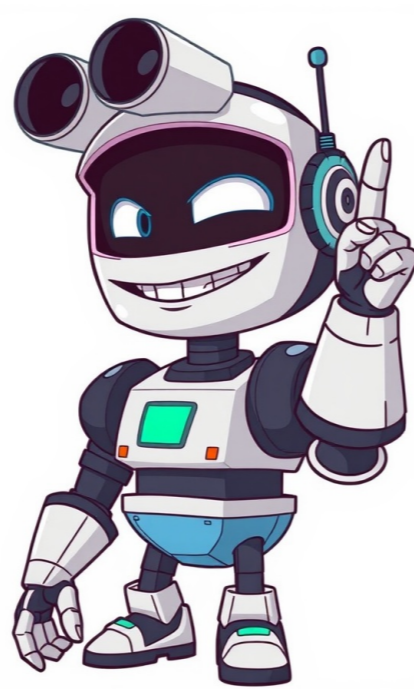


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Epidemiological Study Of Bovine Trypanosomiasis In Wenbera District, Metekale Zone Of Benishangul Gumuz Regional State, Western Ethiopia [1] Dawit Tesfaye, [1] Tesfa Feleke and [2] Derara Birasa 1 National Tsetse flies and Trypanosomiasis Control and Eradication Institute of Ethiopia, Assosa 2 Jimma University, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, School of Veterinary Medicine, P. O. Box 307, Jimma, Ethiopia Corresponding author: [email protected]; phone: +251910186937/+251910186937 Abstract: Cross-sectional study was conducted in Wanbera district of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, Western Ethiopia from February, 2019 to April 2019 to assess the prevalence of bovine trypanosomiasis and association risk factors. During this survey, blood samples of 384 randomly selected cattle (Bosindicus) were examined using Buffy coat techniques. The packed cell volume (PCV) value of each animal was measured using hematocrit reader. Descriptive statistics was held to analyze the findings using STATA version 14.0 software packages. Chi square test was used to determine the association between different risk factors (age, sex, body condition and location) and trypanosomiasis infection. Out of 384 cattle examined, 8(2.08%) were found positive for trypanosomiasis. The highest prevalence was revealed in Bagonyi village 4 (50%) followed by Muz village 3(37.5%) and the lowest was recorded in Zamatiya village 1(12.5%). Trypanosome congense (73%) was the most dominant trypanosome species identified followed by T. vivax (25%). The mean packed cell volume (PCV) value of infected animals was 17.92%±3.356 for trypanosome positive animals and 27.22%±2.748 for non-infected animals. Similarly, the highest prevalence (87.5%) of trypanosomiasis infection was registered in animals with poor body condition score. Ethiopia Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report Includes results from Tigray Response © UNICEF Ethiopia/2021/Nahom Tesfaye Situation in Numbers Reporting Period: May 2021 12.5 million Highlights children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2021) In May, 56,354 new medical consultations were conducted in Afar, Somali and Tigray regions through the 79 UNICEF-supported Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs). 23.5 million 11,692 of these in Tigray through the 30 active MHNTs. people in need UNICEF reached 412,647 people in May and 2,881,630 (HNO 2021) people between January to May 2021 throughout Ethiopia with safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene 2 through the rehabilitation of non-functional water systems, 3.6 million water treatment, and water trucking; of these, 1,228,921 were internally displaced people (DTM, in Tigray 2021) Since the beginning of the Tigray crisis, UNICEF has delivered 2,352 metric tons of multi-sectoral supplies to nine 806,541 partners (including Regional Bureaus) working in the region, valued at US\$ 4.6 million, registered refugees (UNHCR,31 May 2021) In May, UNICEF supported the treatment of 38,032 under 5 children with Severe Acutely Malnutrition (SAM) in Ethiopia (1,723 in Tigray); 40.6 per cent of these were in Oromia, 20.7 per cent in Somali, 15.4 per cent in SNNP/Sidama, 12.7 per cent in Amhara and 4.5 per cent in Tigray. A total of UNICEF Revised HAC Appeal 152,413 children in the country have been treated for SAM between January - April 2021 with UNICEF direct support 2021 From Dust to Dollar Gold mining and trade in the Sudan-Ethiopia borderland [Copy and paste completed cover here] Enrico Ille, Mohamed Salah completed completed andcover cover here) here) Tsegaye Birhanu image here, drop from 20p5 max height of box 42p0 From Dust to Dollar Gold mining and trade in the Sudan-Ethiopia borderland Enrico Ille, Mohamed Salah and Tsegaye Birhanu Cover image: Gold washers close to Qeissan, Sudan, 25 November 2019 © Mohamed Salah This report is a product of the X-Border Local Research Network, a component of the FCDO's Cross-Border Conflict—Evidence, Policy and Trends (XCEPT) programme, funded by UKaid from the UK government. The programme carries out research work to better understand the causes and impacts of conflict in border areas and their international dimensions. It supports more effective policymaking and development programming and builds the skills of local partners. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies. The Rift Valley Institute works in Eastern and Central Africa to bring local knowledge to bear on social, political and economic development. Copyright © Rift Valley Institute 2021. This work is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) RIFT VALLEY INSTITUTE REPORT 2 Contents Executive summary 5 1. Introduction 7 Methodology 9 2. The Blue Nile-Benishangul-Gumuz borderland 12 The two borderland states 12 The international border 14 3. Trade and mobility in the borderlands 16 Constraints on mobility 18 Price differentials and borderland trade 20 Borderland relations 22 4. Mukht Shabd Journal ISSN NO : 2347-3150 Recent trends on the socio-cultural and economic life of the Shinasha tribal in Ethiopia: In the case of Benishangul-Gumuz Region Abebe Ano Ph.D Candidate, Department of History, College of Social Sciences and Art Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. Abstract This paper is a part of my Ph.D. research work and entitled "Recent trends on the socio-cultural and economic life of the Shinasha tribal in Ethiopia: In the case of Benishangul-Gumuz Region." This work analysis how the recent trends on the socio-cultural and economic changes and its implications underwent on the Shinasha community? I address this question by historically juxtaposing socio-economic and cultural life of the people with my interviews with the key informants and observation of changes in conditions of the Shinasha. This inquiry illuminates aspects of the recent trends in the socio-economic and cultural life of the Shinasha. This layered analysis and illuminates the contextual of the study area and complex relationships between socio-economic and cultural changes with geographical locations of the areas. It is well-known that the socio-cultural and economic changes of the Shinasha are the least studied subjects in Ethiopian historiography. The method used contains the interviewing key informants to support the existing sources. Their witnesses were cautiously crosschecked and analysed through qualitative methods. Volume IX, Issue VI, JUNE/2020 Page No : 3158 Mukht Shabd Journal ISSN NO : 2347-3150 Keywords: Shinasha, Marriage, Socio-Cultural and Economic change, Religious practice. Overview of the Study area Five native ethnic groups are living in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. Shelter/NFI Cluster Coordination Meeting (Federal) Date of Meeting April 09, 2021 Time 10:00 AM Minutes prepared by: Cluster Location Webinar chaired by Shelter Cluster Attendees IRC, SWAN, Samaritan's Purse, FIDO, DPO, People in Need (PIN), SCL, IOM, ANE, Dorcas Aid International, ASDEPO, NRC, IOM/RRF, SCA/HEKS-EPER, UNHCR, LWF, MCMDO, WVI, CRS, AIDRO, ZOA, FIDO, NDRMC, ADPC, Islamic Relief, ACAPS, USAID/BHA, CARE Agenda 1. Review of action points of previous meeting 2. Overall response and Pipeline update 3. The current humanitarian situation in country and expectation from ESNFI 4. ESNFI Situation Update and Response in Tigray 5. Emergency Response Mechanisms, how it works 6. HLP assessment in West Tigray Zone AOB 1st round of EHF Agenda and notes. Decisions, issues 1. Review of Action Action Point Further Action Point • Partners should communicate their planned activities to On-going the sub-national Cluster and the regional ECC before addressing the beneficiaries • Partners should report age/sex disaggregated data for On-going completed activities from the actual distribution list, not a calculation of beneficiaries using the average household size. On-going • Partners are encouraged to share sector-specific funding of the year 2021 to the FTS website. The cluster will share the FTS template with link On-going • Coordination with the sub-national Cluster highly encouraged for any response 2. Information Please refer to the Shelter Cluster Presentation for more detail Management Updates(Overall • Response - Overall: In the first quarter of 2021, the cluster through its partners reached response and 357,424 beneficiaries with ESNFI kits, NFI kits, cash for rent and construction of communal Pipeline updates) and emergency shelters by considering females, children, and people with different vulnerabilities. Aalborg University Restructuring State and Society Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia Balcha, Berhanu Publication date: 2007 Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record Link to publication from Aalborg University Citation for published version (APA). Balcha, B. (2007). Restructuring State and Society: Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia. SPIRIT. 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Downloaded from vbn.aau.dk on: November 29, 2020 SPIRIT Doctoral Programme Aalborg University Kroghstraede 3-3.237 DK-9220 Aalborg East Phone: +45 9940 9810 Mail: [email protected] Restructuring State and Society: Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia Berhanu Gutema Balcha SPIRIT PhD Series Thesis no. 8 ISSN: 1903-7783 © 2007 Berhanu Gutema Balcha Restructuring State and Society: Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia SPIRIT - Doctoral Programme Aalborg University Denmark SPIRIT PhD Series Thesis no. 8 From Dust to Dollar Gold mining and trade in the Sudan-Ethiopia borderland [Copy and paste completed cover here] Enrico Ille, Mohamed Salah completed completed andcover cover here) here) Tsegaye Birhanu image here, drop from 20p5 max height of box 42p0 From Dust to Dollar Gold mining and trade in the Sudan-Ethiopia borderland Enrico Ille, Mohamed Salah and Tsegaye Birhanu Cover image: Gold washers close to Qeissan, Sudan, 25 November 2019 © Mohamed Salah This report is a product of the X-Border Local Research Network, a component of the FCDO's Cross-Border Conflict Evidence, Policy and Trends (XCEPT) programme, funded by UK aid from the UK government. XCEPT brings together leading experts to examine conflict-affected borderlands, how conflicts connect across borders, and the factors that shape violent and peaceful behaviour. The X-Border Local Research Network carries out research to better understand the causes and impacts of conflict in border areas and their international dimensions. It supports more effective policymaking and development programming and builds the skills of local partners. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies. The Rift Valley Institute works in Eastern and Central Africa to bring local knowledge to bear on social, political and economic development. Copyright © Rift Valley Institute 2021. This work is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) RIFT VALLEY INSTITUTE REPORT 2 Contents Executive summary 5 1. Introduction 7 Methodology 9 2. The Blue Nile-Benishangul-Gumuz borderland 12 The two borderland states 12 The international border 14 3. Implications of land deals to livelihood security and natural resource management in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State, Ethiopia by Maru Shete Paper presented at the International Conference on Global Land Grabbing 6-8 April 2011 Organised by the Land Deals Politics Initiative (LDPI) in collaboration with the Journal of Peasant Studies and hosted by the Future Agricultures Consortium at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex Implications of land deals to livelihood security and natural resource management in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State, Ethiopia 1 (Draft not for citation) Maru Shete Future Agricultures Consortium Research Fellow, P.O.Box 50321, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Email: [email protected] Abstract The Federal Government of Ethiopia (FGE) is leasing out large tracts of arable lands both to domestic and foreign investors in different parts of the country where land is relatively abundant. While the FGE justifies that it is part of the country's strategy to achieve food security objective, critics have been focused from different directions. This research aims at studying the implications of land deals to livelihood security and natural resource management