



**May 27-28, 2016
Ethiopia, Africa**

www.wmich.edu/africacenter

**International research abstracts submitted to the
9th International Conference on African Development
hosted by Western Michigan University's
Center for African Development Policy Research
and other WMU colleges and departments
in collaboration with several universities in Ethiopia and Africa.**

Determinants of Changes in Cropping Patterns and Land-Use in Ethiopia: Evidence from Seven Rounds (1994-2009) of Survey Data. Adugna Lemi and Michael Denney, University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA.
Email: dugna.lemi@umb.edu

ABSTRACT: Climate change and international trade are rapidly changing the world. Both phenomena have day-to-day impacts that reach every corners of the globe. Farming communities in developing countries are not exceptions, as both climate change and dynamics of international trade have significant repercussions on crop yield, food prices, crop choices, and land-use patterns. Of particular importance to these communities is the lack of (or very limited) support they receive from their governments or from international development agencies to cope with the consequences of climate changes and changes in international trade patterns. Changing cropping and land use patterns are just two of the ways that such communities try to adapt to their changing environments. Understanding the inner workings of how climate change and international trade affect such farming communities, and how they have adjusted through changes in cropping pattern and land use, provide important and necessary insight for policy makers and donors interested in assisting these communities. The present study proposes to do such an analysis for farming communities in Ethiopia. Specifically, we will examine how farming communities in Ethiopia have changed their land use and cropping patterns, among other possible adaptations, over the past fifteen years as a result of exposure to climate change and increased international trade. The latter manifests itself through changes in prices, costs of inputs, and types of outputs of farms, whereas the impact of the former manifests itself in the form of changes in amount and timing of rainfall, resulting in changes soil content of farmland, and more. Over the past fifteen years, Ethiopia and the greater Horn of Africa region have been exposed to noticeable changes in the climate conditions. Additionally, Ethiopia has become increasingly integrated into the global market both through trade and investment. As a result such study is not only timely but also warranted. To achieve these objectives, I will use seven rounds of Ethiopian Rural Households Survey (ERHS) datasets collected between 1994 and 2009 with the support of various international organizations. The survey gathers information

ranging from demographics to farming activities to anthropometric measures. The dataset includes not only household level information but also plot level information to track and understand the changes in land-use and cropping patterns for each plot of land that a household has owned over time. Although the datasets provide basic and necessary information to do the analysis, to supplement this datasets by factors external to households, I need to gather county or regional level information on the changes in weather condition (i.e. timing and amount or rain) and programs sponsored by governmental or non-governmental organizations. In addition, I also need to collect information on the export prices of major crops to relate changes in land-use and cropping pattern to the international trade dynamics. Once these three datasets (household survey data, weather condition data, and export prices data), I will use appropriate econometric technique to highlight on significant determinants of changes in land-use and cropping pattern over the fifteen years under study (1994-2009). I have used some of the Ethiopian Household Survey datasets in the past, and I have published a couple of journal articles on different but related topics using part of these datasets (only the first four rounds). Since then three more rounds of data have been added (1999, 2004, and 2009) following the same households for fifteen years. By any standard, this is a very rich dataset convenient to do such analysis on issues that take longer time to notice any significant change. Given the richness of the data, one could now ask even deeper questions to highlight on promising findings for policy-makers not only in Ethiopia but also for the Horn of Africa region.

Concretize the “functioning and capabilities” paradigm for sustaining development in Africa. Amar Amine, University Mohamed V. Faculty of Sciences, Morocco. Email: amar.abd@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The “functioning and capabilities” paradigm has become an important approach that has shifted the focus of development from economic growth to human wellbeing. As a result of its theoretical and philosophical attractiveness, many scholars have begun to investigate its application within the realm of education, health, food security, development and many other fields. In the same context, this paper intends to investigate how the “functioning and capabilities” approach can be applied, in regards to sustaining development in Africa; the continent which stands out as the region with some of the worst health and mortality indices and a poorly Human Development Index. Moreover, in spite of the high growth that Africa has experienced in recent years, most African countries are showed to face with worsening poverty and inequalities, indicating lack of inclusion in the development process and its outcome. Thus, poverty dimensions should be integrated in socio-economic decisions to achieve the growth inclusiveness and to assure improved living standards. Therefore, to establish sustainable development in Africa and to address appropriately the challenge of poverty reduction, a holistic approach is highly needed. In the same vein, the proposed paradigm in this paper, can be very useful because it focus on opportunities rather than outcomes and targets both resources and the means to use these resources. The present paper will propose some theoretical and practical applications of the capability approach that form the foundation of some interventions, consecrated to the improvement of situation in the Africa. The aim of such intervention would be identifying the capabilities that citizens have, so that improvement efforts can be designed for their expansion.

The Impact of Governance on Food Security: Evidence from Sub-Saharan African Countries using Panel Data Approach. Kokeb G.Giorgis, Lecturer and Ph.D. Candidate in Development Economics, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. Email: kokeb96@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: This paper looks at the effect of governance on food security in twenty six Sub-Saharan African countries since 1996 to 2011. Based on a cross country panel sample, a fixed-random effect models is employed to test the hypothesis that beyond macroeconomic reforms other exogenous factors could foster food security. This study finds that out of the two governance indicators; control of corruption- has positive

and significant effect on food security i.e. a decrease in corruption by 1% enhances food security by 0.0012% at 99 percent level of significance through increasing food supply per capita. However, the second indicator of governance: combined polity score, which measures the level of democratic institutions, is insignificant to affect food security in the sampled countries. Moreover the study also shows that GDP per capita, export and human capital variables have a positive effect on food supply per capita, while inflation is negatively related. This finding seems to agree with many of the studies conducted so far on the effect of governance on food security.

Export Barriers and Competitiveness of Developing Economies: The Case of the Ethiopian Leather Footwear Industry. Gebreyohannes Gebreslassie Gebrewahid, Mekelle University, Ethiopia. Email: gebreyohannesg@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Purpose: as export is an essential means of economic development of both developing and developed countries, this study targeted on “Export Barriers and Competitiveness of Developing Economies: The Case of the Ethiopian Leather Footwear Industry.” Research Methodology: A survey of 15 manufacturing firms was conducted in Ethiopia. Out of 100 sampled respondents, 61 properly answered and returned the questionnaire to the researcher. Interview was also conducted with top managers and owners. The survey data was analyzed using factor analysis, MDS and cluster analysis techniques. The factor analysis identified 10 significant barriers. Then, their impact on the export competitiveness of the export firms was analyzed using the factor loadings, factor score coefficients results and the measurement of decision rules adopted by Vichea (2005). Findings: The significant barriers have had different perceived export barriers intensity on the export competitiveness of the firms. The result shows that all the export barriers were significant except the environmental barrier which was partially supported. In the MDS analysis, four clusters of firms were formulated. Cluster I firms (Peacock, Ramsay and Crystal), cluster II (Ara AG, Anbessa and Tikor Abbey), cluster III (New Wing, Fotanya, RasDeshaen, Walia, Kangaroo, Olivet and Wondesen Birhanu) and cluster IV (Ok Jamaica and Modern Zege) are more exposed to competition, logistic, product quality and financial barriers respectively. Finally, the paper discusses and concludes the implications of the findings for policy, practices and research.

Opportunities and Challenges for Community Based Ecotourism Development: The Case of Alatish National Park; Northwest Ethiopia. Kassegn Berhanu Melese Kash, Madda Walabu University, Robe, Bale, Ethiopia. Email: kassegn.berhanu@mwu.edu.et

ABSTRACT: Contrary to conventional tourism, ecotourism has widely been promoted as economic diversification and development tool, and an appropriate means for conservation of natural resources for destinations. The aim of this study is to assess opportunities and challenges for community based ecotourism development. Mixed research approach was devised and cross sectional research design was used. Tools of primary data collection were Questionnaires, FGDs, Interviews and Observation Checklists. Secondary data were collected from related articles, researches and documents obtained from offices. Quantitative data was computed using SPSS version 16.0. The findings revealed that opportunities for community based ecotourism development are: key historical and cultural attractions in the park’s vicinity, undifferentiated geological features with diversity of wildlife, the potential to develop cross border tourism, potential benefits of ecotourism for local employment and global increasing demand for ecotourism. Challenges for community based ecotourism development are: global warming and desert expansion, habitat depletion and degradation of natural resources, diseases like malaria, and lack of basic infrastructural development such as road, electricity, telecommunications, accommodation facilities, little stakeholders’ collaboration, promotion and marketing, human and financial resources are in a poor condition to meet the satisfaction of tourists and locals. The main conclusion drawn from the study is, being properly planned and managed, the park has the potentials for ecotourism development as well as cross border tourism since Alatish is trans-national park

sharing boundaries' with Dinder national park of Sudan and hence tourists can get experiences from natural attractions and cultural manifestations of both Ethiopia and Sudan.

Chiefs in Postcolonial Governance and Development in Nigeria: Issues and Options. Nwaka I. Geoffrey, Abia State University Ututu, Nigeria

ABSTRACT: Some critics maintain that traditional rulers have now outlived their usefulness, and that their position is incompatible with democratic practice. But others blame state failure and the governance crisis in Africa on "the structural disconnection between formal institutions transplanted from outside and indigenous institutions born of traditional African cultures." There is now renewed interest in an alternative approach which emphasizes the cultural dimension of governance and development, and the overlooked potential of indigenous knowledge as perhaps "the single largest knowledge resource not yet mobilized in the development enterprise." The challenge is how best to reconcile democracy and tradition, and enlist the positive elements of traditional institutions and values in the effort to promote good governance and sustainable development at the local level. The paper examines how successive post-colonial constitutions and governments in Nigeria have tried to evolve a suitable chieftaincy policy, and to manage relations with chiefs at the state and local levels in respect of land matters, dispute resolution, ecological conservation and natural resource management, grassroots mobilization and local governance. Governance reforms in Africa have tended to concentrate on institution building, anti-corruption, electoral, and judicial and civil service reforms etc. at the state and national levels. The major gap in the good governance agenda appears to be at the local government level where the major challenges of democratic decentralization and poverty alleviation remain largely under-researched and unaddressed. The ongoing land law reform in Nigeria is seeking to move from the centralized approach to land use control introduced by the 1978 Land Use Decree towards a more flexible and decentralized land delivery system that would incorporate traditional concepts and practices. Traditional rulers have a major role to play in this regard. Judicial reform is also trying to strike a balance between Western jurisprudence and indigenous concepts of justice, and to incorporate the principles of Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR, through the customary court system in which chiefs could play a guiding role. The current concern about climate change and environmental protection has a lot to learn from traditional ways of managing natural resources and ecosystems. By building on the indigenous and on local leadership we can make governance and development more participatory and sustainable, and also bring the full weight of customary restraints and cultural values to bear on public policy and public life.

Scholarly Effort in the Drive to Solving EVD Pandemic in West Africa: What Role For Africans? Aduroja O. Amos, Ph.D, MSPH, MCHES, Western Michigan University, Department of Human Performance and Health Education. Email: amos.aduroja@wmich.edu

ABSTRACT: The prevalence of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic disease and its multifaceted impact on the world have been well documented. The epidemiological phases of this disease have left a negative trail on millions of Africans especially in West Africa. The full impact of recent pandemic will affect a generation of Africans' health at the present and future. Significant efforts have been mounted to curtail the spread of this epidemic. Scholarly effort often set the pace for clinical solutions. What are the intellectual contributions of Africans and people of African descent to scholarly effort on this matter? This paper will report a very comprehensive search of scholarly efforts published on Ebola Virus Disease between 2005 and 2015. Effort will be made to ascertain the ethnicity of the authors. Descriptive statistics will be used to present the data on authorship and their ethnicity. This study will test the hypothesis that African origin will have no significant relationship to the intellectual contribution for solution to the Ebola epidemic. A comprehensive literature search will be conducted to determine intellectual efforts and publications directed towards a resolution of EVD in West Africa. Nationality and ethnicity of authors will be ascertained. Appropriate statistical analyses will be conducted to test the postulated hypothesis. The paper will conclude

with recommendations and suggestions related to increased contributions of Africans in the scholarly contributions to solving health problems of Africa.

Promoting Good Governance for Sustainable Cities in Africa: The NEPAD Cities Programmed. Nwaka I. Geoffrey, Abia State University Ututu, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT: Poverty and rapid urbanization are two greatest challenges facing Africa today, and cities provide an appropriate platform for advancing the mandate of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD, to alleviate poverty, promote good governance, and achieve the MDGs and the Post-2015 development agenda in Africa. The paper highlights the major challenges facing African cities, and the NEPAD Cities Programme, which seeks to develop these cities as engines of economic growth, and nodes of regional integration. It argues that in spite of continuing misgivings about NEPAD, the initiative provides a potentially useful framework for dialogue between African leaders and the external collaborating partners. The NEPAD Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) can be used to guide member countries in the reciprocal evaluation meant to help them to fulfill the commitment to peace, democracy and good governance, and to learn from each other best practices in various areas of democratic governance, public sector management, anti-corruption measures, and sustainable development. Partnership is central to the APRM idea: partnership between African governments and their people; partnership between and among African governments themselves; and partnership between African governments and the foreign development partners. To realize its full potential NEPAD needs to draw insights from several recent global initiatives, including the Habitat Agenda, ILO's Decent Work Agenda, UN-Habitat's twin Campaigns for Good Urban Governance and Secure Tenure, etc. - which suggest how state and local authorities, the private sector and civil society organizations, the international development community and the urban poor themselves should collaborate to promote the growth of safe, productive, inclusive and socially equitable cities.

Adequacy of Summer-in-Service Program as a Tool for Enhancing Professional Competence of Teachers: Implication for Quality of Education; the Case of Madda Walabu University. Kassegn Berhanu Melese Kash, Madda Walabu University, Robe, Bale, Ethiopia. Email: kassegn.berhanu@mwu.edu.et

ABSTRACT: The quality of a country relies on the quality of its citizens who are in turn depending essentially on quality education, and ultimately the quality of education relies on the quality of teachers. The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the view of university lecturers and summer students on the adequacy of summer in-service program for enhancing professional competence as well as to identify challenges that hinder quality education. Descriptive research method with cross-sectional study design was employed, and primary and secondary sources were used. The subjects of this study were the academic staffs and summer students of Madda Walabu University. A total of 275 students were taken as a sample through stratified sampling technique and the selection of samples was done by systematic random sampling technique. Primary data were collected using questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions and Observation. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS version 20, and the qualitative data were analyzed thematically. The finding revealed summer in service program was inadequate to improve students' subject matter knowledge (Mean= 2.4). The study indicated that shortage of time, communication barrier, lack of modules and references, cheating, low facility provisions, low motivation and interest of students, lengthy duration of the program (6 years), redundancy of courses, lack of appropriate criteria to classify courses as face- to -face and distance were major challenges. The main conclusion drawn from the study is we could enhance teachers' professional competence through properly addressing the challenges and by devising appropriate summer in service programs.

A Review of Governance for Food and Nutrition Security in Ethiopia. Esubalew Abate Alemu Dr., Addis Ababa University, Institute of Development and Policy Research (IDPR), Ethiopia. Email: esubalewabate@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: 'Governance' has become one key-concept of societal environments, and governance is claimed on all scales of human social life: From the global scale of regulating as well as controlling global processes of environmental degradation as well as societal processes of in- and exclusion to the mandate given to local actors to take an active role in governing their natural as well as societal resources crucial to livelihood and foremost food-security, the most basic of all human needs. History and common sense indicates that a functioning food system is an indispensable must for a stable society in agreement and acceptance of human rights. Adverse to this claim on governance the capacity of societal entities - households or alternative social units - to ensure an adequate supply of food for their members is endangered by forces and power inequalities in scales: from the local to the global. Taking the regional example of Ethiopia, governance in food systems is being challenged by developments and forces like the climate change imperative on the global level with high impacts to local livelihoods in their various local and regional articulation, the demand for energy in various societal contexts, and last but not least, unequal and excluding power relations in processes of globalization and fragmentation. 'Governance' as the central claim in order to safeguard food security and reduce vulnerability to food-insecurity will mean giving an unambiguous mandate to actors and institutions to enable these to cope with the named challenges. The demand is for clear cut rules and regulatory structures in scales to safeguard a realistic societal environment for true and effective governance.

