blood feud or murder, land tenure, gender relations (marriage, prostitution, rape), and female genital surgery. Favali and Pateman explore the intersections of the various laws and discuss how change can be brought to communities where legal ambiguity prevails, often to the grave harm of women and other powerless individuals. This significant book focuses on how Eritrea and other newly emerging democracies might build pluralist legal systems that will be acceptable to an ethnically and religiously diverse population.

Drawing on nine case studies, this book offers a comparative ethnography of the contested powers that shape democratization in Ethiopia. Focusing on the competitive 2005 elections, the authors analyze how customary leaders, political parties and state officials confronted each other during election time.

In February 1937, following an abortive attack by a handful of insurgents on Mussolini's High Command in Italian-occupied Ethiopia, 'repression squads' of armed Blackshirts and Fascist civilians were unleashed on the defenseless residents of Addis Ababa. In three terror-filled days and nights of arson, murder and looting, thousands of innocent and unsuspecting men, women and children were roasted alive, shot, bludgeoned, stabbed to death, or blown to pieces with hand-grenades. Meanwhile the notorious Viceroy Rodolfo Graziani, infamous for his atrocities in Libya, took the opportunity to add to the carnage by eliminating the intelligentsia and nobility of the ancient Ethiopian empire in a pogrom that swept across the land. In a richly illustrated and ground-breaking work backed up by meticulous and scholarly research, Ian Campbell reconstructs and analyses one of Fascist Italy's least known atrocities, which he estimates eliminated 19-20 per cent of the capital's population. He exposes the hitherto little known cover-up conducted at the highest levels of the British government, which enabled the facts of one of the most hideous civilian massacres of all time to be concealed, and the perpetrators to walk free.

Essays by various scholars from different disciplines working on the Oromiffa speaking people of Ethiopia and Northern Kenya.

Democracy is a concept reflecting European philosophies, struggles and concerns. Many Ethiopian ethnic groups have traditions which may offer more satisfactory and culturally acceptable foundations for a "sovereignty of the people" through time-honored ways of voicing political ideas, ironic observations and vital interests. In line with modern urban life Ethiopians also organize and express their interests in non-governmental organizations, the independent press and advocacy groups representing political and social alternatives. The contributors to this book analyze the democratic potential of these movements and practices, their ability to give a voice to the view from below and their potential contribution to a more genuine participation by the majority of Ethiopians in democratic decision making and bringing the sovereignty of the people a step closer to reality.

The year 1989/90 saw the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the Soviet empire, the end of the Cold War and of the bipolar world order. For the churches and Christians in Eastern Europe, the date was a dramatic turning point. It brought the end of the communist oppression, freedom of religion, and new opportunities for engagement in the public sphere. To what extent were these events a turning point for Christianity in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well? This was the central question discussed at the 4th International Munich-Freising Conference in February 2008 by participants from four continents and various fields of professional expertise. Not only the Berlin Wall came down, but also the walls of Apartheid in South Africa and many nation-state barriers around the globe. These changes confronted churches throughout the world with new challenges. Das Jahr 1989/90 sah den Fall der Berliner Mauer, den Kollaps des Sowjetimperiums, das Ende des Kalten Krieges und die Auflosung der bipolaren Weltordnung. Fur die Kirchen und Christen in Ostmittel- und Osteuropa markiert dieses Datum eine einschneidende Zäsur. Es brachte das Ende kommunistischer Unterdrückung, Religionsfreiheit und neue Wirkungsmöglichkeiten im öffentlichen Raum. Inwieweit stellt das Datum einen Wendepunkt auch für das Christentum in Afrika, Asien und Lateinamerika dar? Dies war die Leitfrage der 4. Internationalen München- Freising Konferenz im Februar 2008. Sie wurde von Teilnehmern aus vier

Kontinenten und unterschiedlichen Disziplinen intensiv diskutiert. Nicht nur die Berliner Mauer fiel, sondern auch die Mauern der Apartheid in Südafrika sowie Blockgrenzen und nationalstaatliche Barrieren rund um den Globus. Dies stellte die Kirchen weltweit vor neue Herausforderungen.

This book consists of a series of articles that present novel trends in horticulture marketing and some of the key supply chain management issues for the horticulture industry across a wide range of geographical regions.

The 1991 government change in Ethiopia ushered in a centralised system of governance, aimed to bring about harmony and cooperation between different groups and to promote local self-rule. It has proceeded in two phases: 1991-2001 centred on creating and powering National/Regional Governments, termed mid-level decentralisation. Further powers were devolved in 2001 through the District Level Decentralization Program and Urban Management Program. This volume brings together studies by the Forum for Social Studies and others, with the aim of identifying knowledge gaps for further research and to generate debate on the issues in Ethiopia. The study is in two parts: a literature review seeking to document existing studies and highlight research gaps; and field work which involved a rapid assessment of eight weredas and two kifle ketemas in Addis Ababa. The other three studies are synopses of master theses submitted to the Institute of Regional and Local Development Studies of Addis Ababa University.

