



**COUNTRY DOSSIER**

# **ETHIOPIA**

**African Studies Centre, Leiden**





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## 1. ASC CATALOGUE

### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Caring for livestock. Borana women's perceptions of their changing role in livestock management in Southern Ethiopia / Marie-Luise Hertkorn, Hassan Roba and Brigitte Kaufmann. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2015), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 30-52 : foto, tab

Keywords: Boran/Ethiopia/gender division of labour/livestock/women farmers

Reverse-share-tenancy and agricultural efficiency: farm-level evidence from Ethiopia / Hosaena H. Ghebru and Stein T. Holden. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 148-171 ; graf., tab

Keywords: agricultural productivity/Ethiopia/tenancy

Abstract: Using a unique tenant-landlord matched dataset from the Tigray region of Ethiopia, the authors show how the tenants' strategic response to the varying economic and tenure-security status of the landlords helps explain sharecroppers' productivity differentials. The study reveals that sharecroppers' yields are significantly lower on plots leased from landlords who are non-kin and landlords with weaker economic and tenure-security status (such as female) than on plots leased from landlords with the contrasting characteristics. While, on aggregate, the results show no significant efficiency loss on kin-operated sharecropped plots, more decomposed analyses indicate strong evidence of Marshallian inefficiency on kin-operated plots leased from landlords with weaker bargaining power and higher tenure insecurity. This study thus shows how failure to control for the heterogeneity of landowners' characteristics can explain the lack of clarity in the existing empirical literature on the extent of moral hazard problems in sharecropping contracts.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/148>. abstract (Restricted access)

*Decentralization, forest and poverty : framework and case studies from Ethiopia / Abrar Juhar Mohammed* - New York, NY : Nova Science Publishers, Inc, 2014.

Keywords: decentralization/Ethiopia/forest management/forest policy/governance

*Digging deeper: inside Africa's agricultural, food and nutrition dynamics / edited by Akinyinka Akinyoade, Wijnand Klaver, Sebastiaan Soeters, Dick Foeken* - Leiden : Brill, 2014.

Keywords: agricultural development/agricultural production/Ethiopia/food exports/food security/Ghana/Kenya/malnutrition/Nigeria/Subsaharan Africa/Tanzania/urban agriculture

Abstract: This collective volume explores what is currently happening in Africa's agricultural and rural sector, and aims to convince policymakers and other stakeholders that it is important to look at current African rural dynamics in ways that connect metropolitan demands for food with value chain improvements and agro-food cluster innovations. The book links empirical accounts of agricultural dynamics to current policy debates on the need for economic transformation in Africa. It does this in ways that add to African attempts to understand and support 'transformation' and also engages in a critical debate about the emphasis in these circles on industrial development. Following the introduction by Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz, Dick Foeken and Wijnand Klaver, the chapters in the book are grouped according to four main themes: 1. Mapping the evidence (Mapping the food economy in sub-Saharan Africa (Lia van Wesenbeeck); Agricultural pockets of effectiveness in Africa: a comparative inventory of Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda since 2000 (Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz and André Leliveld); Food production and consumption in relation to food insecurity and undernutrition in Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda (Wijnand Klaver)); 2. Agricultural production and effectiveness (Dairy clustering in Kenya (Diederik de Boer and Jackson Langat); Biofuel feedstock production in Ethiopia: status, challenges and contributions (Maru Shete and Marcel Rutten); Local careers and mixed fortunes in Africa's globalizing food exports: the case of Nile perch from Lake Victoria, Uganda (Joost Beuving)); 3. Drivers of food production (Pressures and incentives: urban growth and food production at Tamale's rural-urban interface (Ghana) (Sebastiaan Soeters); The dynamics of urban and peri-urban agriculture (Diana Lee-Smith); From suitcase farmers to telephone farmers: agriculture and diversified livelihoods among urban professionals (Melle Leenstra)); 4. Institutional issues (National agricultural research systems in Africa (Olubunmi Abayomi Omotesho and Abraham Falola); Contributions of small- and large-scale farms and foreign and local investments to

agricultural growth: the Nigerian example (Sheu-Usman Akanbi and Akinyinka Akinyoade); Loss and damage from droughts and floods in rural Africa (Kees van der Geest and Koko Warner); Agriculture and nutrition: linkages and complementarities (Inge D. Brouwer)). Two appendices provide statistical data on agricultural production and nutrition. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Wine : Ethiopia. - In: *Africa research bulletin*: (2014), vol. 51, no. 7, p. 20503-20504

Keywords: Ethiopia/multinational enterprises/marketing/viticulture/wine

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6346.2014.05955.x> (Restricted access)

Households' willingness to pay for restoring environmental resource : a case study of forest resource from Dire Dawa area, Eastern, Ethiopia / Alem Mezgebo. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 33-61 : krt., tab

Keywords: attitudes/deforestation/Ethiopia/forest resources/households

The need for policy framework for urban/peri-urban agriculture in Ethiopia : a reflection / Messay Mulugeta. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 79-109 : fig., krt. tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/government policy/urban agriculture

Abstract: Following the fall of the Derg Government in May 1991, Ethiopia has witnessed a wide range of government policy reforms. However, no attempt has been made to introduce a policy for urban/peri-urban agriculture (UPA) in the country. This study was undertaken to assess the need for a policy framework for UPA in Ethiopia. The study particularly assesses the positive impacts of UPA in terms of livelihood enhancement, environmental greening, waste recycling and job creation. The author argues that it is imperative to formulate a policy framework for UPA in Ethiopia so that the country can make the most out of the sector. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

*Pastoralist conflict in the Horn of Africa : the Turkana-Dassenech case / Fernando Aguirre Herrera* - Nairobi : Paulines, 2013.

Keywords: Daasanach/Ethiopia/Kenya/pastoralists/Turkana

## **ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE**

*Hidden treasures of Ethiopia : a guide to the remote churches of an ancient land / María-José Friedlander and Bob Friedlander* - London : IB Tauris, 2015.

Keywords: Christianity/churches/Ethiopia/mural art/religious art

Canvassing past memories through Tzta / Timkehet Teffera. - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*: (2013), vol. 46, p. 31-66 : fig., foto's

Keywords: Amhara/Ethiopia/memory/popular music/songs

Abstract: Songs that evoke memories and nostalgia hold a significant place in the music culture of the Amhara of central and northern Ethiopia. Their styles, forms and contents greatly vary. This paper deals exclusively with versions of a single song called 'tzta' (nostalgia), a song known for strongly moving the feelings of the listener. Named after one of the 'qñtoc' (modes/ scales) of the Amhara, 'tzta' is a very popular and highly favoured traditional folk song that has been performed by numerous Ethiopian singers. A closer look is taken at the multiple meanings of the word 'tzta' in the context of music, language, and literature. Possible origins of the song are examined, as well as its development over time, the message of the text, and the melodic-rhythmic structures. The investigation is based on participatory observation and on active listening to about thirty 'tzta' songs in both traditional and contemporary renditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Engendering homeland: migration, diaspora and feminism in Ethiopian music / Ilana Webster-Kogen. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2013), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 183-196

Keywords: diasporas/Ethiopia/gender/music/women artists

Abstract: For decades, the Ethiopian song most widely recorded and performed abroad was 'Tezeta', the so-called 'Song of Longing' that evokes love-sickness and nostalgia for a bygone time. Thanks to the Amharic lyrical technique of 'Wax and Gold', a singer could connote multiple meanings such that the pining of a lovelorn person could double as nostalgia for a place or time.

Today, the many Ethiopians who live abroad and who produce and consume Ethiopian culture over the internet may develop a similar but virtual yearning for the 'homeland'. This is particularly evident in a recent series of songs by female performers in the Ethiopian diaspora that revolve around the theme of 'home'. These songs, embedded in repertoires centred on domestic relationships and family life, bear the lyrical and musical characteristics of the receiving country while containing strong lyrical allusions to a physical or metaphorical return to Ethiopia from diaspora. In this article, the author analyses two of the three recent songs that share the title 'Home': Wayna Wondwossen's and Cabra Casay's. In the broad concept of 'home' that is the crux of these songs, the emotion-laced meanings of 'Tezeta' coalesce with the condition of the woman in the diaspora enmeshed in the bonds of family, 'ethnie' and nation. The author shows that this creative fusion of the national nostalgic mode with the domestic starkly illustrates the fertile convergence of issues many more cautious scholars like to separate methodologically, if not analytically: the 'personal' or 'private' issues of gender and family with the 'political' or 'public' issues posed by national belonging and migration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Investigating 'qñt' in Amhara secular music : an acoustic and historical study / Stéphanie Weisser and Francis Falceto. - In: *Annales d'Éthiopie*: (2013), vol. 28, p. 299-322 : ill  
Keywords: Amhara/Ethiopia/music history/traditional music

*Lalibela, capitale de l'art monolithe d'Éthiopie / Claude Lepage, Jacques Mercier* - Paris : Picard, 2013.  
Keywords: architecture/Church history/churches/Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/pictorial works (form)/religious art

*The story of Dārāsge Maryam : the history, buildings and treasures of a church compound with a painted church in the Semen mountains / Dorothea McEwan* - Zürich : Lit Verlag, 2013.  
Keywords: churches/Ethiopia/painting/religious art

## COMMUNICATION

Language policy, ideologies, power and the Ethiopian media / Abiodun Salawu and Asemahagn Aseres. - In: *Communicatio*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 71-89 : tab  
Keywords: Amharic language/Ethiopia/language policy/press  
Abstract: Ethiopia is one of the very few African countries where the local language press is in the mainstream. Amharic-language newspapers are dominant. This article examines the extent of the dominance of the Amharic press and the factors responsible for this. It also looks at language politics in the country and activism for linguistic human rights, particularly in the media domain. A combination of literature reviews and document analyses was used to obtain data for the study. The Amharic language enjoys a privileged position compared to other indigenous languages of Ethiopia and English. Amharic is the second most widely spoken Semitic language in the world, after Arabic. It is the official working language of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and several regional states within the federal system. It is also the official language of the military and the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido Church. Although it is only indigenous to about 23 per cent of the population, its official status sees it being spoken nationwide. Interestingly, Afan Oromo, a Cushitic language, is indigenous to 33.80 per cent of the population, and thus can be regarded as the largest indigenous language in Ethiopia. While the wide dissemination of local language media in Ethiopia can be explained by the historical fact that the country was never colonised, the emergence of Amharic as the de facto language of the nation and the media is what interests the authors. The study discovered that the dominance of Amharic is due to the language policies of successive Ethiopian regimes down the ages which privileged it over other indigenous languages. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2015.1018288> (Restricted access)

Media, participation and constitution-making in Ethiopia / Nicole Stremmlau. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2014), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 231-249  
Keywords: constitutions/Ethiopia/mass media/media policy/State formation  
Abstract: The role of communications in facilitating public participation in constitution-making is often neglected and misunderstood, particularly in post-war state-building when mass media may

be weak. In the early 1990s, Ethiopia's ruling party, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), drafted one of Africa's most ambitious constitutions, allowing for ethnic federalism, decentralization and democratic reforms. The constitution has been highly controversial and many of its aspirations remain unrealized. This article explores how the EPRDF sought to use the media to explain and encourage acceptance of the constitution. It offers a framework for analysis that is relevant for countries beyond Ethiopia by examining: the role of media policies in providing domestic and international legitimacy for constitutions; the ways in which media can provide a space for non-violent political conflict or negotiation, where elites can navigate political struggles and debate ideology; and the use of media to implement the constitution's most ambitious goals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

New media and the developmental State in Ethiopia / Iginio Gagliardone. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 451, p. 279-299

Keywords: Ethiopia/Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front/Internet/media policy/nation building

Abstract: The Ethiopian government, led by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), has developed one of the most restrictive systems for the regulation of new media in Africa. So far, most discussion has focused on the measures employed by the EPRDF to prevent the Internet and mobile phones from becoming tools for opposition forces to challenge the regime. Much less attention has been paid to the strategies pursued in order to make new media work in support of the government's ambiguous but ambitious attempt to make Ethiopia a developmental State. Examining the period between

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/451/279.abstract> (Restricted access)

*Re-imagining development communication in Africa / ed. by Chuka Onwumechili and Ikechukwu Ndolo* - London [etc.] : Lexington Books, 2013.

Keywords: Africa/Cameroon/communication/development/Ethiopia/Kenya/mass media/Nigeria/Rwanda

Abstract: This collective volume takes a new look at development and social change communication, focusing on Africa. The chapters are grouped into three parts. The first part provides perspectives on the history of development communication as it pertains to Africa: Daniel Awodiya on paradigm shifts, Chuka Onwumechili and Ike Ndolo on key changes since the 1960s, Annie Duru on African women's agency, and Matt Mogekwu on the role of indigenous knowledge systems in development. Part two contains four chapters that revolve around theoretical issues: Chuka Onwumechili and Ritchard M'Bayo on theorizing development media, Cornelius B. Pratt and Thomas L. Jacobson on the theory of communicative action (TCA) and its application to argumentative speech in Nigeria, Genet Lakew on development media theory in Ethiopia, and Ike Ndolo and Hilary Ozoh on community engagement for social change in sub-Saharan Africa. The final part focuses on country cases: health communication in Nigeria (Tokunbo Ojo and Jan Servaes), communication and intervillage-rivalry in Cameroon (Kehbuma Langmia), communicating peace in post-genocide Rwanda (Eddah Mutua and Ayantu Tibeso), the emerging role of digital technology in Kenya (George Gathigi and Ernest Waititu), and rural access to telecommunications in Nigeria (Chukwudiebube Bede A. Opata). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **ECONOMY AND FINANCE**

*Africa's land rush : rural livelihoods and agrarian change / ed. by Ruth Hall, Ian Scoones, Dzodzi Tsikata* - Woodbridge : James Currey Ltd, 2015.

Keywords: Ethiopia/foreign investments/Ghana/Kenya/land acquisition/land tenure/landownership/Malawi/Nigeria/rural areas/Tanzania

Abstract: The case studies in this book explore the processes through which land deals are being made; the implications for agrarian structure, rural livelihoods and food security; and the historical context of changing land uses, revealing that these land grabs may resonate with, even resurrect, forms of large-scale production associated with the colonial and early independence eras. The book depicts the striking diversity of deals and dealers: white Zimbabwean farmers in northern Nigeria, Dutch and American joint ventures in Ghana, an Indian agricultural company in Ethiopia's hinterland, European investors in Kenya's drylands and a Canadian biofuel company on its coast, South African sugar agribusiness in Tanzania's southern growth corridor, in Malawi's "Greenbelt"

and in southern Mozambique, and white South African farmers venturing onto former state farms in the Congo.

Respondent-driven sampling: a new method to sample businesses in Africa / Charles Q. Lau and Georgiy V. Bobashev. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 128-147 ; graf., tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/research methods/small enterprises

Abstract: Much of our understanding about contemporary African economies relies on survey data from small and medium enterprises. In this study, the authors apply a new method for sampling enterprises: respondent-driven sampling, or RDS. RDS is a modified method of chain-referral or network sampling, in which survey participants recruit other enterprises in their social network to the study. It incorporates a mathematical model to minimise biases inherent in network sampling. RDS has the potential to complement existing sampling methods, such as household listing, random walks and using existing frames. This study has three objectives: it evaluates the feasibility of using RDS to study enterprises, tests the statistical assumptions underlying the RDS approach and compares the sample characteristics with external data. The authors applied RDS in a survey of small and medium enterprises in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They find that RDS is a feasible, efficient method for obtaining a high-quality sample of enterprises: 608 enterprises were interviewed within 6 weeks and the statistical assumptions underlying RDS generally held. They also show that RDS captures less established businesses that are less likely to be in surveys based on government and commercial sampling frames. These findings lead to the conclusion that RDS is a viable complement to existing sampling methods. App., bibliogr., notes, sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/128.abstract> (Restricted access)

Causes and implications of credit rationing in rural Ethiopia : the importance of zonal variation / Daniel Ayalew Ali and Klaus Deininger. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2014), vol. 23, no. 4, p. 493-527 : tab

Keywords: agricultural productivity/arable farming/credit/Ethiopia/rural areas

Abstract: Ethiopian village-level data from two locations are used to explore determinants and crop productivity-effects of credit rationing in semi-formal markets. High levels of risk lead to widespread credit rationing (voluntary and involuntary) with political and social networks facilitating credit access. But impacts differ across zones: in high-potential surplus-producing areas, eliminating credit constraints is estimated to increase crop productivity by some 11 percentage points. In low-productivity drought prone areas where credit mainly helps smooth consumption, no relationship between credit rationing and crop productivity emerges. The impact of measures to alleviate credit constraints will thus differ depending on why credit rationing is observed and available productive opportunities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/4/493.abstract> (Restricted access)

Forest investments and channels of contestation in highland Ethiopia / Kathleen Guillozet. - In: *African Identities*: (2014), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 45-61 : fig., foto, tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/foreign investments/forests/land acquisition

Abstract: Forest-based land investments affect rural livelihoods due to the interconnected nature of forest and agricultural incomes at forest margins. In Ethiopia, foreign investments in forests take many forms, including direct harvest of forest products, plantation establishment, forest conversion for agriculture and payment incentives for ecosystem services such as carbon. This paper uses document analysis and case-study evidence to identify and describe impediments to transparency and engagement with local communities in the context of foreign investments. Case-study evidence is based on 10 months of field research conducted in highland Ethiopia in 2009 and 2010. While private investment in Ethiopian forests is limited, a lack of citizen empowerment and transparent information inhibits local communities and advocates from effectively monitoring and protecting resource rights. The paper describes the tenure systems surrounding forests in Ethiopia today and examines two aspects of emerging forest investments in Ethiopia and highlights spaces within them for social transformation that might lead to more equitable benefit sharing. First, it describes the absence of a uniform definition of forestland, and a lack of clear institutional authority and information transparency surrounding land deals



affecting forests. Second, it illustrates constraints to local citizen participation in decisionmaking. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2013.868670>(Restricted access)

*The global land grab : beyond the hype / ed. by Mayke Kaag and Annelies Zoomers - London [etc.] : Zed Books Ltd, 2014.*

Keywords: Africa/Asia/Ethiopia/foreign investments/Kenya/land acquisition/Latin America/Tanzania

Abstract: The last few years have seen a huge amount of academic, policy-making and media interest in the issue of 'land grabbing', referring to the large-scale acquisition of land most often in the global South. This collective volume takes a step back from the hype to explore a number of key questions: Does the 'global land grab' actually exist? If so, how has it materialized in different countries and what is new about it? What are the real problems and the root causes? These issues are explored by way of selected country studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Such a comparative perspective will make it possible to discover differences and similarities, as well as possible translocal connections. The section Africa contains three contributions: Modernizing the periphery: citizenship and Ethiopia's new agricultural investment policies (George Schoneveld and Maru Shete); Large-scale land acquisitions in Tanzania: a critical analysis of practices and dynamics (Jumane Abdallah et al.); Kenya and the 'global land grab': a view from below (Jacqueline M. Klopp and Odenda Lumumba). The section Latin America contains chapters on Argentina (Lucia Goldfarb and Annelies Zoomers); Costa Rica (Femke van Noorloos); and Ecuador (Rutgerd Boelens, Antonio Gaybor and Jan Hendriks); the section Asia deals with Indonesia (Ari Susanti and Suseno Budidarsono); Vietnam (Pham Huu Ty, Nguyen Quang Phuc and Guus van Westen); Cambodia (Michelle McLinden Nuijen, Men Prachvuthy and Guus van Westen); Gulf investment in Indonesia and the Philippines (Gerben Nooteboom and Laurens Bakker); and China's foreign land investments (Peter Ho and Irna Hofman). In a concluding chapter, Annelies Zoomers and Mayke Kaag summarize the main conclusions and explore ways forward in research and action. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Hands-on investment guide : Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia : horticulture, floriculture and dairy / prep. by Shayashone Consultancy - Addis Ababa : Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in coop. with Amhara National Regional State of Ethiopia, 2014.*

Keywords: dairy industry/Ethiopia/foreign investments/guidebooks (form)/horticulture/investments

The impact of financial access on firm growth : evidence from Ethiopian grain traders and millers / Wolday Amha, Tadele Ferede and Mulat Demeke. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 139-171 : fig., tab

Keywords: commercial credit/economic development/economic models/Ethiopia/grain processing/grain trade