Tourism Resources of Bale Zone, Southeast Ethiopia: Conceptualization, Assessment and Inventory. Aynalem Aseres, Madda Walabu University, Bale, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Bale Zone is endowed with diversified potential tourism resources. But, the resources were not clearly assessed, conceptualized and identified. Therefore, this study focused on conceptualization and assessment and inventories the identified potential tourism resources of Bale Zone, Southeast Ethiopia. In the study, mixed research approach and descriptive research design was used. Local communities, staff of culture and tourism offices of Bale Zone and woredas, NGO's, destination managers, staffs of agriculture and administration offices of Bale Zone were subjects of the study. Data were collected via questionnaires, interviews, and FGD and field observation with the application of GPS. Using Purposive sampling techniques, 150 samples were selected; four FGDs were held and 51 key informants were selected depending on the endowments of potential tourism resources. The quantitative data were analyzed via SPSS v16 and qualitative data were analyzed via content analysis. The result revealed that the zone is bestowed with spectacular scenery such as BMNP scenic beauty, Wabe Shebele and Gasera gorges, Konodria standing stone, Sof Umar, Welmel waterfalls and endemic plant, animal, and bird species. Tangible and intangible cultural and historical tourism resources such as, Dirre Sheik Hussein Shrine, Oda Roba, Madawalabu and Oda Jila historical place are the major resources of Bale. However, Bale is limited potentials in terms of tourism infrastructural facilities and services. Financial and human resource incapacity, inaccessibility and less community awareness were the major problems identified in the study. Since, Bale has tourism potentials and to exploit its tourism potentialities, there should be a development package.

The Implementation of Urban Agriculture in the City of Tshwane: A Case of Region 1. Toona Mampuele Linah, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.

ABSTRACT: Public policy implementation in South Africa is allocated to the municipality level, even though it was decided at the national and provincial levels. This paper examined the challenges affecting the implementation of urban agriculture policies in the City of Tshwane region 1, South Africa. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research approach in the form of a case study, face to face interviews,

observation, literature reviews using empirical literature, and questionnaires involving a target group of councilors, municipality employees, community and farmers as respondents. This paper builds up on the findings of a previous study on policy implementation in the CoT (Toona, 2014: 47-77). For the purpose of this paper, the present study follows a three pillar model approach consisting of: A literature review; Qualitative and quantitative methods in form of interviews, observations, and predesigned questionnaires with senior municipal employees, ward councilors and the communities in the CoT's (Region 1) which includes Mabopane, Ga-Rankuwa, Soshanguve, Winterveldt, Joe Slovo, Annlin and Orchards. Using a stratified sampling method to guarantee that representatives of all the different areas of the CoT's (Region 1) were covered, three sets of questionnaires were distributed to 29 respondents: communities and farmers (23), ward councilors (3) and senior municipal employees (3). The communities and farmers' questionnaire consisted of 20 questions and all the 23 questionnaires were returned, which ensured that out of all farms at least one representative answered. The questionnaire for municipal employees consisted of 12 questions and three of the six questionnaires were returned. Of seven ward councilors contacted in Region 1, four agreed to be approached and three of them responded to a questionnaire consisting of 16 questions. Interviews were also held with two Directors within Urban Planning and Agriculture. A discussion and comparison of the current and the identified models in order to design and recommend a version tailored to the environment and needs of CoT UA. The study validates the hypothesis as the budget was listed as one of the preventions for effective implementation of urban agriculture. About 96% of the respondents agreed that the lack of land and budget was on top of the list with regard to the barriers. Other challenges include communication, context, contents, capacity, commitment, clients and coalition. The rationale of the study is that public policy implementation has been a challenge for many years. In addition to land and finance, the study discovered additional hidden barriers which could impact the effective implementation of UA policy. All policies should accommodate the "6 C Protocol" namely, Content, Context, Capacity, Commitment, and, Clients and Coalitions, and Communication.

Feasibilities of Beekeeping in Hillside Rehabilitation Areas for Rural Entrepreneurships and Climate Change Adaptation in Tigray Region, Ethiopia. Teweldemedhn Gebretinsae Hailu, Aksum University and Berhanu Gebremedhin, International livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Ethiopia. Email: teweldeg2008@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: A mountain sharing program has been implemented since the past decade in the region for employing youth. Cooperative beekeepers of 10 members who usually manage bee colonies of 15 to 20 and rarely exceed 40 colonies commonly exist throughout Tigray. This paper tries to analyze the feasibility and profitability of a hypothetical beekeeping cooperative having 40 colonies established in one of the hillside closure areas of Tigray aiming at honey production. Following literature review on production, productivity and other existing situations, economic analyses were conducted. An investment of 139,470 ETB is estimated to start the business. The cost of honey production per kilogram is 67.46 ETB while the sales price at 50 percent profit margin is 101.19 ETB, which gives annual profit of 21,924 ETB. The breakeven is 50 percent, which means 328 kg of honey per year as contrasted to 650 kg/year average capacity at 65% efficiency. Both NPV (+248,281) and IRR (1.09) suggest beekeeping in hillside closure area is economically viable, can be means of rural employment and complement with environmental rehabilitation programs to boost agricultural productivity. However, members of beekeeping cooperatives should be kept proportional with the economic return and activities required to be accomplished. Beekeeping activities in this case can be managed by 2 people, whereas the annual profit is too little to support the livelihood of 10 full-time beekeepers. Therefore, most members seem to be idle, which can lead them to abandon themselves in search of alternatives or tempt to abuse the land. Sideline activities such as horticulture and agro-forestry can augment incomes of the beekeepers besides to enriching apiaries and boosting honey production and environmental rehabilitation. Honeybee's pollination service enhances ecosystem conservation and

agricultural productivity. Annual economic value of honeybee pollination on selected crops in Ethiopia is estimated at 23 billion ETB.

Tourism Potential and Community-based Ecotourism (CBET) Development: The Case of Choke Mountain and its Environs, Ethiopia. Aynalem Aseres, Madda Walabu University. Bale, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Choke Mountain is the source of more than 23 major rivers and 273 streams—the water tower of Nile Basin countries. However, the ecosystems are being highly threatened due to land degradation triggered by human and natural factors. Hence, this study was focused on assessment of tourism potentials for ecotourism development for rehabilitating the ecosystems. Mixed research and descriptive design was employed and the data were collected via, questionnaire, interview, FGD, and field observation. The quantitative data were analyzed via SPSS v16 and qualitative data were analyzed via content analysis. The result revealed that Choke Mountain is endowed with diversified tourism potentials such as Aba Jime forests, four stepped mountains, Molalit cave, Lake Bahire Giyorgies; plant, animal, and bird species accompanying with both tangible and intangible heritage tourism resources (Merto le Mariyam, Debre Worq, Dima monastery, and Washa Giyorgies Filfil church), history of Belay Zeleke and associated values and hospitality. Poor infrastructure, inadequate awareness, poor conservation, weak co-ordination and partnership of stakeholders, poor promotion and population growth were the major challenges. Diversified tourism potentials, special attentions from conservation agencies, and accessibility of the historic routes were the major opportunities of the area to develop ecotourism. Therefore, community-based ecotourism is a means of improving the livelihood of the people in Choke Mountain and its environs. Moreover, the findings noted that the local community could provide accommodation facilities and tour services, supplies agricultural products (like beef, poultry, dairy, honey, and vegetable and other crop products), produce handicraft goods, and performing different cultural shows.

Farmers' Preference and Adoption of Drought Tolerant Maize Varieties: The Case of Drought Prone Areas, Ethiopia. Mekonnen Sime, Bedilu Demissie, Bedru Beshir, and Endeshaw Habte, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Melkassa Agricultural Research Center, Adama, Ethiopia. Email: mekonnessm@yahoo.com billybedilu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes small-holder farmers' preference, adoption, adoption continuity and willingness to pay for Drought Tolerant Maize (DTM) varieties in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia. Cross-sectional data collected from a total of 600 respondents drawn from six districts in Southern and Oromia regional states of Ethiopia in April and May 2013, using pre-tested structural interview schedule and secondary data. To analyze the data descriptive statistical was employed using STATA 12 statistical software. The result of the study reveals that low level of schooling year, lack of finance and credit service, lack of improved seed availability, recycling of hybrid seed, access to market, high price of improved seed and moisture stress/drought were found to be the most important limiting factors of maize production and productivity in the study area. Therefore, policy makers should give due attention for the above problems. The study also revealed that, grain yield, drought tolerance and early maturity are the most important trait used in selecting maize varieties by the sampled respondents. Of the sampled respondents, only 32 percent of sampled respondents have awareness for DTM varieties of which about 74 percent of respondents grown DTM varieties, though 40 percent of them did not continue to adopt the variety as a result of inadequate seed supply, high price and replacement discontinuance. In agreement with this, 98.3 percent of the respondents showed interest either to try or continue growing DTM varieties as it has desired characteristics like drought tolerance, green maize quality, disease resistance and preference for flour to grain ration over the other varieties. Because of this desired attributes of DTM varieties farmers were willing to pay more than 20 and 16 Ethiopian birr per unit kilo of hybrid and OPV, respectively. Therefore, it is recommendable for national and international research institutions to consider the above desired attributes of DTM varieties in varietal

development as subjective preference of farmers affect adoption and adoption continuity decision. There is also a need to reach more number of farmers and relevant actors through training, demonstrations, field days, and other relevant communication methods.

Factors Affecting Proper Utilization of Budget in Ethiopian Public Universities. Semeneh Bessie Desta, Madda Walabu University, Bale, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Inefficient higher education budget utilization has been adversely affecting the implementation of government policies, programs and project implementation in Ethiopia. This study sought to investigate the main factors that affect proper budget utilization in public universities of Ethiopia in 2016. A total of 178 respondents were randomly selected from Dilla, Wolaita Sodo and Bule Hora Universities using closed and open questionnaires. To supplement the survey result secondary data were collected from federal general auditor. The data were analyzed using various descriptive statistics. The findings indicated significant improvement of budget allocation to public universities from time to time. However, lack of proper planning and allocation of budget in these Universities were found to be serious challenges. Lack of timely revision of initial proposed physical activity plan based on the approved and available budget, lack of adequate knowledge on preparing the plan and program budget, shortage of adequate number of human resources and inadequate involvement of all concerned bodies during the budget plan preparation were found to be main causes of the aforementioned problems. Decentralized budget administration system, absence of result oriented evaluation of budget performance and regular revision of plan in accordance with the available budget, inadequate knowledge of employees toward program budget, lack of effective communication, lack of effective budget monitoring and evaluation, and absence of full involvement of the line managers in planning process were identified as the most important internal factors that affected budget utilization in public universities. Among the external factors, imposition of the federal agencies to implement unplanned activities by Universities, delay in project implementation, low financial and technical capacity of the contractors had adversely affected the budget utilization of the study Universities. This study recommended that due attention should be given by University top management during budget plan, allocation and implementation. The result also suggested capacitating the employees' skill, knowledge and attitude through continuous on job training programs.

Africa in Global Climate Change Governance: Analyzing its Position and Challenges. Anwar Hassen Tsega, Marmara University, Department of International Relations, Turkey.

ABSTRACT: Since climate change is a global problem that requires global solutions, global climate governance becomes one of the most salient features of the modern globalized world. Though the African contribution to the increase in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) is very small, climate change is a concern of African countries. Therefore, this paper is aimed to analyze the African position and challenges in the governance of climate change. Nonetheless, there are opportunities created for adaptation and mitigation, the implementation of these measures is constrained by inadequate financial, institutional and human capacities. Accordingly, the Africans position in the international system and lack of the capacities required for meaningful engagement leads to have a challenge to participate effectively in global climate change negotiations. Despite numerous internal difficulties facing the African countries in climate governance and negotiations, the paper argues that African countries has shown an improvement in response, willingness to cooperate, and participate compared to the previous time. Especially, in recent years, African states have managed to negotiate more effectively, both individually and as a group.

The Role of Small Socioeconomic Institutions in Creating Livelihood Options for Youth while Adapting to Climate Change: Lessons from an Environmental Entrepreneurship Project, Tigray, Ethiopia.

Muluberhan Biedemariam Tassew, Aksum University Shire Campus, Tigray, Ethiopia; Zemen Haddis Gebeyehu, Economic Growth and Transformation Office, USAID/Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: With agriculture dominant economy, shortage of farming land and low level of urbanization, rural unemployment remained a challenge among youth in the highlands of Ethiopia. Understanding this situation, the Tigray Youth Association (TYA) designed a project called Environmental Entrepreneurship that received funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This five-year project aimed to provide livelihood options to about 20,000 landless youth including women while ensuring environmental sustainability. As an implementation approach, the project pilots certain activities in selected four woredas on rehabilitated hillsides by organizing eligible and interested youth in Self Help Groups (SHGs). The objective of this paper is to understand the importance and role of socioeconomic institutions, in this case SHGs, in providing livelihood options and adapting to climate change. The paper presents results based on project progress reports, site observations and discussions with relevant stakeholders. The result of the assessment revealed that SHGs are viable vehicles to enable youth benefit from local development initiatives. After the project was able to get land on rehabilitated hillsides allocated for SHGs', several successful income generation activities, including fattening through cut and carrying system, production of honey, fruits, vegetables and seedlings were practiced. It was noted that some SHGs became productive micro-entrepreneurs and acted as demonstration spots for those around them. In addition to immediate income generation, these activities brought about exposure to new skills and experiences, and built capacity of youth and women to discuss on existing problems and devise strategies for climate change adaptation at local level. Moreover, focusing on SHG participation and local resources availability, important obstacles to local socioeconomic institutions and livelihood opportunities are identified. The pilot project showed the need for strong and relevant extension system to facilitate SHG formation and local resources based livelihood options. Success story of the project serves as an evidence for decision makers to promote similar initiatives.

Role of Collective Action and Property Rights on Lowland Bamboo (*Oxytenanthera Abyssinica*) Deforestation in Benshangul-Gumuz Region, Ethiopia. Semeneh Bessie Desta, Madda Walabu University, Bale, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Benishangul-Gumuz Region is known as the land of lowland bamboo (*Oxytenanthera abyssinica*) accounting for about 56 percent of bamboo forests in Ethiopia. However, bamboo deforestation has become a serious problem threatening the biodiversity and the people who depend on bamboo income. The purpose of this study was, therefore, to examine perceptions of smallholder farmers towards bamboo deforestation, identify the driving forces behind bamboo deforestation and evaluate the roles of collective action and property rights in overcoming the problem. The data were collected in 2014 from a sample of 384 households' selected using multistage stratified random sampling technique. Factors analysis, descriptive statistics and econometric were employed to estimate households' perception, interdependence of perceived effects on bamboo deforestation, intensity of deforestation and participation in collective action, respectively. The study revealed that farmers in the study area participate in three types of collective forest management initiatives: participation in conservation of the forest, participation in hazard management and joint participation in bamboo conservation and hazard management. These strategies were found to be helpful in reducing the rate of deforestation. The factors analysis identified 3-latent factors (perceived economic, environmental and social effects) of bamboo deforestation and illustrated that an array of impact indicators exists. Seemingly unrelated regression model results of households' perception showed that economic, environmental and social effects of bamboo deforestation were positivity interdependent, and influenced by four common underlying variables. Tobit regression results indicated that proximity from bamboo area, duration in the study area, knowledge of the resource condition and participation in collective action played positive role in curbing the intensity of bamboo deforestation. Multinomial probit model results revealed that age of the household heads, household size, settlement condition, and access to information, strength of social

capital and networking, and secure property right positively influenced households' participation decision in collective action. Analysis of bamboo property rights change and effects of the change on bamboo forest revealed the existence of intensive competition among large-scale investors, government organizations, bamboo smugglers and the local communities over bamboo forest. The results showed that institutional factors seem to be the main driving force behind property rights change. Transferring traditional bamboo use rights from local communities to the private investors have undergone some adverse effects including ownership disputes, occurrence of frequent bushfire and bamboo forest degradation. The findings generally indicated that there is an urgent need to strengthen forest tenure rights and collective action institutions to manage local bamboo resources effectively.

The Challenges of Good Governance and Leadership for Sustainable Development in African States.

Anne Kathurima, J K, University of Nairobi, Kenya.

