

FSS Update



የማኅበራዊ ጥናት መድረክ

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to facilitate networking and information exchange among CSOs and researchers

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Spotlight



FSS Call for Consultancy Service

See pp. 6 & 7 for details

FSS Wins EC Grant

The European Community, through the Delegation of the European Commission to Ethiopia, has awarded FSS a grant of 99,293.18 EURO, which is equivalent to ETB 1,199,560.90. FSS signed the contract with the EC on 4th December 2006.

FSS won the grant for the implementation of its civil society project titled, "Creating an Enabling Environment for Civil Society in Ethiopia". This project was submitted to the EC in response to the call made for proposals under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), a programme aiming to promote the democratic process in the EC's partner countries.

The specific objectives of the FSS micro-project are:

1. to promote an enabling legal and policy environment for Ethiopian civil society;
2. to strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs;
3. to raise public awareness of civil society rights, roles and challenges.

The main activities entailed in the FSS project are:

- Research on the legal and policy environments of Ethiopian civil society as well as the institutional capacity and challenges of CSOs;
- Organising civil society dialogue fora in Addis Ababa and regional cities;
- Short training for CSO staff; and
- Information sharing and dissemination.

The project will have a duration of 33 months.

Under the current EIDHR micro-project programme, the EC has also awarded

grants to the following Ethiopian CSOs:

- Kembatta Women's Self-Help Center,
- Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action,
- Initiative Africa,
- Organisation for social Advancement Vision,
- Zega Leidget,
- Ethiopian Teachers Association,
- Organization for Social Justice in Ethiopia,
- Afrflag Youth Vision,
- Prison Fellowship Ethiopia, and
- Addis Development Vision.

ወባን ለማጥፋት ስለተደረገው እንቅስቃሴ ሕዝባዊ ውይይት

የማጥመ ሁለተኛው ዙር "ክድህነት ወደ ልማት:- እውቀትን ለትውልድ ማሸጋገር" የውይይት ፕሮግራም ከመቶ በላይ ታዳሚዎች በተገኙበት ሕዳር 8 ቀን 1999 ዓ.ም በሂልተን ሆቴል ከምሽቱ 12 እስከ 2 ሰዓት ተካሂዷል።



ዶ/ር ጠና አበራ ከወባ ማጥፊያ ድርጅት መስራች አንጋፋ ባለሙያዎች አንዱ የነበሩ እና በአሁኑም ወቅት በጸረ ወባ ማህበር የአመራር አባል ሆነው እያገለገሉ የሚገኙ ናቸው። ለዕለቱ መወያያ በሆነው ርዕስ ማለትም ወባን ከኢትዮጵያ ለማጥፋት ስለተደረገው እንቅስቃሴ በዋና አስረጃነት በማጥመ የተጋበዙ ሲሆን በገለጸቸውም በሃገሪቱ የተካሄዱትን የወባ መከላከል ጥረቶች

በተመለከተ በሶስት አበይት ክፍሎች አቅርቦታ። እነዚህም የምስረታና ቀደምት እንቅስቃሴውን ታሪክ፣ ወባ አሁን በሃገሪቱ ያለውን አድማስና ችግር፣ እንዲሁም ወደፊት መከናወን ስለሚገባቸው ጉዳዮች አጠር ባለ ዶኩመንታሪ ፊልም አስደግፈው አብራርተዋል።

የወባ ማጥፊያ ምስረታውን ሂደት በተመለከተ ዘመናዊው የወባ ወረርሺኝ አሰላ ጥናት በቅድሚያ የተካሄደው በጣሊያን



ወረራ ወቅት የተካሄደ ሲሆን በመቀጠልም እንግሊዞች ከ1946 እስከ 1948 ዓ.ም በጎንደር አካባቢ ተከስቶ የነበረውን ወረርሺኝ አጥንተዋል። በመቀጠልም ከ1948 እስከ 1950 ዓ.ም የዲዲቲን ውጤታማነት ለመመርመር በአዋሽ ሸለቆ፣ በጋምቤላ፣ በደምቢያ፣ በቆቦ በጨርጨር፣ ወዘተ አካባቢዎች የሙከራ ጥናት (pilot study) ተካሂዶ የወባ ስርጭትን መቀነስ