The impact of fiscal policy on poverty in Ethiopia : a computable general equilibrium microsimulation analysis / Daniel Abraham Mengistu. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 25-69 : fig., graf., tab

Keywords: economic models/Ethiopia/fiscal policy/poverty

Intra-household efficiency: an experimental study from Ethiopia / Bereket Kebede, Marcela Tarazona, Alistair Munro and Arjan Verschoor. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2014), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 105-150 : graf., tab

Keywords: economic models/efficiency/Ethiopia/household budget/households

Abstract: A common feature of many intra-household models is the assumption of efficiency in resource allocation ('income pooling'). This paper uses an experimental design to directly test this. Data from 1,200 married couples in Ethiopia were collected in 2009 using treatments that vary initial endowments of spouses, final allocation rules and information in a voluntary contribution mechanism (VCM). Efficiency is decisively rejected in all treatments. Information improves efficiency only in some treatments, suggesting that the role of information is context dependent. Husbands' expectations of their wives' contributions are higher than their wives' actual contributions, and wives' expectations of their husbands' contributions are lower than their

husbands' actual contributions. These systematic errors in expected and actual behaviour imply that the attainment of equilibrium as in a game theoretic framework is unlikely. Statistical tests indicate that instead of efficiency, other considerations are likely important. Overall, most of the empirical results cast doubt on models of the household that assume Pareto efficiency. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/105.abstract> (Restricted access)

The perils of development from above: land deals in Ethiopia / Dessalegn Rahmato. - In: *African Identities*: (2014), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 26-44

Keywords: Ethiopia/foreign investments/investment policy/land acquisition

Abstract: The paper examines Ethiopia's programme of large-scale land investments with special emphasis on the rapid expansion of these investments between 2008 and 2011 when huge tracts of agricultural land were leased out to foreign and domestic investors over a short period of time. It is estimated that the total land ceded to investors from the mid-1990s to the end of 2011 may be in the order of 3-3.5 million hectares. The author presents a discussion of the programme in the context of the government's grand strategy of State-led development, followed by an examination of the serious difficulties the programme is presently facing. State-led development is characterized by emphasis on large-scale public investment and huge public debt which has damaging implications for people's livelihoods and has led to a non-inclusive and skewed growth path. Land investment, it is argued, is one among a number of public sector initiatives meant to enhance the country's export market and contribute to the growing demand for State accumulation. The real needs of the country, on the other hand, are poverty reduction and food security which the programme does not address to any significant degree. Criticism of the land investment programme must focus not merely on issues of inadequate governance and lack of management capacity, but rather on fundamental issues of policy choice and principles. State-led development enhances the power of the State and exacerbates the vulnerabilities of small producers in the rural areas whose lands are increasingly being threatened by expropriation.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2014.886431> (Restricted access)

Alternative production and consumption relations? : fair trade, the State, and cooperatives in the global South / Michelle Williams. - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2013), vol. 31, no. 1, p. 1-17

Keywords: agricultural cooperatives/Ethiopia/international trade/North-South relations/South Africa/Tanzania

Abstract: This paper explores the relation between the fair trade market in the North and producer cooperatives in the South. It specifically focuses on three agricultural cooperatives in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and South Africa to look at the way in which the fair trade market and the State have promoted or hindered alternative production in the global South. Fair trade has gained considerable popularity among Northern consumers in the last decade. For many consumers, the assumption is that buying fair trade ensures producers in the South receive a fair price for their goods. However, fair trade is much more complex than consumer choices or simply offering fair prices to producers. Does fair trade constitute an alternative trading system or is it an attempt to introduce fairer conditions within the current system? What is the role of the State? What is the role of the market? Are there other ways to ensure producers in the global South receive fair prices? These are the central questions explored in this paper. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Appraising large scale land deals in Ethiopia : food security perspective / Bereket Abayneh Kefyalew. - In: *Modern Africa*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 141-166

Keywords: Ethiopia/food security/land acquisition

Abstract: Food security has been a problem of developing countries. Recently it has also become a policy priority of some wealthy nations, notably after the 2008 economic crisis. Large scale agricultural land investment, which is referred to as land grabbing in critical literature, is being used partially as a solution to address food shortages besides, profit making. The paradox is how developing countries could be food secure while the investing countries are also driven by the same need. Africa is the main destination for those multinational companies for a variety of

reasons. However, there is a debate on whether these agricultural investments are beneficial to the host countries or whether it is just land grabbing. The aim of this paper is to investigate the perceived benefit of agricultural land transactions for developing countries, precisely, in ensuring food security. National development policies are therefore key elements to be analysed in light of food security priorities. Ethiopia illustrates the impact of large scale land transactions on food security by analysing those investment deals in relation to the national development policies and by applying theories that address both availability and the accessibility of food. This analysis contributes to identifying whether large scale land investments have a positive contribution towards achieving food security and ending the dependence of developing countries? The article argues that large scale land investments hardly meet food security in Ethiopia, largely, due to the export oriented agricultural development policy of the government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://modernafricajournal.org/wp-content/uploads/Bereket-Abayneh-Kefyalew-Appraising-Large-Scale-Land-Deals-in-Ethiopia-Food-Security-Perspective.pdf>

Dynamics of food price inflation in Eastern Ethiopia : a meso-macro modeling / Abebe Ambachew ... [et al.]. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 1-32 : graf., tab  
Keywords: economic models/Ethiopia/food prices/inflation

The dynamics of job creation and job destruction in an African economy : evidence from Ethiopia / Admasu Shiferaw and Arjun S. Bedi. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2013), vol. 22, no. 5, p. 651-692 : graf., tab

Keywords: employment creation/Ethiopia/industry/labour market/unemployment

Abstract: A growing share of manufacturing in GDP and in employment is a common feature observed in successful developing countries. Manufacturing, however, has not been a major source of employment in Ethiopia and in other Sub-Saharan African countries. This paper relies on unique census-based panel data covering the period 1996-2007 to analyse the micro-dynamics of aggregate employment changes. The analysis shows that the weak employment performance of Ethiopian manufacturing is not due to limited job creation but a consequence of simultaneous offsetting processes of job creation and destruction. The authors find strong evidence of intra-industry job mobility and attribute a substantial proportion of job creation and destruction to firm entry and exit. However, jobs created by small firms tend to be transitory and there has been a re-allocation of jobs from small to larger firms during periods of faster aggregate net employment growth. Overall, the evidence suggests that employment growth and job re-allocation are not necessarily restrained by labour laws and regulations. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/22/5/651.abstract> (Restricted access)

Estimating consumption-based poverty in the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey / Mark Schreiner. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 73-106 : fig., tab  
Keywords: consumption/economic research/Ethiopia/poverty

Exchange rate pass-through to import and consumer prices : evidence from Ethiopia / Helen Berga. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 89-126 : graf., tab  
Keywords: consumer prices/economic models/Ethiopia/exchange rates/imports

*Food security, safety nets and social protection in Ethiopia* / ed by Dessalegn Rahmato, Alula Pankhurst and Jan-Gerrit van Uffelen - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies (FSS), 2013.

Keywords: Ethiopia/food security/social security

Abstract: In 2003 the government of Ethiopia adopted the food security programme (FSP) and subsequently incorporated this in its poverty reduction strategy. Centrepiece of the FSP is the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) for chronically vulnerable households. The PSNP is financed entirely by Ethiopia's development partners and was launched in food deficit areas in much of the country in 2005. It provides resource transfers (in kind, in cash or both) to beneficiaries either as payment for labour in public work projects or as direct support to individuals who are unable to work for health, old age and other similar reasons. It is the main focus of investigation and critical appraisal in this edited work, whose various contributions

examine Ethiopia's food security strategy and the safety net programme in the context of the development of a social protection policy. The contributions are arranged in three parts: Food security and social protection: the Ethiopian exemplar; Local perspectives: urban and rural case studies; Differential perspectives: households, gender and children. Contributors: Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Amdissa Teshome, Aschale Dagnachew Siyoum, Bamlaku Alamirew, Baylie Damtie, Berhanu Woldemichael, Philippa Bevan, Rebecca Carter, Catherine Dom, Guush Berhane, Dessalegn Rahmato, Stephen Devereux, Gelebo Orkaido Katane, Frank Kortmann, Girmay Medhin, Charlotte Hanlon, Dorothea Hilhorst, Hirut Bekele, John Hoddinott, Kidist Gebreselassie, Neha Kumar, Maji Hailemariam, Jeremy Lindt, Anna McCord, Mengistu Dessalegn, Valerie Mueller, Mulugeta Tefera, Mulugeta Handino, Alula Pankhurst, Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, Rachel Slater, Solomon Tsehay, Tassew Woldehanna, Tafesse Kassa, Jan-Gerrit van Uffelen, Yisak Tafere. [ASC Leiden abstract]

How efficient are the Ethiopian microfinance institutions in extending financial services to the poor? : a comparison with the commercial banks / Hundanol Atnafu Kebede and Wassie Berhanu. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2013), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 112-135 : graf., tab  
Keywords: commercial banks/economic models/efficiency/Ethiopia/microfinance  
Abstract: This article investigates the efficiency of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in extending financial services to the poor by comparing their cost efficiency with that of commercial banks (CBs). Using an unbalanced panel data of fourteen MFIs and seven CBs for 2001-2008 in Ethiopia, a stochastic frontier model is estimated in which heterogeneities (in the working environments and nature of businesses) between MFIs and CBs are controlled for in the cost function. The result indicates that the MFIs are, on average,

Land registration and land investment : the case of Tigray Region, northern Ethiopia / Fitsum Hagos. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 19-47 : fig., tab  
Keywords: Ethiopia/households/investments/land registration

Livelihood strategies of rural women with emphasis on income diversification and demographic adjustment in Central Ethiopia : the case of Olonkomi, Oromia region / Sara Worku, Muluneh Woldetsadik . - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 111-146 : ill

Keywords: Ethiopia/livelihoods/poverty reduction/rural women

Abstract: This article explores some of the livelihood strategies of rural women with emphasis on an income diversification and demographic adjustment, in Olonkomi locality, Oromia region (Ethiopia), in the context of rapid population growth. Women are involved in casual and unregulated income generating activities such as processing and selling local beverages, selling fire wood, making handicrafts, petty trading et cetera. Income generation through these activities is minimal due to poor access to credit from financial institutions, lack of skill and training, and scarce labor supplies in case of female-headed households. Other strategies include adjustment of family size and migration. These strategies (non-farm activities and demographic adjustment) can bear fruits and improve rural livelihood situations provided the local and regional governments, in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders, manage to improve rural households' access to land, physical and social infrastructure, and microfinance institutions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Price trends and income inequalities : will Sub-Saharan Africa reduce the gap? / Francesco Caracciolo and Fabio Gaetano Santeramo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2013), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 42-54 : graf., tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/food prices/Ghana/households/income distribution/Tanzania

Abstract: During the past decade, commodity prices have risen substantially and the trend is likely to persist as attested by recent OECD-FAO projections. The recent debate has not reached a clear consensus on the effects of this trend on poverty and income inequality in LDCs, thus complicating the policy planning process. The paper analyses the likely welfare and income inequality impacts of food price trends in three sub-Saharan countries, namely Tanzania, Ghana and Ethiopia. Moreover, the authors test the statistical significance of changes in income inequalities. Although Tanzania is not affected, they find that price changes tend to exacerbate

the income inequalities in Ethiopia and Ghana, especially for specific groups of households. Finally, the paper underlines the relevance of statistical inference in analysis on income inequalities, to conclude on welfare and inequalities effects of food price movements. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Rural nonfarm sector and poverty : evidence from some villages of Amhara region, Ethiopia / Getachew Yirga. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 63-87 : graf., tab  
Keywords: economic models/Ethiopia/household income/rural poverty

The sustainability and outreach performance of Ethiopian microfinance institutions : does scale of outreach matter? / Letenah Ejigu. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 49-71 : graf., tab  
Keywords: econometrics/Ethiopia/microfinance

## EDUCATION

Economic shocks and children's dropout from primary school : implications for education policy in Ethiopia / Tassew Woldehanna and Adiam Hagos. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 28-47 : tab

Keywords: dropouts/economic recession/Ethiopia/primary education

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of idiosyncratic and covariate economic shocks, on the likelihood of children dropping out of primary school in Ethiopia. In this endeavour, an Accelerated Failure Time Hazard model was estimated using data from the Young Lives study of childhood poverty. The estimated results indicate that both idiosyncratic shocks and covariate shocks have a statistically significant effect on the risk of children dropping out of primary school. Considering the fact that both idiosyncratic and area-wide economic shocks are experienced at the household level, the study concludes that it is vital to link social protection programmes to education policy as well so as to reduce the vulnerability of households to the shocks and keep children from dropping out from school. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1036548> (Restricted access)

Factors that influence accessibility of electronic information resources at some universities in Ethiopia / Yared Mammo and Patrick Ngulube. - In: *Innovation*: (2014), no. 49, p. 73-89 : fig., graf., tab

Keywords: access to information/electronic resources/Ethiopia/universities

*The quest for socialist utopia : the Ethiopian student movement, c. 1960-1974* / Bahru Zewde - [S.l.] : James Currey Ltd, 2014.

Keywords: 1960-1969/1970-1979/Ethiopia/political opposition/social history/student movements

Determinants of schooling: empirical evidence from rural Ethiopia / Subha Mani, John Hoddinott, and John Strauss. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2013), vol. 22, no. 5, p. 693-731 : graf., tab  
Keywords: academic achievement/access to education/Ethiopia/primary education

Abstract: The authors examine the determinants of current enrolment status and relative grade attainment among primary school children in rural Ethiopia. The authors use repeated cross-sectional data from 15 rural villages in Ethiopia to capture the impact of changing household and child characteristics on enrolment status and relative grade attainment between 1994 and 2004. Using instrument variable (IV) estimation, the authors find, first, a positive income effect for schooling enrolments and an even stronger effect for relative grade attainment. Second, the effect of income is larger for girls compared to boys. Third, OLS estimates of the impact of household income are biased downwards relative to IV results. Finally, observable community characteristics have little role in explaining schooling. These findings suggest that policies that address the demand-side constraints with a special focus on girls will have the potential to improve schooling attainments as well as to reduce gender differences in schooling attainments found in Ethiopia and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/22/5/693> abstract (Restricted access)

Reengineering postgraduate curricula and its mode of delivery : graduate students' views of modular course delivery at Addis Ababa University / Solomon Areaya, Ayalew Shibeshi and Daniel Tefera. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 71-100 : tab  
Keywords: curriculum/Ethiopia/higher education/images/students/teaching methods  
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine graduate students' views regarding the modular course delivery of the master's programme in Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia). It attempted to answer four basic questions: what are the attitudes of the graduate students towards the modular curricula and block teaching mode of delivery? Is there any difference in students' preference for modular delivery across different colleges/subjects/disciplines? What are the major strengths and weaknesses of modular course delivery as perceived by graduate students? And what are the outstanding academic and administrative problems encountered by the modular course delivery? The study used the survey method supported by qualitative data collection procedures. A questionnaire was employed to collect data from 732 first year graduate students. The analysis is based on the 724 questionnaires that were properly completed and returned. Besides six focus group discussions were held. The quantitative data were analyzed by using percentages, means and composite scores, standard deviations and analysis of variance and Tukey HSD. The results showed that graduate students' overall attitude toward the modular programme is positive. The modular delivery was also perceived favorably. However, significant differences were observed between students of different colleges with regard to the attitude towards the modular programme, modular delivery and availability and accessibility of module related materials. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
[http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/4-jhea\\_vol\\_11\\_1\\_2\\_13\\_areaya\\_shibeshi\\_teferra.pdf](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/4-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_areaya_shibeshi_teferra.pdf)

## **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Ethiopia and the Blue Nile : development plans and their implications downstream / Jack Kalpakian. - In: *ASPJ Africa and Francophonie*: (2015), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 40-57 : tab  
Keywords: Egypt/Ethiopia/international cooperation/Nile River/river basins/Sudan/water management/water resources

Climate change and variability : implications for household food security in agro-pastoral area of Jigjiga district, Eastern Ethiopia / Yared Lemma, Fekadu Beyene and Bekele Hundie. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 71-106 : graf., tab  
Keywords: climate change/economic models/Ethiopia/food security/rural areas

*Conflicts over natural resources in the Global South : conceptual approaches / ed. by Maarten Bavinck, Lorenzo Pellegrini, Erik Mostert* - Leiden : CRC Press/Balkema, 2014.  
Keywords: Africa/Asia/conflict/Ethiopia/Kenya/natural resource management/South America  
Abstract: Inhabitants of poor, rural areas in the Global South heavily depend on natural resources in their immediate vicinity. Conflicts over and exploitation of these resources - water, fish, wood fuel, minerals, land - severely affect their livelihoods. This collective volume on conflicts over the exploitation of natural resources in the Global South originates in the research programme CoCooN (Conflict and Cooperation over Natural Resources), steered by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO/WOTRO) and involving universities and civil society partners in many countries. The seven projects funded during the CoCooN programme (2010-2016) follow a case study approach and cover different geographical regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as a broad range of resource issues, including the politics of groundwater management, crimes and natural resource exploitation, property rights and extractive industries, legal systems in small-scale gold-mining conflicts, legal pluralism and fishing conflicts, and the impact of 'jatropa curcas' on local livelihoods. Chapters dealing with Africa are: How natural is natural? Seeking conceptual clarity over natural resources and conflicts (on Kenya, by Marcel Rutten and Moses Mwangi), and Analysing the role of politics in groundwater management: research in Ethiopia, Palestine and Yemen (by Ebel Smidt et al.) [ASC Leiden abstract]

Households willingness to pay for improved urban solid waste management : the case of Mekelle City, Ethiopia / Dagnew Hagos, Alemu Mekonnen and Zenebe Gebreegziabher. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 107-137 : fig., tab

Keywords: economic models/Ethiopia/financing/household expenditure/urban areas/waste management

*Innovative water resource use and management for poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa : an anthology / OSSREA ; with introd. by Paulos Chanie* - Addis Ababa : OSSREA, 2014.

Keywords: Ethiopia/Kenya/poverty reduction/research/Subsaharan Africa/Uganda/water management/water resources/Zimbabwe

Abstract: In 2012 OSSREA launched a research project on water use and management patterns in sub-Saharan Africa. Of the 12 accepted research proposals, 9 were completed and submitted for publication. The authors were asked to abridge their manuscripts for the present publication. Contents: Water resources use and management for poverty alleviation in Gerado irrigation scheme, South Wollo, Ethiopia (Hassen Beshir); Innovative risk-reduction measures and urban welfare in wastewater-irrigated agriculture: an endogenous switching regression approach for Nairobi, Kenya (Ezekiel N. Ndunda and Eric D. Mungatana); River-based agricultural water use innovations in Uganda - Kabarole district: opportunities and challenges (Kirugi Jackline); Approaches to agricultural water utilization and management for poverty alleviation: a case of Makonde district, Mashonaland, West Province, in Zimbabwe (Esther Sigauke and Rumbidza D. Katsaruware); Harnessing water for poverty alleviation: water resource use and management in informal irrigation schemes in Nyamaropa communal lands, Zimbabwe (Krasposy Kujinga and Sunungurai Dominica Chingarande); Innovative but not feasible: green water saving schemes at the crossroad in semi-arid lands of Kenya (Chris Allan Shisanya, Cush Ngonzo Luwesi, and Joy Apiyo Obando); Drivers for adoption of water harvesting technologies in Uganda with reference to Lira district in Northern Region (Tobias Onweng); The role of local institutions in water use management and its implications for poverty reduction: the case of small-scale irrigation in Tigray (Fredu Nega and Sintayoh Fisseha); Assessment of the impact of innovations in water resource management on poverty in Wakiso district, Uganda (Jamil Serwanga and Faisal Buyinza). [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Red Nile : a biography of the world's greatest river / by Robert Twigger* - London : Orion Books, 2014.