Changing the hand washing behavior in a community is a challenge of different disciplines, including psychology and media practice. Distinct beliefs prevent people from washing their hands properly in critical moments. Moreover, each segment of the community has a different belief. Hence, adults, children, women, and men should be addressed differently. This experimental study explores the process of isolating and changing the beliefs of grade six students from the Chandba Primary School, in Chilga Local Administration North Gondar Zone Amhara Region, in Ethiopia. The intervention activities are done to increase a positive association with water and soap concerning the three critical moments, namely before eating, before touching or preparing food, and after defecation. The study describes the overall practical implementations of combined behavior change theories, and shows how they can be applied to the selection of target beliefs. The present study identifies important variables that are negatively and positively associated with hand hygiene. The results are based on a questionnaire, observations, and practical evaluation of hand washing skills that were identified during the four week intervention. • The study helps to develop communicators to change children's hygiene behavior. • It has significance in helping the participants to understand better ways of using locally available materials and methods for hygiene facilities preparation. • It shows the effectiveness of combined implementation of practical participation and multimedia message delivery regarding hygiene behavior change interventions. In general, the study reveals the complementary effect of multiple communication tools and models of treatment as well as their appropriate analytic strategies to change participant's hygiene behavior.

The encyclopedia for the Horn of Africa treats all important terms of the history of ideas of this central region between Orient and Africa. After its completion the set will comprise five volumes four text and one index volume with altogether approx. 4000 articles. The topics range from basic data over archaeology, ethnology and anthropology, history, the languages and literatures up to the art, religion and culture.

This volume explores the construction of an ethics for news media that is global in reach and impact. Essays by international media ethicists provide leading theoretical perspectives on major issues and applies the ideas to specific countries, contexts and problems, and the result is a rich source of ethical thought and analysis on questions raised by contemporary global media.

The XVth International Conference of Ethiopian Studies took place in Hamburg in July 2003. More than 400 scientists from over 25 countries participated. 130 contributions from the program were selected for this volume. They are mostly written in English and deal on the regions of Ethiopia and Eritrea and cover the span from the 4th Century to the present. The volume is divided into the following chapters: Anthropology (20 Articles), History (25), Arts (10), Literature and Philology (10), Religion (5), Languages and Linguistics (25), Law and Politics (10), Environmental, Economic and Educational Issues (10).

This book is a social—ecological system description and feedback analysis of the Lake Tana Basin, the headwater catchment of the Upper Blue Nile River. This basin is an important local, national, and international resource, and concern about its sustainable development is growing at many levels. Lake Tana Basin outflows of water, sediments, nutrients, and contaminants affect water that flows downstream in the Blue Nile across international boundaries into the Nile River; the lake and surrounding land have recently been proposed as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve; the basin has been designated as a key national economic growth corridor in the Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan. In spite of the Lake Tana Basin's importance, there is no comprehensive, integrated, system-wide description of its characteristics and dynamics that can serve as a basis for its sustainable development. This book presents both the social and ecological characteristics of the region and an integrated, system-wide perspective of the feedback links that shape social and ecological change in the basin. Finally, it summarizes key research needs for sustainable development.

Tradition and Transformation
The Argobba of Ethiopia
Otto Harrassowitz Verlag

A social history of the Kikuyu squatters in the 'White Highlands'.

The study has found that female refugees in refugee camps are exposed to sexual violence, physical violence and socio-economic violence including attempted rape, rape, gang rape, physical injuries, discrimination and stigmatization and denial of access to services. The book also discloses that male refugees and intimate partners of female refugees are the prime gender based violence perpetrators of female refugees in Mai Ayni refugee camp. Moreover, the study reveals that idleness, economic dependency, physical insecurity, lack of awareness, collapse of social and family structure as well as poor reporting, coordination and legal enforcement mechanisms are identified as causes/risk factors for gender based violence against female refugees in refugee camps. Moreover, men's feelings of 'loss of power' in the camp, which challenge male identity as superior to female, lead male refugees to anger and make female refugees vulnerable to different forms of gender based violence. Consequently, because of gender based violence, female refugees in refugee camps have to fear short and long lasting damaging consequences on their lives in terms of health, both physical and psycho-social.

Proceedings of the XIVth AETFAT Congress, 22-27 August 1994, Wageningen, the Netherlands

The book examines the interplay between technology, social organization and gender based on an ethnographic study among the Gumuz in the Benishangul region of Northwestern Ethiopia. It draws on and critiques the analytical framework built by Boserup (1970) and further refined by Goody (1976), i.e., the type of farming technology a society uses determines its social organizational principles and defines gender roles and statuses. (Series: Spektrum. Berliner Reihe zu Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik in Entwicklungsändern/Berlin Series on Society, Economy and Politics in Developing Countries - Vol. 103)

The Argobba are an ethnic and religious minority in southeastern Wallo and northeastern Sawa. Despite living in harsh environments and menace from more dominant ethnic groups, they have for centuries maintained their agricultural activity, trader and weaver identity, and religious unity. At present they are undergoing rapid cultural change, and are caught up in a tension between encapsulation and the struggle for the survival of Argobba cultural tradition and political position in what once was a strategic location. This book presents a perceptive historical and cultural analysis of change and continuity, looks at how the Argobba define and redefine their agricultural and commercial ways of living as a response to threats from Oromo migration, Amhara settler penetration and Adal aggression, and examines the past and present condition of Argobba social and economic transformation in north-central Ethiopia.