ABSTRACT: Governance refers to political, economy and administrative management of public affairs. It encompasses mechanisms, processes and institutions through Citizens and groups to articulate their interests. It is also the decision making by a range of interested people especially those in positions of power and citizens of the State. Development process in Africa came under more intensive scrutiny in the late 1990s after the end of the cold war and disintegration of the Soviet Union when the attention of observers shifted to the relevance of governance. Governance was perceived as a critical factor in accelerated and sustainable economic growth and development. Most States in Africa had opened up the democratic space in politics by reforming to multi-party politics and thus clamor for multiparty politics took center stage. It was worth noting that not most African leaders were founding Fathers in their respective States having been in power since Countries independence. This made it hard for those seeking elective positions to get a breakthrough since most of these patriarchic leaders were not willing to relinquish their power. This led to coups d'états witnessed, citizens revolting, conflicts among other challenges. No respect for Constitutions. Most leaders do not respect the constitutions and continue to violate it at the slightest chance. In Burundi, President Nkuruzinza added his term limit thus violating the 2 terms stipulated in the constitution. This has led to chaos, killings, destruction of properties amongst other grave atrocities. Development of infrastructure including the harmonization of commercial and transport laws and regulations remains a challenge. Progress in the development of a continental infrastructure, network of roads, railways and air transportation is constrained by inadequate political commitment, human resources and capital. In some cases where agreements have been reached in regional road transport development, implementation projects run into delay difficulties as a result of mismanagement and corruption.

Factors Affecting the Access of Women to Poultry Extension Services in North Western Tigray, Ethiopia. Alem Tadesse Atsbeha, Aksum University, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The main objective of this study was to identify factors that affecting the access of women to poultry extension services in North-Western zone, Tigray. Data was generated from randomly selected sites in the study area. The data were subjected to logit econometric regression analysis. The result of the logistic regression model estimate revealed that out of the 10 factors, 5 variables were found to have a significant influence on the probability of women to access of poultry extension service. These variables include household size, farm land size, access to information about poultry extension service, number of visits by extension agent, access to poultry production training. That means the coefficients of access to information about poultry extension service and numbers of visits by extension agent were statistically significant at 1 percent probability level of significance whereas household size and access to poultry production training were statistically significant at 5 percent probability level of significance. Furthermore, the coefficient of farm land size was negatively significant at 10 percent probability level.

Challenges and Opportunities of Community-based Ecotourism Development in Ethiopia. Sewnet Tesfaye Lema, Madda walabu University, Bale. Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Community-based ecotourism (CBE) is a specific form of ecotourism which is used to describe ecotourism ventures that are characterized by high environmental consideration, increased control and involvement of the local residents, as well as significant benefits for the host community. Ethiopia has a tremendous potential for ecotourism and there are some promising community based ecotourism initiatives in Adaba -Dodola, Semen Mountains National Park, Wonchi Crater Lake and Adwa. Hence, the objective of this review paper is to examine the challenges and opportunities for Community Based Ecotourism development in Ethiopia. By its methodological approach, this review is Narrative review since the reviewers summarized the findings of empirical researches which are done in different parts of Ethiopia from 2011-2015 regarding challenges and opportunities of Community Based Ecotourism and a total of 13 researches were reviewed. The findings from the review of different studies revealed poor ecotourism infrastructure and facilities (trekking pass, parking facilities, all weather roads, camping sites, clean water, electricity and health and other facilities) as the greatest challenge for community based ecotourism development in Ethiopia which was followed by conflict of interest over resource usage, lack of trained manpower, low marketing and promotion, and lack of cooperation among stakeholders. Moreover, the results from the review also identified the presence of abundant ecotourism resources, and enabling policy environments as the major opportunities for community based ecotourism development in Ethiopia. To sum up, Ethiopia could be one of the top community based ecotourism destinations in the world if the infrastructural, human resource, marketing and promotion, financial, resource use, awareness and participation constraints are resolved appropriately.

Agricultural Extension in Ethiopia: Then and Now. Fourie Elsje, University of Maastricht, Netherlands.

ABSTRACT: Attempts to increase Ethiopia's agricultural productivity through the extension of technologies, fertilizers, seeds and other resources to farmers have a long and checkered history. Since at least 1952, when the United States launched an agricultural extension program in Ethiopia under the aegis of Truman's recently-established Point Four Program, these activities have also had an international dimension. Various Ethiopian governments have risen and fallen, yet agricultural extension continues to play a key role in the development strategies of both foreign donors and domestic leaders. Today, extension in Ethiopia is spearheaded by China, which in 2008 established an Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center 80 kilometers outside Addis Ababa. This paper compares the goals, strategies and successes of agricultural extension in Ethiopia under American and Chinese leadership. Despite some differences between the two programs, a number of similarities also exist; most notably, each has been driven by a "low modernism" that has sought to temper the rationalizing and utopian features of extension with a moderate dose of local expertise and face-to-face knowledge transfer. Each has faced significant obstacles in realizing its ideals, not least the high modernism of an Ethiopian state determined to rapidly industrialize and develop Ethiopia's urban centers.

New Insight to Install and Strength Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Ethiopia: A Context Perspective to Developmental State. Tesfaye Fentaw Nigatu, Bule Hora University, Borana, Ethiopia. Email: tesfish064701@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The central theme of the paper is giving a new insight for the installation and further strengthening of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in developmental state context of Ethiopia. In order to contextualize CSR practice and adaption in the developmental state-whether democratic or not- I try to see the Japanese and South African experience towards CSR through extensive literature review. With its controversy, CSR gives a considerable significance on the Socio-Economic life of both countries citizen and it creates Public Private Partnership and it gives a good lesson for other developmental state like Ethiopia.

Through examining different literature, I try to see the potentiality of Africa in general and Ethiopia for CSR and relate the compatibility between developmental state and CSR. Combination of both public and private sectors would produce economic development 'miracle', working business with the "bottom pyramid of the economy" (poorest citizen), and creating production oriented private sectors are some of significance of CSR for developmental state. In more Ethiopian perspective, developmental state and CSR are more compatible because Ethiopians are open minded towards the sociocultural life of the world; Ethiopians are high risk avoidance society, Ethiopian people's known by the extended family structure, collectivism as a dominant national culture (more focused on relationships, group obligation and interpersonal harmony). I conclude by suggesting that, it is the time to start and adapt CSR in Ethiopian context by flaming the best opportunities what we Ethiopians have. And aid the political process; create public private partnership and production oriented private sectors via the aid of CSR in the 21st century business.

Water Poverty and its Impact on Income Poverty and Health Status in Sudan: The Case of Gezira State (1993-2013). Mutasim A. Abdelmawla , Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Rural Development, Gezira University, Medani, Sudan. Email: abdelmawla2004@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT: Water resource development can address poverty, improve well-being, and enhance people's opportunities in different fields of life. Despite the fact that water resources are available in Sudan, some parts of the country still continue to face significant water provision challenges. This research aimed at measuring water poverty in Gezira State, Sudan over the period (1993-2013), using the methodology of Sullivan et al (2003). The research employed data collected from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Khartoum, Sudan. Both descriptive and empirical approaches are used to analyze the data. The average incidence of water poverty index (WPI) over the period under consideration is estimated at 41.8 percent, which is quite high given the fact that Gezira State is endowed with huge water resources and capacities. Environmental problems are found to be the main contributor to water poverty in the State. The results also assert that water poverty significantly increases income poverty. In particular, a 1 percent increase in water poverty is found to increase income poverty by 2.3 percent. It is worth noting that agriculture is the dominant economic activity in Gezira State, for which water is of paramount importance for production, grazing, and agro-industries. Furthermore, the results reveal that water poverty significantly reduces life expectancy at birth. The elasticity of life expectancy at birth with respect to changes in WPI is estimated at (-0.11). The study recommends the adoption of better water use in various fields of development, besides solving the water supply problems, particularly in rural areas of the State, solving the environmental challenges that face water resources, enhancing institutional capacities for the water sector, improving the level of water management by adoption of effective water regularity systems, and encouraging water awareness programs through the different means of media. Investing in water and sanitation is highly recommended to generate rapid returns.

Political and Governance Dimensions of Business Informality in Tanzania. Mitumba Joram Ombeni, University of Dodoma, Tanzania.

ABSTRACT: The biggest challenge Tanzania is facing with the private sector is that many of business enterprises operate informally. This paper, based on key findings by the main researchers working on the topic, holds that political discouragement and bad governance poses a formidable challenge to compliance with regulations. Business regulation is disproportionate; it lacks good coordination, transparency, effective engagement and adequate funding; and it is captured by industry and politics. These bad governance practices leave the enterprises confused and unable to comply, raise the costs of doing business, lower the probability of punishment for non-compliance, increase the feelings of injustice and make the regulatory framework illegitimate, ultimately chasing business enterprises into the shadows. Unless deliberate actions to improve the governance of the authorities are taken, business formality will remain to be a far distant

dream. This is a sad state as high informality is detrimental to the welfare of the state, environment, consumers, employees and business enterprises themselves.

Multiplicity of African Regional Economic Communities and Overlapping Memberships: A Challenge for African Integration: Muhabie Mekonnen Mengistu, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Pan African University, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Email: muhabiemekonnen@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: The quest for regional integration in Africa has long been entrenched in the history of the continent. Anchored with its diversities, regional integration in Africa has been emerging from the politics of anti-colonialism, but on the basis of pre-existing colonial arrangements. It continues to this date with different shapes and forms. But in general, the journey was a tough and rough. It could be partly because of the multiplicity of RECs which deters the forward movement of the integration processes across the continent. Thus, this research was conducted to critically analyze the multiplicity of African Regional Economic Communities and the overlapping membership of African countries in the due process of regional integration. Accordingly, the result of the study shows that the proliferation of RECs complicates the overall continental integration process and put massive strains on the member states ability and resources to cope with diverse agendas and exigencies. Moreover, in this research; complications, contradictions and duplications of activities, the need of 'Modus Operandi' due to the variable geometrical integration of countries, overlapping authority, problems of harmonization of policies, high management and financial burdens on the member states were revealed as some of the effects and worries of multiplicity of RECs and overlapping memberships. Hence, eradicating wasteful or costly duplication of multiple memberships and rationalizing some overlapping sub-regional blocs should be a demanding agenda all over the continent.

Pastoralists Violence in Northern Kenya: A Consequence of State Marginalization. Okumu Willis, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany.

ABSTRACT: Violence among pastoralists groups in Northern Kenya has been described in mainstream media in Eastern Africa as part of herder's cultures, hence a normal occurrence. Some of these 'normal' occurrences include massacres of tens of people at any given time and displacement of hundreds of households. In this paper we argue that pastoralists' violence occurs due to state's unwillingness to reign-in the major perpetrators of violence-the warriors. Violence among pastoralists groups although based on culture of cattle raids is promoted by security officers and state policies that have marginalized pastoralists groups in terms of their access to security, education, infrastructure and health services. This paper argues that insecurity in Northern Kenya is enhanced in a significant way by socio-economic neglect that pastoralists' zones of Northern Kenya have suffered over the colonial and independent Kenya periods. This paper is part of an ethnographic study that investigated the meanings and purposes of violence among pastoralists groups in Northern Kenya. In-depth interviews, archival records and focused group discussions were used in collecting data.

Ethnic Federalism: A Means for Managing or a Triggering Factor for Ethnic Conflicts in Ethiopia? Muhabie M. Mengistu, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Pan African University, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Email: muhabiemekonnen@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: Being one of the most diverse nations in the world, Ethiopia is not an exception to be free from ethnic conflicts due to its weak political structures and mal governance. The existing ethnic federal arrangement of EPRDF is devised with the aim to accommodate the interests of distinct ethnic groups in Ethiopia. Meanwhile, it is still subject to criticisms. Hence, this study questions whether the contemporary ethnic federalism in Ethiopia enables to manage ethnic conflicts or exacerbates them due to its theoretical and empirical applicability. The study is entirely based on secondary sources of data that were interpreted using a mix of interpretivist and constructivism to guide the qualitative method of research. The findings of

the study revealed that ethnic federal model of Ethiopia, which solely or majorly formed on the basis of ethno-linguistic lines in most, but not all situations exacerbate and/or generate and transform ethnic conflicts from national into lower structural levels. Thus, a mixed federal system that guarantees ethnic groups self-governance with high inducements for integration and inter-ethnic collaboration is a suggestive solution to move federalism forward in Ethiopia.

Religious Extremism and Terrorism in Africa. Muhabie Mekonnen Mengistu, Pan African University, Cameroon. Email: muhabiemekonnen@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: Since the turn of the century, international jihadists and religious extremists pose a big security threat to Africa and the international community, as well. The recent Global Terrorism Index reveals that religious extremism is the main driver of terrorism. This is truer in Africa than elsewhere in the world. Either by politicizing religion or radicalizing it, the Fundamental Islamic Sects in Africa are bringing terrorism to the continent such that the security situation of Africa becomes more exacerbated than ever before. To this end, Africa is at the crossroads of drawing itself into a global war on terrorism and extremism with little and higgledy-piggledy resources. Even though their impact and number is not significant as Islamic radicals, there are also some religious criminal syndicates such as Lord's Resistance Army and the X-FAR in the great lake regions from the Christian side. Meanwhile, the rise of political Islam that has a link with the religious extremist groups in the Middle East and South Asia is the major challenge for the continent. Many scholars posited various arguments about the nexus between religious extremism and terrorism. To some, there is an automatic link between radicalism and terrorism but for others the correlation is not direct but still significant. But in general; most researchers, policy makers and debaters of the field have commonly agreed that the threat of militant and deadliest Islamic fundamentalists and Christian extremists (to the limited extent) have taken the center stage in the security situation of Africa. Hence, the central argument of this paper is that terrorism in Africa will not end unless religious radicalism and extremism ends. Therefore, Africa should cooperate with the international community in the fight against religious radicalism whereby the spread and impact of terrorism throughout the continent will be contained.

Adaptability and Performance Evaluation of Pure Boer Goats. Girma Debele, Mieso Guru and Tesfaye Alem, Adami Tulu Agricultural Research Center, Zeway, Ethiopia. Email: sinboko@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Adaptability and performance evaluation of Boer goats were undertaken at Adami Tulu agricultural research center from the year of 2008 to 2011 with the objective of evaluating the adaptability and performance of pure Boer goats under the prevailing environmental conditions. This performance evaluation of Boer goats at Adami Tulu agricultural research center was initiated By Ethiopian Sheep and Goats productivity improvement program in 2008 with 52 pure Boer goats imported from the republic of South African. Overall total birth records of 301 pure Boer kids were recorded at Adami Tulu nucleus site. Generalized Linear Model (GLM) procedure of SAS (SAS 2002) was used to examine the effect of fixed factors on growth performance of pure Boer goats. The least squares means for birth weight, weaning weight, six month weight and yearling weight were 3.5 ± 0.08 , 12.53 ± 0.41 , 15.44 ± 0.64 and 30.53 ± 1.59 kg, respectively. Year of birth, season of birth, litter size at birth and sex of kids have a significant effect on birth weight, weaning weight and pre weaning average daily gain of Boer goats $P < 0.0001$. Kids born during main rain season of the year had higher birth weight (3.6kg) and pre weaning average daily gain (136grams) than these born in other seasons of the years. About 41.5% of Boer does were kidded in early dry season of the year. The overall mean birth weights and mean litter size of Boer kids were 3.5kg and 1.76 respectively. Even though pure Boer goats were performed well in terms of growth performance at Adami Tulu nucleus site, there is high mortality rate of goats as a result of Orf disease. It was concluded that pure Boer goats were performed well at Adami Tulu nucleus site, hence, nationally great attention should be given to prevent and control Orf diseases and other associated risk factors to increase the survival rate and to optimize their production.

China and Post-millennium African Economic Development Strategy as a Non-Zero-Sum-Game. Milkias Paulos, Professor of Political Science, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. *(Keynote lecture)*

ABSTRACT: It is understood that in a two partnered non-zero sum game theory, one partner's gain or loss does not necessarily result in the other partner's loss or gain. In other words, a non-zero-sum game depicts the winnings and losses of all partners as not adding up to zero but rather as both adapting a win-win strategy and ultimately gaining from the relationship. The same scenario explains China's heavy involvement in contemporary African Economic development and the latter's unfettered acquiescence with the Middle Kingdom's gargantuan investment strategies in Sub-Sahara Africa that pales those of former colonial masters and all highly developed democratic regimes of the West such as the U.S. This paper provides empirical data for Chinese investments in Africa and its concomitant spinoffs for both stake holders. It highlights the economic development gains in Sub-Sahara Africa since the millennium, how much of it was spawned by China's heavy investments and what China expects in return. It also draws attention to great power rivalries that have ruffled the feathers of former colonial powers and other Western countries who, like the fox in Aesop's fable, dismiss the relationship as Sino-imperialist venture – a clear case of sour grapes. The article then tries to fetter out the cost-benefit to both partners in terms of Chinese foreign economic investment juxta posed against Beijing's dire need for Africa's abundant natural resources to keep running its unprecedented mega economic growth rate that has already made it PPP wise the largest global economy surpassing what had been hitherto an unchallenged economic powerhouse, the United States of America.