እንደሚቻል ተረጋገጠ። ቀጥሎም በሃገሪቱ ስድስት ጣቢያዎች ተቋቁመው በመኖሪያ ቤቶች ላይ ዲዲቲ ርጭት ተጀመረ። ሆኖም በሃገሪቱ ከፍተኛ የሆነ የወባ ወረርሺኝ በመከሰቱ በስድስት ወራት ብቻ እስከ ሶስት ሚሊዮን የሚጠጋ ህዝብ (ከሃገሪቱ ህዝብ 15 በመቶ) በወባ ታመመ፤ ወደ 150 ሺህ የሚጠጋ ህዝብ (ከሃገሪቱ ህዝብ 5 በመቶ) ሞተ።

የወባ ማጥፊያ ድርጅት በየካቲት 21፣ 1951 ዓ.ም. በሃገሪቱ ተቋቋመ። ድርጅቱ እንዲመሰረት ካስቻሉት ምክንያቶች መሃል፣ የወረርሽኝ አሰቃቂነት፣ የወባ ማጥፊያ ሙከራው ውጤታማ መሆን፣ የአጋሮች ድጋፍ መኖር፣ እና ወቅቱ የወባ ማስወገድ ዘመን (Malaria Eradication Era) መሆኑ፣ ወዘተ ይገኙበታል። በዚያው አመት የወባ ባለሙያዎች ማሰልጠኛ ትምህርት ቤት በናዝሬት ተቋቁሞ በሺህ የሚቆጠሩ ወጣቶች ስልጥነው ለሥራ ተሰማርተዋል። ምንም እንኳን ትምህርት ቤቱ ቆይቶ ቢታጠፍም ተመስርቶ የነበረው የወባ ትንኝ እርባታ ምርምር ግን እስካሁን ቀጥሎ የትንቹት ትውልድም እስከ 500 መድረሱን አውስተዋል። ድርጅቱም ጠንካራ ድርጅታዊ መዋቅር እንደነበረው አውስተዋል። ወደ ድርጊት ሲገባም በጥቃት ስፍራ ቅደም



ተከተል ተበጅቶ እንቅስቃሴውም በካርታ ሥራ፣ በቆጠራ፣ በዲዲቲ መርጨት፣ በማጠናከሪያ እና በመጠባበቂያ ንዑስ

ክንውኖች የተከፋፈለ ነበር። በእቅዱ መሰረትም በ1973 ዓ.ም. እንቅስቃሴውን በመላው የሃገሪቱ ክፍል ለማዳረስ ታቅዶ ነበረ።

እንደ ዶ/ር ጠና አገላለጽ የድርጅቱ ሥራ በትምህርትና በቅስቀሳም የታገዘ ነበር። የሃይማኖት መሪዎች፣ ታዋቂ ሰዎች፣ እና ንጉሱን ያካተተ ሲሆን በፊልምም የታገዘ ነበር። በውጤቱም በርካታ ወጣጥ ቦታዎች ወደ ሰፊ የጥጥ እርሻ መሬትነት ተቀየሩ። ሆኖም ግን በአለም የጤና ድርጅት የእስትራቴጂ ለውጥ እና በሃገሪቱ የጤና ፖሊሲ ለውጥ ሳቢያ በ1962 ዓ.ም. የወባ ማጥፊያው ድርጅት ወደ ወባ መቆጣጠሪያነት ዝቅ እንዲል ተወሰነ። በዚህም ሳቢያ በርካታ ንኡስ ጣቢያዎች ታጠፉ፣ ባለሙያዎች ተቀነሱ፣ እንቅስቃሴውም ተዳከመ። በሂደትም ከሌሎች ቪክተር ወለድ በሽታዎች ጋር የተዋሃደ ቢሆንም ውህደቱ አካላዊ እንጂ ተግባራዊ እንዳልነበረ ጠቅሰዋል።