Keywords: Egypt/Ethiopia/rivers/social history/Sudan/travel

"Conservationists" and the "local people" in biodiversity conservation : the case of Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia / Girma Kelboro, Till Stellmacher and Volker Hoffmann. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 29-55 : krt., tab

Keywords: biodiversity/environmental policy/Ethiopia/indigenous knowledge/national parks and reserves

Abstract: Studies on biodiversity in Africa show its rapid loss and degradation. This is commonly associated with non-sustainable use by local people. Across Africa, extensive systems of protected areas (PAs) have been established to mitigate this trend. Creation of PAs, however, resulted in manifold conflicts with people who depend on the use of the PAs' natural resources for their livelihoods. This study analyzes differences in knowledge and perceptions between conservationists and pastoralists in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia, and suggests ways of integrating these knowledge systems, and translating them into practices. Pastoralists who live inside the park describe changes in biodiversity by observing important trees, grasses, and larger wild animals based on traditional ecological knowledge. Conservationists tend to rely on standard scientific methods and "expert" observations to evaluate temporal and spatial changes of biodiversity. The pastoralists relate biodiversity loss to the prohibition of their traditional land management practices by the park authorities. Conservationists take the local people's increased and non-sustainable resource utilization as a cause. The authors argue that improved knowledge exchange and understanding can be generated through more participatory and transdisciplinary research which can contribute to the development of innovative management approaches for the park that better integrate local peoples' livelihood needs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

*Africa in a changing global environment : perspectives of climate change adaption and mitigation strategies in Africa / Shingirirai Savious Mutanga, Thokozani Simelane, Nedson Pophiwa (eds) - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2013.*

Keywords: Africa/climate change/energy resources/Ethiopia/Nigeria/South Africa/sustainable development/Zambia/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This edited volume looks at the impact of climate change on Africa and how affected communities are adapting and mitigating the scourge. The first section highlights evidence of climate change and its effects on the continent: chapters on water degradation in the Lake Chad basin (Nicasius Achu Check), rainfall variability and crop production in South Africa (Edmore Kori), maize innovation in rural Nigeria (Justice Akpene Tambo), the application of traditional knowledge in adapting to climate change in Ethiopia (Yoseph Melka, Habtemariam Kassa and Ute Schmiedel), and climate change adaptation through sound land use planning in Ethiopia (Tendayi Gondo). The second section of the book focuses on green economy as a new policy direction: chapters by Martin Kaggwa and Muchaiteyi Togo on concepts and concerns, and on the implications of a transition to a green economy; Shakespear Mudombi on low carbon climate resilient development in Africa; and Shingirirai Savious Mutanga, Nedson Pophiwa and Thokozani Simelane on cities as green economy drivers in South Africa. The last section appraises the significance of renewable energy solutions, notably in Zimbabwe (Chipo Nyamwena) and Zambia (Shingirirai Savious Mutanga and Nomasonto Magano). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Climate change vulnerability in Ethiopia : disaggregation of Tigray Region / Tagel Gebrehiwot and Anne van der Veen. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 607-629 : fig., tab

Keywords: climate change/Ethiopia/farmers/regional disparity/social conditions/Tigre

Abstract: Climate change and variability severely affect rural livelihoods and agricultural productivity, and they are causes of stress with which rural households have to cope. This paper investigates farming communities' vulnerability to climate change and climate variability across 34 agricultural-based districts in Tigray, northern Ethiopia. It considers 24 biophysical and socio-economic indicators to reflect the three components of climate change vulnerability: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. A framework is used that combines exposure and sensitivity to produce potential impact, which is then compared with adaptive capacity in order to yield an overall measure of vulnerability. The classic statistical technique of factor analysis is applied to generate weights for the different indicators and an overall vulnerability index is constructed for the 34 rural districts. The analysis reveals that the districts deemed to be most vulnerable to climate change and variability overlap with the most vulnerable populations. The most exposed farming communities show a relatively low capacity for adaptation. The study further shows that vulnerability to climate change and variability is basically linked to social and economic developments. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Frames in the Ethiopian debate on biofuels / Birgitte Portner. - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2013), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 33-53

Keywords: biofuels/energy policy/Ethiopia/sustainable development

Abstract: Biofuel production, while highly contested, is supported by a number of policies worldwide. Ethiopia was among the first sub-Saharan countries to devise a biofuel policy strategy to guide the associated demand toward sustainable development. In this paper, the author discusses Ethiopia's biofuel policy from an interpretative research position using a frames approach and argues that useful insights can be obtained by paying more attention to national contexts and values represented in the debates on whether biofuel production can or will contribute to sustainable development. To this end, the author was able to distinguish three major frames used in the Ethiopian debate on biofuels: an environmental rehabilitation frame, a green revolution frame and a legitimacy frame. The article concludes that actors advocating for frames related to social and human issues have difficulties entering the debate and forming alliances, and that those voices need to be included in order for Ethiopia to develop a sustainable biofuel sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]



*Impacts of climate change and variability on pastoralist women in Sub-Saharan Africa / editors, Munyae M. Mulinge, Melese Getu - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2013.*

Keywords: climate

change/Ethiopia/gender/Kenya/pastoralists/Tanzania/Uganda/women/Zimbabwe

Abstract: The interior of semiarid margins of the Sahara and central Southern Africa are experiencing the effects of global warming. Men and women in this region seem to be affected differently by this climate change. This book goes into the gender dimensions of climate change and variability among pastoral societies in Eastern and Southern Africa. Contributions: Climate change impacts and local coping strategies among pastoral women: cases from the Southern lowlands of Ethiopia - Aklilu Amsalu & Desalegn Wana; Challenged livelihoods as a result of water scarcity among Maasai women pastoralists in Kajiado County, Kenya - Beth Njiru; Gendered impacts and adaptation mechanisms to climate change among Afar pastoralists in North Eastern Ethiopia - Mulubrhan Balehegn & Kelemework Tafere; Effects of climate change and variability on pastoralist women's accessibility to social services: case of Fentalle Woreda, Central Rift Valley of Ethiopia - Getnet Feyissa; Women pastoralists and climate change impacts in Kilosa District, Tanzania - Venosa A. Mushi; Gender and climate change adaptation among agro-pastoral communities: case study of Chivi District in Southern Zimbabwe - Admire Mare; Effects of climate change and variability on pastoral communities: coping and adaptive strategies for women and men in Uganda - Consolata Kabonesa & Fredrick Immanuel Kindi; The impacts of climate change and variability on pastoralist women in Somali Region of Eastern Ethiopia - Bamlaku Tadesse; Traditional adaptation mechanisms to climate change and variability among women pastoralists in South-West Zimbabwe - Matsa Mark & Matsa Winniefriada [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **HABITAT AND POPULATION**

*International migration and development in Eastern and Southern Africa / ed. by Assefaw Bariagaber - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, 2014.*

Keywords: Botswana/brain drain/Ethiopia/government policy/international

migration/remittances/skilled workers/South Sudan/Subsaharan Africa/Sudan/Uganda

Abstract: According to OSSREA "The impact of international migration, both South-South as well as South-North, on the economic, social and political life of the people in Eastern and Southern Africa [was] not well documented and studied", and "the evidence-base for policy on migration and development [was] very weak." With this in mind, OSSREA's 2012 "Call for Proposals" on international migration in Africa had the following objectives: (1) To analyze the nature and type of South-South migration, focusing on issues, such as brain gain and/or brain drain, remittance flows, technical know-how transfers, violations of the rights of African migrants, and gender dimensions of migration; (2) To investigate the dynamics of migration from Eastern and Southern Africa to the Arab Gulf States as well as to developed countries, focusing on the skills of migrants, and other issues as mentioned above; and (3) To assess the successes, impediments and challenges of African international migrants from Eastern and Southern Africa, and to formulate policy recommendations to maximize the gains and minimize the costs associated with international migration in Africa. This book grew out of the results of this "Call for Proposals".

Contents: International migration and development in Africa: issues, challenges, and policy options (Assefaw Bariagaber); Zimbabwe skilled migrants in Botswana: what are the impacts? (Albert Makochekanwa and Prosper Kambarami); Nature and impact of international migration in sub-Saharan Africa: a case of Ugandans moving to South Sudan and Arab Gulf States (Rogers Twesigye); International migration in Ethiopia: challenges and opportunities (Endalew Addis); Impact of migrant remittances on national economy and household income: some evidence from selected Sudanese States (Abdul Hameed Elias Suliman, Ebaidalla Mahjoub Ebaidalla, and Abdalla Ali Ahmed); The impact of international remittance on poverty, household consumption and investment in urban Ethiopia: evidence from cross-sectional measures (Kokeb G.Giorgis and Meseret Molla). [Book abstract, edited]

*Special issue: The emerging world of pastoralists and nomads / ed. by Dawn Chatty, Elliot Fratkin and Emilia Róa Sulek - Oxford [etc.] : Berghahn Journals, 2014.*

Keywords: East Africa/Ethiopia/eviction/land acquisition/nomads/pastoralists/refugees/sedentarization/Western Sahara

Grasping Kiflu's fear : informality and existentialism in migration from North-East Africa / Magnus Treiber. - In: *Modern Africa: (2013), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 111-139*

Keywords: Eritrea/Ethiopia/migrants/migration

Abstract: Five decades after sociologist Everett Lee published his universal Theory of Migration, rationalising etic explanations of praxis in unprivileged migration still prevail. In this article the author critically discusses commonly used concepts such as coping strategy, agency and creativity that have been widely derived from the study of uncertainty in urban and rural Africa. Subsequently he suggests reassessing the concept of informality within the context of migration, where it evolves alongside migrations informal/formal divide. Informality then includes migrations specific existential dimension and can be understood as a typical mode of action in unprivileged migration. Informality potentially bridges the gap between acting and being acted upon (Jackson 2005), it renders active where otherwise passivity and exclusion have to be faced and thus feeds imaginations of a better life elsewhere. Informality, however, also shapes people and their view of the world. This is explicated exemplarily with reference to my own fieldwork with migrants from Eritrea and Ethiopia. The author argues that migrants agency should not be simply alleged from above, but conceptualised from empirical research. The study of migrants informal praxis can not only contribute to theoretical debates in migration studies but also refers to a global perspective.

Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://modernafricajournal.org/category/issues/>

History, overview, trends and issues in major Somali refugee displacements in the near region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen) / Laura Hammond. - In: *Bildhaan: (2013), vol. 13, p. 55-79 : graf., tab*

Keywords: displaced persons/Djibouti/Ethiopia/Kenya/refugees/Somali/Somalia/Uganda/Yemen

*Villes et territoires en Éthiopie / Bezunesh Tamru - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2013.*

Keywords: Ethiopia/local government/Oromo/regional planning/rural-urban relations/towns/urbanization

Youths on perilous journeys : irregular migrants from Tgra northern Ethiopia, to the Gulf region / Fesseha Berhe. - In: *Annales d'Éthiopie: (2013), vol. 28, p. 345-360*

Keywords: Ethiopia/Gulf States/human trafficking/illegal migration

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Attracting female sex workers to HIV testing and counselling in Ethiopia : a qualitative study with sex workers in Addis Ababa / Wole Ameyan ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 137-144 : graf., tab*

Keywords: AIDS/Ethiopia/health education/prostitution

Abstract: Despite growing efforts to increase HIV testing and counselling (HTC) services for most at risk populations in Ethiopia, the use of these services by female sex workers (FSWs) remains low. With rising numbers of FSWs in Addis Ketema and concerns about their high risk behaviours, exploring and addressing the barriers to uptake is crucial. This qualitative study explores the barriers to utilising HTC facilities and identifies the motives and motivations of FSWs who seek HTC through in-depth and semi-structured interviews with female sex workers, healthcare workers and key informants. Results indicate that FSWs face numerous barriers including inability to seek treatment if found to be positive due to the requirement of an identity (ID) card many do not own. Many FSWs reported discriminatory behaviour from healthcare workers and a lack of dedicated services. What is clear from the findings is that distinct strategies, which differ from those of the broader population, are required to attract FSWs - strategies which take into account the barriers and maximise the reported motives and motivations for testing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040809> (Restricted access)

Factors explaining child survival in Ethiopia: application of two-stage probit model / Abayomi Samuel Oyekale. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 237-249 : tab  
Keywords: child mortality/Ethiopia/statistics

Abstract: Policymakers in many developing countries had been mandated to pursue the goal of reducing child mortality as one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This paper analyses the factors influencing child survival in Ethiopia using a 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) dataset. Descriptive statistics and two-stage least square probit regression were employed for data analyses. Results showed that the majority of the children (82.19 per cent) were born to households in rural areas, while average household heads' age was 42.78 years. High maternal fertility, increased age of household heads, residence in urban areas, and drinking of alcohol and smoking significantly reduced probability of child survival, while altitude of residence, education, male household headship, increased age of the mother at first birth, and rendering of assistance on domestic chores by the husband increased it ( $p < 0.05$ ). It was concluded that efforts at reducing maternal fertility by promoting education of female children will go a long way in reducing child mortality in Ethiopia. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mobilités féminines internes à Gondar et VIH : entre construction de discours et parole de femmes aux marges de leur avenir (région Amhara, Éthiopie) / Carolina De Rosis. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2014), vol. 54, cah. 213/214, p. 115-153 : krt

Keywords: AIDS/Ethiopia/mobility/rural-urban migration/women

Abstract: Cet article analyse les expériences de mobilité interne de femmes atteintes par le VIH résidant au moment des enquêtes ethnographiques dans la ville de Gondar, dans le nord-ouest de l'Éthiopie. Les expériences biographiques de cinq femmes séropositives, vivant dans des conditions de marginalité sociale et originaires de zones rurales, seront étudiées plus largement dans les principales configurations que la mobilité féminine interne prend en fonction de l'âge et de l'origine sociale des sujets migrants. L'article mettra au jour le caractère multiforme et la condition permanente d'instabilité de ces parcours migratoires. Initiés depuis un premier projet de départ, ils se sont poursuivis au fil des opportunités et des contraintes que les femmes migrantes ont rencontrées tout au long de leur parcours de migration dans une tension constante vers un avenir que les expériences biographiques cristallisent comme le temps du changement. L'auteure démontra que l'état de séropositivité au VIH, avec ses manifestations et ses conséquences, apparaît comme un facteur de conditionnement prééminent sans pour autant constituer une "rupture biographique". Il participe au processus d'"assujettissement" d'individus se situant en marge de la société et des espaces d'action des pouvoirs établis. Plus particulièrement, l'analyse de la relation subjective de ces femmes aux normes et aux catégories du discours dominant présidant à la construction de leur "identité sociale virtuelle", mettra en exergue que le VIH représente à la fois une opportunité et une contrainte dans la détermination de leur relation subjective à l'avenir. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

*Antiretroviral treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa : challenges and prospects* / [ed. Getnet Tizazu Fetene and Rahel Mesfin] - [Addis Ababa] : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, 2013.

Keywords: AIDS/Ethiopia/health care/medicinal drugs/patients/Subsaharan Africa/Uganda/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This volume focusses on antiretroviral treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa and includes the following subjects: quality of life of patients under ARV (antiretroviral) treatment; the link between the formal and informal HIV and AIDS treatment services; the supportive role of community-based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector; and scaling up ARV and governmental budgetary allocations, support programmes for increasing access to patients, and roles of organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa. The book contains eight chapters, organized into four sections, and has four themes: (1) Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and quality of life, (2) Adherence to ART, (3) traditional medicine and ART, and (4) Sexual behaviour of ART attendants. Contributors are: Getnet Tizazu Fetene; Sibhatu Biadgilign; Ayalu Aklilu; Francis Bajunirwe; Bereket Tarekegn; Woinishet Asnake Sisay; Abiy Ayalew Alemayehu; Joseph Wasswa-Matovu; Enock Mandizadza; Gordon Chavunduka; Shastry Njeru; Nathan Negussie; with concluding remarks by Getnet Tizazu Fetene and Rahel Mesfin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nutritional care and support among adults living with HIV at Hawassa Referral Hospital, southern Ethiopia : a qualitative study / Zelalem Tafese, Yifru Birhan and Hiwot Abebe. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2013), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 105-111 : tab  
Keywords: AIDS/Ethiopia/health care/nutrition

## HISTORY

*An archaeology of resistance : materiality and time in an African borderland / Alfredo González-Ruibal* - Lanham [etc.] : Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2014.  
Keywords: archaeology/Berta/communities/Ethiopia/Gumuz/rebellions/resistance/Sudan

*Interpreting Ethiopia : observations of five decades / Donald N. Levine* - Los Angeles, CA : Tsehai Publishers, 2014.  
Keywords: collected works (form)/Ethiopia/history/politics/social sciences

Late hunters of western Ethiopia: the sites of Ajilak (Gambela), c. AD 1000-1200 / Alfredo González-Ruibal ... [et al.]. - In: *Azania*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 64-101 : fig., foto's, krt., tab  
Keywords: 1000-1099/1100-1199/archaeological artefacts/Ethiopia/hunter-gatherers/South Sudan  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2013.866843> (Restricted access)

The chronology of Aksum (Tigray, Ethiopia) : a view from Bieta Giyorgis / Kathryn A. Bard ... [et al.]. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 285-316 : ill., graf., tab  
Keywords: archaeology/chronology/Ethiopia  
Abstract: From 1993 to 2003 archaeological investigations were conducted on Bieta Giyorgis hill to the northwest of Aksum by the joint project of the University of Naples 'L'Orientale' and Boston University. One of the results of this project was to establish a detailed archaeological sequence and chronology for the development of the ancient capital, based on the dating of finds and radiocarbon dates from well defined archaeological contexts. Five phases of development of Aksum have been identified: 1 Proto-Aksumite Phase, 360 BC (?) ? 120/40 BC; 2 Aksumite 1 (Early Aksumite) Phase, 120/40 BC ? AD 130/190; 3 Aksumite 2 (Classic Aksumite) Phase, AD 130/190?360/400; 4 Aksumite 3 (Middle Aksumite) Phase, AD 360/400?550/610; and 5 Aksumite 4 (Late Aksumite) Phase, AD 550/610?800/850. This paper presents the methodology and results of the chronological analysis at Bieta Giyorgis and a comparison with other chronological sequences previously suggested for Aksum. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French/  
[Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.943484> (Restricted access)

The Lalibela rock hewn site and its landscape (Ethiopia) : an archaeological analysis / Claire Bosc-Tiessé ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2014), vol. 12, no. 2, p.141-164 : ill., krt  
Keywords: archaeology/churches/Ethiopia

Archéologie préhistorique de la partie central du Main Ethiopian Rift (bassin lacustre de Ziway-Shala) : contribution à l'établissement de la séquence Late Stone Age d'Afrique orientale / François Bon ... [et al.]. - In: *Annales d'Éthiopie*: (2013), vol. 28, p. 261-297 : ill., krt  
Keywords: archaeology/Ethiopia/geomorphology/Stone Age

The fauna from the UNO/BU excavations at Bieta Giyorgis (Aksum) in Tigray, Northern Ethiopia : campaigns 1995-2003 : Pre-Aksumite, 700-400 BC to Late Aksumite, AD 800-1200 / Louis Chaix. - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 211-241 : ill., krt  
Keywords: animals/archaeology/Ethiopia/fauna

*L'histoire de l'Éthiopie vue du Tigré ... et autres lieux : essais, notes, réflexions / Michel Perret* - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2013.  
Keywords: 1700-1799/1800-1899/Eritrea/Ethiopia/local history/monarchy/political history/Tigre polity

*Historical dictionary of Ethiopia* / David H. Shinn, Thomas P. Ofcansky - Lanham [etc.] : The Scarecrow Press, 2013.

Keywords: bibliographies (form)/Ethiopia/historical dictionaries (form)Les juifs du littoral de la Corne de l'Afrique au croisement des sources (VIe-XIIIe siècles) / Jean-François Faü. - In: *Annales d'Éthiopie*: (2013), vol. 28, p. 241-260

Keywords: 0-999/1000-1099/1100-1199/Eritrea/Ethiopia/historical sources/Jews/Northeast Africa/Yemen

Lithic tools used in the manufacture of pre-Aksumite ceramics / Laurel Phillipson. - In: *Azania*: (2013), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 380-402 : foto's, tab

Keywords: archaeological artefacts/Ethiopia/pottery/pre-Christian era/tools

The sixteenth-century ritual precinct at Koticha Kesi in the Gilgel Gibe Vally, southern Ethiopia / John Kinahan. - In: *Azania*: (2013), vol. 48, no. 3, p. 355-379 : ill., krt

Keywords: 1500-1599/archaeological artefacts/archaeology/cemeteries/Ethiopia

## **INDUSTRY**

*Made in Africa : industrial policy in Ethiopia* / Arkebe Oqubay - Oxford : Oxford Univ Press, 2015.