Gendered Dimensions of Natural Resource Control within the Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe. Manase Kudzai Chiweshe. Email: manasekudzai@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In 2010 the government of Zimbabwe embarked on an ambitious program meant to ensure communities benefit from resource extraction in their areas. The government initiated Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) as a means of ensuring community empowerment. This paper questions how men and women are involved in the control of resources within the CSOTs. It shows that there are many challenges facing CSOTs such as the lack of accountability and consultation of local people in decision making. This is more so for women who are represented by one person in the committees. Local elites in particular traditional chiefs and political leaders have benefitted at the expense of communities. The paper shows that there are also many social projects initiated through CSOTs which include building and rehabilitating clinics, roads, schools and boreholes. Women's interests have however remained at the periphery with the everyday experiences of rural women at times far removed from the rhetoric and plans of policy makers. The policy framework guiding empowerment, indigenization and creation of CSOTs in Zimbabwe has largely ignored the various international agreements on gender such as the SADC Protocol to which the government is party to. The paper concludes that without concerted political will women will remain at the periphery of community resource management frameworks in Africa.

The Impact of Transportation Infrastructure on Tourism Management in Ethiopia: Lake Tana Region in Focus: Tamrat Binayew and Bisrat Ayele, Adama Science and Technology University. Email: tamratbinayew@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: By discussing a brief historical survey about evolution of tourism in Ethiopia, this study examines the impact of infrastructure on tourism management in Lake Tana region, North West Ethiopia, with greater emphasis on road and water transportation and was carried out to determine if the region's water and roads infrastructure were unsuitable for safe transportation and for tourism development. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary source was gathered through intensive reading in the archives & libraries of different institutions and through guided interview from knowledgeable informants. As to secondary sources literature was reviewed in the areas of transportation, infrastructure and tourism. Data collected were interpreted using tables, charts and simple percentage analysis. Result

showed that a developed water and road transport infrastructure open up the region for development of tourism industry thereby giving concerned authorities that have stake in tourism better access to destinations and heritages to properly manage the region's tourism. Therefore, based on the results of the study, it is recommended that government should ensure continuous and regular check of water and road transport infrastructure in Lake Tana region with better cooperation among stakeholders and involving the local population for sustainable tourism.

Large-scale land Acquisition: A Threat to Human Insecurity-led Land/Ethnic Conflict or a Solution for Economic Development? The Case of Gambella, Ethiopia. Daniel T. Firrisa, Adama Science and Technology University, Ethiopia. Email: danieltessema2003@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: In development and international relations literatures, human security has been explained in a variety of such terms as a policy framework, a political agenda or sometimes as a world view. Though defining the concept of human security remains contested, advocates agreed on shifting a state-centered hegemonic dimension towards people-centered approach. This approach deconstructed the mere focus on guaranteeing national security through military power, and dealt with promoting human development in socio-political and economic conditions via the protection of indivisible and inviolable human rights. The factors that influence land conflicts are complex. Scholars in the area argue that land gives security for people whose access to resources is restricted. The availability and access to resources mainly land helps people enrich in their economic, political and social well-being. On the contrary, competition over land causes conflict. Large-Scale Land Acquisition (LSLA) otherwise called 'land-grabbing' is likely to cause the displacement of indigenous poor people, the loss of livelihood and the destruction of environment which are threats for human security. There is no consensus on the concept of the term 'land-grabbing'. Land grabbing became a sensitive issue particularly after the 2007/8 global food price increase. According to Peluso and Lund (2011), land grabbing is one manifestation of the current worldwide rush to control not only the land but also the life changing resources on and beneath it. To achieve its policy objectives, the Ethiopian government made a lavish land lease prices. The attempt to expand the cultivable area in the country through leasing, however, is causing damages on local community's livelihoods and environment. In my paper, I will discuss the LSLA-displacement-human insecurity-conflict-development nexus in Gambella, Ethiopia. My paper also discusses when and under what conditions large-scale land acquisitions bring about economic development or cause conflict as well as their implication for the local poor people's livelihood and their environment in Gambella region.

The Politics of Higher Education Development in Ethiopia: A Critical Review. Bantayehu Shiferaw Chanie, Arsi University, Arsi, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Higher education is instrumental to transform emerging economies such as Ethiopia's. To this end, countries usually make a huge investment on their higher education institutions. Upon seizure of power in 1991, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) led government of Ethiopia is said to have engaged in higher education development. And, this has been expressed through the opening of new state Universities in nearly all corners of the country over the last over two decades. Nonetheless, what is there for higher education development beyond increasing number of public higher education institutions is an issue worth exploring. This paper intends to make a thorough and critical review of higher education development in Ethiopia under the incumbent regime. Using qualitative approach as its overarching framework and based on primary and secondary sources, the study deconstructs the argument that appears to take expansion of Universities in Ethiopia as all what is to be higher education development. Therefore, the paper generally examines three important questions. First, it seeks to examine the question of how gravely higher education has become at stake in Ethiopia. Second, it tries to discuss the major factors such as political, and socio-economic that has led to the current unhealthy status of higher education. Third, it makes an

analytical discussion of how the overall political system is the underlying cause behind the issue at hand. Finally, the paper concludes that unless genuine political liberalization is introduced and public higher education institutions are left free of political motivated goals and be highly autonomous, higher education in Ethiopia will remain at its peril.

The Power of Student Activism, Protest, Social Media, Hashtag: The Youths Are Talking. Oyewo Adetola Elizabeth, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa and Umoh Samuel, Ph.D. Candidate.

ABSTRACT: Youths are harnessing the power of social media, demonstrations and protest as means of activism, platform for channeling their grievances, defending their human right and in their quest for inclusion in decision-making process. With social media as face book, twitter and internet at their disposal, student access almost instantaneously information and debate almost instantly with anyone anywhere in the world. The Internet and social media have changed the way in which young people communicate among themselves and ways they engage in civic life (Menard, 2010). The South African students are not immune to this concept. The world will not forget in a hurry the 2015 fee must fall campaign in South Africa. University students stood against school fees increment and outside sourcing. Historically, student protest in Johannesburg was recorded on June 16, 1976 during the student-protest demonstration against the decree issued by the Bantu Education. With this background, the paper discuss the roles of protest and social media in student's civic engagement. The paper discuss also the June 16, 1976 student-protest demonstration against the decree issued by the Bantu Education in South Africa. The paper address the following: Are protest and social media an effective means for student's agitation? What is the nature and focus of the student activism in UKZN? What factors influence students' involvement in student activism? What are the roles of Student Representative Council (SRC) in agitation for students' rights at university level? Does student activism benefit the students and the community? Marc and Kurt's (2002) triangle of youth participation served as the theoretical framework for the paper. The paper is based on qualitative research method and interviews with the University of Kwazulu-Natal Student Representative Council and students.

New Development in the Ethio-Egypt Relations over the Hydro-Politics of Nile: Questioning its True Prospects. Endalcachew A. Baye, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The central objective of this study is to examine the true prospects of the recently established amicable relations between Ethiopia and Egypt. To this end, the researcher employed qualitative methodology. Accordingly, data were gathered from secondary sources mainly from books, journal articles, unpublished materials and websites. Based on the data analyzed, the study came up with findings which show a great suspicion on the sustainability of the newly established cordial relations following the coming into power of president El-Sisi in Egypt. The study outlined the following basic reasons: the still persisting mistrust among Egyptians, the existence of anti-Ethiopia forces, absolute dependence of Egypt on Nile, the possibility of using visits for spying purpose, the possibility of buying a time and the inherent worry on the development of Ethiopia. Thus, the paper concludes that the new friendly approach of El-Sisi may be a new tactic to pursue the old objective. Following this conclusion, the study suggests that there is a need, on the part of Ethiopia, to be skeptical and keep a watchful eye on the development while keeping ahead the friendly relations.

New Insight to Install and Strengthen Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Ethiopia: A Context Perspective to Developmental State. Tesfaye Fentaw Nigatu, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The central theme of the paper is giving a new insight for the installation and further strengthening of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in developmental state context of Ethiopia. In order to contextualize CSR practice and adaption in the developmental state-whether democratic or not- I try to see the Japanese and South African experience towards CSR through extensive literature review. With its

controversy, CSR gives a considerable significance on the Socio-Economic life of both countries citizen and it creates Public Private Partnership and it gives a good lesson for other developmental state like Ethiopia. Through examining different literatures, I try to see the potentiality of Africa in general and Ethiopia for CSR and relate the compatibility between developmental state and CSR. Combination of both public and private sectors would produce economic development 'miracle', working business with the "bottom pyramid of the economy" (poorest citizen), and creating production oriented private sectors are some of significance of CSR for developmental state. In more Ethiopian perspective, developmental state and CSR are more compatible because Ethiopians are open minded towards the socio-cultural life of the world; Ethiopians are high risk avoidance society, Ethiopian people's known by the extended family structure, collectivism as a dominant national culture (more focused on relationships, group obligation and interpersonal harmony). I conclude by suggesting that, it is the time to start and adapt CSR in Ethiopian context by flaring the best opportunities what we Ethiopians have. And aid the political process; create public private partnership and production oriented private sectors via the aid of CSR in the 21st century business.

Islamic Law Measures for Good Governance and Justice: Lessons for Nigeria against Dictatorship.

Ishola Abdullahi Salium, International Islamic University, Malaysia—Lecturer, Department of Law, College of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University (KWASU), Malete—Nigeria; Solahudeen Isa Olawale—Lecturer, Department of Islamic Law, College of Law, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin—Nigeria. Email: abdullahi.ishola@kwasu.edu.ng, asishola1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In its bid to preserve justice for both the leader and the led and ensure harmonious public relationship between both of them, Islamic law puts in place some measures against dictatorship. This paper seeks to examine these measures. Since Islamic law is a significant part of the Nigerian legal corpus, lessons are expected to be drawn by Nigeria from Islamic law on those measures in guiding against dictatorship tendency in the country. Particularly, such measures in Islamic law which Nigeria can look into include lack of immunity for leaders; worldly accountability (Mas-uliyyah); high duty of citizen welfare safeguards on the leader, to mention a few. Very significantly, there are many other unique governance standards set by Islamic law in achieving the check, such as Taqwaa (Fear of the Supreme Being); 'Iqaab wa Ihsaab (Hereafter Accountability); and, conditionality of obedience to the leader upon obedience to the Supreme Being. This study explains the benefits for Nigeria in embracing these checks in its bid to have good governance devoid of dictatorial approach at all times. The study adopts the doctrinal legal research methodology with legal content analysis of relevant legal materials and legislations.

The Role of Empowering Women and Achieving Gender Equality to the Sustainable Development of Ethiopia. Endalcachew A. Bayeh, Ambo University, Ethiopia. Email: endbayeh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to uncover the role of empowering women and achieving gender equality to the sustainable development of Ethiopia. To achieve this purpose, the researcher employed qualitative methodology, with secondary sources as instruments of data collection. Based on the data analyzed, findings of the study show that the role of women across different dimensions of sustainable development is less reflected in the country. Accordingly, the use of women's labor force in the economic development of the country is minimal. Political sphere of the country is by and large reserved for men alone. The place of women in the society is also relegated thereby contributing minimal to the social development of the country. Besides, women's rights are not properly being protected, to participate in various issues of their country, rather subjected to abysmal violation records. Moreover, women are highly affected by environmental problems and less emphasis is given to their participation for the protection thereto. The researcher concluded that unless women are empowered and gender equality is achieved to play their role across economic, social, political, environmental areas, the country will not bring sustainable development with the recognition of men's participation alone in all areas. The fact that women constitute half of the entire

population of the country makes empowering them a compelling circumstance to be active part of all the development initiatives of the country. Hence, the paper calls for the strong commitment of the government to empower women and utilize all potentials of the country to bring sustainable development.

Ethiopians' Self-identification and Pan-African Consciousness in the Diaspora: The Case of Washington D.C. Goshu W. Tefera, Syracuse University, New York, USA.

ABSTRACT: This paper looks at ethnic and racial identities of Ethiopians in the Washington D.C. metro area in relation to upward social mobility and their socio-political involvement in their country of origin. The findings indicate that identity can influence upward social mobility as well as social and political involvement. World Systems theory and Marxist theory of migration are used to show that 'race' is the marker in the United States where the mode of production is capitalism. Ethiopians' self-identification in terms of race and ethnicity does not matter necessarily because the state and the system of production in the United States locates them along a racialized spectrum of belonging. Since class is mediated by race, racial identity is not something they want to take on but it is forced up on them. As part of the larger population of Black immigrants, Ethiopians find themselves branded into a certain category by the dominant society and thus bond along racial, regional or ethnic lines. As the researcher observed during his internship at the Government of the District of Columbia Mayor's Office on African Affairs (MOAA), although Ethiopians tend to associate more within themselves socially, they appreciate their collective identity in the work place and other public spaces. Building on Bryce-Laporte's (1993) "new Pan-Africanism"—referring to a bond of African diaspora groups based on their experiences of racism and to some extent classicism, this research argues that bonding with African and African American communities may help the Ethiopian diaspora community to move upward in the social hierarchy. The study also draws on the broader implication of Ethiopia's Pan-African consciousness claiming that the country's future development is closely connected to its ability to make a common cause—not just at political level—with African nations regionally, continentally and globally.

Education Systems that Forgot the Unforgettable Values: The Case of Ethiopian Education System from 1941 to 1991. Tamrat Binayew Getahun, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: It is obvious that some state ideologies and narratives are based and derived from indigenous legend, beliefs and traditional values and others are imitated from abroad. And the guiding philosophy of an education system is derived from state ideology, which in most cases is based on indigenous legend and values. In this paper an attempt is made to show how a deliberate delink of education system from indigenous legend and values affect the success of education system in Ethiopia. To that end, the education systems and guiding principles of the two successive regimes that ruled over Ethiopia in the pre-1991 were examined. Authors argue that each of the two regimes working in their own unique ideologies deliberately dissociated education system to use education as instrument to strengthen their dictatorial rule. It concludes that an education system that relied on polarized expatriate/alien ideology, human and material resources produced less competent, with radical ideas often with opting confrontational and competitive methods than co operational and peaceful ones. The prolonged civil wars that disrupted from 1960s right up until the demise of the socialist government are in one way or another results of the generations who are products of the education policies the two successive regimes.

Trans Border Management and Emerging Security Threats in Africa. Muhabie Mekonnen Mengistu, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Pan African University, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Email: muhabiemekonnen@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: The management of borders in Africa is one of the intricate and daunting issues of the continent. The growing need of the African states to cooperate and enhance the free movement of goods and peoples in

one hand and the emergence of the transnational criminal syndicates on the other is entangling the border management of Africa today and then. The artificial boundary demarcation that has been done by colonialists is one of the major sources of border conflict in Africa. It has been drawn without taking into cognizant the historical background of the continent. But this research has the central argument of African boundaries should be stepping stones than stumbling blocks. Besides, Africa should be kin to strengthening its policing and controlling mechanisms such that the borders of the continent will be safe and enabling grounds for the development of the continent.

Water Poverty and its Impact on Income Poverty and Health Status in Sudan: The Case of Gezira State (1993-2013). Mutasim Ahmed Abdelmawla, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Rural Development, Gezira University, Medani, Sudan. Email: abdelmawla2004@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT: Water resource development can address poverty, improve well-being, and enhance people's opportunities in different fields of life. Despite the fact that water resources are available in Sudan, some parts of the country still continue to face significant water provision challenges. This research aimed at measuring water poverty in Gezira State, Sudan over the period (1993-2013), using the methodology of Sullivan et al (2003). The research employed data collected from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Khartoum, Sudan. Both descriptive and empirical approaches are used to analyze the data. The average incidence of water poverty index (WPI) over the period under consideration is estimated at 41.8 percent, which is quite high given the fact that Gezira State is endowed with huge water resources and capacities. Environmental problems are found to be the main contributor to water poverty in the State. The results also assert that water poverty significantly increases income poverty. In particular, a 1 percent increase in water poverty is found to increase income poverty by 2.3 percent. It is worth noting that agriculture is the dominant economic activity in Gezira State, for which water is of paramount importance for production, grazing, and agro-industries. Furthermore, the results reveal that water poverty significantly reduces life expectancy at birth. The elasticity of life expectancy at birth with respect to changes in WPI is estimated at (-0.11). The study recommends the adoption of better water use in various fields of development, besides solving the water supply problems, particularly in rural areas of the State, solving the environmental challenges that face water resources, enhancing institutional capacities for the water sector, improving the level of water management by adoption of effective water regularity systems, and encouraging water awareness programs through the different means of media. Investing in water and sanitation is highly recommended to generate rapid returns.