ዶ/ር ጠና አሁን ያለውን የወባ ሁኔታ ሲገልጹ፣ ወባ 75 በመቶ የሚሆነውን የሃገሪቱን ቆዳ የሚሸፍንና 65 በመቶ የሚሆነውን ህዝብ የሚያጠቃ ሲሆን ቀድሞ የወባ ማጥፊያ ድርጅት ሲቋቋም ከነበረው 70 በመቶ የሃገሪቱ የቆዳ ስፋትና 50 በመቶ የሚጠጋ ተጠቂ የህዝብ ቁጥር ጋር ሲነፃፀር ሀገሪቱ በጊዜ ሂደት የበለጠ ተጠቂ እየሆነች መምጣቷን መስክረዋል። በዚህም ሳቢያ በያመቱ 5 ሚሊዮን ህዝብ ተጠቂ ሲሆን በሽታውም ለመድሃኒት አልበገር እያለ መጥቷል። ኢኮኖሚው እያደገ በሚሄድበት ወቅት ውሃ ለእርሻ ጠቀሜታ ያለው ድርሻ እያደገ ሲሄድ፣ ኤች አይ ቪ እየተስፋፋ ሲሄድ፣ ወዘተ የወባ ጉዳትም እየጨመረ እንደሚሄድ ጠቁመው፣ ወባን በተቀናጀ ጥረት መታገል እንደሚገባ ጠቅሰዋል።



የወደፊት ሂደትን በተመለከተ፣ አመቺ የመንግስት ፖሊሲ ቢኖርም፣ ክልላዊ የወባ መቆጣጠሪያ ስትራቴጂዎች ቢኖሩም፣ አለም አቀፍ አጋር ድርጅቶች ቢኖሩም፣ ከወባ በሽታው ስርጭት አኳያ ሲታይ በቂ ትኩረት እንዳልተደረገለት መገመት እንደሚቻል ገልጸዋል። እንደመፍትሄም ያስቀመጡትም በርካታ የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተማሪዎች የመመረቂያ ጽሁፎቻቸውን በወባ ምርምር ላይ እንዲያደርጉ፣ ወባ በሥርዓተ ትምህርት እንዲካከት፣ የተጠናከረ የወባ መከላከያ ድርጅታዊ መዋቅር እንዲደኖር፣ የመንግስትና መያዶች ጥምረት እንዲኖር አሳስበው ንግግራቸውን አጠናቀዋል።

በጥያቄና መልስ ክፍለ ጊዜም፣ ስለ ወባ በሽታ የማገርሽት ጉዳይ፣ ዲዲቲ በንብ እና በአካባቢ ላይ ስላለው የጎንዮሽ ጉዳት፣ እና ስለአገበር ዘላቂ መፍትሄነት ጉዳይ ለተነሱት

ጥያቄዎች ዶ/ር ጠና በሰጡት ምላሽ፤ በአለም አቀፋዊ የአየር ንብረት ለውጥ ሳቢያ የወጣ ስርጭት ሽፋን ከፍታማ ስፍራዎችን ማዳረሱን አመልክተዋል። ዲዲቲን በተመለከተ ስርጭት በሚካሄድበት ወቅት ንቦች እንዳይጎዱ ቀፎዎቻቸው በላስቲክ ይሸፈኑ እንደነበርና በሌሎቹም ስፍራዎች ተገቢው ጥንቃቄ ይደረግ እንደነበረ ገልጸዋል። አጎበርን በተመለከተ በወጣ ስፍራዎች ለእያንዳንዱ ቤተሰብ ሁለት ሁለት አጎበሮችን ለማዳረስ ለጋሽ ድርጅቶች እቅድ በመያዛቸው የወጣ ማጥፊያ ማኅበርም ከመንግስት ጋር በመተባበር አጎበሩን ለማዳረስ ጥረት እየተደረገ መሆኑን ገልፀው አጎበር ከሌሎች መከላከያዎች ጋር በጥምረት መታየት እንዳለበት ገልጸዋል።