Keywords: cement industry/Ethiopia/industrial development/industrial policy/industrial

The effect of improved productivity of the manufacturing industries on the Ethiopian economy : a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) analysis / Bethelhem Berhane Kidane. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1-24 : graf., tab

Keywords: economic models/Ethiopia/industrial productivity/industry

*Reading through the charcoal industry in Ethiopia : production, marketing, consumption and impact* / Melaku Bekele and Zenebe Girmay - Addis Ababa : Forum For Social Studies, 2013.

Keywords: charcoal/energy consumption/environment/Ethiopia/forest resources/wood industry

## **LABOUR**

*Youth and employment in Sub-Saharan Africa : working but poor* / ed. by Hiroyuki Hino and Gustav Ranis - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2014.

Keywords: employment creation/Ethiopia/Ghana/Kenya/labour market/labour policy/South Africa/Subsaharan Africa/unemployment/youth unemployment

Abstract: This book is a collection of papers that the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) commissioned as background papers for its report on youth unemployment in Africa, intended for presentation to the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development held during 1-3 June, 2013, in Yokohama, Japan. It examines the true extent and complex nature of joblessness among the youth in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and offers a set of evidence-based policy choices that could be expected to contribute to addressing the problem in the short- and long-run. Part I reviews the existing literature on youth unemployment and underemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa from microeconomic and macroeconomic perspectives, while Part II presents detailed country studies of Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa. The book shows that the essence of joblessness in SSA has to do with low productivity and low employability (human capital). Solutions will require a holistic approach combining macroeconomic strategies, interventions to raise productivity and quality of work, public health (especially during early childhood), and education, in addition to conventional labour market measures. Areas where

Unemployment in urban Ethiopia : determinants and impact on household welfare / Abebe Fikre Kassa. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*: (2013), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 127-157 : graf., tab

Keywords: economic models/Ethiopia/household expenditure/unemployment/urban households

## LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Documentation and description of unheard voices: k'a'annishe and denke of the Ganjule / Fitsum Abate. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 116-125 : foto's

Keywords: Ethiopia/Ganjule/Ganjule language/minority groups/oral literature

Abstract: In documentary linguistics and related disciplines, documenting linguistic and cultural communicative practices of speech communities with little-known and unwritten languages involves, among other things, digital tools, collection, analysis, archiving, and dissemination of such assets as genres of oral literature which at times tend to be sources of data about indigenous domains of knowledge and skill of communities around the world. The Ganjule of south Ethiopia are a little-known community with a rich but highly endangered oral literature and unwritten language. The salvage of these assets of humanity is worth considering in this age of globalization, seeing that the gradual loss of genres of oral literature as a result of, for instance, socio-economic contact among nations, inevitably entails often irreversible loss of linguistic expressions that mirror cultural abstractions of members of a speech community. This article deals with the literary significance of k'a'annishe (k'a'annie) and denke (enke) of the Ganjule oral literature together with some sociolinguistic issues. The study draws on interdisciplinary qualitative research methods of data collection and analysis, and provides researchers with original research findings that pave the way for further study on Ganjule oral literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.824818> (Restricted access)

On visibility and legitimisation of languages: the 'linguistic landscape' in Adaama, Ethiopia / H. Ekkehard Wolff in co-operation with Sileshi Berhanu and Getinet Fulea. - In: *Aethiopia / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2013), vol. 16, p. 149-191

Keywords: Amharic language/English language/Ethiopia/language policy/multilingualism/Oromo language/universities

Abstract: During 2011-2012, photos of various types of public tri-, bi-, and monolingual signboards, advertisement, and notices were taken unsystematically on the campus of Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU) in Adaama City, the biggest urban agglomeration in Oromia Regional State, to study multilingualism and polyglossia in Africa in general, and in Ethiopia in particular. The study uses the framework of the 'linguistic landscape' to analyse language visibility in terms of language legitimisation by peoples' attitudes and language policy. Policy documents include the Education and Training Policy (1994), the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1995), the Revised Constitution of Oromia Regional State (2001/2006), and the Higher Education Proclamation (2009). In its regional constitution the Oromo language or 'Afan Oromo' is identified as the working language of Oromia Regional State. Contrary to the off-campus situation, the on-campus situation clearly favours Amharic over Afan Oromo to the extent that the latter is hardly visible at all. This can only be construed as an attempt, conscious or unconscious, to delegitimise Afan Oromo in the prestigious domain of higher education. The paper suggests the use of trilingual signs in the public sphere on ASTU campus. In that case, all three languages Amharic, Afan Oromo, and English would serve vital and important instrumental functions, each of them carrying its own strong symbolism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Towards a comprehensive edition of the Arabic-Ethiopic glossary of al-Malik al-Afal: part I: new readings from the first sheet / Maria Bulakh, Leonid Kogan. - In: *Aethiopia / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2013), vol. 16, p. 138-148

Keywords: 1300-1399/Arabic language/dictionaries/Ethiopia/Ge'ez language

Abstract: The paper presents the preliminary results of a palaeographic and etymological analysis of the first sheet of the al-Malik al-Afal's 14th-century Arabic-Ethiopic Glossary, undertaken by a team of Russian scholars as part of a framework project for the edition and publication of the whole Glossary. The results are compared with the identifications offered recently by Franz-Christoph Muth. For the 34 entries from the first sheet of the Glossary, whose identification in Muth's publication is either missing altogether or not sufficiently convincing, new identifications are offered and discussed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## LAW

The politics of land registration in Ethiopia : territorialising state power in the rural milieu / Davide Chinigò . - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 144, p. 174-189 : krt

Keywords: Ethiopia/land reform/land registration/power

Abstract: Contemporary policies of land titling and registration are central to the negotiation of the rights of access to resources and constitute a main facet of the territorialisation of the state in the rural milieu. In Ethiopia, the distribution of land use certificates started in the 1990s with the support of international donors. This paper examines land registration in rural Oromiya and discusses how it reconfigures the exercise of political authority and the peasant-state interface.

The paper concludes that land registration, being legitimated through a complex discursive repertoire, strengthens the capacity of the local administrative structures to exercise political authority and thereby serves to further extend the power of the state in the rural milieu. While the question of security of tenure is strongly influenced by such hierarchical state-peasant relations, the case analysed shows that the political project behind land registration is also contested and resisted, although not openly, by the farmers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928613> (Restricted access)

The efficacy of water treaties in the Eastern Nile Basin / Wuhibegezer Ferede and Sheferawu Abebe. - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 55-67

Keywords: conflict/Egypt/Ethiopia/international agreements/international law/Nile River/river basins/Sudan

Abstract: This paper attempts to analyse the efficacy of the water treaties of the Nile in light of the principles of international law. The following critical examination of the treaties brings to light numerous legal defects associated with fraud, coercion, exclusivity and the deficiency of many of the precepts of the international law. Moreover, the lower riparian states' advocacy for the succession of colonial treaties, which is branded as the re-affirmation of colonialism, is found to be incompatible with the principles of the clean-slate theory adopted by the upper riparian states. Therefore, the region lacks an efficacious regime that could address the interests of all riparian states. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopian customary dispute resolution mechanisms : forms of restorative justice? / Endalew Lijalem Enyew. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2014), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 125-154

Keywords: arbitration/conflict resolution/customary law/Ethiopia

Abstract: The customary dispute resolution mechanisms of Ethiopia are playing an important role in resolving crimes of any kind and maintaining peace and stability in the community though they are not recognised by law and not properly organised. The customary dispute resolution mechanisms are run by elders; involve reconciliation of the conflicting parties and their respective families using different customary rituals where needed; emphasise the restitution of victims and reintegration of offenders; and aim at restoring the previous peaceful relationship within the community as well as maintaining their future peaceful relationships by avoiding the culturally accepted practices of revenge. However, despite the fact that Ethiopia's indigenous knowledge base of customary justice practice has the enormous advantage of implementing the ideals of restorative justice, restorative justice has not yet taken root in the criminal justice system of Ethiopia. This article examines the legal, de jure, and factual, de facto, jurisdictions of Ethiopian customary dispute resolution mechanisms in resolving criminal matters, and explores whether they are compatible with the core values and principles of restorative justice. Based on the analysis of the relevant legislations, literature in restorative justice and customary dispute resolution mechanisms, and interviews, it is found that Ethiopian customary dispute resolution mechanisms are compatible with the values and principles of restorative justice. Hence, it is argued that the customary mechanisms of Ethiopia can be used as a basis to develop restorative justice programmes if they are properly institutionalised and sufficient legal recognition is provided for their functioning. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

[http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ajcr/ACCORD-ajcr-2014-1/AJCR\\_vol14\\_1-Ethiopian\\_customary\\_dispute\\_resolution\\_mechanisms.pdf](http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ajcr/ACCORD-ajcr-2014-1/AJCR_vol14_1-Ethiopian_customary_dispute_resolution_mechanisms.pdf)

Formal and informal land tenure systems in Afar region, Ethiopia : perceptions, attitudes and implications for land use disputes / Kelemework Taferes Reda. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2014), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 41-62 : krt

Keywords: Afar/Ethiopia/land conflicts/land tenure/pastoralists

Abstract: Land is a contentious resource in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia. Traditional pastoralism, which is both a mode of production and a cultural way of life, dictates communal ownership of grazing land on which individually owned livestock graze. Pastoral land in Afar has traditionally been administered by the local communities themselves. However, with a gradual incorporation of the pastoralists into the Ethiopian modern polity, there have been competitive interests over issues of land administration between local communities and the state which often led to conflict and instability. Government land administration policies often contravene the age-old pastoral customary institutions; and stakeholder relations have taken a bitter course following the expansion of commercial agriculture, land investments and development projects. Using data obtained through Qualitative Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) this paper analyses land administration trajectories and dynamics in Afar region. It assesses how contradictions between statutory and customary tenure systems shape relations between multiple resource users including the state, investors, local communities, and neighbouring cultural groups. It also examines the impact of multi-stakeholder land disputes on land resource management, thereby identifying appropriate policy options for effective land administration practices in the pastoral areas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

[http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ajcr/2014-2/AJCR\\_14\\_22014\\_Article%202\\_Land-tenure-systems.pdf](http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ajcr/2014-2/AJCR_14_22014_Article%202_Land-tenure-systems.pdf)

*Landgrabbing : Landnahmen in historischer und globaler Perspektive / Birgit Englert, Barbara Gärber (Hg.) - Wien : New Academic Press, 2014.*

Keywords: Africa/Burkina Faso/East Africa/Ethiopia/land acquisition/land conflicts/land rights/land tenure/land use/Southern Africa/world

Abstract: Landnahmen in historischer und globaler Perspektive : eine Einleitung /Birgit Englert, Barbara Gärber --Entdeckung und die Landrechte indigener Völker in Nordamerika /René Kuppe --Siedlerkolonialismus und Landfrage im postkolonialen Südlichen Afrika : das Beispiel Namibia /Henning Melber --Landfrage Hunger und ursprüngliche sozialistische Akkumulation : ein Vergleich zwischen dem maoistischen China und der Sowjetunion /Felix Wemheuer --Widerstand gegen Landnahmen auf den Philippinen--eine Geschichte grosser Gegensätze und kleiner Erfolge /Marina Wetzlmaier --Auf der Suche nach neuen Zukunftsperspektiven : junge Guarani Kaiowá im Kontext des Landverlustes in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasilien /Kristina Kroyer --Land als knappe Ressource : Konflikte im Südwesten Burkina Fasos /Sarah Kirst, Bettina Engels --Property grabbing--Landnahme im familiären Kontext : Landrechtsverlust von Frauen im südlichen und östlichen Afrika /Barbara Gärber --Modernes Land Grabbing : theoretischer Hintergrund und aktuelle Evidenz zu einem aufgeladenen Thema /Andreas Exenberger --Land grabbing analysieren : Ansatzpunkte für eine politisch-ökologische Perspektive am Beispiel Äthiopiens /Bettina Engels, Kristina Dietz --Landnahmen für Agrarkraftstoffe in Ghana : das Beispiel des Jatropa-Anbaus /Svenja Schrader --Zur Bedeutung von Geschlecht in der Agrarkraftstoffproduktion /Nicolas Wasser, Maria Backhouse, Kristina Dietz --Biodiversitätserhaltung und Land Grabbing : der Fall des Batwa-Territoriums in Uganda /Jude Sentongo Kafeero --Tourismus und Landgrab nach dem Tsunami im Indischen Ozean /Erik Cohen.

The legal framework for the protection of geographical indications in Ethiopia : a critical review / Sileshi Bedasie Hirko. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2014), vol. 58, no. 2, p. 210-230

Keywords: Ethiopia/intellectual property/legislation/trademarks

Abstract: The legal protection of geographical indications (GIs) has become an important concern in both developed and developing countries. In Ethiopia, despite the existence of the need and enormous potential for the protection of GIs, the issue of GIs has not been given due attention. The legal protection of GIs in Ethiopia has not been expressly regulated by any specific legislation. It may arguably be protected under a collective trademark system. However, this system only operates for distinctive GIs. Consequently, most descriptive GIs are not embraced by the system unless the distinctiveness requirement is dispensed with for the registration of GIs as



collective trademarks. Moreover, the existing system needs to be redefined in light of the notion of GIs under the TRIPs Agreement. It is therefore high time that an appropriate legal framework be designed to ensure the effective protection and enforcement of GIs in Ethiopia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Non-judicial review in Ethiopia : constitutional paradigm, premise and precinct / K.I. Vibhute. - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2014), vol. 22, pt. 1, p. 120-139  
Keywords: constitutional law/constitutions/Ethiopia/judicial review of legislation

Popular dispute resolution mechanisms in Ethiopia : trends, opportunities, challenges and prospects / Gebreyesus Teklu Bahta. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2014), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 99-123

Keywords: arbitration/conflict resolution/Ethiopia/judicial system

Abstract: This article finds that high-ranking officials within the judiciary and executive, heads of some organisations, and certain researchers have acclaimed the harmonisation and application of the Popular Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (PDRMs) in Ethiopia's justice system. To this effect, they have sponsored national and regional forums, conferences and workshops; established research institutions and centres as well as sponsored scholars who conduct research on this initiative. The positive attitude of these stakeholders towards PDRMs, the multiplicity and diversity of PDRMs, as well as the support of various institutions to such initiatives are considered to be good opportunities for the harmonisation and application of these practices in the country's justice system. On the other hand, the absence of clear laws and policies related to the legitimacy of the informal justice systems, the level of administration to which they should be accountable, their interconnection with the formal courts and other state structures, the scope of application of their jurisdiction and their financial transactions are found to be serious challenges that demand immediate attention. Some of the hitherto existing research works are found to be scattered, poorly cross-referenced and out-of-the-reach of researchers and readers; while others are shallow in their investigative depth and limited in thematic and geographical coverage. In order to address these challenges and dilemmas, the article recommends the establishment of a new regulatory organ at macro level that has the capability and legitimacy to adapt and harmonise PDRMs in ways that can preserve the traditional African indigenous values and at the same time respect international human rights convention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

[http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ajcr/ACCORD-ajcr-2014-1/AJCR\\_vol14\\_1-Popular\\_dispute\\_resolution\\_mechanisms\\_in\\_Ethiopia.pdf](http://www.accord.org.za/images/downloads/ajcr/ACCORD-ajcr-2014-1/AJCR_vol14_1-Popular_dispute_resolution_mechanisms_in_Ethiopia.pdf)

Self-defence, intervention by invitation, or proxy war? : the legality of the 2006 Ethiopian invasion of Somalia / Ahmed Ali M. Khayre. - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2014), vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 208-233

Keywords: 2006/Ethiopia/military intervention/right of intervention/Somalia

Ethnic federalism and internal minorities : the legal protection of internal minorities in Ethiopia / Yonatan Tesfaye Fessha and Christophe Van der Beken. - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2013), vol. 21, pt. 1, p. 32-49

Keywords: Ethiopia/federalism/group rights/minority groups

The functional equivalence of purchase money security interest in civil law : an intimate model for Ethiopian law of security interests / Asress Gikay. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 79-118

Keywords: civil law systems/Ethiopia/legal reform/usiness financing

Abstract: Purchase Money Security Interest (PMSI) is one of the security devices extensively used in common law, most notably in the US, Australia and New Zealand. PMSI, prevalent in continental civil law systems in its functional equivalence, is the borrower's ability to use a supplied or purchased property as collateral to secure the price of the property so purchased or used as collateral. This form of security device is a key tool to accessing credit. As access to credit is of ultimate importance in Ethiopia, USAID recommended introducing PMSI in Ethiopia. This article reveals the concept of PMSI as a means of financing businesses, its general

application and its policy and economic rationale making it imperative for a country engaged in legal reform to understand its purpose, content and impact on financing businesses. Moreover, at the heart of this analysis is a reaction to the suggestion made by USAID that Ethiopia should introduce PMSI without exposition of its content, source and reason for introducing it in Ethiopia and its compatibility with the current socio-economic setting. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Land registration and certification as a key strategy for ensuring gender equity, preventing land grabbing and enhancing agricultural productivity : evidence from Tigray, Ethiopia / Kinfu Abreha Gebre-Egziabher. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2013), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 5-22 : fig., tab

Keywords: economic development/Ethiopia/gender relations/land law/land registration

Abstract: In Ethiopia the land issue has always occupied a central place in various struggles for survival and development. Tigray, Ethiopia, had a complex land tenure system which has a long history. Traditionally, every Tigreayan was entitled to a piece of land by virtue of the fact that he/she belongs by birth to a given community. However, over the years this seemingly simple system has been complicated by the monarchs of Tigray. Two of the main problems that were associated with the land issues of Tigray during that time were land grabbing and the gender disparity in land ownership. As a result of the two and other key problems, the Tigreayans grew progressively poorer over the years. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Article 40 (The Right to Property) and Article 35 (Rights of Women), respectively, were aimed at addressing the major problems related to land and gender. As a way of implementing these articles and the subsequent policies, the regional government of Tigray used Land Registration and Certification as a strategy. The land registration and certification process conducted in Tigray is a process that is local, simple, done in the language of the people (Tigrigna), transparent and participatory, and has prevented land grabbing and ensured gender equity. This article discusses how land registration and certification not only prevents land grabbing and ensures gender equity, but also enhances agricultural productivity, by using the evidence from Tigray. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

The precarious future of the Ethiopian constitution / Gedion T. Hessebon. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2013), vol. 57, no. 2, p. 215-233

Keywords: constitutional reform/constitutions/Ethiopia/legitimacy

Abstract: The current Ethiopian Constitution suffers from a severe lack of legitimacy. It lacks legitimacy as a result of a constitution-making process that was not inclusive, as well as the subsequent serious lack of integrity and vitality of the constitutional system. Integrity refers to the degree to which constitutional practice is congruent with the constitutional text and the ideals it embodies. The vitality of a constitutional system could be understood as its demonstrated capacity to develop and grow (a good proxy would be the cannons and jurisprudence that are developed in the process of implementing, enforcing and expounding the constitution). Therefore, if the ruling party, which is also the 'author' of the constitution, were to lose its hegemonic position, which is predicated on its control of the security and military apparatus, there is a strong likelihood that there would be calls from significant political forces for a new constitution to be adopted. Such calls should not be heeded. Instead of adopting a new constitution, the current constitution's lack of legitimacy should be remedied by comprehensive constitutional reforms that would still maintain the basic architecture and cornerstones of the current constitution. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Where formal and informal justice meet : Ethiopia's justice pluralism / Bruce Baker. - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2013), vol. 21, pt. 2, p. 202-218

Keywords: administration of justice/Ethiopia/legal pluralism/popular justice/State-society relationship

## LITERATURE

Religious, political and cultural influences on the first Ethiopian playwright, Teklehawariat Teklemariam and his play 'Fabula: Yawreoch Commedia' / Lealem Berhanu Terega and Mahlet Solomon. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 276-286

Keywords: drama/Ethiopia/literary criticism/writers

Abstract: This article analyses the first African literary play written in the Amharic language (1920/21 EC) 'Fabula: Yawreoch Commedia' (Fable: The Comedy of Animals) and the biography of the playwright Teklehawariat Teklemariam. Since Teklehawariat Teklemariam was born in Ethiopia, but at the age of 11 left for Russia to spend 15 years of his youth being educated among the Russian aristocrats, this article sets out to reveal the socio-cultural identity of the playwright as well as what European and Ethiopian cultural elements the playwright merged to craft his new hybrid theatre form. By doing so the article examines the evolution of Ethiopian theatre and the essential elements of which it is made up. To this end the authors follow the course of the playwright's life, the dominant religious, political, and cultural views that shaped his personality, and his views and beliefs about Ethiopian and European cultures. The article aims to contribute to a better understanding of the formation and characteristics of Ethiopian theatre as well as the Ethiopian understanding of European cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.920703> (Restricted access)