Energy as a Source of Integration: A Case Study on the Role of Ethiopia's Hydro Dams in Improving the Horn of Africa Regional Relations. Endalcatchew A. Bayeh, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to examine the role of Ethiopia's hydro dam constructions in improving the Horn of Africa regional relations. To achieve this purpose, the researcher employed qualitative methodology, with secondary sources as instruments of data collection. The Horn of Africa region is one of the most volatile regions of Africa. The fragility nature of the region has been associated with different factors. Lack of economic cooperation is one significant factor, among others. This study argues that regional relations and cooperation can be hastened by Ethiopia's hydro dam constructions and the subsequent electricity export. The study analyzed the role of those hydro dam constructions in promoting regional relations through the lenses of the two grand theories of international relations. Accordingly, the findings of the study show a new progress on regional countries' economic cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit following the construction of dams. And, thus, the study calls for neighboring countries' cooperation for better economic as well as social and political cooperation.

The Application of Sustainable Development Model to Slum Settlements in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Zafu Teferi and Peter Newman, Curtin University of Technology, Australia.

Abstract : Slum housing is a characteristic of the cities in the global south, In Africa, slum housing is very extensive and in many cities like Addis Ababa it can be around 80 percent. Slum settlements in Addis Ababa have emerged in the built up area of the old inner city and new slums are scattered throughout the rest of the city. This paper uses Newman’s sustainable cities model which looks at how inputs and waste outputs from a settlement need to be reduced whilst simultaneously improving liveability. The paper examines slum dwellers living along an older slum settlement in Addis Ketema and a slum in Arit Kilo compared them to residents of a nearby high-rise apartment blocks in Ginfle, who had previously been slum dwellers but had been moved out into a modern high rise complex, using this framework. The result shows that a healthier upgraded slum settlement is clearly better on all the environmental and footprint factors and it creates a more liveable place from the perspective of housing and economic development; however the social aspects of such new developments do not induce the same quality of trust and depth of social networking found in the traditional slum settlements.

Political and Governance Dimensions of Business Informality in Tanzania. Joram Ombeni Mitumba, University of Dodoma, Tanzania.

ABSTRACT: The biggest challenge Tanzania is facing with the private sector is that many of business enterprises operate informally. This paper, based on key findings by the main researchers working on the topic, holds that political discouragement and bad governance poses a formidable challenge to compliance with regulations. Business regulation is disproportionate; it lacks good coordination, transparency, effective engagement and adequate funding; and it is captured by industry and politics. These bad governance practices leave the enterprises confused and unable to comply, raise the costs of doing business, lower the probability of punishment for non-compliance, increase the feelings of injustice and make the regulatory framework illegitimate, ultimately chasing business enterprises into the shadows. Unless deliberate actions to improve the governance of the authorities are taken, business formality will remain to be a far distant dream. This is a sad state as high informality is detrimental to the welfare of the state, environment, consumers, employees and business enterprises themselves.

Regional Integration to Build Peace: Roles, Challenges and Prospects of the Eastern Africa Standby Force. Endalcatchew A. Bayeh, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to examine the roles, challenges and prospects of Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) in the maintenance of peace and security in the Eastern Africa. To achieve this objective, the researcher used a qualitative approach with primary and secondary instruments of data collection. Findings of the study show that EASF has limited role in maintaining peace and security in the region. It has played only some supportive roles to the United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) peace support missions. This minimal role is due to hegemonic competition between Ethiopia and Kenya, the prevalence of several interstate and intrastate conflicts in the region, duplication of regional organizations having overlapping membership, absence of strong legal basis, lack of adequate finance, and cultural diversity. Notwithstanding those challenges, EASF has a good future prospect as can be observed from its current activities. Accordingly, it has been conducting pre-deployment joint trainings and field exercises. For more successful future operation of the force, however, the study suggests cooperation among member states, developing strong commitment of member states to contribute force, finance and logistics as well as standardizing training and doctrines so as to create effective multinational forces.

Land Tenancy and Poverty in Ethiopia. Daniel Teferra, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of Economics at Ferris State University, lecturing and writing on development issues at University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA.

ABSTRACT: Ethiopia is poorer today than it was fifty years ago. For instance, in the early 1960s, the per capita incomes of Ethiopia and a number of Southeast Asian countries were very close. Fifty years later, however, the Southeast Asian countries have become richer while Ethiopia has gotten poorer. This paper blames primarily the unresolved land tenancy problem for Ethiopia's increasing poverty. The paper has three major parts: The first part will provide background information about land tenancy in Ethiopia; the second part will discuss the failure of the imperial government and subsequent regimes to end land tenancy; the third part of the paper will examine the possibilities for ending land tenancy and poverty in Ethiopia.

Embracing the Ambiguity of Economic Development and its Implications for Good Governance.

Teshome Abebe, Professor of Economics, Eastern Illinois University. Email: tabebe@eiu.edu

(Keynote Lecture)

ABSTRACT: This study seeks to answer the following question: When countries, using any system or a collection of systems, are performing in relation to some prescribed theory of development, in a way that may be described as 'developing', or performing at some level that is discernable or desirable, what events and conditions may be observed in such countries? The question is then used to help identify a set of principles that could help identify responses from governance groups. The main question, stated as it stands, is constructed a bit loosely at the moment so as to allow us to engage in the acts of imaginative principles building (hypothesizing) the main focus of the paper, and identifying or relating their impact and influence on good governance. As might be expected, before developing a set of principles, one would be required to state some key underlying assumptions. These assumptions—not specifically outlined here-- would become obvious as we go through the presentation itself, and are being offered without defense or proof, as most are already familiar to most. I must admit at the outset that some of the principles I propose are "intuitive leaps" and deductions from development theory, although some take issue with prevailing theory; and others are both convenient as well as descriptive of the real world. Some of the principles I like very much, others are obligatory, as they have been proposed by others, and in all cases, however, I am least interested, at the moment, in commencing conventional research to determine and verify their validity. The suggested principles are interconnected, and the seemingly abstract discussion can bring about a concrete focus on what events and conditions may be observed in those developing countries that are said to be at any of the conventional stages of development. The effort is then systematically tied to 'good governance as it will be argued that, at each stage of development, the discernable or desirable events observed would have direct bearing and significant impact on governance issues in developing countries—notably, Ethiopia.

The World Bank's Approach to Market Policy in Health Care in Africa. Natewinde Sawadogo, Ph.D. (UoN), University of Ouaga, Burkina Faso; Professor Robert Dingwall (Dingwall Enterprises/Nottingham Trent University, Akalework Mengesha, Assistant Professor, Woliatta Sodo University. Email: natewinde.sawadogo@yahoo.fr robert.dingwall@ntlworld.com

ABSTRACT: The World Bank is now strongly engaged in the organization of the market for health care in Africa, after more than thirty years of neoliberal economic policy reforms in the continent. Between 2010 and 2015 a series of country Private Health Assessments were carried out throughout Sub-Saharan Africa with the aim to promote the private health sector in the region. Coincidentally, this initiative took place in a time when the orthodox neoliberal assumptions were successfully theoretically challenged by neo-institutionalist economic and sociological theories of economic processes. One of the contributions of the sociology of science has been to demonstrate the performativity of economic theory in particular, meaning that successful economic theory tends to result in adjustment in economic policy-making. Based on a thematic analysis of the World Bank's private policies, this qualitative research investigates the extent to which the crisis of the orthodox neoliberal theory is reflected in the Bank's recently initiated private health care policy strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is argued that the Bank's strong control over public policy-making in Africa has made

its paradigmatic adjustment unnecessary, with the risk of exposing African countries health systems to the consequences of the market failures. The paper has three sections. The first evaluates the assessment studies of the Bank. Then it assesses the policy measures derived from these studies. Third it discusses assessments findings and policy measures (or recommendation) in the light of current neo-institutionalist and sociological economic theories.

Is Democracy Necessary for Good Governance? John Ishiyama, Ph.D., University Distinguished Research Professor of Political Science, University of North Texas and Editor in Chief, *American Political Science Review*, Texas, USA. **(Keynote Lecture)**

ABSTRACT: In this presentation, I examine the relationship between democracy and “good governance” Although there are certainly a number of ways to conceptualize “good governance”, there is a tendency to equate “good governance” with democracy. For instance, the United Nations, European Commission and OECD, all highlight democratic governance and human rights as part of “good governance.” Often, good governance is equated with fair and competitive elections, transparency, human rights, and independent judiciaries. This would suggest that only democracies can exhibit characteristics of good governance—but can non-democracies exhibit characteristics of good governance? For instance, whether one likes it or not, the People’s Republic of China is often held up by other non-democratic regimes (particularly in Africa) as a model of “good governance”. So is democracy a necessary condition for good governance? I argue that in the short run, in transitions from authoritarian rule, the imperative is on building or rebuilding the state. In this transition period, there develops first a “rule by law” where regime elites, although not limited by laws, instill some degree of predictability in the political process. However, in the long run, for good governance and the “rule of law” to emerge (where regime elites are held accountable by law), democratic institutions must be developed.

Building Infrastructure for Hydrological/Water Crisis Management in Nigeria in the 21st Century: Imperatives for Policy Reforms. Akongbowa Bramwell Amadasun, Professor of Public Administration and Political Economy, Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria, and Ekhosuehi Oghator, Institute of Public Administration and Extension Services, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria. Email: aamadasun@biu.edu.ng

ABSTRACT: The focus of the paper is on water resource crisis management and hydrological development and stability in Nigeria in the 21st Century. It posits that there is a high level of hydrological resource under-development and management particularly that arising from crude oil associated pollution. Thus it provides diagnosis of the causes of the crisis or instability and proposes reforms for proper water management in order to mitigate or even avoid future instability, as a model for proper water management in other sub-Saharan African nations, and other developing countries with similar circumstances or characteristics. It examines the hydrological imbalance and inadequacies, and the framework for water management in Nigeria. It also examines constitutive elements in Nigeria’s water crisis management and constraints that have inhibited efficient and effective hydrological resource management in Nigeria. Specifically, it addresses issues bothering on legal and regulatory framework, accountability and financing reporting; institutional structures reform; Rising policies and subsidy system, etc., as constraints to efficient and effective water resource development and management, and absorptive capacity. Conclusively, the paper is of the opinion that water resource crisis management in Nigeria, is far from being holistic, rather it is chaotic and requires urgent solutions with a view to addressing possible dire consequences in future. Consequently, the paper puts forward some recommendations or policy prescriptions. Certain questions arise however thus: how should we go about the suggested reforms? Should it be the British styled evolutionary reforms or the American styled revolutionary (constitution) reform? And should these reforms fail to yield the desired results, what then should be the way forward? Indeed, the debate is open; hence, in addressing the topic under

consideration, the paper is intentionally provocative, emphasizing thought and issues for further discussion and research.

How Challenging is the Challenge of Sustainable Agriculture for Africa—A Case Study of Cameroon

“Africa in Miniature,” Elonge Michael, Associate Professor, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources—Extension, Finance Education Field Faculty, Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford Counties, University of Maryland College Park. Email: MElonge@umd.edu

ABSTRACT: There is an overarching conception that Africa is an agrarian continent and as such, Africa is capable of feeding its current and future population. Some scholars adhere to the notion that Africa is not there yet, not capable to feed its population, because it faces an enormous challenge of sustainable agriculture and without embracing the challenge such as removing barriers to regional trade, Africa is in agrarian demise. This paper review literature on the challenge of sustainable agriculture for Africa, collect and compile challenges using a rank order survey and the survey was randomly emailed to some scholars. The purpose of this survey is to get some random African scholars in the USA and non-African agriculture scholars in Maryland (a major agriculture state and agriculture academic institution in the USA) to rank challenges of sustainable agriculture. The outcome from the ranked survey indicates scholar opinion (differences and similarities) on the key challenge(s) of sustainable agriculture for Africa. This study further examines in brief the case of governance and leadership in the agriculture of Cameroon (a nation generally considered as Africa in miniature, and a power house in terms of agriculture in Africa) to understand the implications to the question of how challenging is the challenge of sustainable agriculture for Africa.

Contraceptive Use among Nigerian Undergraduates: Evidence from Students of a Federal University.

Olusegun Fariudeen Liadi, Department of Sociology, Fountain University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. Email: olusegunliadi@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: Sexual activity among a significant proportion of young or married youth in Nigeria tertiary institutions is thought to be high. Adolescent engaging in such pre-marital sex may not consider it any wrong doing. However, while risk-taking sexual behavior or sexual experimentation exposes young people to reproductive tract infections, including STIs and unplanned pregnancy, there seem to be a low contraceptive behavior among those who are at risk. Thus, the present paper examines adolescents’ contraceptive knowledge and practice among undergraduate students of a Federal University in southwest, Nigeria. Cross-sectional survey method was adopted to carry out the study based on 200 questionnaires were administered among undergraduate students. The result shows that majority of respondents reported universal knowledge of many of the methods presented to them for identification. The methods particularly include both traditional and modern contraceptive methods. This finding is in contrast with many reports on adolescents’ knowledge of contraception as a reason for low contraceptive acceptance.

A Framework towards Technology Creation in Africa, Focusing on Ghana.

Donani Martin, Kugblenu Hannatu Abue, and Fuseini Azindow Bawa. Ho Polytechnic, Volta Region, Ghana. Email: yawmat@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT: Underdevelopment in Africa has been an historical and a global concern coupled with the quest for good governance. Several efforts have been made in academia, National Governments, the International Community and other institutional arrangements, to reverse the trend. These efforts however, are yet to produce a lasting result as Africa is still characterised by low productivity output, poverty and widening technology gap when compared to other developing regions of the world. Conventional approaches used to address the African problem have consistently been devoid of indigenous technology development. Technology is here seen as paramount in every form of production on which an economy is based. This study

is therefore aimed at developing a sustainable technology development framework for the production industry in Africa focusing on Ghana for socio-techno-economic development. The focus therefore is on manufacturing of production technologies for the local industry using data from Ghana.

Pathways of Livelihood Transformation among Borana of Southern Ethiopia. Degefa Tolossa, Ph.D, Associate Professor of Geography and Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. Email: degefata@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The study looks at how the livelihood system of the Borana people shifts from pure pastoralism to agro pastoralism as well as to non-pastoral activities in response to a number of natural disasters and human interventions. Their livestock resource has declined and the impoverishment expanded over years. Milk yield per cow per day has fallen and the frequency at which cows give off springs has reduced. Contrary to arguments by many writers on pastoralism, it was found out that the pastoralists on their own decide to settle down and dwell into crop production and non-pastoral activities rather than being pushed hard by the government to sedentize. Pre-urban settlements whereby some pastoralists have constructed their own housings and engage in non-farm or non-pastoral activities have been emerged. It was observed that some pastoral households directly moved from pastoralism to non-pastoral urban activities. Many inhabitants of Dikale and Eloye Golba kebeles have started petty trading businesses of different forms at per urban settlements of Dider and Eloye, respectively. All people interviewed individually and those who took part in group discussions stressed that living on livestock alone is practically impossible these days. There is much interest by many community members to diversify their sources of income by integrating livestock rearing, with crop production and non-farm activities. This requires sedentization either in rural setting or to urbanize. The Borana people moved from the economy that purely relied on livestock to livestock dominant and crop less dominant system [pure pastoralists to agropastoralists]. Their main food stuff shifted from livestock products—milk and milk products—dominant to grain—*Bedala*/maize dominant. *Badala Tuma* has become their main food stuff. Although maize is one of the grains considered to be good at calorie and micro-nutrient composition, the fact that it has become the sole food stuff for most households adversely affected the balanced diet among the majority of households in Borana.