በ1950ዎቹ ከወጣ መቆጣጠር በተንዳኝ በሌሎች ዘርፎች ስኬት ተገኝቶ እንደሆነ ተጠይቀው ሲመልሱ የፈንጣጣ እና የፖሊዮን ስኬቶች አስታውሰዋል። ሌሎች የስብሰባው ተሳታፊዎችም የምርምርና የመመረቂያ ጥናቶችን ለማካሄድ የአንጋፋ ባለሙያዎችን

ልምድ መቅሰም እንደሚገባና በከፍተኛ ተቋማት የሚገኙ አንዳንድ የትምህርት ክፍሎችም የጥናት አቅጣጫዎቻቸውን ከፋይል ማገልገጥ

አሰራር ወደ ልምድ የመቅሰም አሰራር እንዲሸጋገር መክረዋል። በመጨረሻም በርካታ ተሳታፊዎች በማኅበሩ ለመመዘገብ ፈቃደኝነታቸውን ገልጸው ፎርም



ሞልተዋል። የማኅበሩን አመሰራረትና የሥራ እንቅስቃሴ የሚገልጽ ማብራሪያም በቻርት ተደግፎ በማኅበሩ ተወካይ ከውይይቱ በፊት ለተሳታፊዎች ቀርቧል።

Global Colloquium on Research and Higher Education Policy

A colloquium that brought together some 600 hundred scholars and policy-makers from all over the world took place at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 29 November to 1 December 2006. It was opened by Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, the Director-General of UNESCO. The meeting was organized by the UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge, a SIDA/SAREC-sponsored initiative hosted by UNESCO. The Forum, which began its activities in 2000, is steered by the Global Scientific Committee, which is further sub-divided into 5 Regional Scientific Committees (Africa, Arab States, Asia, Europe/North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean).

The colloquium had as its theme "Universities as Centres of Research and Knowledge Creation: An Endangered Species?" The papers presented were grouped under the three sub-themes of **research capacity, research productivity and the social relevance and utility of research**. Among the major

problems identified as constricting research capacity, particularly in the developing world, were inadequate infrastructure, brain drain, lack of financial stability and a gender gap in access to research opportunities and positions. On the issue of social relevance and utility, an important factor is the local capacity (or lack of it) to determine research agenda.

The meeting concluded that research is indeed an endangered species, although to different degrees and for different reasons in the North and the South. It identified major cleavages in research capacity, agenda, context and criteria between the North and the South. It emphasized the need for networking and cooperation and highlighted the role of the Forum in overcoming the isolation of scholars in the South by fostering research cooperation and networks. The last session of the Colloquium was devoted to a progress report on the Forum's Special Initiative on a comparative study of national research systems.

Professor Bahru Zewde, Executive Director of FSS, attended the colloquium in his capacity as member of the Regional Scientific Committee for Africa.

FSS Participates in Evaluation of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Humanitarian Mine Action Project in Ethiopia

FSS has participated in the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)'s Evaluation of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) Humanitarian Mine Action Project in Ethiopia particularly in terms of building EMAO capacities with MDD (Mine Detection Dogs) and technical survey/task impact assessment] and the Review of the Ethiopian Mine Action Office's (EMAO) Programme. Ms Senait Seyoum was assigned by FSS to serve as a member of the GICHD Evaluation Team focusing on the links between mine action and development in Ethiopia.

In this capacity, Ms Senait provided advice to the GICHD staff members on the development scene, on socio-economic features, and on how development planning and management is conducted in Ethiopia. As a member of the evaluation team, she met with officials from the federal (MOFED-ERP, EMAO) and regional (Tigray Administration, DPPC, BOLSA) governments, UN agencies UNDP Support Group in EMAO, UNICEF), representatives from donor agencies (World Bank – ERP, EU) to discuss links between mine action and development.