The roles of Oromo-speaking children in the storytelling tradition in Ethiopia / Tadesse Jaleta Jirata and Jan Ketil Simonsen. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 135-149

Keywords: children/Ethiopia/folk tales/Guji/oral traditions/Oromo language/storytelling

Abstract: This article analyses the roles of children in storytelling events, using ethnographic field research among the Oromo-speaking Guji people of Southern Ethiopia. The emphasis is on 'duri duri' folktales. These are tales that communicate an ethics of virtue, referred to by the Guji as 'saffu', and regarded as essential to inter-human relationships. Far from being passive knowledge receivers, the Guji children are attentive listeners and engaged narrators. They express their sentiments and opinions in gestures and words, pose questions to clarify points, make meta-communicative comments on the proper ways of narrating stories, and pass judgments on the moral messages. This article argues for a more child-centred perspective in the study of oral traditions in African societies, which recognizes the children's agency in the intergenerational transfer and change of storytelling traditions as well as of the cultural notions, values, and norms transpiring through them. In the past, the study of storytelling practices in African societies focused mostly on adults and elders, in particular men, neglecting the roles of women and children. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

"Do not cross the red line" : the 2010 general elections, dissent, and political mobilization in urban Ethiopia / Marco Di Nunzio. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 409-430

Keywords: capitals/elections/Ethiopia/Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front/patronage/political opposition/youth organizations

Abstract: Only five years after it lost a national election in Addis Ababa, the overwhelming victory of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in the 2010 general elections marked the defeat of the opposition parties and the return to a dominant-party State. The capacity of the EPRDF to mobilize people in towns and the capital city triggered debates on the nature of consent in urban Ethiopia. This article contributes to this debate in two ways. First, it maps the specific institutions and strategies the ruling party has used to close political space in the capital since 2005, explaining how it has tied political mobilization to the delivery of services to those at the bottom of urban society. Second, it examines interactions between the ruling party and young people involved in government development programmes and youth organizations, demonstrating the subtle ways dissent is expressed even as EPRDF power is reproduced. In this regard, the victory of the ruling party in 2010 does not bear witness to the neutralization of dissent. Rather, it reveals a reshaping of the way the government has governed and controlled the city since the late 1990s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/409.abstract> (Restricted access)

EPRDF's nation-building : tinkering with convictions and pragmatism / Jean-Nicolas Bach. - In: *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*: (2014), no. 27, p. 103-126  
Keywords: Ethiopia/Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front/nation building/nationalism  
<http://cea.revues.org/1501>

Ethiopian foreign policy and the Ogaden War: the shift from 'containment to 'destabilization', 1977-1991 / Belete Belachew Yihun. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 8, no. 4, p. 677-691

Keywords: Ethiopia/foreign policy/international conflicts/political history/Somalia  
Abstract: Ethiopia and Somalia have endured a complex and difficult relationship since the decolonization of Somaliland and Italian Somalia in 1960, when both former colonies came together to form the Republic of Somalia. Political tension has primarily revolved around Somalia's irredentist agenda of establishing a Greater Somalia state. This article charts EthioSomalia relations under the Derg, especially from the years following the Ogaden War up to 1991. With Siad Barre's invasion of Ethiopia in 1977, the military regime of the Derg implemented policies aimed at the weakening and destabilization of the Republic of Somalia. This initiative was based upon precautionary plans first laid down under the imperial administration of Haile Selassie. The defeat of the Somalia army in the Ogaden would in fact herald the beginnings of the collapse of the power of Siad Barre and the Somali State, but the destabilization of Somalia has also destabilized the entire region of the Horn of Africa. This article charts the Ethiopian response to Somali irredentism at this crucial time, particularly focusing on the clandestine operations by the Derg to permanently eliminate the threat posed by Somalia. Previously untapped archival materials from the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs are used as the basis for this analysis of Ethiopia's foreign policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.947469> (Restricted access)

*The Ethiopian Army : from victory to collapse, 1977-1991 / Fantahun Ayele* - Evanston, IL : Northwestern University Press, 2014.

Keywords: 1970-1979/1980-1989/1990-1999/armed forces/Ethiopia/military history  
Contents: Chapter One: the army of the Ethiopian empire (1941-1974); Chapter Two: the army expands (1977-1991); Chapter Three : logistical and command problems (1977-1991); Chapter four: military intelligence (1977-1991); Chapter Five: fighting on two fronts (1977-1978); Chapter Six: fighting the northern rebels (1976-1991); Chapter Seven: how the revolution changed the army. The author, Fantahun Ayele, having had access to Ethiopian Ministry of Defense archives, studies the armed forces which repelled the Somali invasion of 1977 and suppressed internal uprisings, but collapsed in 1991 under the combined onslaught of armed insurgencies in Eritrea and Tigray. Besides military operations, the book also discusses tactical areas such as training, equipment, intelligence, and logistics, as well as grand strategic choices such as ending the 1953 Ethio-American Mutual Defense Agreement and signing a treaty of military assistance with the Soviet Union.

Ethiopian State support to insurgency in Southern Sudan from 1962 to 1983: local, regional and global connections / Lovise Aalen. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 8, no. 4, p. 626-641

Keywords: 1960-1969/1970-1979/cold war/Ethiopia/military intervention/Sudan  
Abstract: During the 1960s and 1970s, the Government of Ethiopia supplied Southern Sudanese insurgents with arms, training and political support. This support has been explained as retribution for Sudanese aid to Eritrean rebels fighting against the regimes of Emperor Haile Salassie and the Derg. This is one aspect of the Ethiopian rationale for this proxy war (or indirect engagement in a conflict by third parties wishing to influence its strategic outcome), but other factors were also relevant. Based on primary sources from the Ethiopian Ministry of Defence and the National Archives of Great Britain, this article shows that Ethiopian policy was also influenced by local concern for State control in Ethiopia's Western region of Gambella, by the regional interests of Middle Eastern powers in the Horn of Africa and by the global context of Cold War, reflecting a network of multi-level proxy wars. The Ethiopian and Sudanese involvement with secessionist movements in Eritrea and Southern Sudan shows that the two regimes put strategic interest over ideologically driven motivations. The web of proxy wars at the Horn also demonstrates that the conflicts involved are not wholly created, orchestrated and controlled by

the State sponsoring the proxy. In both Gambella and inside Southern Sudan, the conflicts predate the external support and have emerged and developed partly independently of the conflicts on the regional and global stages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.949403> (Restricted access)

*The last post-Cold War socialist federation : ethnicity, ideology and democracy in Ethiopia / Semahagn Gashu Abebe* - Farnham [etc.] : Ashgate Publishing Ltd, 2014.

Keywords: Ethiopia/Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front/federalism/socialism  
Abstract: Cover; Contents; List of Acronyms; Table of Statutes; Acknowledgements; Introduction; 1 Federalism and the Accommodation of Diversity; 2 Socialist Federations and the Accommodation of Diversity; 3 Introduction to Ethiopian Constitution and History; 4 Development of Ideological Radicalism and Ethno-regional Movements in Ethiopia; 5 The Fundamental Ideological Principles Governing Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia; 6 The Principle of the Right to Self-determination in the Ethiopian Ethnic Federal System and its Implications. 7 The Implications of Party Ideology in the Structure and Function of Ethiopia's Ethnic Federal System 8 The Role of Party Ideology in the Democratisation and Protection of Human Rights in Ethiopia; Concluding Remarks; Bibliography; Index. This book assesses the Ethiopian ethnic federal system from the perspective of the principles of socialist federations and other Marxist oriented policies pursued by the ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). Exploring how the application of these ideological principles has impacted on the structure and function of the Ethiopian federal system, the research examines the ways in which these ideological policies of the ruling party affect national consensus, protection of human rights, the rights of minority groups, separation of power principles and the relationship.

Legitimate regional powers? : a failed test for Ethiopia, Nigeria, and South Africa / Belachew Gebrewold. - In: *African Security*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-23

Keywords: Ethiopia/legitimacy/Nigeria/power/regionalism/South Africa  
Abstract: Building on legitimacy theory, this article discusses the impact of the regional leadership of Ethiopia, Nigeria, and South Africa on regional security dynamics. It argues that regional powers are accepted as leading powers in their respective regions only if they can fulfill three conditions: domestic legitimacy (economic and political performances), regional legitimacy (recognition and compliance by regional states), and international reliability (whether their international alliances with various global powers support or counteract their regional leadership). The article compares and contrasts the characteristics of these three States and their respective regions in order to assess whether these regional powers are stabilizers or spoilers. Though various studies have analysed regions and power, they have neglected the issue of legitimacy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2014.880029> (Restricted access)

*The life and times of Lij Iyasu of Ethiopia : new insights / ed. by Éloi Ficquet and Wolbert G.C. Smidt* - Zürich : Lit Verlag, 2014.

Keywords: 2009/biography/conference papers (form)/Ethiopia/foreign policy/monarchy  
Abstract: An international workshop on Lij Iyasu's politics and life took place at Wollo University in Desé, Ethiopia, in November 2009. One hundred years ago, from 1910 to 1916 the young prince Lij Iyasu (1897 - 1936) assumed power as the uncrowned emperor of Ethiopia. He was overthrown by an alliance of oligarchs led by the future emperor Haile Sillassé. During the past two decades new sources have come up, which allow asking new questions and look for new answers. This book assembles diverse perspectives on Lij Iyasu's politics and life, his 'pluralistic' and controversial religious inclinations, and his international relations. The editors: Éloi Ficquet and Wolbert G.C. Smidt. Contributions by: Alessandro Gori, Zuzanna Augustyniak, Estelle Sohler, Valeria Semenova, Ahmed Hassen Omar, Richard Pankhurst, Rudolf Agstner, Hugues Fontaine, Haggai Erlich, Shiferaw Bekele, Aramis Houmed Soulé, and Asfa-Wossen Asserate. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Der letzte Kaiser von Afrika : Triumph und Tragödie des Haile Selassie / Asfa-Wossen Asserate* - Berlin : Propyläen-Verlag, 2014.

Keywords: biographies (form)/Ethiopia/heads of State/personal narratives (form)/political history

*Political opposition in Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. by Elliott Green, Johanna Söderström and Emil Uddhammar* - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2014.

Keywords: Angola/civil society/decentralization/democracy/East Africa/Ethiopia/French West Africa/Liberia/political opposition/political parties/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: This book takes a closer look at the role and meaning of political opposition for the development of democracy across sub-Saharan Africa. Why is it that room for political opposition in most cases is severely limited? Under what circumstances has the political opposition been able to establish itself in a legitimate role in African politics? To answer these questions the book focuses on the institutional settings, the nature and dynamics within and between the political parties, and the relationship between the citizens and the political parties. It is found that regional devolution and federalist structures are areas where the political opposition can find room to organize and gain local power, as a supplement to influence at the central level. Important factors behind support for the opposition are a realistic appreciation of the level of democracy, dissatisfaction with corruption and pro-democratic values. Generally, opposition parties are lacking in organization and in institutionalization, as well as in their ability to find support in civil society and at promoting the issues that voters find most important. Overall, strong executive powers, unchecked by democratic institutions, in combination with deferential values and fear of conflict, undermine legitimate opposition activity. The chapters in the book were originally published in a special issue of the periodical "Democratization", volume 18, issue 5 (October 2011). Contributions: Political opposition and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa - Emil Uddhammar, Elliott Green, Johanna Söderström; The ANC and power concentration in South Africa: does local democracy allow for power-sharing? - Ragnhild Louise Muriaas; Decentralization and political opposition in contemporary Africa: evidence from Sudan and Ethiopia - Elliott Green; Institutionalizing the pro-democracy movements: the case of Zambia's Movement for Multiparty Democracy - Lise Rakner; Opposition parties and local governance in contemporary Angola and Mozambique: mechanisms of exclusion and domination - Aslak Orre; Parties and issues in Francophone West Africa: towards a theory of non-mobilization - Jaimie Bleck, Nicolas van de Walle; Dissent and opposition among ex-combatants in Liberia - Johanna Söderström; Supporting the opposition or the ruling party: stark choices in East Africa - Emil Uddhammar; Effective opposition strategies: collective goods or clientelism? - Keith R. Weghorst, Staffan I. Lindberg. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Punishing the periphery: legacies of State repression in the Ethiopian Ogaden / Tobias Hagmann. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 8, no. 4, p. 725-739

Keywords: Ethiopia/political repression/political violence/Somali

Abstract: This article scrutinizes dynamics and legacies of State violence by the imperial and current Ethiopian government against civilians in the Ogaden between 1960 and 2010. While conflict dynamics in eastern Ethiopia underwent significant changes in the past half-century, successive counterinsurgency campaigns employed strikingly similar military tactics against local communities. Combining historical accounts with oral testimonies collected in <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.946238> (Restricted access)

Le "ras" Tafari à Djibouti et à Aden (1922) : un récit d' Afä-Wärq Gäbrä Lyäsus / Alain Rouaud . - In: *Pount*: (2014), no. 8, p. 67-91 : ill., krt

Keywords: 1922/diplomacy/Djibouti/Ethiopia/politics/travel/Yemen

Thinking through the role of Africa's militaries in peacekeeping : the cases of Nigeria, Ethiopia and Rwanda / Scott Firsing. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 45-67 ; tab

Keywords: Africa/African peacekeeping forces/armed forces/Ethiopia/Nigeria/peacekeeping operations/Rwanda

Abstract: Peacekeeping has grown in significance over the years within international relations, yet only a few analyses have applied the frameworks of international relations theory to the issues of peacekeeping. This paper begins with a view to broaden that analysis, and to look at three of the African countries that have contributed significant resources over the years to help restore peace on their continent: Nigeria, Ethiopia and Rwanda. The article analyses these three countries (and not South Africa, which features a great deal already in the literature) from the point of view of

their military capabilities, including sources of training and equipment, after assessing the motivations, challenges and opportunities of each to contribute to peacekeeping in Africa. From that basis, the article assesses the positive and negative impacts these militaries bring to the region's conflicts, as well as the impact of their troops for the sending nations. Lastly, the article assesses the concept of 'African solutions to African problems', and argues that this proposition, while worth pursuing, is not a realistic one for peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts on the continent in the short term, mainly owing to funding and equipment restraints. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.894685> (Restricted access)

A view of a 'bureaucratic' developmental State : local governance and agricultural extension in rural Ethiopia / Sabine Planel. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 420-437

Keywords: agricultural extension/Ethiopia/local government/peasantry/power/State-society relationship

Abstract: This article discusses the hybridism of the Ethiopian developmental State through an analysis of the local interface between the State and the peasantry. The aim is to explore to what extent bureaucratic rationality both conditions and perverts the procedures employed in the implementation of public rural development policies, in this case agricultural extension. And to what extent development policies can operate as an instrument of power that reinforces the local disempowerment of the most vulnerable peasants. The article makes a detailed analysis of the machinery of agricultural extension, the local conditions of distribution and reception of fertilizers and improved seeds in rural Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.922745> (Restricted access)

Alem Bekagn : the African Union's accidental human rights memorial / Alex de Waal and Rachel Ibreck. - In: *African Affairs*: (2013), vol. 112, no. 447, p. 191-215

Keywords: African Union/Ethiopia/monuments/prisons

Abstract: The African Union's new offices in Addis Ababa stand upon the site of the city's former central prison, known as Alem Bekagn, where thousands of people suffered and died. This article traces the history of the prison and examines efforts to create a memorial at the site. These initiatives illustrate the African Union (AU) in transition. They echo AU commitments to act against atrocities and in support of rights and justice and suggest a distinct vision of pan-African community and a corresponding institutional culture. But, much like the AU itself, the meaning of the planned memorial is ambivalent and contested. The fact that the AU bulldozed Ethiopia's most notorious prison in order to establish its new offices and a conference hall is richly symbolic of 'buried memory' - the tendency of post-colonial elites to suppress the memory of victims of State violence while celebrating chosen heroes. The AU still venerates leaders and is quiet about current violations, but the organization's promise and process to remember the ordinary victims of State violence indicate a political opening and may contribute a novel space for the recounting of human rights abuses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/112/447/191.abstract> (Restricted access)

*L'ascension du ras Tafari & la naissance de l'Éthiopie moderne (1916-1930) / Didier Morin ... [et al.]* - Bièvres : Les Éthiopiens associés, 2013.

Keywords: biographies (form)/Ethiopia/heads of State/monarchy/political history

Abstract: Numéro spécial consacré à l'ascension du Tafari Makonnen, promu 'ras' en 1916 et couronné le 2 novembre 1930 sous le nom de Haïlé Sélassié. Dans ce volume sont abordées ses actions qui marquent le début de l'Éthiopie moderne. Sommaire: Prise de parole, prise du pouvoir: la destitution du leg Iyasu (27 septembre 1916) - Didier Morin; Negus Mikaél and the destiny of the Ethiopian monarchy in 1916 - Irma Taddia; Le ras Tafari contre l'esclavage et l'admission de l'Éthiopie à la SDN (1923) - Alain Rouaud; Le ras Tafari à Paris (1924), un récit du blatta Heruy Wäldä-Sellassé - Katia Girma; La ras Tafari et le pacte italo-éthiopien de 1928 - Federica Guazzini; Le ras Tafari à la recherche d'un pays frère: les premiers contacts avec le Japon - Hideko Faerber Ishihara; Les "parrains" du ras Tafari, Léonce Lagarde et Mgr Jarosseau: protecteurs ou agents d'influence? - Lukian Prijac; Le ras Tafari, prince homme d'affaires - Alain

Gascon; Le couronnement du ras Tafari et la délégation française - Lukian Prijac. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

The coup d'état of September 26, 1916 : different perspectives / Ahmed Hassen Omer. - In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*: (2013), vol. 46, p. 99-120

Keywords: 1916/coups d'état/Ethiopia/feudalism/political stability

Abstract: Conflicts over succession in the royal courts of Ethiopia have been ubiquitous in the country's history. This article describes the reign of 'Lej' Iyyassu, grandson and successor of Emperor Menelik II. The first section of the paper addresses the political intrigues during his reign which was characterized by political treachery, inconsistent handling of affairs and corruption. Iyyassu showed a pronounced lack of interest in the day-to-day running of the government, leaving most of the work for the ministers to deal with. His essentially reformist orientation clashed with the conservatism of his grandfather's old ministers, and his many capricious acts served only to further alienate the aristocracy, the Shāwan establishment. All this, combined with his frequent absences from the capital, created the ideal environment to plot his downfall. The author argues that the coup of 1916 was different from the series of Palace coups which characterized African military regimes of the post 1960s, and also from the one which Addis Ababa witnessed in 1960. Lej Iyyassu was overthrown not because he was hated by the Ethiopian public, but because he was not favoured by the Shāwan nobility and the colonial powers ruling by then over many areas of the Horn. It was a plot hatched within the womb of the Ethiopian feudal system. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Dossier Pouvoir et représentations : Tafari Makwannen, héritier du trône / Giulia Bonacci ... [et al.]. - In: *Annales d'Éthiopie*: (2013), vol. 28, p. 15-238 : krt., foto's