Botanists study plants. Ethnologists study ethnic groups including their language. Ethnobotany is an interface between botany and ethnology dealing with the perception of ethnic groups about plant life surrounding them. Language, as the mirror of the mind of speakers, is central in ethnobotanical studies. This work describes the linguistic properties of wild plant names and traditional botanical knowledge among three ethnolinguistic groups in northwestern Ethiopia: Awi, Gumuz and Shinasha. The ethnolinguistic groups speak Awni (Cushitic), Gumuz (Nilo-Saharan) and Shinasha (Omotic) languages, respectively. The purpose of this study is to document the names and uses of wild plants from three ethnolinguistic communities of Ethiopia: the Awi (A), Gumuz (G), and Shinasha (S) - henceforth AGS. The study also attempts to describe the traditional botanical knowledge (henceforth TBK of these groups in the identification and classification of their plant life.

This book provides a comprehensive description of groundwater resources in Ethiopia and its various dimensions (groundwater as resource, environmental functions, and socioeconomics). The prevailing knowledge of groundwater resources in Ethiopia (or elsewhere in Sub Saharan Africa) was based on geological and stratigraphic framework known nearly four decades ago (mainly 1960's and 70's). Thanks to the substantial geoscientific research since the 70's a new set of relevant geological/stratigraphic data has been created that helps to re-define our understanding of groundwater resources in Africa as a whole and in Ethiopia in particular: a) For the first time the basement aquifer of Ethiopia has been described hydrogeologically based on genesis of regoliths (deep weathering and striping history); clear regional difference in groundwater potential is shown for the first time; comparative account has been given regarding groundwater occurrence in the generally low grade basement rocks of Ethiopia (Arabian Nubian shield) and high grade basement rocks of the rest of Africa. b) For the first time groundwater occurrence in multilayered sedimentary rocks account for spatial variation in degree of karstification; deformation history, and stratigraphy. c) The vast volcanic aquifers of Ethiopia which have previously classified based on their ages are now reclassified based on age, morphology (eg. groundwater in plateau volcanics, groundwater in shield volcanics) and aquifer structure. d) The loose alluvio lacustrine sediments which were known as least extensive in previous works based on areal cover are in fact shown to host the most voluminous groundwater resources in Ethiopia. These aquifers have now been described based on their geomorphology, extent, and genesis. The aim of this book is to use these newly created knowledge to redefine the understanding of groundwater resources in Ethiopia.

An ideal resource for anyone interested in learning about Ethiopia, this accessible, single-volume work provides all-encompassing and up-to-date coverage of the ancient and diverse cultures of Africa's second-most populated nation. • Presents comprehensive, current coverage of Ethiopia that includes the latest archaeological findings and socio-economic and political developments as well as previously overlooked topics such as gender, slavery, and migration • Addresses the major famines in Ethiopia in the 1980s that led to the deaths of thousands of people and served as the reason many Westerners first became aware of this African nation • Describes all of the major ethnic groups of Ethiopia, including the Afar, Amhara, Oromo, Sidamo, Somalis, and Tigray

The purpose of the present work is twofold. Its primary aim is to study the language, composition, structure and orthographical features of civil status documents issued in Harar during the Egyptian administration in order to facilitate research of these documents, which include records of marriage contracts, divorces and manumissions. Secondly, a preliminary presentation of the documents' contents is also the objective of this study, appreciating their value as a historical source meriting a future edition and translation.

Forms of group identity play a prominent role in everyday lives and politics in northeast Africa. Case studies from Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya illustrate the way that identities are formed and change over time, and how local, national, and international politics are interwoven. Specific attention is paid to the impact of modern weaponry, new technologies, religious conversion, food and land shortages, international borders, civil war, and displacement on group identities. Drawing on the expertise of anthropologists, historians and geographers, these volumes provide a significant account of a society profoundly shaped by identity politics and contribute to a better understanding of the nature of conflict and war, and forms of alliance and peacemaking, thus providing a comprehensive portrait of this troubled region.

One of the major tools of attaining proper development all around the world is complete financial inclusion, such that all classes of people can secure their lifestyles through access to financial services from formal sectors. Expanding access to resources and increasing self-employment opportunities help reduce poverty and improve social development. The Handbook of Research on Microfinancial Impacts on Women Empowerment, Poverty, and Inequality is an essential reference source that discusses the role of financial inclusion in gender equality, as well as economic independence and self-employment. Featuring research on topics such as inequality, collaborative economy, and social responsibility, this publication is ideally designed for policy makers, economic researchers, and academicians seeking coverage on social mobilization, capital formation, capacity building, and pro-poor economy designs.

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