The Poverty Researcher also had opportunity to travel to Tigray and visit border areas near Zalambessa and Erob that had been demined by EMAO since the cessation of by EMAO since the cessation of the Ethio-Eritrean war.

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The Poverty Researcher also had opportunity to travel to Tigray and visit border areas near Zalambessa and Erob that had been demined war.

Nine-Year Assessment of the Road Sector Development Program

A one-day conference to assess the Ethiopian Road Sector Development Program (RSDP) in the last nine years was held at the Sheraton Hotel on the 30th of November 2006. The Conference, organized by the Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA), aimed at having RSDP stakeholders and donors take stock of progress achieved so far, exchange ideas on lessons learnt and redirect efforts to a more efficient implementation of phase III of the RSDP. The Conference was attended by representatives of several donor agencies, including the World Bank, the African Development Fund (ADF) and the EU, and other stakeholders. Ms Senait Seyoum represented the FSS at the Conference.

The Conference was opened by H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal, State Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, who also chaired the morning session of the presentations and discussions. Ato Zaid W/Gebriel, Director General of the ERA, made a comprehensive presentation on the performance of the RSDP in the past nine years, recapping impressive physical and financial achievements. Ato Zaid also drew attention to remaining challenges in the road sector with regard to the domestic construction industry, quality design, increasing construction costs, limited network, and high turnover of experienced staff.

Ato Zaid's presentation was followed by three presentations by representatives of consultancy firms contracted by the ERA for different projects. The first such presentation, by WT Consult PLC, addressed the issue of RSDP performance in relation to MDG transport indicators and design of a monitoring system for ERA. The second presentation, by WSP-Scott Wilson Consult, dealt with progress to date with ERA's District Maintenance Office (DMO) and Head Office Services (HOS)

Capacity Building Projects. The third presentation, by COWI Consult, considered work in progress with respect to the development of a National Master Plan, including reaching agreement on a National Transport Sector Strategy for efficient and cost effective transport delivery. It described the possible development of a master plan with a long-term (2007-2027) prioritized investment program consistent with the agreed strategy and an emphasis on community roads.

The final presentation by Ato Bekele Negussie, Manager of ERA's Planning and Programming Division, dealt with RSDP III (2007-2012), indicating the vision for the road sector, expected cost breakdowns, indicative targets and strategies for RSDP III. All of the conference presentations were followed by lively discussions with participants.

Panel Discussion on Impact of Escalation of Petrol Price on the Ethiopian Economy

A half day panel discussion on "The Impact of Price Escalation of Petroleum Fuels on the Ethiopian Economy and Mitigating Measures", jointly organized by the Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) and Ethiopian Network for Sustainable Energy Development (ENSED), and sponsored by GTZ's SUN Energy Project and EEA donors, was held at the Addis Ababa Hilton on the afternoon of November 24, 2006. Representing FSS at the panel discussion was Ms. Senait Seyoum.

The panel discussion was officially opened by Ms. Senkenesh Ejigu, State Minister, Ministry of Mines and Energy, who called upon CSOs and other stakeholders to explore ways of using alternative energy sources, given the escalating price of petroleum fuel which is placing heavy burdens on the Ethiopian economy. Ms Senkenesh mentioned efforts being made by her Ministry with regard to the Universal Electrification Access Programme (50% access by 2010 expected), the concession of the Ogaden Basin for exploration, the establishment of a National Committee on Biofuels, the possible use of electric powered trolley buses, and the potential contribution of all these to poverty reduction.

Following this, three presentations were made in a session moderated by Ato Mengistu Tefera. The first presentation, by Ato Hashim Ali of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) dealt with 'The Implications of Rising Oil Prices on the Ethiopian Economy'. Adopting an economic approach in his analysis, Ato Hashim looked at the impact of gasoline and kerosene price rises on Consumer Price Indices (CPI) generated by the Central Statistics Authority (CSA) and the possible effectiveness of measures such as subsidies to counter the adverse impact of such price rises.