Keywords: 1910-1919/enthronement/Ethiopia/images/power/rituals/travel

Abstract: Ce dossier traite de la période 1916-1930, qui coïncide avec l'ascension politique du jeune héritier au trône de l'Éthiopie, rs Tafari Makwannen, qui se voit couronné roi en 1928 et Roi des rois en 1930. Cette ascension est ponctuée par plusieurs grandes crises politiques, dont le coup d'état de 1916 contre le lysu, héritier désigné de Menelik II, et des conflits armés avec l'opposition conservatrice. Elle est concomitante d'une ouverture toujours plus grande de la politique éthiopienne sur l'international et ses corollaires, des ambitions de politique étrangères renouvelées, et des risques représentés par les visées coloniales européennes en Afrique de l'Est. Le dossier se penche sur le règne conjoint de Zawditu et de Tafari pour en revisiter les enjeux politiques au prisme du pouvoir et des représentations qui lui sont associées. Dans les nombreux rituels de la cour éthiopienne, couronnements, banquets ('geber'), audiences, processions etc., l'attention donnée à l'emplacement, à l'habit, aux attributs du pouvoir (armes, médailles, couleurs) ou à la préséance, servait à représenter l'institution politique et formait ainsi un langage symbolique qui était partie intégrante de la politique. Sommaire: Introduction (Giulia Bonacci); A new structure of power: the message revealed by the coronation of Zawditu (1917) (Hanna Rubinkowska); Feasting and political change: Tafari's ascent to power and early 20th century 'geber' (Izabela Orlowska); Le voyage du rs Tafari en Europe (1924) : entre espoirs d'indépendance et réalités coloniales (Boris Monin); A failed state visit: letters of Rs Tafari and his envoy to the German government in 1924 (Wolbert G.C. Smidt); Rs Tafari dans la mémoire de l'immigration arménienne en Éthiopie (Boris Adjemian); L'irrésistible ascension du rs Tafari dans les imaginaires noirs (Giulia Bonacci); Addis-Abeba et le couronnement de Hyla Sells. Mise en scène d'une ville, réinvention d'une cérémonie (Estelle Sohier); Legitimization of a pretender to the throne: a short Amharic-French biography of Hyla Sells I published in 1930 (Stephane Ancel and Wolbert G.C. Smidt). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethnic-based federalism and ethnicity in Ethiopia: reassessing the experiment after 20 years / Jon Abbink. - In: *Reconfiguring Ethiopia : the politics of authoritarian reform / ed.by Jon Abbink and Tobias Hagmann.- London [etc.] : Routledge*: (2013), p. 17-39

Keywords: Ethiopia/ethnic relations/ethnicity/federalism

Abstract: One of the core principles instituted by the post-1991 government in Ethiopia that took power after a successful armed struggle was ethnic-based federalism, informed by a neo-Leninist political model called revolutionary democracy. In this model, devised by the reigning Tigray People's Liberation Front (later EPRDF), ethnic identity was to be the basis of politics. Identities



of previously non-dominant groups were constitutionally recognized and the idea of pan-Ethiopian identity de-emphasized. This chapter examines the general features and effects of this new political model, often dubbed an 'experiment', with regard to ideas of federal democracy, socioeconomic inclusiveness, and ethno-cultural and political rights. After 20 years of TPLF/EPRDF rule, the dominant rhetorical figure in Ethiopian politics is that of ethnicity, which has permeated daily life and overtaken democratic decision-making and shared issue-politics. The federal State, despite according nominal decentralized power to regional and local authorities, is stronger than any previous Ethiopian State and has developed structures of central control and top-down rule that preclude local initiative and autonomy. Ethnic and cultural rights were indeed accorded, and a new economic dynamics is visible. Political liberties, respect for human rights and economic equality are neglected, however, and ethnic divisions are on the increase, although repressed. Ethiopia's recent political record thus shows mixed results, with positive elements but also an increasingly authoritarian governance model recalling the features of the country's traditional hierarchical and autocratic political culture. This may produce more debate on the need for 'adjusting the experiment'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Book abstract]

Ethiopia's role in South Sudan's march to independence, 1955-1991 / Belete Belachew Yihun. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 35-54

Keywords: Ethiopia/foreign policy/international conflicts/international relations/South Sudan/Sudan

Abstract: The existing literature on South Sudan's march to independence in 2011 ascribes this development to the internal problems in the Sudan and successive rebellions of the subjugated southerners. Departing from this customary trend, this article analyses the situation in the context of the conflict between Ethiopia and the Sudan and how the process ultimately led to the disintegration of the two major States in northeast Africa. Allying with regional and global powers-to-be, the two States engaged extensively in actions designed to bring about the disintegration of the other. Both the imperial regime and the military junta (the Derg) have accused Sudan of intervening in the internal affairs of Ethiopia by sponsoring the cause of Eritrean secessionism. The article recounts the retaliatory measures the Ethiopian regime executed against Sudan's intervention in Eritrea. Apart from labelling the Sudan the number one enemy of the State, the imperial regime went as far as being involved in a plot to topple Nimeiri from power. The Derg's response came by way of giving unconditional support to the SPLM/A. The end result was the chronic internal turmoil in the two countries and their ultimate partial disintegration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Yihun-2013.pdf>

Federalism in a context of extreme ethnic pluralism : the case of Ethiopia's southern nations, nationalities and peoples region / by Christophe Van der Beken. - In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2013), Jg. 46, Quart. 1, S. 3-17

Keywords: administrative divisions/Ethiopia/ethnicity/federalism/minority groups

The first line against second class citizenship: the Eritrean Muslim League, Islamic institutional autonomy, and representation on the eve of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Federation, 1950-52 / Joseph L. Venosa. - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2013), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 397-422

Keywords: 1950-1959/civil and political rights/Eritrea/Eritreans/Ethiopia/federalism/Islam/nationalism

Abstract: The brief but tumultuous period between the UN's passage of Resolution 390-A, legislation that established the guidelines for an eventual federation government between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the formal transfer of power from British to federal authority in mid-September 1952 witnessed a considerable transformation within the Eritrean nationalist movement and especially in the Muslim League. Having lost the wider battle for unconditional independence, the nationalist camp redoubled their efforts aimed at guaranteeing the greatest possible autonomy for Eritrea within the Federation government. While the League leadership continued to embrace an inclusive nationalist vision, its constituents began concerning themselves with what the Federation would mean specifically for Muslim fortunes. This article uses indigenous language newspapers, organizational publications from the period in question, interviews, and previously unexamined archive collections from Eritrea and Britain to argue that the focus on Islamic

institutional integrity became the League's main rallying cry as its members more overtly promoted Muslim representation and political rights for Eritrea. Set against the backdrop of deteriorating political autonomy even prior to the Federation's actual implementation, many League activists intensified their efforts to ensure Arabic's survival as an official language and consistently challenged the UN envoy to guarantee greater autonomy to Islamic leaders and religious institutions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Hybridity in policing : the case of Ethiopia / Bruce Baker. - In: *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2013), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 296-313

Keywords: Ethiopia/police

Including peace : the influence of electoral management bodies on electoral violence / Christian Opitz, Hanne Fjelde and Kristine Höglund. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 713-731

Keywords: election management bodies/elections/Ethiopia/Malawi/political violence/Zanzibar  
Abstract: What accounts for the difference between peaceful and violent elections in semi-authoritarian countries? This article analyses the influence of electoral management bodies (EMBs) on the likelihood of widespread violence triggered by opposition protest during election times. It is argued that by establishing inclusive and collaborative relationships through which political actors can jointly negotiate important electoral issues, EMBs influence the incentive structure of the major stakeholders in favour of non-violent strategies. The relationship is explored by comparing elections in Malawi (2004), Ethiopia (2005) and Zanzibar (2005). The analysis supports the idea that inclusive EMBs, rather than legal independence, are critical to guarantee the influence of the opposition in order to address both their interests and their mistrust of electoral politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Making democracy safe : policies tackling electoral violence in Africa / Nkwachukwu Orji. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 393-410

Keywords: Africa/elections/Ethiopia/Kenya/Nigeria/political violence

Abstract: This article analyses the ways in which African countries are grappling with the problem of electoral violence. It argues that, although electoral violence has posed a serious challenge to democratic consolidation and peace in Africa, knowledge of how to prevent and or manage it is largely inadequate. Much of the academic interest in electoral violence has focused on defining the phenomenon, particularly analysing its causes, scope, patterns and consequences. This article examines the measures adopted by Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria to manage electoral violence. The specific measures analysed in this study include: (1) establishment of commissions of inquiry; (2) mediation in high-tension situations; and (3) regulation of political activities. While these measures represent significant efforts to curb electoral violence in Africa, they do not, of course, directly address the underlying causes of the problem. Electoral violence will continue to pose serious challenges to democracy and peace in Africa until the lingering socio-economic and political tensions and the lack of credibility of the electoral process in many African countries are addressed; however, in the meantime, to save lives, it is worth putting into place effective deterrents to election violence wherever it threatens. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841808> (Restricted access)

*Reconfiguring Ethiopia : the politics of authoritarian reform* / ed. by Jon Abbink and Tobias Hagmann - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2013.

Keywords: democratization/Ethiopia/federalism/political history/press/rural households/separation of powers

Abstract: The chapters in this book were originally published in the 'Journal of Eastern African Studies', vol. 5, no. 4 (2011). They explore differing aspects of Ethiopia's political experience since 1991. The papers fall into four subject categories, addressing the new foundational formula of 'ethnic federalism' cum 'revolutionary democracy' advocated by the post-1991 EPRDF (Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front) government, and its impact on collective identities and inter-group relations; electoral and opposition politics in the context of a dominant party-State; various related societal changes regarding the role and place of religious communities, the independent press and local-level politics; and Ethiopia's international

positioning. Contributors: Jon Abbink, Fekadu Adugna, Jean-Nicolas Bach, Rony Emmenegger, Dereje Feyissa, Assefa Fiseha, Tobias Hagmann, Jörg Haustein, Asnake Kefale, Sibilo Keno, Terje Østebø, Nicole Stremlau, and Sarah Vaughan. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Tower in the sky / Hiwot Teffera* - Addis Ababa : Addis Ababa University Press, 2013.

Keywords: 1974/Ethiopia/personal narratives (form)/revolutions

## RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

*Exodus! : heirs and pioneers, Rastafari return to Ethiopia / Giulia Bonacci ; transl. by Antoinette Tidjani Alou ; forew. by Elikia M'Bokolo* - Kingston : The University of the West Indies Press, 2015.

Keywords: diasporas/Ethiopia/migration/Rastafari

*Mouvement charismatique & pentecôtisme en Éthiopie : identité & religion / Serge Dewel ; préf. d'Alain Gascon* - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Keywords: Ethiopia/Pentecostalism/religious history

Religious freedom and the political order: the Ethiopian 'secular state' and the containment of Muslim identity politics / Jon Abbink. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 346-365

Keywords: Ethiopia/Islam/protest/secularization/State

Abstract: The 2011-2014 controversies between the Ethiopian Government and Muslim communities on the role of Islam in Ethiopia have highlighted the precarious nature of religious relations in Ethiopia. Statements by public figures and religious leaders recently have drawn attention to the nature and scope of the Ethiopian secular State order. This article describes the recent Muslim protest movement and the response to it by the government in the light of the secular State model. While the challenges to it also extend to the large Christian community in Ethiopia, the problems became prominent mainly in the case of the Muslims, who contest perceived "government interference" in their community life and self-organization. The author presents an overview of key recent events and of factors inducing conflict between State and religion. The discussion makes reference to more general debates on the "secular model" in Ethiopia and to the familiar though somewhat worn-out paradigm of "identity politics". State repression of Muslim civic protest in Ethiopia revealed insecurities of the State: rather than an instance of the process of "othering" a religious community, we see a case of political crisis, and a search for new modes of governance of diversity and communal religiosity in Ethiopia. As a result of the contestations, however, the secular order of the country will not be threatened, but modified. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.917855> (Restricted access)

Encounter of Macca Oromo religion with evangelical Christianity : a look at the meaning of conversion / Ezekiel Gebissa. - In: *Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 1 & 2, p. 23-56 : fig

Keywords: African religions/Christianity/Ethiopia/Oromo/religious conversion

Abstract: Africanists have been engaged in a discourse seeking to explain why and how world religions expanded at the expense of African indigenous religions. The explanations have relied mostly on two models of conversion: one promoted by Robert Horton and the other by Humphrey Fisher. However, in recent years, several anthropologists have raised critical questions concerning patterns of conversion and the political economy and sociocultural contexts of conversion. This study on conversion examines the dynamic and complex process of conversion of the Macca Oromo of Wallaga, Western Ethiopia, to Protestant Christianity, with a goal of exploring the meaning of conversion of a people who had an indigenous religion with a complex theology and elaborate rituals. The author's explanation of the meaning of conversion among the Macca Oromo builds on a perspective first enunciated by Lambert Bartels, the pioneer scholar of Oromo religion. The author argues, in the case of the Macca Oromo, that conversion denotes the emergence of a variant of Christianity which he characterizes as a blend of what European Protestant missionaries found acceptable in Oromo religion and what Oromos found compatible with their indigenous religion in Protestant Christianity. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*L'Éthiopie chrétienne : histoire, liturgie, monachisme / dir. par Daniel Assefa* - Paris : Karthala, 2013.

Keywords: ecumenism/Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church

Abstract: Le dossier de ce numéro de la revue 'Histoire & Missions Chrétiennes' (HMS) s'intéresse à l'Éthiopie chrétienne, le berceau du christianisme en Afrique noire. Le dossier a été préparé avec deux rédacteurs de la revue 'Pentecôte sur le monde' (Lucien Heitz et Michel Robert) qui, en janvier 2010, étaient allés à la rencontre des missionnaires spiritains travaillant en Éthiopie. Depuis plus de seize siècles, la foi orthodoxe a fait naître en Éthiopie: églises, monastères, manuscrits enluminés, innombrables peintures et autres trésors. Contributions: L'Éthiopie chrétienne: introduction à une histoire imprégnée de foi et à quelques aspects nouveaux d'une mission oecuménique (Lucien Heitz); Une réforme liturgique de l'Eglise guèze-catholique: pour quoi faire? (Emmanuel Fritsch); Le psaume 24 à la lumière de l'exil babylonien dans le rite éthiopien (Daniel Assefa); Moines et 'scriptorium' dans le royaume d'Éthiopie aux XVe et XVIe siècles (Marie-Laure Derat); Offices chantés de l'Église chrétienne orthodoxe unifiée d'Éthiopie (Anne Damon-Guillot); Des hommes et des anges: regard sur la peinture éthiopienne (Philippe Sidot). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Islamism and its threats to Africa's rich heritage of pluralism : Ethiopia and Wollo as cases from the Horn of Africa / Alem Hailu. - In: *Horn of Africa*: (2013), vol. 31, p. 1-31

Keywords: Ethiopia/Islam/Islamic movements

*Muslim Ethiopia : the Christian legacy, identity politics and Islamic reformism / ed. by Patrick Desplat and Terje Østebø* - New York, NY : Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

Keywords: Ethiopia/identity/Islam/Islamic movements/Northeast Africa

Abstract: This collection of essays on Islam and Muslims in Ethiopia challenges the popular notion of a 'Christian' Ethiopia imagined as centuries-old. The essays interrogate the long, complex Christian-Muslim legacy and explore the diversity of contemporary Muslim 'reform' movements in Ethiopia. Stretching from the urban settings of Addis Ababa and Harar to regions of Wollo, Bale, Gurage, Afar, and Somalia, the chapters explore different aspects of the changes affecting Islam in Ethiopia. The first part of the volume, 'Capacities, constraints, new ways of living', offers new insights into relations between Muslims and the State and society, historically determined by Ethiopia's Christian legacy. The second part, 'Islam, identity, and reform', provides new perspectives on Islamic reform and debates related to established religious practices. The third part, 'Ethiopian Muslims and the Horn of Africa' integrates Ethiopia into the larger region of the Horn of Africa, analysing the scope and nature of relations between Muslims in the different areas of the Horn and how the geopolitical developments reciprocally have affected relations between the different Muslim communities. Contributions by Dereje Feyissa, Terje Østebø, Simone Rettberg, Minako Ishihara, Meron Zeleke, Zerihun A. Woldeselassie, Patrick Desplat, Haggai Erlich, Stig Jarle Hansen, Roland Marchal and Zakaria M. Sheikh. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The pure and the pious : corporeality, flow, and transgression in Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity / Anita Hannig. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2013), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 297-328

Keywords: Amhara/Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/reproductive health/women

Abstract: This article addresses a key problem at the intersection of medicine and religion: how do people fashion themselves into moral subjects in the midst of acute bodily suffering? In particular, how can we situate the wounded, porous body of obstetric fistula in relation to Ethiopian Orthodox Christian ideals of purity and containment? Through an analysis of regimens of embodied piety among Orthodox Christians in the Amhara region of Ethiopia, the article seeks to delineate the multiplicity of ways in which fistula sufferers are able to exercise their religiosity in the face of their physical affliction, and how they use the very symbols that would seem to alienate them to achieve a powerfully enlightened subject position. The study thus complicates static notions of the sacred to reveal the recursive nature of holiness, and shows that recognition of the body's imperfection is built into the very system of Orthodox belief and practice. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## **SOCIETY AND CULTURE**

Extensions of the self : artistry and identity in the headrests and stools of Southwest Ethiopian peoples / Jon Abbink. - In: *African arts*: (2015), vol. 48, no. 4, p. 46-59

Keywords: /Ethiopia/material culture/stools

Abstract: In 1980, Roy Sieber's exhibition "African household and Furniture Objects" (Sieber 1980) first drew attention to the "functional art" objects of Africa, including wooden headrests and stools. Since then, this category of artifact has gradually drawn more interest among ethnic art lovers, collectors, and researchers, although still in modest dimensions. European explorers and travellers in Africa collected headrests since at least the mid-nineteenth century (Nettleton 2007: 100-101). Headrests and stools are, of course, not confined to Africa alone (Dewey et al. 1993), but have seen a particularly rich and varied development there and are found among many ethnic groups (see also Falgeyrettes 1989). In the past decade or so, the new focus on headrests has led to several major exhibitions in African art museums or ethnology museums and to a spate of websites of traders and collectors. What is a headrest? It is an object, usually wooden, that people rest their head or hairdo on when lying down and carry with them when traveling. It is a mobile item and remains the personal possession of a specific individual. It is used when taking a nap during the day, to sit it on while talking with others, milking a cow, keeping an eye on things while in a restful pose, e.g. during herding; to lie on and gaze at the starry sky at night; and to show in public as a mark of status and group identity. The item is used by both sexes, but predominantly by males. In many cases in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya, the males in agro-pastoral societies use them to protect their elaborate hairdo when resting. Occasionally women use them after having "buttttered" their hair, but they have less vulnerable hairdos and are most inclined to remain in the restricted space of the home and, as they do not appear in public spaces or travel as much, leave their headrests at home. Using a basic typology, The author presents a survey of head- or neckrests of stools (hereafter called : "headrest-stools") and their presence specifically in southern Ethiopia, showing the variety of forms and their distribution, and reflects on the practical uses and possible meaning of this seemingly simple artifact. Why is it so widespread? What does it stand for? How are aesthetics and practical form combined? The author also briefly addresses question of commoditization and of when and why people abandon its use. Bibliogr., notes.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/AFAR\\_a\\_00253](http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/AFAR_a_00253) (Restricted access)

Menstrual synchrony claims among Suri girls (Southwest Ethiopia) : between culture and biology / Jon Abbink. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2015), vol. 55, cah. 218, p. 279-302 : foto

Keywords: Ethiopia/fertility/girls/popular beliefs/reproductive health/Suri

Abstract: Among the Suri agro-pastoralists, a relatively self-sufficient and independent people of ca. 34 thousand in the extreme southwest of Ethiopia, young adolescent girls often assert that they menstruate together and regulate their own menstrual cycle, relating it to the phases of the moon. 'Menstrual synchrony' is a much debated and still unresolved phenomenon in the scientific literature. Rather than giving immediate credence to its existence, the author claims that the young, unmarried Suri girls - well aware of all biological facts around procreation, the fertility cycle and pregnancy prevention - follow a cultural script of sexuality and aim to fit physiological facts into a preferred socio-cultural mould. They use the synchrony assertion to change behaviour and thereby to maintain sexual independence and choice of partners in a society that is marked by significant gender equality but also by individual competition. After a brief presentation of key issues in the (inter-disciplinary) debate on menstrual synchrony and its possible existence and causes, the author describes Suri sexual culture and menstrual customs, using field data gathered in two villages. He then tentatively assesses the plausibility of the Suri girls' claims to menstrual synchrony, and elaborates an interpretation of Suri female sexual/reproductive strategies as enhancing women's agency in a society marred by growing internal instability, conflict, and an uncertain future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

*Understanding contemporary Ethiopia / Gérard Prunier and Éloi Ficquet (eds.)* - London : Hurst, 2015.