Analysis of Local Governments Sustainability Implementation Strategy in Nigeria and South Africa. Robert Dible, Ph.D., Professor of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University Kokomo, USA. Email: rdible@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: This paper examines how local governments in Nigeria and South African are implementing sustainability programs respectively. It argues that the most profound change that must happen is the transition to a sustainable civilization in the cities and regions of Nigeria and South Africa. These changes in sustainable civilization must foster citizens of the two countries to recognize the finite limits of earth's systems to produce resources and absorb waste, as well as act sustainability. If citizens and local governments of these nations fail to act and achieve sustainable civilization by their deliberate action, the natural world will impose its own consequences on human beings in highly undesirable ways. The dynamics of sustainable development and participation at both local and national government levels must involve the exposure of government change agents to sustainability learning and special commitment to care for the natural world. The paper uses data derived from primary and secondary sources to analyze how local governments in Nigeria and South African are implementing sustainability programs. The conceptual framework is based on a sustainable solution: How to maintain and improve the well-beings of both humans and ecosystem in Nigeria and South Africa. The findings reveal that there is a negative correlation between the sustainability goals of the government and their implementation strategies. In addition, government environmental policies have not been able to effectively galvanize the private sector and NGOs to develop special level of dedication and commitment to care for the ecosystem. The paper recommends policies that

could foster transition to a sustainable civilization in the future. The governments of Nigeria and South Africa, the private sector, and NGOs should collaborate to act with justice and equity towards citizens and the ecosystem, as well as to transition from pollution-intensive economic production to environmentally friendly processes, particularly moving from fossil fuel energy to renewable energy sources.

The Effect of Maternal Employment on Child Obesity, Bezwit Teshome Agiro, Ph.D., Students in Applied Economics, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA.

ABSTRACT: Obesity has been a major concern for United States and most other industrialized countries over the past few decades. More than one third of children and adolescents in the United States are obese or overweight. Child obesity is of particular interest because overweight children are more likely to be overweight as adults and such adults are exposed to various diseases. During the same period that witnessed an increase in child obesity, an important change that occurred was the increase in maternal employment. This study is an attempt to analyze the relationship between maternal employment and child obesity. This study used data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 79 child/young adults 1986-2010 cohorts obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website. The result of this study shows that maternal employment is significantly and positively correlated with child obesity.

An Inquiry about the Patterns and Structures of Grand Corruption: The Case of Ethiopia. Seid Hassan, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, USA, and Berhanu Mengistu, Ph.D., Professor of Urban Studies and Public Administration, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, USA. Email: seid.hassan@murraystate.edu

ABSTRACT: This paper uses the state capture theory framework exemplified, for example, by [Hellman: 1998](#); [Jones and Kaufman, Bardhan and Mookherjee: 2000](#); [Hellman Schankerman: 2000](#); [Sonin: 2009](#); [Pestic 2007](#); [Hellman and Kaufman: 2001](#); [Kupferschmidt: 2009](#); [Matej: 2009](#); [Hassan: 2013; 2016](#). Using a qualitative, most similar-case study design and methodology, the paper draws several hypotheses in order to ascertain the nature of state capture in Ethiopia. We illustrate, in a tabular format, the observable and common corruption characteristics manifested in Ethiopia and compare them with the corruptive practices of a purposefully selected countries elsewhere in the world. We trace, *inter alia*, the captured nature of executive and legislative bodies of the government, the judicial and security apparatus, the media, the financial sector and business enterprises, and the formation of laws and how these same laws influence them. By drawing insights into the structure, mode, pattern, depth, and complexity inherent within the Ethiopian corruption conundrum, this study indicates appropriate anti-corruption strategies available to policymakers, donors and concerned citizens.

The Model and Making of Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia: Identifying the Problems to Find the Solution. Tsegaye Tegenu, Ph.D., Senior Lecturer at the Department of Social and Economic Geography, Uppsala University.

ABSTRACT: The ethnic Federal Government and the ethnic regional states are not one and the same, and one is not the extension of the other. Even if there is a convergence between the Federal Government and the ethnic regional states, since both make up the strategic components of solving ethnic conflicts on a permanent basis, there are fundamental differences in the power, functions and purposes of ethnic federation and ethnic regions. The fundamental purpose of ethnic Federal Government is to achieve unity and understanding among the constituent ethnic groups. On the other hand, the regional ethno-linguistically defined states are the focal points where one locates primarily the contradiction between competing political and economic interest groups belonging to the same ethnic group. Because of systemic complexity both at the

federal and regional levels, ethnic federation is apparently dependent on democratic rules and it requires democracy for its successful accomplishment. Consociationalism is the type of decision making process and mechanism which fits the kind of constitutional structure at the federal level. At the regional level devolution of power can only be a real self-governing exercise if it is based on the principles of democratic governance.

China and India's Role in African Development. Professor K. Mathews, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: There is no doubt that China and India have now become Africa's most important economic partners, and their growing footprint on the continent is transforming Africa's development prospects in a big way. The West no longer enjoys a monopoly of influence over Africa's future development. As for China and India in Africa, in terms of investment and trade statistics, there is little competition. In 2014, China's trade with Africa was at \$200 billion, while trade between India and Africa was at \$70 billion. As for investment, Chinese investment in Africa outweighs India's. In the recent FOCAC, held in Johannesburg, in December 2015, China pledged additional \$60 billion as a development fund to African countries. Over 3,000 Chinese companies are operating across the continent. India-Africa relations are also growing and the third India-Africa forum Summit in late October 2015 signaled India's long-term engagement with the continent. Africa's growing economic relations with China and India, if well managed, could contribute to Africa's development, attracting more investment, creating jobs, transferring skills and technology, and diversifying African economies in a spirit of South-South cooperation. While Africa's partners are mainly driven by the need to secure resources and access to markets for their industries, African countries should aim at maximizing the advantages they reap from diverse partnerships and interests. While foreign investments contribute to development, endogenous policies and strategies for development based on strong institutions remain crucial for Africa from a long-term sustainable development perspective. This paper seeks to explore and evaluate the opportunities and challenges inherent in the vastly increasing involvement of China and India, in Africa in the 21st century.

The Historical Origin of African Economic Crisis and its Legacy: African External Trade and Finance, from Colonialism to China. Alemayehu Geda, Professor of Economics, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The literature about the origin of the African economic crisis viewed from the external sector perspective lists a number of factors as its causes. The oil price shocks of 1973-74 and 1978-79, the expansion of the Eurodollar following this period, a rise in public expenditure by African governments following rising commodity prices in the early 1970s, the recession industrial recession in industrial countries and the subsequent commodity price fall, and a rise in real world interest rate, policy failure on the part of the African governments are usually mentioned as major factors. Surprisingly, almost all the literature starts its analysis either in the early 1970s or, at best, after independence in the 1960s. The main argument in this paper is that one has to go beyond this period not only to adequately explain the debilitating effect of the external sector on the continent, but also to propose a policy on how to address them. This historical pattern is recently re-emerging and further strengthened by Africa's recent economic engagement with China. The conclusion that emerges from such analysis is that the African economic crisis from this perspective is essentially the problem of trading in primary commodities historically with the West and recently with China and its resulting structure. Thus, a sustained growth and poverty reduction is impossible without structural transformation of the continent.

Effects of Downsizing Strategies on Survivors' Organizational Commitment: The Case of Ethio Telecom. Mesfin Lemma, Ph.D., Associate Professor at the International Leadership Institute, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The study intended to examine the effects of downsizing strategies on survivors' organizational commitment at Ethio Telecom. This study used descriptive and causal-effect type of study. It focused on both qualitative and quantitative approaches for collection and analysis of data. The researcher employed simple random sampling technique to select 362 respondents. In this study, multiple linear regression, and simple descriptive statistics were employed. Findings portray majority respondents (60-80 percent) confirmed that there was injustice in organizational procedure i.e., non-transparent; the criteria for employees' separation were not fair and inconsistent; representatives were not involved; and there was no prior notice and employees were not treated with respect and dignity. Contrasting to procedural justice, although it is at the margin, the analysis result of distributive justice depicts that survivors' perception is positive for most of the variables. Furthermore, regression analysis result depicts that positive and significant effect of independent variables (procedural and distributive justice) with P-values (Sig.)=0.000 on dependent variables: affective commitment, continuous commitment, and normative commitment with R² value of 0.64, 0.54 and 0.67 respectively. Based on the above findings the researcher inferred that there was organizational procedural injustice in the time of downsizing at Ethio Telecom. Thus, the researcher recommends that the company should study the overall scenario prior to the attempt, do human resource planning industriously, set clear selection criteria, make the process transparent, conduct behavioral trainings, align each unit activity with company's strategic objectives, and prepare victims for other job.

Practices and Challenges of Implementing Balanced Scorecard in State Owned Banks of Ethiopia.

Mesfin Lemma, Ph.D., Associate Professor at International Leadership Institute, Ethiopia, and Amsalu Mamo, MBA, Research and Planning Officer in Construction and Business Bank, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: This study assessed the overall practices and challenges faced while implementing the balanced scorecard (BSC) as a performance measurement, strategic management and communication system in three state owned banks of Ethiopia: Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE); Construction and Business Bank (CBB) and Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE). The study tried to evaluate the challenges faced as compared to the standard literatures of the system. In order to assess the implementation status of the stated banks, the study has been conducted by designing five-point Likert scale questionnaires. The total population size of the study was 654 involving department managers, team managers and non-management senior officers of the stated banks. The study adopted purposive sampling technique to select 150 respondents who have the working knowledge of the system of which the responses of 105 respondents were analyzed. Common implementation challenges such as limited understanding of BSC, lack of executive sponsorship, lack of BSC education and training, inadequate IT support, inadequate project team and organizational participation, inadequate key performance indicators (KPIs) and lack of planning and communication were observed in the stated banks at different level. However, lack of formal BSC education and training, lack of planning and communication, lack of organizational participation and inadequate IT support were the major challenges identified. The study advised those banks to conduct intensive awareness creation activities, ensure organizational level participation, develop strong implementation and monitoring mechanism and back the system with relevant IT system to gain advantage of the Balanced Scorecard system.

Effects of Training and Development on Individual Job Performance and Organizational Effectiveness: The Case of Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority. Mesfin Lemma, Ph.D., Associate Professor at International Leadership Institute, Ethiopia, and Hagos Birhane, MPM, Coordinator, Educational curriculum preparation and implementation, Mekelle, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Training and development helps to improve the performance of employees on present jobs and prepares them for taking up new assignments in the future. The main objective of the study is to investigate the effects of training and development on individual employee job performance and enhancing organizational effectiveness. The study employed descriptive survey research method. For collecting the required primary data questionnaire was administered to 333 employees in the organization via stratified sampling method and 36 managers through convenience sampling. In this study frequency, percentage, correlation and regression have been used to analyze the data collected. The findings of this study show that training and development are significantly associated with employee performance and organizational effectiveness. On top of this, the authority has no approved training and development policy, training and development evaluation was not carried out, training has no significant contribution in introducing employees with modern technology and innovation. On the other hand, the training and development offered to employees have a reasonable contribution in terms of acquiring knowledge, skill and attitude that help them to solve problems, to develop interpersonal skill. In the same way, the training and development given to managers has a significant contribution in improving their managerial capacity. The training and development has considerable contribution in enhancing organizational effectiveness. Generally, the findings indicated that the authority is moderately effective in its training and development service given to its employees. In the light of these findings the researchers recommend that the authority should conduct comprehensive training needs assessment, carried out periodic training evaluation, the top management should allocate sufficient budget for training and development and the training should be accompanied by modern technologies.

Good Governance Challenges and Strategies: Major Cities of Oromia in Focus: Bekele Shiberu and Tolla Berisso, College of Business and Economics, Arsi University, Assela, Arsi. Email: tolla.berisso@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: “Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.” – Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations. This study will investigate the challenges of good governance and mitigating strategies in Oromia. The major objective is to identify the level of good governance with respect to its founding pillar factors. The key factors of good governance considered in the study will be accountability (including structures and mechanisms for transparency, disclosure, and redress), citizen participation, political and bureaucratic responsiveness with capacity to meet emerging issues and needs, alignment with rule of law and attunements to principles of just and orderly operations, will and means to control of corruption, government strategic and operational effectiveness and efficiency, trustworthy elected and appointed leadership, equity building initiatives, consensus development orientation, and quality service culture. The study will follow a survey, focus group and interview design, with evaluative quantitative and qualitative analyses. The data will be collected from four selected cities i.e. Adama, Jimma, Shashemene, and Nekemte. Analyses will be based on primary data generated through a semi-structured questionnaire for each key factors of good governance. In-depth interviews will be arranged with purposefully selected higher officials and focus group discussion will be conducted with purposefully selected professionals. Survey data will provide analyses of variants that enable segmentation of the data responses based on good governance indicators and demographic and other contextual factors. Multiple regression models were specified, estimated and evaluated. Further to explore the significant differences among the selected cities, ANOV analysis will be employed. The in-depth interview and focus groups data will subject to thematic analyses and triangulated with the findings from survey analyses. Findings will be presented in a fashion that exemplifies both rigor of research, responsiveness to research questions and high relevance to policy makers and executives.

The Politics of Secession and Regional Instability in the Horn of Africa: Examining the Case of South Sudan. Bantayehu Shiferaw Chanie, Arsi University, Assela.

ABSTRACT: On 9 July 2011, the latest breakup of political marriage in the Horn of Africa was witnessed. After protracted North-South civil war in Sudan, Southern Sudan declared independence following a referendum arranged as per the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that was signed in 2005. South Sudan is born with attendant issues in an intricate conflict-prone region where the legacy of inter-state cooperation is negligible at least and non-existent at the worst. Hence, the impact of the new state on the sub-region is inevitable. This study looks at the impact of South Sudan's independent statehood on regional stability in the Horn of Africa. The overarching framework of analysis is situated on the fact that the distinct nature of state formation in Africa/Horn of Africa puts newly born states at the center in impacting on regional stability. The study employed a qualitative approach based on secondary sources and primary sources including face to face interview with academicians, diplomats, and experts; and ascertained that border issues, unresolved post-secession issues, the domino effect of South Sudan's secession, and internal turmoil in South Sudan itself tend to embroil countries in the regional dynamics of conflict. Promising regional cooperation was also underway for some time in areas such as the Nile waters, infrastructure, capacity building, and trade and investment. The study concludes that the birth of South Sudan instead of contributing to regional peace and stability by ending the protracted North-South conflict may become a liability for the conflict-ridden region of the Horn of Africa. Though the new cooperative arrangements are ground breaking and helpful for regional cooperation, prospects for improvements could be bleak as long as the prevailing conflict episodes persist unabated.

Community Radio and Peace between Rival Ethnic Groups: Considering New Indices of Human Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Ali Noor Mohamed, Ph.D., Professor of Mass Communication, Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates, Email: Ali_m@uaeu.ac.ae

ABSTRACT: In the post-colonial era, the thorniest issue for a majority of newly independent states in sub-Saharan Africa has been the problem of their ethnic composition. When European powers carved out the continent amongst themselves, they did not take into account traditional boundaries that separated ethnic groups, some of which had a history of hostilities and rivalries dating back centuries. Ethnic tensions have had debilitating effects throughout the continent, as civil wars in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Congo, The Central African Republic, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, and Angola have shown. The Greater Horn of Africa region (comprising Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Uganda, Djibouti, and Kenya), for example, has endured some of the longest civil wars in modern world history. Eritrea's secession from Ethiopia in 1992 was the culmination of a 30-year civil war. The secession of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011 was the culmination of a 28-year civil war. And in Somalia – theater of a 35-year civil war – the secession of the northern half declared in 1991 threatens to split the country into two or more states. Many African leaders have used radio in attempts to construct common political identities as a foundation for unity and peace.¹ The utility of radio became quickly apparent also in its role in development—especially among Africa's rural populations. The continent's high illiteracy rates meant that radio was the only medium by which to communicate with masses in both rural and urban areas. Some of radio's real potential to effect change in Africa, however, was realized only at the end of the Cold War. Between 1991 and 2006, all sub-Saharan African countries (except Eritrea), have allowed the operation of independent radio stations which have taken two distinct forms: (1) commercial radio that targets urban audiences with entertainment programming, and (2) community and/or rural radio which almost exclusively broadcast in vernacular languages and target both rural and urban populations. Much less commercialized, it's this second kind of radio that is the primary focus of this paper. We will look at the utility of community radio in two key areas of development: (1) as a forum for negotiations to counter inter-ethnic hostilities and to create constructive narratives of peace, and (2) as a forum for tackling prejudice and discussing gender issues in paternalistic societies.