The second presentation by Ato Bekelle Bayissa, Chair of ENSED, was titled 'Energy Technologies and Measures for Mitigating Oil Price Hikes in Ethiopia'. It argued for fuel efficiency improvements and conservation measures. These latter included taking fuel inefficient vehicles off the road, prohibiting their imports, using fuel efficient stoves and compact fluorescent lamps, changing the mode of transport to

electric rail, promoting large buses instead of small taxis, using ethanol, cheaper hydrocarbons, fossil fuels, solar energy, bio-diesel, etc..

The third presentation by Ato Meles Teka of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, entitled 'Mitigation Measures for Price Escalation of Petroleum Fuels in Ethiopia' started out by indicating that Ethiopia is dependent on biomass energy for 94% of its energy needs and advocated the use of alternative hydrocarbons in the coming 5-10 years as the main mitigating measure. After comments by the discussant on all three presentations, the floor was open for a lively discussions.

Launch of the PANE Pilot Citizens' Report Card (CRC) Study

A half day event to officially launch PANE's (Poverty Action Network of Ethiopia) Pilot Citizens' Report Card (CRC) Study was held on Friday, November 24, 2006 (from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m, followed by lunch) at the United Nations ECA Conference Centre. The event was attended by representatives of various CSOs, including NGOs. The opening panel consisted of Dr. Ishac Diwan, Executive Director of the World Bank, who was representing the DAG (Development Assistance Group), Ato Yabowork Haile, Chairman of the PANE Board and Ato Eshetu Bekele, Executive Director of PANE. Representing FSS at the event was Ms. Senait Seyoum.

The aim of the event was to enable PANE stakeholders to reflect on the findings of the Pilot CRC study, introduced by PANE in the context of the PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) and MDGs (Millennium Development Goals), and to proactively engage Civil Society in the process of planning future courses of action, with regard to the next CRC Study to be conducted by PANE in 2007.

The Pilot CRC Study is a pioneering exercise in Ethiopia aimed at assessing the quality of critical public services (potable water, education, health and sanitation, and agricultural extension services) through the voices and perceptions of ordinary citizens with/without access to these services. As such, the pilot study sought to introduce an innovative and participatory tool, widely used in India, to provide insights on the causes and shortcomings of service delivery and to come up with policy recommendations to improve the reach and quality of services. The PANE CRC Study has already been appreciated by policy-makers, major donors and civil society in Ethiopia, and the findings of the pilot study have been found useful for the elaboration of the draft PASDEP (Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty).

ACORD Awareness Creation Workshop on WTO and EPAs

A one-day workshop was organized by ACORD (Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development) to create awareness among non-state actors about WTO (World Trade Or-

ganization) policies and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The workshop was held at the Semen Hotel on November 21, 2006 and was attended by representatives of various CSOs, including NGOs. Ms Senait Seyoum represented FSS at the workshop.

The workshop was officially opened by Ato Yabowork Haile, Area Program Manager of ACORD Ethiopia. Throughout the day, Ato Lisanework Gofu, an Economist from the Ministry of Trade and Industry who was contracted by ACORD, made presentations on different aspects of the EEC/EU and ACP (African Caribbean and Pacific) Countries' partnerships. Ato Lisanework started out with an overview of the various conventions governing trade and economic relations between the two parties, going through the Yaoundé Convention signed in July 1963, the four Lomé conventions negotiated between 1975 and 1990, the Cotonou Convention signed in June 2000 for 20 years and precursor to the recent Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs).

Negotiations between the EU and groupings of ACP countries for the WTO compatible EPAs were officially launched on the 27th of September 2002 and attainment of the new trading arrangement is to be done gradually, starting the 1st of January 2008 when EU provisions for non-reciprocal duty free market access to ACP countries will expire. Unlike previous arrangements, EPAs are based on reciprocal and non-preferential trade and economic ties.

At their 8th Summit in Khartoum, COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) Member States decided to negotiate EPAs with the EU under an ESA (East and Southern Africa) configuration. The actual signing of EPAs will be done in 2007 and will reflect the level of economic integration attained by the ESA region at that stage, in terms of membership in a customs union or a Free Trade Area (FTA). The COMESA Customs Union is planned to come in place at the end of 2007, close to the date for signing EPAs with the EU.