Keywords: economic conditions/Ethiopia/history/political conditions/religion/social conditions

Abstract: This collective volume provides an analysis of the key features of Ethiopian society and politics. Contents: Introduction (Gérard Prunier and Éloi Ficquet); 1. Ethiopians in the twenty-first century: The structure and transformation of the population (Éloi Ficquet and Dereje Feyissa); 2. The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church (EOTC) and the challenges of modernity (Stéphane Ancel and Éloi Ficquet); 3. The Ethiopian Muslims: Historical processes and ongoing controversies (Éloi Ficquet); 4. Go Pente! The charismatic renewal of the Evangelical movement in Ethiopia (Emanuele Fantini); 5. From pan-Africanism to Rastafari: African American and Caribbean 'returns' to Ethiopia (Giulia Bonacci); 6. Monarchical restoration and territorial expansion: The Ethiopian State in the second half of the nineteenth century (Shiferaw Bekele); 7. The era of Haile Selassie (Christopher Clapham); 8. The Ethiopian revolution and the Derg regime (Gérard Prunier); 9. The Eritrean question (Gérard Prunier); 10. The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) (Medhane Tadesse); 11. Federalism, revolutionary democracy and the developmental State, 1991-2012 (Sarah Vaughan); 12. Elections and politics in Ethiopia, 2005-2010 (Patrick Gilkes); 13. Making sense of Ethiopia's regional influence (Medhane Tadesse); 14. The Ethiopian economy: The developmental State vs. the free market (René Lefort); 15. Addis Ababa and the urban renewal in Ethiopia (Perrine Duroyaume); 16. The Meles Zenawi era: from revolutionary Marxism to State developmentalism (Gérard Prunier). [Abstract ASC Leiden.]

Are religious leaders a magic bullet for social/societal change? A critical look at anti-FGM interventions in Ethiopia / Marit Tolo Østebø and Terje Østebø. - In: *Africa Today*: (2014), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 83-101

Keywords: Ethiopia/female circumcision/leadership/power/religion/social change

Abstract: With a particular focus on interventions aimed at eradicating female genital mutilation (FGM) in Ethiopia, this article discusses the increased use of religious leaders as a strategy in development practice, showing that the use of religious leaders in these interventions is informed by an instrumental approach and narrow and static assumptions of power. The authors argue that for religious leaders to be actors of social change, a reconceptualization of power and power dynamics and a critical discussion about the consequences and limitations of instrumentalist approaches are needed. These issues are of particular importance in contexts where monological discourses and vertical structures dominate and influence interventions, local responses to them, and religious leaders' legitimacy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Competing Muslim legacies along city/countryside dichotomies : another political history of Harar Town and its Oromo rural neighbours in Eastern Ethiopia / Thomas Osmond. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 01, p. 1-23 : krt

Keywords: Ethiopia/ethnic relations/Harari/Islam/Oromo/rural-urban relations

Abstract: Between the Middle East and Eastern Africa, the city of Harar is often considered as the main historical centre of Islam in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Until recently, the cultural hegemony of the Muslim elites inhabiting Harar was commonly opposed to the almost pagan behaviours of the Oromo, or "Galla", farmers and cattle herders living in the wide rural vicinity of the town. The 1995 Constitution provided the different "ethnolinguistic nationalities" of the new Ethiopian federation with the same institutional recognition. However, the institutionalization of the two Harari and Oromo "nationalities" seems to foster the historical duality between the city-dwellers and their close neighbours. This article proposes another political history of Harar and its ambivalent Oromo partners through the local dynamics of the Muslim city/countryside models. It reveals the both competing and complementary orders that have probably bound together the populations of Harar and its rural hinterland for more than five hundred years. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

*Diasporas, development and peacemaking in the Horn of Africa / edited by Liisa Laakso and Petri Hautaniemi* - London : Zed Books, in association with Nordic Africa Institute, 2014.

Keywords: development/diasporas/Ethiopia/Northeast Africa/peacebuilding/Somalia

Abstract: This book investigates the role diasporas play in the processes of peacebuilding and development in their home countries. It features case studies from the Horn of Africa, including

Somalia and Ethiopia. Contents: Introduction: diasporas for peace and development (Petri Hautaniemi and Liisa Laakso). Part one: contextualising the Horn of Africa and the diaspora. Diaspora and multi-level governance for peace (Liisa Laakso); Regional political history and the production of diasporas (Guenther Schlee). Part two: case studies from the Horn of Africa. Rebuilding Somaliland through economic and educational engagement (Markus Virgil Hoehne and Mohamed Hassan Ibrahim); The Somali diaspora in conflict and peacebuilding: the Peace Initiative Programme (Mahdi Abdile); The 2007 delegation of the Muslim diaspora to Ethiopia (Dereje Feyissa); The Ethiopian diaspora and the Tigray Development Association (Bahru Zewde, Gebre Yntiso and Kassahun Berhanu). Part three: European approaches to diaspora engagement. Interaction between Somali organizations and Italian and Finnish development actors (Petra Mezzetti, Valeria Saggiomo and Päivi Pirkkalainen); Approaches to diaspora engagement in the Netherlands (Giulia Sinatti); Norwegian collaboration with diasporas (Rojan Ezzati and Cindy Horst). Afterword (Petri Hautaniemi, Liisa Laakso and Mariko Sato). [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Ethiopia : footsteps in dust and gold / Arjan van Dijk, Jos van Beurden - [Oostkamp] : Stichting Kunstboek, 2014.*

Keywords: Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/ethnic groups/housing/Islam/landscape/social life

Ethiopian ethnic federalism : a "god-sent" opportunity for all ethnic groups? / Desalegn Amsalu. - In: *Modern Africa*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 63-91 : krt., tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/ethnic relations/ethnicity/federalism

"God speak to us" : performing power and authority in Salale, Ethiopia / Assefa Tefera Dibaba. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 287-302

Keywords: Ethiopia/ethnic identity/folklore/Oromo/resistance

Abstract: In the present study the author examines Salale Oromo traditional legal performances as 'narratives of resistance' against domination. Through the three 'theopolitical' counter-discourses identified in this study, that is, 'guma' (blood feud), 'araara' (peace-making), and 'waadaa' (covenant), the interaction between 'theos' (god) and 'politics' is apparent. Hence, the oath 'God speak to us' expresses a belief that 'nagaa' (peace) is a presupposed will of God that humanity is privileged and obliged to guard. The study concludes that such oppositional traditional practices constitute the Salale cultural resistance against the mainstream culture and offer more hope for challenging the dominant social discourse and constructing a strong sense of 'Oromummaa', that is, 'Oromoness'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.901165> (Restricted access)

*Identity, citizenship, and political conflict in Africa / Edmond J. Keller - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2014.*

Keywords: Africa/citizenship/conflict/Côte d'Ivoire/Ethiopia/group identity/Kenya/nation building/Nigeria/Rwanda

Abstract: Reflecting on the processes of nation-building and citizenship formation in Africa, the author claims that although some deep parochial identities have eroded, they have not disappeared. They may be more assertive than previously thought, especially in instances of political conflict. Chapters: 1. Identity, citizenship, and nation building in Africa; 2. Theoretical and formal-legal dimensions of the concept of citizenship in Africa; 3. Toward an analytical framework of identity and citizenship in Africa; 4. Nigeria : indigeneity and citizenship; 5. Ethiopia : the politics of late nation building and the national question; 6. Côte d'Ivoire : Ivoirité and citizenship; 7. Kenya : citizenship, land, and ethnic cleansing; 8. Rwanda : exclusionary nationalism, democracy, and genocide. Summary and conclusion : identity, citizenship, and social conflict. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Lalibela, une ville éthiopienne dans la mondialisation : recompositions d'un espace sacré, patrimonial et touristique / Marie Bridonneau - Paris : Karthala, 2014.*

Keywords: churches/conservation of cultural heritage/Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/resettlement/tourism/urban planning

Abstract: Contains: Lalibela, une petite ville... du Patrimoine mondial -- L'espace social de Lalibela -- Le resettlement de Lalibela, un programme multiscalair -- Le resettlement, une

"destruction créatrice" des espaces de Lalibela -- L'État et l'Église à Lalibela : le contrôle de l'espace social -- L'internationalisation de Lalibela.

*Livelihood, development and local knowledge on the move / ed. by Masayoshi Shigeta, Mamo Hebo & Makoto Nishi - Kyoto : Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2014.*

Keywords: Ethiopia/indigenous knowledge/livelihoods/milk/political change/pottery/social change

Abstract: This volume is based on the papers presented at the 18th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies held in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, between October 29 and November 2, 2012. The papers were presented at a panel entitled 'Livelihood, Development, and Local Knowledge on the Move,' coordinated by Professor Masayoshi Shigeta of the Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University. Of the eleven papers presented, seven were selected by reviewers for inclusion in this volume. All the works were based on fieldwork conducted by Ethiopian, Japanese, and European scholars in diverse agro-ecological and sociocultural regions of Ethiopia.

Mediating development? : exchanges on gender policies and development practices in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Astrid Blystad, Haldis Haukanes, and Mulumebet Zenebe. - In: *Africa Today*: (2014), vol. 60, no. 4, p. 25-45

Keywords: attitudes/development/Ethiopia/gender

Abstract: This article examines the ways that gender experts in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, relate to global gender policies and to current approaches to problems of gender in their country. Interviews were conducted in March 2011 and January 2012 with twenty individuals working in different institutional contexts (ministries, international NGOs, donors, and national NGOs). Drawing upon critical, feminist, and actor-oriented approaches in development studies, the authors reflect on the high level of convergence between the global policy aims and interlocutors' opinions about appropriate target areas and approaches to gender in development. They discuss the noteworthy reflexive and critical shift emerging when moving the discussion from policy to practice, in particular when gender experts are problematizing the scope, relevance, and outcomes of multiple gender initiatives. Throughout the article, the authors seek to reflect upon their own roles in the construction of knowledge during the research encounters. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Positional concerns among the poor : does reference group matter? : evidence from survey experiments / Alpaslan Akay ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2014), vol. 23, no. 5, p. 673-699 : tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/poverty/social status/urban areas

Abstract: Previous research studies suggest a lower degree of positional (status) concerns among people from poor countries. Yet the evidence is limited and most often builds on the assumption that people's reference groups are the same across all individuals. The authors conduct a survey experiment in urban Ethiopia that is modified to include multiplicity of reference groups. They estimate positional concerns considering various reference groups to test whether the low positional concerns found in the literature are due to misspecification of the reference groups. The results show a low degree of positional concern, which is highly stable across different reference groups. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/5/673.abstract> (Restricted access)

*Socio-economic base-line survey of rural and urban households in Tana sub-basin, Amhara National Regional State / Kassahun Berhanu and Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher - Addis Ababa : Forum For Social Studies, 2014.*

Keywords: Ethiopia/health/household expenditure/household income/housing/rural households/urban households

Spiritual border crossings : childbirth, postpartum seclusion and religious alterity in Amhara, Ethiopia / Anita Hannig. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2014), vol. 84, no. 2, p. 294-313

Keywords: Amhara/birth rites/Ethiopia/religious rituals

Abstract: This article examines the event of postpartum seclusion of mother and infant in the Amhara region of north-west Ethiopia. During the period between birth and baptism, the mother-



child pair remains in private repose, is subject to a variety of ritual prohibitions, and is barred from entering a church. Despite the mother's Orthodox Christian identity, both she and the child are called 'Muslims' during this time. Why should this be the case? What happens during the birthing event and its aftermath that would bring about this temporary shift in their religious designation? By shedding light on the distinct models of maternal care, safety, and danger that are emphasized in 'childbed', this study seeks an answer to these questions. In doing so, it also contributes to a broader understanding of why most Amhara mothers do not, at present, avail themselves of institutional deliveries and biomedical births but prefer to give birth at home. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972014000047> (Restricted access)

This pasture is ours since ancient times : an ethnographic analysis of the reduction in conflicts along the post-1991 Afar-Tigray regional boundary / Lutgart Lenaerts [et al.]. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2014), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 25-44 : krt  
Keywords: boundary conflicts/Ethiopia/ethnic relations/government policy/land rights/regionalism  
Abstract: The role of post-1991 ethnic-based federalism on conflicts along regional boundaries has been a topic of great dispute in Ethiopianist literature. This article sheds new light on the on-going debate based on original ethnographic material from the Afar-Tigray regional border zone. Contrary to other studies, this article shows that conflicts appear to have reduced in that area. Two key questions are addressed: how do different groups lay future claims to land; and which role does the post-1991 government play in those claims to land and in reducing conflicts? The case study reveals that people materialize religion to lay future claims to land and that conflicts have reduced with the increased involvement of the State over the past two decades, but that this has come at a high cost and may therefore not be sustainable in the long term. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Thugs, spies and vigilantes: community policing and street politics in inner city Addis Ababa / Marco Di Nunzio. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2014), vol. 84, no. 3, p. 444-465  
Keywords: community participation/crime prevention/Ethiopia/neighbourhoods/police  
Abstract: The implementation of community policing schemes and development programmes targeting street youth in inner city Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, intended to prevent crime and unrest, has resulted in an expansion of structures of political mobilization and surveillance of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), the party that has ruled the country since 1991. Yet the fact that the government managed to implement its programmes does not imply that the ruling party was entirely successful in tackling ordinary crime as well as political dissent. As neighbourhoods continued to be insecure, especially at night, the efficacy of the ruling party's politicized narratives on community policing and crime prevention was questioned. An appreciation of the shortcomings of government action on the streets of the inner city raises questions about the extent of the reach of the EPRDF State into the grass roots of urban society as well as about the ways in which dissent is voiced in a context where forms of political surveillance and control are expanding. This paper, which is based on eighteen months of ethnographic fieldwork undertaken between 2009 and 2013, on the street economy in inner city Addis Ababa, investigates these issues in order to contribute to the study of the Ethiopian State and to the broader debate on community policing and crime prevention on the African continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972014000357> (Restricted access)

*Visions of Zion : Ethiopians and Rastafari in the search for the promised land / Erin C. MacLeod* - New York [etc.] : New York University Press, 2014.  
Keywords: attitudes/citizenship/Ethiopia/immigrants/national identity/Rastafari  
Women's perspectives on patrilineality in southern Ethiopia / Sophia Thubauville and Echi Christina Gabbert (eds.). - In: *Paideuma / Frobenius-Institut*: (2014), Bd. 60, p. 139-204  
Keywords: Arbore/Ethiopia/gender relations/Hadiya/Hamar/patriarchy/women  
Abstract: This collection of articles provides insights into the category of patrilineality by providing case studies from patrilineal societies in southern Ethiopia that show the flexible and particular interpretations and multiple identities that women create within and around the conceptual framework of patrilineality. Contributions: Gender and identification in patrilineal and patriarchal

societies: case studies from southern Ethiopia (Sophia Thubauville and Echi Christina Gabbert); Mobile women, immobile men? Gender and identification of women among the Maale of southern Ethiopia (Sophia Thubauville); Marrying into an age-set: the redefinition of social relations and extension of women's social networks in Bashada (Susanne Epple); Powerful mothers - radical daughters: tales about and cases of women's agency among the Arbore of southern Ethiopia (Echi Christina Gabbert); Approaching abduction through narratives: love and violence in a Hadiya village, southwestern Ethiopia (Valentina Peveri). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

The apocryphal legitimization of a 'Solomonic' dynasty in the Kbrä nägät: a reappraisal / Pierluigi Piovaneli. - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2013), vol. 16, p. 7-44 : tab  
Keywords: Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/Judaism/legends/religious history/religious literature  
Abstract: The article presents a re-evaluation of the ideological function of the Kbrä nägät (Kebra Nagast, KN) as an apocryphal production to establish the moral authority of the new 'Solomonic' dynasty founded by Yekuno Amlak (1270-1285). In this regard, the KN can be considered as the 14th-century Ethiopian response to the religious and political propaganda of the 7th-century Syriac 'Apocalypse of pseudo-Methodius' and related literature. The arguments recently made in favour of a 6th-century date for a hypothetical original kernel of the KN are also re-examined and reinterpreted. The mention of the 'glory of David' in the inscription RIÉ 195 II: 24 is not a reference to the Davidic and Solomonic ancestry of the kings of Aksum but part of a biblical citation, Isaiah 22:22-23, here for the first time correctly identified, while the connection between a gold coin of king MDYS and the council of Chalcedon (AD 451) is too speculative to be of any use. The memories of 6th-century Himyaritic wars in south-western South Arabia provided but the point of departure for the elaboration of the traditions to be much later creatively recycled in the KN and which would play a major role in shaping the special Christian identity of Ethiopian society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Entre pouvoir et autorité : propriété urbaine et production de l'État à Jigjiga, Éthiopie / Rony Emmenegger ; trad. Jean Nicolas Bach. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2013), no. 132, p. 115-137  
Keywords: citizenship/Ethiopia/property/urban society  
Abstract: Cet article examine la question des restitutions de propriétés urbaines, comprises comme un espace de négociation de l'autorité politique et de production de l'État. À partir d'observations ethnographiques conduites dans la ville de Jigjiga en Éthiopie, il revient sur le rôle des différentes catégories liées à la propriété légale et à la citoyenneté ethnique dans l'accès au foncier et à la propriété en situation de post-conflit. Avec le retour des populations somaliennes originaires de la ville qui avaient fui sous le régime socialiste (1974-1991) et dans le nouveau contexte de reconnaissance de la diversité ethnique au sein du système fédéral, le retour à la propriété devint un enjeu de revendications majeur. L'article offre une illustration des façons dont les catégories légales se trouvent enchevêtrées dans des ordres normatifs pluriels participant au règlement des cas de restitutions de propriétés et déterminant le (re)façonnage des relations de propriété. Il montre également comment les catégories de propriété légale et de citoyenneté ethnique, bien que codifiées au sein d'un cadre légal commun, sont susceptibles de renfermer des mécanismes antagonistes à la fois d'accès et d'exclusion. Plus généralement, il s'agit de s'interroger sur les ambiguïtés inhérentes aux processus de formation de l'État et sur les dynamiques complexes en œuvre aux marges de celui-ci. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 137). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

'Great man' or 'great myth'? Meles Zenawi : historic or mythic ideologue? /Assefa Dibaba. - In: *Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 1 & 2, p. 91-131  
Keywords: Ethiopia/ideologies/mourning/myths/Oromo/political sociology  
Abstract: It is the purpose of this article to theorize the politics of mythologizing ideology in Ethiopia and examine mourning as a metaphor centering on the late Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia. Mourning for the deceased is believed to be one way of maintaining a strong social cohesion with the living while it also serves as a common good to appease the spirit of the deceased. The author's argument opens on the premise that, for the general public, grieving is traditionally rather a social event than something political/ideological, while it is of a personal and emotional nature for the family of the deceased. Bruce Lincoln's notion of myth as ideology in a narrative form

helps to recapitulate his views on a transition from mythos to logos, which then leads towards the revival of myth as a means of creating a narrative that supports a certain ideology. Since not all mythologies date from the days of ancient cultures, the author posits that people around the world continue to create new myths for various purposes, or refashion existing myths. He revisits the notion of the Great Man Theory to challenge the validity of Meles' legacy as a 'Great Man' and theorizes about the current politics in Ethiopia from an Oromo perspective. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

*Churches and monasteries of Tegray : a survey of manuscript collections / Denis Nosnitsin - Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz Verlag, 2013.*

Keywords: churches/Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/manuscripts/religious buildings/religious literature

Determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Eshetu Gurmu & Ruth Mace. - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2013), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 87-109 : graf., tab

Keywords: age/capitals/Ethiopia/marriage/nuptiality

Abstract: Timing of marriage has various socioeconomic and demographic implications. In a non-contraceptive society entry into marriage at an early age increases the number of children a woman would have at the end of her reproductive life while the reverse is true for those entering late into marriage. Evolutionary theory supposes that women are ultimately attracted into a conjugal union for purposes of reproducing, whilst modernization theory argues that education and employment opportunities for women cause them to delay the timing of marriage. The objective of this study was to identify determinants of age at first marriage in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is based on socioeconomic and demographic data obtained from 2976 women of reproductive age (i.e. 1549 years) residing in the city of Addis Ababa in 2003. The findings of the study revealed that, engaging in marital life in this city was mainly a function of the economic situation of couples. There is shortage of 'economically attractive' men to satisfy the demand of women looking for marriage partners. The high unemployment rate and increased cost of living in the city has tended to delay the timing of family formation in Addis Ababa. However, educated women, though delaying their marriage for the purposes of pursuing their education goal, had a better chance of getting married. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Dynamics of pastoralist relations at change : an exploration into the causes of Afar-Karrayu conflict in the Awash Valley / Asnake Menbere. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-28