in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State. Exploratory study was done and data were collected through interviewing 150 farm households in two districts of the region. Key informants interview and focus group discussions were also held to generate required data. Primary data were complemented with secondary data sources. Preliminary findings suggest that there is weak linkage, monitoring and support of investment activities from federal, regional and district levels, weak capacity of domestic investors, accelerated degradation of forest resources, and threatened livelihood security of community members. Census data/Projections, 1999 & 2000 Jan - June and July - December Relief Bens., Supplementary Feeding Bens. TIGRAY Zone 1994 census 1999 beneficiaries - May '99 2000 beneficiaries - Jan 2000 July - Dec 2000 Bens Zone ID/prior Wereda Total Pop. 1999 Pop. 1999 Bens. 1999 Bens % 2000 Pop. 2000 Bens 2000 Bens Bens. Sup. July - Dec Bens July - Dec Bens ity Estimate % of Pop. Feeding % of pop 1 ASEGEDE TSIMBELA 96,115 111,424 114,766 1 KAFTA HUMERA 48,690 56,445 58,138 1 LAELAY ADIYABO 79,832 92,547 5,590 6% 95,324 7,800 8% 11,300 12% Western 1 MEDEBAY ZANA 97,237 112,724 116,106 2,100 2% 4,180 4% 1 TAHTAY ADIYABO 80,934 93,825 6,420 7% 96,639 18,300 19% 24,047 25% 1 TAHTAY KORARO 83,492 96,790 99,694 2,800 3% 2,800 3% 1 TSEGEDE 59,846 69,378 71,459 1 TSILEMTI 97,630 113,180 37,990 34% 116,575 43,000 37% 15,050 46,074 40% 1 WELKAIT 90,186 104,550 107,687 Sub Total 733,962 850,863 50,000 6% 876,389 74,000 8% 15,050 88,401 10% \*2 ABERGELE 58,373 67,670 11,480 17% 69,700 52,200 75% 18,270 67,430 97% \*2 ADWA 109,203 126,596 9,940 8% 130,394 39,600 30% 13,860 58,600 45% 2 DEGUA TEMBEN 89,037 103,218 7,360 7% 106,315 34,000 32% 11,900 44,000 41% Central 2 ENTICHO 131,168 152,060 22,850 15% 156,621 82,300 53% 28,805 92,300 59% 2 KOLA TEMBEN 113,712 131,823 12,040 9% 135,778 62,700 46% 21,945 67,700 50% 2 LAELAY MAYCHEW 90,123 104,477 3,840 4% 107,612 19,600 18% 6,860 22,941 21% 2 MEREBA LEHE 78,094 90,532 14,900 16% 93,248 57,500 62% 20,125 75,158 81% \*2 NAEDEB ADET 94,942 98,471 15,000 15% 101,425 40,800 40% 14,280 62,803 62% 2 Enhancing the Role of Forestry in Building Climate Resilient Green Economy in Ethiopia Strategy for scaling up effective forest management practices in Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State with emphasis on Management of Dry Forests and Woodlands Motuma Tolera Abeje Eshete Bekele Guta Eftem Garedew Girmay Fitwi Abraham Abiyu Habtemariam Kassa Center for International Forestry Research Ethiopia Office Addis Ababa October 2015 Copyright © Center for International Forestry Research, 2015 Cover photo by authors FORWARD This regional strategy document for scaling up effective forest management practices in Benishangul Gumuz National Regional State, with particular emphasis on managing dry forests and woodlands was produced as one of the outputs of a project entitled "Enhancing the Role of Forestry in Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy", and implemented between September 2013 and August 2015. CIFOR and our ministry actively collaborated in the planning and implementation of the project, which involved over 25 senior experts drawn from Federal ministries, regional bureaus, Federal and regional research institutes, and from Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources and other universities. The senior experts were organised into five teams, which set out to identify effective forest management practices, and enabling conditions for scaling them up, with the aim of significantly enhancing the role of forests in building a climate resilient green economy in Ethiopia. The five forest management practices studied were: the establishment and management of area enclosures; the management of plantation forests; Participatory Forest Management (PFM); agroforestry (AF); and the management of dry forests and woodlands. Each team focused on only one of the five forest management practices, and concentrated its study in one regional state. Journal of Critical Reviews ISSN: 2394-5125 Vol 7, Issue 9, 2020 SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF SHINASHA TRIBALS IN NORTHWESTERN ETHIOPIA 1Abebe Ano Alula, 2Arjun Rao Kuthadi (Ph.D.) 1Ph.D. candidate in Department of History, College of Social Sciences and Art Osmania University, Hyderabad, India 2Professor of History, Supervisor, Department of History, College of Social Sciences and Art Osmania University, Hyderabad, India Received: 24.03.2020 Revised: 14.04.2020 Accepted: 22.05.2020 Abstract This article is primarily concerned to explore the social conditions of the Shinasha community in northwestern Ethiopia. Shinasha is some of the Indigenous groups with Ca. 60,587 population in Ethiopia, Africa continent, who are living Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, near the Sudanese borderland. They have different social practices that distinguish them from others. They were part of the historical Gongga people who once lived on edges of the River Abay. Where were the early places of settlement of the Shinasha? What were the Social conditions, social changes and continuity in the Shinasha community? I address these questions by historically juxtaposing with social conditions and its dynamics with my interviews with the key informants and observations of changes in conditions of the Shinasha. This study highlights the geographic and background of the study area. The study tries to focus on the early settlement of the Shinasha and their conquest under imperial rule. It attempted to analyze the social organization of the Shinasha society. The significance of the paper is contributed to the understanding of the Social conditions and social changes and continuity of the Shinasha community in the historical outline. D.Table 9.5-1 Number of PCO Planned 1. Tigrey No. Woredas Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Expected Connecting Point 1 Adwa 13 Per Filed Survey by ETC 2(\*) Hawzen 12 3(\*) Wukro 7 Per Feasibility Study 4(\*) Samre 13 Per Filed Survey by ETC 5 Alamata 10 Total 55 1 Tahtay Adiyabo 8 2 Medebay Zana 10 3 Laelay Mayechew 10 4 Kola Temben 11 5 Abergele 7 Per Filed Survey by ETC 6 Ganta Afeshum 15 7 Atsbi Wenberta 9 8 Enderta 14 9(\*) Hintalo Wajirat 16 10 Oflla 15 Total 115 1 Kafta Humer 5 2 Laelay Adiyabo 8 3 Tahtay Koraro 8 4 Asegede Tsimbela 10 5 Tselemti 7 6(\*\*) Welkait 7 7(\*\*) Tsegede 6 8 Mereb Lehe 10 9(\*) Enticho 21 10(\*\*) Werre Lehe 16 Per Filed Survey by ETC 11 Tahtay Maychew 8 12(\*) Naeder Adet 9 13 Degua Temben 9 14 Gulomahda 11 15 Erob 10 16 Saest Tsaaedaemba 14 17 Alage 13 18 Endmehoni 9 19(\*\*) Rayaazebo 12 20 Ahferom 15 Total 208 1/14 Tigrey D. Table 9.5-1 Number of PCO Planned 2. Affar No. Woredas Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Expected Connecting Point 1 Ayisaita 3 2 Dubti 5 Per Filed Survey by ETC 3 Chifra 2 Total 10 1(\*) Mile 1 2(\*) Eldar 1 3 Koneba 4 4 Berrahle 4 Per Filed Survey by ETC 5 Ambira 5 6 Gewane 1 7 Ewa 1 8 Dewele 1 Total 18 1 Ere Bi 1 2 Abala 2 3 Megale 1 4 Dalui 4 5 Aldera 1 6 Awash Fentale 3 7 Dulacha 1 8 Bure Mudaytu 1 Per Filed Survey by ETC 9 Arboba Special Woreda 1 10 Aura 1 11 Teru 1 12 Yalo 1 13 Gulina 1 14 Telalak 1 15 Simurobi 1 Total 21 2/14 Affar D. Table 9.5-1 Number of PCO Planned 3. Table 2. For the Regional Council © Table 3. List of Berta officials who willing to resign © Tomar, Year 8, No. 30, Megabit 12, 1993 E.C. 8 Tomar, Year 8, No. 25, Tir23, 1993 E.C. 8 Tomar, Year 8, No. 29, Megabit 5, 1993 E.C. The Benishangul-Gumuz Region: A Brief Political History, 1991-2001 Soon after this, the House of Federation d Assosa that would study the problem and Subsequently, the delegation of the House o ecided to send a delegation to would make recommendations. f Federation arrived in Assosa in March 2001. Members were: Ato Atakilt Giday (chairman), Ato Zakariyas Megiso, Ato Daniel Demsie, Ato Muhammed Yesuf and Ato Samuel Alemayehu.'® The delegates organized a pu 150 other ethnic groups' representatives took bld forum where 250 Barta and part. In the end of the forum, the delegates were said to have promised the Barta to report their grievances to the House of Federation.'® But, in actual fact it seems that the delegates tried to convince the Barta to drop their ardent demand for self-regional government.