Sixteen ACP countries, twelve of which are LDCs, have decided to negotiate EPAs in an ESA context. Ethiopia, a signatory of the CA, is taking part in the EPA negotiations as part of the ESA region. The ESA region will negotiate EPAs in six clusters, i.e., 1) Development, 2) Market Access, 3) Agriculture, 4) Fisheries, 5) Trade in Services, and 6) Trade-Related Issues. Six Ambassadors (based in Brussels) and six Ministers have been selected by the ESA Group to lead negotiations with the EU at Ministerial and Ambassadorial levels. Ethiopia is a lead ministerial/ambassadorial spokesperson for the development cluster, and the alternate spokesperson for the agriculture cluster.

Ethiopia has established a multi-sectoral National Development and Trade Policy Forum (NDTPF) that consists of twenty four members from the public and non-state sectors (the latter which constitute more than a quarter of the NDTPF

include representatives from the private sector, NGOs and CSOs). Ethiopia major concern with regard to the EPA negotiations relates to the protection of its current market preferences vis-à-vis the EU which may become eroded as a result of the new EPA arrangement. Ethiopia supports EPAs as long as the preferences granted through this arrangement are in addition to WTO and EBA (Everything But Arms Initiative introduced by the EU in 2001) special and preferential treatment of Least Developed and Land Locked ACP already accorded under the provision of the CA.

New Acquisitions of the FSS Documentation Center

Publications on Ethiopia

- Blake Liam. 2004. *Benchmarking the Marketing Practice within the Microfinance Industry in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa: Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions.
- Central Statistics Agency. 2006. *Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey*. Addis Ababa: Central Statistical Agency.
- Desta Mebratu and Mulugeta Tamire. 2002. *Proceedings of Energy Conference 2002: Energy in Ethiopia: Status, challenges and Prospects*. Addis Ababa: Professional Association's Joint Secretariat.
- Edilegnaw Wale Zegeye. 2005. *The Economics of On-farm Conservation of Crop Diversity in Ethiopia: Incentives, Attribute Preferences and Opportunity Costs of Maintaining Local Varieties of Crops*. Peter Lang: Berlin.
- Feleke Tadele. 2006. *The Impacts of Urban "Development" on a Peasant Community in Ethiopia*. MA Thesis. Addis Ababa: Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology.
- Kassahun Berhanu and Demessie Fantaye. 2006. *Ethiopia: Rural Development Policies, Trends, Changes and Continuities*. Addis Ababa: Department of Political Science and International Relations.
- Kenfe Abraham. 2005. *China Comes to Africa: the Political Economy and Political History of China's Relations with Africa*. Addis Ababa: The Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development.
- _____. 2004. *Nile Dilemmas: Hydropolitics and Potential Conflict Flash Points*. Addis Ababa: The Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development.
- _____. 2004. *Ethiopia and the Arab World: An Economic and Diplomatic History of Ethiopia's Bilateral and Multilateral Relations*. Addis Ababa: The Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development.
- Teklu Kidane. 2004. *Loan Conditions of Commercial Banks*

and Micro Finance Institutions. Addis Ababa: EBDSN and GTZ.

Wolday Amha. 2006. *Prudential Regulations of the Microfinance Institutions: Lessons from Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa: Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions

Other Publications

- Alex Borchgrevink. 2005. *Marginalized Groups, Credit and Empowerment: The Case of Dedit Credit and Savings Institution (DECSI) of Tigray, Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa: Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions.
- Corinna Hawkes. 2006. *Understanding the Links between Agriculture and Health*. Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.
- Samuel Danofsky. 2005. *Open Access for Africa: Challenges, Recommendations and Examples*. New York: IDRC.
- International Labour Organization (ILO). 2005. *Application of International Labour Standards 2005 (I)*. Geneva: ILO.
- Nikolai Rogovsky and Emily Sims. 2002. *Corporate Success through People*. Geneva : ILO.
- World Bank. 2006. *World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation*. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.