Keywords: Afar/conflict resolution/Ethiopia/ethnic conflicts/Karrayu

Abstract: This study is an exploration of the underlying causes and the dynamics of the conflict between the Afar and Karrayu pastoralists in the Awash Valley of Ethiopia. The study indicates that the causes of the conflict are multiple: scarcity of natural resources, inappropriate development interventions, cattle rustling and related revenge attacks, a culture of violence, the decline of traditional institutions for conflict resolution, the political and economic marginalization of pastoralists, prejudices attributed to the pastoralist way of life, and memories of historical animosities between the Afar and Karrayu ethnic groups. Conflict resolution has proved complicated, because of the involvement of various actors with incompatible interests and needs. The author stresses a number of important issues for conflict resolution: addressing opposing interests, changing attitudes, and finding means for conflict resolution that fit within the local context, and are approved by the local people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

'The Eighteen Million Tawado Victims of Martyr-Saint Adyam Sägäd Iyasu': towards a better understanding of LastaTgray defiance of the royal centre of Gondärine Ethiopia (1630s/1760s) / Kindeneh Endeg Mihretie. - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2013), vol. 16, p. 45-73

Keywords: 1600-1699/Christian theology/Ethiopia/Ethiopian Church/hagiography/rebellions/religious literature

Abstract: Two hagiographies ('gädls'), briefly examined in this study, portray Iyasu I (1654/1706) as a ägga L partisan. ägga L ('Son by Grace') is a view of the mystery of the incarnation that was dismissed as heresy at the 1878 Boru Meda synod. This synod settled the Christological controversy that had beset the Ethiopian Church for two and a half centuries, by declaring Karra

(lit. 'knife'), the polemical name for Tāwado (lit. 'oneness'), as official orthodoxy. What is strange about the accounts of the two gādls is that they seem to contradict one of the doxas of Ethiopian historiography, which is that Iyasu I, a member of the 'Solomonic' dynasty, was a diehard Tāwado. This study resolves this enigma by showing that during the Gondarine period the Tāwado teaching, which enjoyed the recognition of the royal centre as orthodoxy, was ägga L. Such revision of the historiography of the doctrinal controversy in turn paves the way for a better understanding of the rebellion of Lasta and southern Tgray, against the monarchical centre of Gondarine Ethiopia. So far, the history of this rebellion is poorly understood due to the wrong assumption that the Karra teaching championed by the Lasta-Tgray group at the time was the same Tāwado of the monarchical centre. No historian could thus entertain the possibility of a long lasting rebellion in the name of Karra. This study shows that throughout much of the Gondarine period, Karra was rather the doctrine of a third party that defied the centre using Lasta and southern Tgray as safe-heavens. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Exploring 'Gumaa' as an indispensable psycho-social method of conflict resolution and justice administration / Tamene Keneni. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2013), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 37-58

Keywords: conflict resolution/Ethiopia/Oromo

Abstract: Oromo as a society, like many African societies, is rich in indigenous institutions of conflict resolution and justice administration. 'Gumaa' is one of the multitude of Oromo indigenous institutions that has exclusively been used to settle blood feuds of various types. In spite of its wider utilisation and its multi-disciplinary nature, psycho-social analysis of 'gumaa' is lacking in the scholarly literature. With the aim of helping to fill this gap and of maximising 'gumaa's potential contributions to conflict resolution, justice administration and peacebuilding, this article offers a psycho-social perspective on 'gumaa'. Having analysed combined data from multiple sources regarding 'gumaa' within psychological and social frameworks, the author identifies and highlights six interrelated theses (themes) about the key roles 'gumaa' plays in conflict resolution, justice administration and peacebuilding (in cases of homicide). Finally, based on the themes identified and other pertinent elaborations and case material, the author theorises 'gumaa' as a vital psycho-social method of conflict resolution, justice administration and peacebuilding and calls for its official recognition and revitalisation as per article 78(5) of the Constitution of Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Food security and social protection in highland Ethiopia: linking the Productive Safety Net to the land question / Tom Lavers. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 459-485 : graf., tab

Keywords: Ethiopia/food security/land tenure/social security

Abstract: While much recent research on social protection in Ethiopia has focused on the cash and food-for-work Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), this is by no means the only social protection policy in rural Ethiopia. Drawing on a very different rationale to the PSNP, the Ethiopian government also justifies State land ownership as a form of social protection for smallholders. This paper examines the links between these policies through a case study of an extremely food-insecure site in Tigray. The paper concludes that while the PSNP and land policy together provide minimal security for landholders, land shortages and the problematic nature of agricultural production are such that there is little chance that the PSNP and its complementary programmes can achieve food security. As a result, the PSNP is used to support failing agricultural policies, limiting urban migration in the interests of political stability. These findings highlight the importance of situating safety net programmes within the socioeconomic context which generates insecurity. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

*Gender-based knowledge and techniques in Africa / ed. by Morie Kaneko & Masayoshi Shigeta - Kyoto : Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2013.*

Keywords: agropastoralism/crafts/elderly/Ethiopia/gender division of labour/indigenous knowledge/rites of passage

Impact of parental death in middle childhood and adolescence on child outcomes / Rozana Himaz. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2013), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 463-490 : tab  
Keywords: adolescents/child development/Ethiopia/mortality/orphans/parents/socialization  
Abstract: This paper investigates whether the death of a parent during middle childhood (ages 78 to 1112) has different effects on a child's schooling and psychosocial outcomes when compared with death during adolescence (ages 1112 to 1415) in Ethiopia. The data come from three rounds of the Young Lives longitudinal survey, conducted in 2002, 2006 and 2009, of a sample of around 850 children across 20 sentinel sites in Ethiopia. The results show that when a child's mother dies in middle childhood, it has a significant negative impact on school enrolment. A parent's death also has a significant negative impact on a child's sense of optimism about the future. These effects are short term in nature and do not persist into adolescence. However, the children orphaned in middle childhood engage in significantly more paid employment and self-employment at age 1415. In contrast to maternal death in middle childhood, maternal death in adolescence has no impacts on any of the outcomes considered in the sample. However, the death of a father in adolescence has a significant negative impact on school enrolment, maths scores and a child's sense of agency. It is unclear as to why this is the case, as these orphans do not seem to engage in more employment than others and there has been no significant disruption to caregiver arrangements. It is likely that the negative impact on enrolment and scores works through the lower sense of self-efficacy or agency. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

*Informal and formal social protection systems in Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. Stephen Devereux, Melese Getu - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2013.*

Keywords: climate change/Ethiopia/health insurance/informal sector/Kenya/Lesotho/pastoralists/social security/Subsaharan Africa/Uganda/urban poverty/Zimbabwe

Abstract: In recent years, social protection issues have gained unprecedented momentum in Africa. This is reflected in the fact that most African countries have either introduced or are considering social protection measures. However, most of them give little attention to the role or potential of informal social protection systems. The papers in this volume, which were earlier presented at a conference in Nairobi on 19-20 September 2011, deal with the scope and key elements of informal and formal social protection in sub-Saharan Africa: The conceptualisation and status of informal and formal social protection in sub-Saharan Africa (Stephen Devereux and Melese Getu); 'Giving is saving': the essence of reciprocity as an informal social protection system among the Arsii Oromo, southern Ethiopia (Mamo Hebo); Linking informal social arrangements, social protection and poverty reduction in the urban slums of Nairobi, Kenya (Philomena Muiruri); Securing the urban poor in the age of privatisation: lessons from Kampala city, Uganda (Sabastiano Rwengabo); Informal and formal social protection in Ethiopia (Amdissa Teshome); Social protection and increasing instability in Zimbabwe: scope, institutions and policy options (Innocent Chirisa); Social protection and climate change adaptation in Lesotho: opportunities and constraints (Patrick Gwimbi); Social protection systems in pastoral areas of Ethiopia: the case of Fentale District, Oromia Region (Endalew Addis and Samuel Assefa); Assessing the impact of climate change on coping strategies and social safety networks among the pastoralists of Narok District, Kenya (Truphena Eshibukule Mukuna); An assessment of the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment Programme in Uganda (Niringiye Aggrey); The impact of health insurance on household access to healthcare in Eldoret, Kenya (Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang); Implementation and outcomes of secondary education bursaries in Kenya (Constance R. Ambasa-Shisanya); Conclusion (Stephen Devereux and Melese Getu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Insights into gender equity, equality and power relations in Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. Mansah Prah - Kampala [etc.] : Fountain Publishers [etc.], 2013.*

Keywords: empowerment/Ethiopia/gender/Kenya/Lesotho/Malawi/Rwanda/Subsaharan Africa/women's rights

Abstract: Since gender entered the development discourse, African countries have increasingly taken the concept on board in policy and practice. Gender in the development discourse ought to transform power relations between men and women to social relations that reflect their equal access to productive resources, opportunities and social and material benefits. This book seeks

to examine in more depth, issues regarding the gender-power imbalance in sub-Saharan African countries, with a specific focus on the eastern and southern African regions. The chapters in this book present research that examines the effectiveness and efficiency of gender mainstreaming policies, strategies and projects developed and implemented by national and international actors. A theme that runs through all the chapters is the persistence of patriarchal values and attitudes in Africa and its constraining effect on the achievement of gender equity and equality. The contributions have been organized into three thematic parts. Part one "Power and participation, governance and gender mainstreaming", part two "Economic empowerment, gender equality and climate change" and part three "Gender differentiation in various aspects of life: sexuality, reproductive health, education, access to technology and gender ideologies". Country cases include Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. Contributors: Mansah Prah, Peter Wagula Wekesa, Esuruku Robert Senath, Juliet Ntawubona, Deribe Assefa, Hibret Nigussie, Terefe Zeleke, Judith Namabira, Adalbertus Kamanzi, Birhanu Megersa, Faisal Buyinaza, Hanifa Nakiroya, Tefferi Ghebraye, Yalemzewd Molla, Felix N. Kioli, Karen Anne Hollely, Amon Kabuli, M. Phiri, Grace Nthembi Thadzi, Viola Nilah Nyakato, Mesfin Getaneh, Dorothy Tukahabwa, Alfred Otara, Robert Sengarama, Ali Kaleeba, Sibongile Mpfu, Woldekidan Kifle, Fibian Kavulani Lukalo and Pholoho Morojele. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*Itinéraire nilotique : Afrique orientale / Serge A.M.Tornay - Paris : Karthala, 2013.*

Keywords: collected works (form)/culture/East Africa/Ethiopia/generations/Northeast Africa/Nyangatom/rituals

Abstract: Cet ouvrage sur les Nilotes de l'Afrique orientale, notamment les Nyangatom de la basse vallée de l'Omo en Éthiopie, comporte vingt essais publiés entre 1975 et 2009 dans des revues et des ouvrages dispersés. Les contributions sont réparties en cinq chapitres autour des thèmes suivants: ethno-histoire, écologie culturelle, génération et vie politique, rites traditionnels, et intrusion de la modernité par le pentecôtisme et le tourisme. L'ouvrage se clôt sur une postface inédite, 'Une anthropologie des origines. Notes de sang: de quelques figures du sacrifice'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

The legitimising project: the coronation rite and the written word / Izabela Orlowska. - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2013), vol. 16, p. 74-101

Keywords: 1870-1879/enthronement/Ethiopia/kingship rituals

Abstract: The article explores and deciphers symbolism displayed in the acts of the enthronement ceremony of Yoanns IV (1872-1889), which was drawn from the past and remodelled to form an ideological underpinning for the monarchy and to legitimise Yoanns's imperial project. Yoanns IV was the second of the so-called Neo-Solomonic rulers, who re-established strong imperial power in Ethiopia after the so-called 'Zämänä mäsaft' (Era of the Princes, 1769-1855), known for the rule of the puppet kings in Gondär manipulated by powerful regional nobles. The article and its argument are based on an Ethiopian chronicle (the Däbrä Brhan Ilase Chronicle), which offers a detailed description of a series of enthronement rites. Despite the fact that the record of these events is likely to have been adjusted by Ethiopian chroniclers, their writings still point to what they thought should happen during a ritual in order for it to be effective. Consequently, the authors of the chronicle revealed to us the role of ritual in the legitimising project of late 19th-century Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

*Making citizens in Africa : ethnicity, gender, and national identity in Ethiopia / Lahra Smith - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2013.*

Keywords: citizenship/Ethiopia/ethnicity/gender/identity/political change

*Neighbors, strangers, witches, and culture-heroes : ritual powers of smith/artisans in Tuareg Society and beyond / Susan Rasmussen - Lanham, MD [etc.] : University Press of America, 2013.*

Keywords: artisans/Cameroon/Ethiopia/iron forging/Mali/Mauritania/Niger/power/rituals/social relations/Tuareg

Abstract: Contents: Chapter 1: Tezma Power and Tuareg Inaden Smith/Artisans; Chapter 2: Inaden Origins, Histories, and Professional Practices; Chapter 3: Powers, Tensions, and Mediations; Chapter 4: Q'alb Power and Amhara Buda/Tayb Smith/Artisans; Chapter 5: Echar

Power and Bidan M'Allemin Smith/Artisans; Chapter 6: Beshengu Power and Kapsiki Rerhe Smith/Artisans; Chapter 7: Nyama Power and Mande Nyamakala Smith/Artisans. Backflap: This book examines alleged 'superhuman' powers associated with smith/artisans in five African societies. It discusses their ritual and social roles, mythico-histories, and changing relationships between specialists and patrons. Needed but also feared, these smith/artisans work in traditionally hereditary occupations and in stratified but negotiable relationships with their rural patron families. Many of them now also work for new customers in an expanding market economy, which is still characterized by personal, face-to-face interactions. Rasmussen maintains that a framework integrating anthropological theories of witchcraft, alterity, symbolism, and power is fundamental to understanding local accusations and tensions in these relationships. She also argues that it is critical to deconstruct and disentangle guilt, blame, and envy concepts that are often conflated in anthropology at the expense of falsely accused 'witch' figures. The first portion of this book is an ethnographic analysis of smith/artisans in Tuareg society, and draws on primary source data from this authors long-term social/cultural anthropological field research in Tuareg (Kel Tamajaq) communities of northern Niger and Mali. The latter portion of the book is a cross-cultural comparison, and it re-analyzes the Tuareg case, drawing on secondary data on ritual powers and smith/artisans in four other African societies: the Amhara of Ethiopia, the Bidan (Moors) of Mauritania, the Kapsiki of Cameroon, and the Mande of southern Mali. In the concluding analysis, there is discussion of similarities and differences between these cases, the social consequences of ritual knowledge and power in each community, and their wider implications for anthropology of religion, human rights, and African studies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Peace-making from within : the tradition of conflict resolution in Northern Afar, Ethiopia / Kelemework Tafere. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 57-77 : krt

Keywords: Afar/conflict resolution/Ethiopia/pastoralists/popular justice

Abstract: This article is based on a study among the Afar pastoralists of northeastern Ethiopia on local traditions of resolving inter-clan and inter-ethnic conflict. The findings of the study reveal an increase in inter-clan conflict over the past fifty years. The major source of conflict has been competition over scarce natural resources including grazing land and water. Conflict resolution lies in the hands of councils of elders representing different clans in northern Afar selected on the basis of age, wisdom, honesty and proper knowledge of local conditions. Inter-clan and inter-ethnic conflicts are better addressed by the indigenous institutions because of their participatory, transparent and flexible nature. Government politico-judiciary institutions such as the local court and security forces often play a facilitating role to complement traditional structures. The ritual of peace-making often involves compensation and the sharing of food and drinks to symbolize the end of animosity between conflicting parties. The sedentarization of the Afar has had negative impacts on inter-clan conflicts and the way such conflicts are handled. Sedentary life resulted in further fragmentation of Afar culture and social organization and the breakup of traditional pastoral institutions upon which strong economic and social support networks were built. The paper recommends an adequate recognition of traditional peace-making institutions and integration of the formal and informal institutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

*Suri orature : introduction to the society, language and oral culture of the Suri people (Southwest Ethiopia) / Jon Abbink, Michael Bryant, Daniel Bambu - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe, 2013.*

Keywords: culture/Ethiopia/oral literature/Suri/Suri language

Thereintegrating role that can be played by a traditional conflict-resolving mechanism in the eastern Hararghe zone of Oromiya regional state, Ethiopia / Nigusie Angessa. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2013), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-35

Keywords: clan conflicts/conflict/conflict resolution/Ethiopia/family

Abstract: This article presents qualitative data on the reintegrating role that can be played by a traditional conflict-resolving mechanism in the eastern Hararghe zone of Oromiya regional state, Ethiopia. The study was conducted in one of the districts of the eastern Hararghe zone where resource-based inter- and intragroup conflicts are widely observed. The data used in the study were generated from one-on-one interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis

during fieldwork in the selected district. The study revealed that conflicts in the research area emanate from stiff competition among parties over scarce resources. Individuals' avaricious behaviour, dilemmas, and uncertainty over their subjective and objective interests create competing goals, polarised groups and tensions, which in turn lead the parties to conflict. The conflicts become complex and cyclical due to unaddressed animosity, fear, frustration, and anger developed among parties in conflict. The study indicated that in spite of its declining power and sphere of influence, a community-based traditional conflict resolution mechanism called 'Gumaa' plays a large role in constructively resolving the inter- and intragroup conflicts and reintegrating the conflicting parties - revitalising the socio-psychological factors which contribute to peace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

What do the Oromo want? : looking back and looking forward on Oromo Studies and OSA / Bonnie K. Holcomb. - In: *Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 1 & 2, p. 1-21

Keywords: cultural heritage/Ethiopia/Oromo/research

Abstract: This article is written by the founder of the Oromo Studies Association (OSA). It emphasizes the plight of the Oromo people, especially in Ethiopia, and addresses the issue of how the OSA can play a role in making the world community aware of Oromo aspirations and grievances. The author is asking members of the OSA to assume a strategic role in aiding the Oromo people to develop and bring out into the open their spiritual, philosophical, and legal heritage. This will contribute to their empowerment as well as their political equality. The OSA can provide a basis for others to make connections and engage public intellectuals to help shape the future of the Oromo people. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]



## 2. THESES FROM THE NETHERLANDS ABOUT ETHIOPIA 2000-2015

(Unless otherwise indicated, the dissertations are open accessible at the resp. university repositories.)

*Coffee marketing cooperatives and rural poverty alleviation : evidence from Southern Ethiopia / Amsaya Anteneh Woubie*  
Thesis Radboud University Nijmegen, 2015.  
(No e-version available)

*Cultivating sources of competitive advantage : opportunities for small-scale African farmers in global value chains / Matthias Olthaar.*  
Thesis Groningen University, 2015.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/11370/23fa0036-e63b-4522-ba31-6a147098629c>

*Essays on evaluating a community based health insurance scheme in rural Ethiopia / Anagaw Derseh Mebratie.*  
Thesis Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2015.  
[hdl.handle.net/1765/78363](http://hdl.handle.net/1765/78363)

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It allows you to search recent African news from the ABC, Al Jazeera, AllAfrica.com, BBC, CNN, Financial Times, FOXNews, France24, Global Times (CN), The New York Times, The Guardian, The Independent, The Times and The Washington Post. AllAfrica.com provides news from many Africa-based sources

You can get easy access to regular updates about news from Ethiopia by subscribing to the RSS feed Ethiopia<sup>2</sup>

The newsfeeds are part of the ASC's Africa portal.

The ASC country portal is a rich source of information on individual African countries and presents it by country at a glance. It was initially set up for the general public but those with greater in-depth knowledge of the continent will also find some of the resources valuable. Information on each country is arranged in the following categories: experts, general information, Internet resources, libraries and archives, maps, movies and images, music, publications, and statistics. Newsfeeds, tweets and recent publications about Africa can also be found here. The Internet resources have been selected by staff at the African Studies Centre Library. Corrections and suggestions are very welcome.

Ethiopia country portal:  
<http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=ethiopia>

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<sup>2</sup> [http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=search-newsfeeds-rss&combine\\_1=%22Ethiopia%22](http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=search-newsfeeds-rss&combine_1=%22Ethiopia%22)

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Internet portal to scholarly information about Africa, including websites.

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<http://www.ilissafrika.de/en/vk/?q=ethiopia#vkCatHits-AiLiSs>

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[http://www.ilissafrika.de/en/als/?v0=ethiopia\\*&search=1#results](http://www.ilissafrika.de/en/als/?v0=ethiopia*&search=1#results)

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ascleiden.nl/content/library-alert-service-subscription-page>