Towards Inclusive Business Formalisation: A New Paradigm in Handling Business Informality? Dr. Donath R.Olomi, Chief Executive Officer, Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Email: info@imedtz.org, www.imedtz.org

ABSTRACT: Despite past efforts in addressing business informality, millions of mostly poor people are still engaged in economic activities that are unrecorded, legally unrecognized and unprotected, with poor access to basic workspace and business services. Using a descriptive-qualitative method and triangulation of literature review, a sample survey, interviews and focus group discussions in 6 cities and municipalities in Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda, the study examined the nature of business informality and lessons from past formalization initiatives to capture new insights and ways of making formalization more inclusive. Findings suggest that the informal sector has a small layer that responds to simplification and enforcement of regulations and a larger one, constituted by people who are so poor and operations so small that a different framework is needed for managing them. The study has established that a paradigm shift has apparently started taking place in the form of special policy and regulatory frameworks for micro enterprises and use of indirect or group formalization, under which business associations facilitate traceability (registration), control (self-regulation) and access to resources and services (capacity building, premises, markets, etc) for members. Informal economy theory and policy development need to take a segmentation approach and explore the merits and workings of these approaches.

Asymmetric Benefits: The de facto Economic Union between Eritrea and Ethiopia 1991-1998. Worku Aberra, Associate Professor of Economics, Dawson College, Canada.

ABSTRACT: Economic relationships between two countries, whether they are trade or capital flows, normally result in economy-wide mutual benefits, even when they create winners and losers in each country. Rarely does a voluntary economic relationship benefit only one country and harm the other. The effects of the economic union that existed between Eritrea and Ethiopia during the period 1991 to 1998 were such a rarity: Eritrea benefited at the cost of Ethiopia. Although Eritrea became de facto independent in 1991 and formally declared its independence in 1993, it remained economically integrated with Ethiopia until 1998. But there has been no research on the consequences of the economic union. Some commentators, mostly Eritreans in the diaspora, have asserted that the relationship was mutually beneficial, without providing any evidence to support their assertion. This paper, using data from the IMF, shows that the benefits of the economic union were highly asymmetrical in which Eritrea benefited and Ethiopia lost. Because of the limited amount of data, it was impossible to construct and test a model. Instead, the paper presents data on cash transfers from the Ethiopian banking system to the Eritrean banking system, data on Eritrea's exports to and imports from Ethiopia, data on the distribution of petroleum products refined at the Assab Oil Refinery between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and data on the amount of service fees collected by the Eritrean authorities at the "free" ports of Assab and Massawa on Ethiopia's foreign trade. The paper demonstrates that the transfer of financial and non-financial resources from Ethiopia to Eritrea between 1991 and 1998 was substantial, and its impact on the Eritrean economy significant. The paper raises questions about the capacity, preparedness, and commitment of the EPRDF government to protect the national economic interest of Ethiopia vis a vis Eritrea during this period.

Assessment of the Roles and Constraints of Women in the Economic Development of Ethiopia: The Case of AmboTown since 1991. Gashaw Ayferam, Ambo University, Ethiopia. Email: mugasjawbzi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This study is mainly focused on the role of women in the economic development of Ambo town. Women in Ethiopia or anywhere else in developing countries occupy the low status in the society and their contributions has never been adequately recognized or given economic value. Moreover, women's roles in the economy has often been under estimated and their work in the different sectors has long been invisible. Even though a number of studies have been undertaken on the roles of women, they neglect and paid only scant attention and overlook their roles and constraints in the economic development of Ambo town. Thus, it is the aim of this paper to assess the roles and constraints of women in the economic development of Ambo town since 1991. The study employs both qualitative and quantitative research approach. The findings are based on primary and secondary data; the primary data is collected through questionnaires and interview while the secondary data is collected from the available literature. The finding of the study indicates the significance of the role of women in economic development and the factors that make their economic roles unrecognized. The roles of women, among other things, includes saving, family planning, efficient utilization of resources, productive, reproductive, and community managing role. Despite these roles, women's role in the economic development has been constrained by numerous factors. These factors include low level educational background, lack of initial capital to start their own business, lack of business know-how, lack of confidence and inferiority, lack of interest to work in group (cooperation), women's dependency on men's income, dependency of family on women's, cultural norms, men dominance and early marriage. Moreover, some factors can be attributed to women themselves and it includes lack of initiative (low self- esteem) and lack of self- confidence. Despite these impediments, women have continued playing their distinctive roles and the paper suggests that the role of women in economic development can be improved through gender empowerment measures and by providing women to productive resources such as credit and loan.

Corporate Governance and Ethical Values: The Case of Ethiopian Financial Institutions. Abrar Fitwi, Ph.D., Department of Business Administration and Economics, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, USA. Email: afitwi@saintmarys.edu

ABSTRACT: The recent global financial crisis has ignited a debate on what caused the quick collapse of global financial markets. There is a growing sentiment that poor corporate governance is one of the forces to blame. Based on an empirical survey of Ethiopian financial institutions, this paper examines corporate governance practices in Ethiopia. The results reveal some deficiencies in corporate governance in Ethiopian banks. In this paper it is argued that corporate governance can be used as one of the most effective tools to reduce the incidence of corruption. The results also show that corporate governance standards can have profound impacts on the effectiveness of the nation's recent anti-corruption campaign as some corporate governance weaknesses may serve as fertile grounds for corruption. The paper outlines some policy recommendations to strengthen corporate governance practices in Ethiopia and thereby combat corruption.

Taming the Youth Bulge in Ethiopia. Terefe Degefa, Ph.D., Center for Population Studies, College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, Email: TerefeD@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: Issues of the youth are crucial matters of the future, which are of particular importance for the continuity of the society. An attempt has been made to demonstrate the size of the Ethiopian youth population that at a given period qualifies it as a 'youth bulge' and youth focused delivered services and emerging gaps on the basis of secondary national data and projections made to the year 2050. Taming the youth either through the provision of employment opportunities after the completion of good schooling and skill building up or through the provision of well-organized sexual and reproductive health services would mean that the society has done away with one of its required big accomplishments. However, such grand accomplishments cannot be attained without incurring costs. The costs are enormous that include commitments to postponing the present resource consumption for the benefit of the youth generation, tightened schedule of work, and tolerance. In specific terms, there are various routine activities and strategic

interventions that ought to be carried out to come to terms with the burgeoning demand of the growing youth across space and overtime. Lessons learnt from literature, experiences of countries that were successful in developing the youth and utilizing their beneficial contributions, existing and projected youth populations in unison implicate on the need to taming the Ethiopian youth. And hence the Ethiopian youth need to be considered the centerpiece of advocacy and policy-making in development processes in the decades to come. This is not only for the benefits of the youth alone but also to ensure the continued existence of the status quo, be it economic, social or political.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development and East African Community: Viability of Merger.

Andualem Zewdie Belaineh, Arsi University, Assela. Email: andualem1.zewdie@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: Constituting regional economic community has immense benefits to the societies within a given region. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) would play an inevitable role in increasing people to people contacts and gradually forging interdependence in different sectors, which used to limited to government to government. Often, such bondage within a given RECs among states in general and societies in particular paves the way to address the ills of the respective societies' in a collaborative manner. In fact, it is plausible to argue that there is a conducive environment to constitute and build up RECs in the present globalizing world. Parallel to the global trend, Pan Africanism promotes the integration of economies and people under RECs. The establishment and build-up of RECs in different parts of Africa among other things tantamount to lay the founding blocs for the aspired United States of Africa. Merging Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and East African Community (EAC) into bigger East African Community like it has been happening in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) is a novel idea. Such merger would be expected to serve as a vehicle for a prosperous and peaceful bigger East African Community and consequently facilitates the integration of Africa. Given that, the research is designed to scrutinize the viability of a merger between IGAD and EAC. To meet this objective, the study has set out two basic research questions: What are the viable conditions to merge IGAD and EAC? What are the possible challenges to the merger of IGAD and EAC? Finally, the study, to achieve its objective, employed a qualitative research approach which used a wider review of secondary data.

The Impact of State Failure on Sub-Regional Peace and Integration in the Horn of Africa: The Case of Somalia. Adane Alemayehu , Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: This study deals with the impact of state failure on sub-regional peace and integration. The main intention of this research is to show the negative effect of state failure in Somalia on the peace and integration of the Horn of Africa. In order to achieve this objective, an analytical qualitative methodology coupled with a single case study research design is adopted. Basically, the research is based on secondary sources of data but additional data were added through an interview method of data collection. In this regard, informants from IGAD, ECA, Embassy of the Republic of Somalia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are interviewed. During the research process the study attempted to answer key questions like What are the factors that led to state failure in Somalia?, and How does Somalia as a failed state affects the peace and integration of the region?. The findings of the research indicate that there are eight major ways whereby state failure in Somalia affects the peace and integration of the Horn of Africa. The intensification of internal conflicts, Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism, high refugee flows to neighboring states, illegal firearms trafficking, safe heaven to insurgent groups, proxy war, economic stagnation and devastated infrastructure, and piracy are the major eight ways that Somalia as a failed state affect regional peace and integration in the Horn of Africa. As a result, the research concludes that as long as Somalia remained as a failed state, it is impossible to realize regional peace and integration in the Horn of Africa. As a solution, the research recommends that a bottom-up

approach should be employed. But, this research strongly argues that considering clannism as a central variable in the bottom-up approach is a failed approach.

Social Enterprise Entrepreneurs and National Biogas Programs/Partnerships as Dissemination Agents in Ethiopia. Jamila D. Gilliam, University of Massachusetts Boston, NSF IGERT Fellow, College of Management. Email: jamila.gilliam001@umb.edu

ABSTRACT: As Ethiopia continues pushing forward with policy initiatives in alignment with the newly released GTP II, climate change, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and climate adaptation are the center of focus. Hydropower and wind energy have been gaining traction as the major agenda is set to build a climate-resilient economy. While access to electricity service coverage has increased 13.2 percent between 2009 and 2013, approximately 70 percent of Ethiopian households continue to use biomass (wood) for cooking. Traditional cooking practices in Ethiopia have not only significantly contributed to Ethiopia's deforestation problem, but have also become a major public health issue. This paper aims to examine the roles of social enterprise entrepreneurs, national biogas programs and partnerships in the continuing yet challenging process of biogas technology dissemination throughout rural Ethiopian households. Research in this area has directed attention toward the challenges faced in reference to diffusion of innovation, socio-economic factors, cultural issues, and feasibility in regards to affordability of biogas and biogas cook stoves. This study will examine how social enterprise entrepreneurs operationalize marketing and distribution strategies, identify and outline connections between social enterprise organizations and national partnership programs that may have developed in efforts to reach common goals on the journey to establishing sustainable energy resource accessibility in rural Ethiopia.

The Relevance of the Philosophy of Ethiopianism to Present Day Ethiopia. Mammo Muchie
(Keynote Lecture)

ABSTRACT: Ethiopianism promoted African for Africans, Africans for humanity and humanity for God. The slaves that were denied both their humanity and their right to worship God as humans found solace and comfort by looking at Ethiopia to have and express with confidence and self-worth their right to be human and worship and open access to God. Both in America in 1829 and in Southern Africa in 1896, two Ethiopian Manifesto's expressing these rights to be African, human and the right to worship God were created. No nation in this planet except Ethiopia had this distinction, grace, opportunity and recognition. We ask now how much do current day Ethiopians know that Ethiopia has this special spiritual quality bestowed upon it in this planet. Are those who have not come across to know this extraordinary recognition of Ethiopia as a spiritual fountain head for liberation of Africans in particular and all the oppressed in the world in general now ready, open and willing to learn and even more apply this powerful fore bearer of Pan-Africanism to solve all the current problems Ethiopia faces by adding spiritual value and strength to deal with all the unending and lingering material difficulties such as poverty, inequality, unemployment, corruption, failure in leadership, governance, systems, institutions, services and values of care and share to move Ethiopia on a forwards and onwards confident and independent journey. The keynote will focus on Ethiopianism as a spiritual fountainhead to unite all Ethiopians to make sure they all acknowledge, appreciate and unite that the Ethiopia they have today has had global appreciation as a great treasure for all humanity that have gone through difficult times. Hurting Ethiopia today is tantamount to nothing else than to undermine this spiritual legacy that Ethiopia gave to the world. The early signs of Ethiopianism date back to the 16th century, when slaves in America found solace in the promise of a homeland in the empire of Ethiopia in the Nile region. The references to Ethiopia in the Bible ("Ethiopia" occurs more than forty times) provided them with an ideology that they could use for their spiritual, political, and cultural uplifting. By far "probably the most widely quoted verse in Afro-American religious history"--is Psalm 68:31: "Princes shall come out of Egypt; Ethiopia shall stretch her hands unto God". The verse was interpreted as pointing to the end of the "curse" on the black

race--an end to the alienation of Africans as humans from God. This was a European belief that was, to some extent, shared by Africans. Thus came into being the movement of Ethiopianism as a "method of winning Africa for Christ and God", and as a forerunner of the "Africa for Africans", "Africans for humanity" and "humanity for God" movement and the subsequent African philosophies to develop African unity to confront imperialist power. The verse gave rise to what scholars have termed "a biblically-rooted pan-African hermeneutic" that later became a widely used source of inspiration and legitimization to inspire Africans to continue the struggle against colonial domination. Some saw the beginning of the fulfilment of this prophetic verse on the political level. For example, after the 1792-1800 successful slave insurrection in Haiti, it was declared: "Thus doth Ethiopia begin to stretch forth her hand, from the sink of slavery, to freedom and equality" (Dread History, undated). In both America and Southern Africa, the Ethiopianism movement was firstly a reaction to the discrimination in ecclesiastical administration and the outright marginalization of black clergymen for no other reason than the color of their skin. It was an unwritten law by white missionary churches not to ordain black clergy. The fact this discrimination took place in locations as far apart as America and South Africa over a long period of time is proof that it was more a systemic practice than a symptom of sporadic racism. The keynote will address the relevance of the Ethiopianism movement, philosophy and the 1829 and 1896 two manifesto's to current day Ethiopia. Ethiopianism was also reinforced by the decisive African Victory over world empire, as Raymond Jonas rightly put it. The fact that the 1896 Ethiopia Manifesto originated during the time of the battle of Adwa makes also this great victory part and parcel of the Ethiopianism movement. As we celebrate the 120 years of Adwa Victory, we should all work to make sure that Adwa will be recognized finally not just as a place of an ant-colonial successful battle, but more importantly also as a historical heritage site to spread vast pan-African education across the entire Africana world for years to come now and the future.

Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Ethiopia: A Research Framework. Berhanu Beyenem, Ph. D., HIGAD-ECSU, Addis Ababa a.ASELEH e.V., Hamburg, Germany, and Asseghedech Woldelul, MBA, ASELEH e.V., Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Email: berhanebeyene@gmail.com awoldelul@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This paper provides a brief insight into the role of knowledge exchange and intergeneration knowledge link in attaining democratic, participatory good governance and sustainable holistic socio-economic development with a special focus on Ethiopia. The overall concept of the paper is designed as a framework for research on intergeneration knowledge link and exchange. The research framework identified network of actors, namely the knowledge system, society and institutions, whose interplay ascertain good governance and sustainable development it is also believed that the outcome of the research will be vital for policy makers, particularly for education and training institutes. The background of this paper is derived from suppositions that underscore sharing and linking knowledge across generation builds an invaluable social capital which every country relies on to sustain. Knowledge is a scarce resource that shall be wisely utilized to build a knowledge-based socio-economic system to which the 21st century stipulates as a comparative competitive advantage of any country. Moreover, democratic governance and sustainable development can only be attained and will be sustainable when it is based on knowledgeable critical thinkers and active participatory citizens. In view of this, the Ethiopian government has recently adopted a series of development strategies and five year plans, such as Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP), Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), and currently the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). Common to all are end poverty and ensure sustainable development and empower and increase citizens' participation in development and governance. Moreover the GTP II in progress targets to build a knowledge-based and technology enhanced sustainable development and good governance. Besides, the Ethiopian education policy gives not only high emphasis to engineering and science, but also it prescribes that universities shall enroll up to 70 percent of students in science and engineering

fields to attain rapidly transform the agro-based economy into agro-industrial and industrial system of development. With this Ethiopia is characterized by relative fast economic development, but also by steady growing enrollment particularly in engineering and science. Concerns are, however, the gaps between required highly experienced and qualified leaders, managers, engineers, teachers, researchers, laboratory experts, etc. and what the country currently employed and can employ in the public sectors. The challenges are also absence of any sort of policy efforts to effectively utilize and mobilize the knowledge, skills and competencies of the country possesses. Prevailing paradoxical problems are migration of knowledgeable and experienced professionals from government institutions into NGOs and international organization and immigrating to other countries, mainly to the west, while Ethiopia intends to recruiting expatriates particularly teaching professionals for higher education institutions. , as senior lecturer, researchers and professors are either rarely seen or stay longer. The motivation of this paper is the prevailing crucial problems of shortage of knowledgeable professionals on one hand, and the untapped resources and the underutilized knowledge and skills of senior (retired) higher level managers and leaders, engineers, researchers, etc., which are social capital of the nation, on the other hand.