Call for Consultancy Service

The Forum for Social Studies is interested in using the services of experienced professionals for its EC-funded project titled "Creating an Enabling Environment for Civil Society in Ethiopia". The eligible professionals are expected to provide service in any of the following positions:

One Project Coordinator. Tasks include: coordinating project activities, including identifying resource persons and CSOs for the research on civil society, organising dialogue series and training activities in Addis Ababa and regional cities, facilitating preparation of training materials, liaising with CSOs and local authorities, facilitating project publications and dissemination, and providing FSS with expert advice on design, review, capacity building and advocacy processes of the project and project evaluation, producing progress and final reports.

One CSO Training Needs Researcher. Tasks include: undertaking a study of the organisational and management capacities, constraints and challenges of local CSOs to identify critical training needs, and proposing specific training strategies and methodologies, themes and issues;

One Legal/Policy Environment. Tasks include: undertaking a study of the local legal and policy environment for civil society, identifying constraints and challenges, and proposing specific policy recommendations for advocacy and reform aimed at creating an enabling environment; pre-

senting study findings at dialogue series in Addis Ababa and other cities; and producing research reports and policy briefs in a publishable format for dissemination by FSS.

Three CSO Trainers. Tasks include: reviewing training and advocacy materials from local sources as well as abroad, including online resources, and based on the FSS comparative study and the findings of the CSO needs assessment survey, design and produce a training material; organise and offer 5-day long training for CSO staff in Addis Ababa, Jimma, Awassa, Bahir Dar and Mekelle; revise and produce final training material to be published and disseminated for the benefit of CSOs who want to offer such training in the future.

Requirements:

1. At least a first degree in Law or other relevant field from an accredited university;
2. Previous experience in conducting independent research on civil society;
3. Previous experience in design and preparation of CSO training materials as well in offering training to CSO staff;
4. Intimate knowledge of the civil society environment and/or extensive experience of working with civil society organisations in Ethiopia.

Anyone who fulfils the relevant requirements for the positions identified above is invited to submit his/her latest CV, together with an expression of interest, to the Forum for Social Studies.

FSS members are particularly encouraged to apply.

Deadline: 21st December 2006.

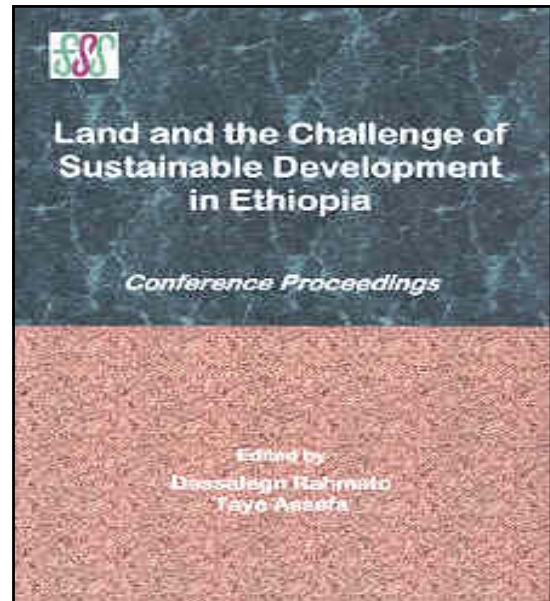
FSS Update



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New Publication (Oct. 2006)



Publishing Opportunities Offered by FSS

Since its establishment in 1998, FSS has been producing a variety of good quality publications on different development issues. While a lot of these publications are products of its research and public debate programs, a number of them are also the outputs of independent research carried out by individuals outside FSS and selected for publication by FSS on the bases of the originality of their research and the social significance of their subject matter.

FSS would like to encourage authors of such good quality works to submit their manuscripts for publication in its book and monograph series.

FSS also invites authors to submit contributions for publication in the quarterly *FSS Bulletin*, which carries short articles on current development and policy issues, book reviews, communications and short notes on ongoing research.

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