Mediating for Peace and Political Space in the Ethiopian Political-Economy System: A Conceptual Framework. Professor Berhanu Mengistu, School of Public Service, Old Dominion University, USA.

ABSTRACT: Given the organizing principle of the current Ethiopian state, Ethnic Federalism, the structure of the government is inevitably on the one hand lopsided and on the other hand fragmented. Both phenomena tend to be susceptible to frequent conflicts and challenges to legitimately govern the state without a national identity. Even an honest attempt to democratize the governance system by the ruling party faces challenges as the process to the election is often confounded by the competing demands of the fragmented parties and by the very fact that the ruling party appears, both in substance and perception, to control every political-economy aspects of the nation. The conflict escalates especially when there is a sense, felt or otherwise, that the democratization process is used only to monopolize power by a single party. This conceptual paper proposes a mediation process, Shemeglena in the Ethiopian traditions, to help address the presenting problems that the Ethiopian Ethnic Federalism is frequently facing. Specifically, the paper proposes organizing three teams of Shemaglees and leaders; Team One is to work with the ruling party and Team Two is to facilitate an inside-out negotiation with the fragmented alternative parties with the objective of creating a space for dialogue where the two sides, the government and the alternative parties, can engage in a constructive dialogue for national peace, reconciliation of differences and development for mutual gains. Given Ethiopia's experience of several decades of conflicts, the Third Team is to play a critical role in engaging the Ethiopian people, both at home and in the diasporas, by offering Alternative Dispute Resolution Education with the objective of developing a culture of peace and resolving differences, of interests, beliefs and sharing geographic locations in a national space. In short, the Third Team's vision, mission and goals are, and ought to be, to provide peace education and constructive dialogue that will serve as a national safety net for post conflict Ethiopia to develop and thrive.

Communities at Margins: Spaces of Large Scale Development Projects Intervention in Contemporary Ethiopia. Desalegn Amsalu, Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. Email: d2amsalu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: From its continuous record of a high economic growth mainly since 2004, Ethiopia is hailed as one of internationally fastest growing "lady". Particularly under the Growth and Transformation Plan I (GTP I) which ran from 2009/2010- 2014/2015, the country launched a transformative development scheme and implemented a number of state /private owned mega-projects that have significant positive impact on the economy. While implementation of projects and the growth of the economy brought prosperity, optimism

and opportunity for some, for others it arose marginalization (exclusion), poverty, inequality of life and in some cases even rise of violence. The Kumpal of northwest Ethiopia are one of the minority groups who are receiving large-scale development projects intervention, particular three giant sugar development projects under GTP I. However, the Kumpal have experienced the consequences of marginalization and impoverishment despite “development” to the area. This is due to dual factors: one from the socio-cultural pattern of the host community and another from inadequate protection by the state. The Kumpal socio-cultural institutions, which I call “spaces” of development intervention, are inconsistent to the ideals of development intervention. The state on its own side, despite all favorable legal provisions for the right to development of ethnic groups and its obligation to support them, has overlooked how development intervention would affect the indigenous Kumpal minority.

An Assessment of Balanced Scorecard (BSC) Application in Ethiopia: Oromo Regional Government Revenue Bureau in Focus. Tolla Berisso and Daniel Beyera, Arsi University and Adama Science and Technology University, Ethiopia. Email: danbey80@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: This study focuses on assessment of BSC application in Oromia Regional Government of Revenue Bureaus and four major towns as case study. Data collected using in depth interview from key informants (experts) using purposive sampling procedure while survey questionnaires used to collect data from top, middle and low level employees using stratified sampling procedures. The assessment result shows that the cumulative efforts of ongoing reform efforts have resulted in significant improvement in terms of orientation towards serving the customer through attempt to decentralize the service and making the service more accessible to the public; there is also significant improvement in organizational layout design to better suited the customer needs; the attempt to reduce work cycle time is somehow improving compared with past standards; there is also better initiatives in educating the customer on regular basis. Besides, there is good beginning to give attention to customers’ complaints through introduction to customer charter. Nevertheless; monitoring and evaluation system were not systematic and tend to be intermittent in its approach. Despite some relative improvements’ compared with the past; offering quality service to demanding public remained outstanding challenge. Nevertheless, As a result, since the implemented performance measurement system is very far from sufficiently and objectively evaluating each employee, linking performance measures with reward become a challenge. Accordingly, the study suggests the need for corrective measure on the reform approach by involving all stakeholders through consultative dialogue to take necessary corrective measures to redeem the reform process and outcomes.

The World Bank’s Approach to Market Policy in Health Care in Africa. Natewinde Sawadogo, Ph.D. (UoN), University of Ouaga 2, Burkina Faso; Robert Dingwall, Dingwall Enterprises/Nottingham Trent University; Akalework Mengesha, Woliatta Sodo University. Emails: natewinde.sawadogo@yahoo.fr robert.dingwall@ntlworld.com akemengesha@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The World Bank is now strongly engaged in the organization of the market for health care in Africa, after more than thirty years of neoliberal economic policy reforms in the continent. Between 2010 and 2015 a series of country Private Health Assessments were carried out throughout Sub-Saharan Africa with the aim to promote the private health sector in the region. Coincidentally, this initiative took place in a time when the orthodox neoliberal assumptions were successfully theoretically challenged by neo-institutionalist economic and sociological theories of economic processes. One of the contributions of the sociology of science has been to demonstrate the performativity of economic theory in particular, meaning that successful economic theory tends to result in adjustment in economic policy-making. Based on a thematic analysis of the World Bank’s private policies, this qualitative research investigates the extent to which the crisis of the orthodox neoliberal theory is reflected in the Bank’s recently initiated private health care policy strategies in

Sub-Saharan Africa. It is argued that the Bank's strong control over public policy-making in Africa has made its paradigmatic adjustment unnecessary, with the risk of exposing African countries health systems to the consequences of the market failures. The paper has three sections. The first evaluates the assessment studies of the Bank. Then it assesses the policy measures derived from these studies. Third it discusses assessments findings and policy measures (or recommendation) in the light of current neo-institutionalist and sociological economic theories.

The Effect of Women's Employment on Marriage Formation: The Case of Rural Women in Sebeta Hawas District, Central Ethiopia. Aynalem Megersa, Workneh Negatu, and Eshetu Gurmu, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: Like many other developing countries, there has been an increase in the Ethiopian rural women's engagement in income earning activities. This emerging phenomenon is attributed to rural women's increased job opportunity due to the expansion of non-traditional export industries and development of micro and small scale enterprises in the country, among others. The paper examines the effect of women's employment on marriage formation. It studies how women's employment shape their transition to first marriage using a retrospective longitudinal data collected from 1066 women residing in 861 randomly selected rural households in the central Ethiopia and employing an event history analysis. A qualitative data was also used to substantiate the quantitative findings. The results suggest that wage employment delays young female's marriage entry. Self-employment, on the contrary, encourages marriage formation. In this regard, socio-cultural issues play key role in shaping the effect of women's employment on their likelihood of marriage formation.

Ethiopia between Election Events: The Possibility of U-Turn in to Authoritarianism. Yemane Negish and Constantinos Berhe, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT: The 2005 election was a historic opening of democratic space in Ethiopia. Since in power, the incumbent for the first time had to face a democratic challenge. Its fruit had a bitter taste though. The hardliner oppositions, 'irresponsibility' discarded the Verdict of the public and EPRDF stick to 'irreconcilable' politics. That led to election crisis accompanied by political deadlock and bloodshed. Now there is no way to allow things go back as they were in 2005. 'Repressive' laws were enacted; millions of youngsters were recruited through 'stick and carrot' strategy. All that curtailed the political space in the elections to come; left little or no ground for the opposition to make any effective competition. The 'hate' politics and disintegrations within the major oppositions coupled by political intimidations against MEDREK, grand opposition coalition in 2010, the two [succeeding elections were] essentially failed. Contrary to that of 2005, where there was almost no clear cut winner, EPRDF currently controlled 99.6 percent of the federal parliament; which isn't a case in any democracies. The situation reminded the country's last decade of the 20th century. The writer argues that the implication is Ethiopia has just joined the 'electoral Authoritarianism' camp.

Challenges and Opportunities for Good Governance and Leadership for Sustainable Development of Global Health Initiatives for African Countries.

Dr. Ingida Asfaw, M.D., Wayne State University, Detroit Michigan

ABSTRACT: The Ethiopian North American Health Professionals Association (ENAHPA) leadership and the Diaspora members mission / vision is the provision of targeted strategic services in preventive health, medical and surgical care, safe motherhood, pediatric and HIV / AIDS care to medically underserved citizens of Ethiopia and Africa. In addition to taking available opportunities despite challenges through good

governance, good leadership, transfer of knowledge, skills, technology and research and thus building human resources for sustainable engagement. Yes, good governance and leadership is the moving force behind any kind of human endeavor to achieve a well-defined mission. Good leadership that brings a family, a group, a work force, a people, a nation and a world to a better condition is a journey of self-sacrifice that is well tuned to the real source of power—the followers/the members. Our degree of success as a good leader is directly related with our commitment to serve our followers and our ability to realize they are the force that moves us. Our effectiveness in leadership is a perfect function of our ability to give what we know, what we have and what we hope in terms of time, money, willpower and all that can make a difference. That is where the real secret of good governance and good leadership lie. The vision that a leader has, the stamina he exhibits, the charisma he develops are all reflective of the selfless devotion the person or persons bring to the mission. The ultimate common goal and dream to achieve is to create a conducive, working environment and develop a solid union in collaborative partnership between the host government, the funding authorities, our colleagues/ counterparts and the Diaspora organizations.

Understanding E-Government: Complexities, Opportunities & Challenges. Dr Amare Desta, Senior Lecturer and Course Director at London South Bank, London, UK. E-mail: destaa@lsbu.ac.uk

ABSTRACT: With the revolutionary changes that Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) are bringing to the wider global society, governments worldwide continue to develop more sophisticated ways to digitize its routines and practices so that they can offer the public access to government services in more effective and efficient ways. In the midst of this excitement, however, there remains a great disparity and persistent digital divide that constrains the opportunity for countries with developing economies to build and offer e-Government services. However the main aim of this paper is not to focus on the disparities between the North and the South in terms of using ICTs, but rather, the goal is to: a) explore ways how governments in developing countries can “successfully” use ICT reach out to their citizens; b) examine the challenges of building organizational capabilities to deliver e-Government services; c) identify how various factors shape the likelihood that citizens will use e-Government services. The paper therefore hope to explain: Who is likely to go online to use government services? What types of barriers & obstacles turn people away from going online to use such services? What factors encourage users to feel comfortable with e-Government services? This paper uses theories from the diffusion of ICT-related innovations and user acceptance to organize how these factors influence the degree to which the public will use e-Government services. The author of this paper hopes that this paper will contribute to the wider debate and practice about the relevance & appropriateness of e-government in developing countries with the aim of helping decision-makers to develop strategies to increase the use of an e-Government. It is also believed that it is important to also study various ways which will make e-services easier to use by incorporating more content to meet the needs of the public and supporting user communities, and addressing the wider issues such as access, security, integrity and the literacy issues associated with the use of ICT.

Corruption and Development: Alternatives to Combat Corruption. Adane Tekilay, Makelle University, Ethiopia. E-mail yoniteklay@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Corruption is an evil that perverts human well-being and development. Accordingly, the devastating impact of corruption on the poor and deprived society is invariably another challenge to their lives. Today, corruption in Ethiopia becomes pitiless problem to her society. This paper is therefore intended to explore the nature, motives and adverse impacts of corruption on human wellbeing in general and in Ethiopia in particular. The study is correlational in nature and thus qualitative method was employed. It has revealed that corruption is rampant in Ethiopia today. The article further unveiled that quiet corruption, petty and grand corruptions are the sources of these peril impacts. Accordingly, there is serious tension between corruption and development in the country. It also stresses that corruption is a moral problem and cognitive perversity (deterioration) of individual offenders; and thus, the prime cause for corruption is embedded in unethical passions (greed in broader sense) and irrational thinking of offenders. The study has

reached this conclusion by disclosing and solving two competing scenarios regarding corruption i.e., the value and systemic approaches. The first approach considers corruption as a moral decay. Whereas the second approach is the dominant modern discourse which considers corruption as a systemic problem caused by institutional failures. However, this has indicated that the modern discourse of corruption leaves capacious room for corruption to persist rampant.

Theorizing a Pan-African Development Framework for Africa and Afro-Caribbean Integration: Challenges and Opportunities. Oral Taylor, University of Weste Indies. oral.taylor@yahoo

ABSTRACT: The overall problem is that there is a seemingly conspicuous lack of a Pan-African agenda or mind set among Sub-Saharan African political leaders and Afro-Caribbean leaders. This paper takes the position that Pan-African development frameworks are the only approaches towards eradicating overarching social ills from Sub-Saharan African countries. In fact, it was through Pan-African development frameworks that Sub-Saharan African countries have gained their independence and political liberation particularly during the 1960s. As a result of the significant achievements made during the epoch of Africa's decolonization, Sub-Saharan African countries must therefore return to Pan-African development frameworks to escape the draconian development policies of external development frameworks that are only geared towards sustaining global inequalities, economic debts and the exploitation of Africa's human and natural resources. Apparently, foreign (Eurocentric) development frameworks will continue to undermine the Pan-African agenda of achieving an economic liberated United States of Africa. A conspicuous commonality between Sub-Saharan African countries and Afro-Caribbean countries relates to issues of sustainable development such as good governance and leadership. Hence, as a result of historical circumstances the challenges of both regions are same and/or similar. Therefore, there needs to be closer and more intimate ties between the continent of Africa and its Afro-Caribbean Diaspora. Perhaps, Pan-African development frameworks can facilitate closer economic and cultural collaboration between both regions. In order to elaborate on the importance of Pan-African development frameworks, the shortcomings and negative consequences of global capitalism will be highlighted. In addition, theorizations of Pan-African development will be contextualized as appropriate alternatives for African and Caribbean development futures.

Universities, colleges and other organizations of abstract submitters and presenters	
University/ Institution	Country
Abia State University	Nigeria
Adama Science and Technology University	Ethiopia
Adami Tulu Agricultural Research Center	Ethiopia
Addis Ababa Science and Technology University	Ethiopia
Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
Admas University	Ethiopia
Aksum University	Ethiopia
Al-Hikmah University	Nigeria
Ambo University	Ethiopia
Arab Emirates University	United Arab Emirates
Arsi University	Ethiopia
Bahir Dar University	Ethiopia
Bule Hora University	Ethiopia
Center for Development Research (ZEF)	Germany
College of Agriculture and Natural Resources – Extension	United States of America
College of Development Studies	Ethiopia
Concordia University	Canada
Curtin University of Technology	Australia
Dawson College	Canada
Eastern Illinois University	United States of America
Economic Growth and Transformation Office	USAID/Ethiopia
Ethiopian American Foundation	Michigan, USA
Ethiopian Civil Service University	Ethiopia
Ethiopian Economic Association	Ethiopia
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research	Ethiopia
Federal University	Nigeria
Ferris State University	United States of America
Gezira University	Sudan
Gondar University	Ethiopia
Ho Polytechnic	Ghana
Indiana University	United States of America
Institute of Development and Policy Research (IDPR)	Ethiopia
Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences	Cameroon
Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development	Tanzania
International Islamic University	Malaysia
International Leadership Institute	Ethiopia
International livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Ethiopia

Kwara State University	Nigeria
Madda Walabu University	Ethiopia
Marmara University	Turkey
Mekelle University	Ethiopia
Melkassa Agricultural Research Center	Ethiopia
Michigan State University African Center	USA
Murray State University	United States of America
Nottingham Trent University	England
Old Dominion University	United States of America
Pan African University	Cameroon
Saint Mary's College	United States of America
Syracuse University	United States of America
Tshwane University of Technology	South Africa
University of Dodoma	Tanzania
University Mohamed V	Morocco
University of Benin	Nigeria
University of Bonn	Germany
University of Kwazulu-Natal	South Africa
University of Maastricht	Netherlands
University of Maryland College Park	United States of America
University of Massachusetts	United States of America
University of Nairobi	Kenya
University of North Texas	United States of America
University of Ouaga	Burkina Faso
Uppsala University	Sweden
Wayne State University	United States of America
Western Michigan University	United States of America
Woliatta Sodo University	Ethiopia



WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
**Center for African Development
 and Policy Research**