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Particularly in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attack, the threat of terrorism, however, defined, has been invoked as a common 'justification' in the pursuit of remodelling policies, laws, and institutions, both at the international and in the domestic politico-legal showground. The broader central theme that this book explores is the normative vibe under which the present-day counterterrorism discourse is construed and sculpted in the legislative and institutional structures of an authoritarian state where the political power and government institutions are functioning under a single-party-monopolised system. Presenting the Ethiopian legislative and institutional frameworks as a case study, the book critically reflects on the extent that the international legal and/or institutional counterterrorism response is sensitised in a manner lessening the risk of conflating authoritarian regime's unbearable reactions to citizens' legitimate demands and resistances against its repression vis-à-vis that of its response to the common threat of international terrorism. In particular, the book ponders whether or not the

range of the substantive and procedural aspects of the Ethiopian antiterrorism legislative and institutional frameworks are wrought to fit into the main objectives and standards that emanate from the pertinent international laws relating to terrorism and the international human rights law as well as the domestic constitutional law maxims. This book takes stock of political reform in Ethiopia and the transformation of Ethiopian society since the adoption of multi-party politics and ethnic federalism in 1991. Decentralization, attempted democratization via ethno-national representation, and partial economic liberalization have reconfigured Ethiopian society and state in the past two decades. Yet, as the contributors to this volume demonstrate, 'democracy' in Ethiopia has not changed the authority structures and the culture of centralist decision-making of the past. The political system is tightly engineered and controlled from top to bottom by the ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). Navigating between its 1991 announcements to democratise the country and its aversion to power-sharing, the EPRDF has established a de facto one-party state that enjoys considerable international support. This ruling party has embarked upon a technocratic 'developmental state' trajectory ostensibly aimed at 'depoliticizing' national policy and delegitimizing alternative courses. The contributors analyze the dynamics of authoritarian state-building, political ethnicity, electoral politics and state-society relations that have marked the Ethiopian polity since the downfall of the socialist Derg regime. Chapters on ethnic federalism, 'revolutionary democracy', opposition parties, the press, the judiciary, state-

religion, and state-foreign donor relations provide the most comprehensive and thought-provoking review of contemporary Ethiopian national politics to date. This book is based on a special issue of the *Journal of Eastern African Studies*. The *Kenya Gazette* is an official publication of the government of the Republic of Kenya. It contains notices of new legislation, notices required to be published by law or policy as well as other announcements that are published for general public information. It is published every week, usually on Friday, with occasional releases of special or supplementary editions within the week. The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), founded as a small guerrilla movement in 1974, became the leading party in the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). After decades of civil war, the EPRDF defeated the government in 1991, and has been the dominant party in Ethiopia ever since. Its political agenda of federalism, revolutionary democracy and a developmental state has been unique and controversial. Drawing on his own experience as a senior member of the TPLF/EPRDF leadership, and his unparalleled access to internal documentation, Mulugeta Gebrehiwot Berhe identifies the organizational, political and sociocultural factors that contributed to victory in the revolutionary war, particularly the Front's capacity for intellectual leadership. Charting its challenges and limitations, he analyses how the EPRDF managed the complex transition from a liberation movement into an established government. Finally, he evaluates the fate of the organization's revolutionary goals over its subsequent quarter-century in power, assessing the strengths and weaknesses the party has bequeathed to the

country. *Laying the Past to Rest* is a comprehensive and balanced analysis of the genesis, successes and failings of the EPRDF's state-building project in contemporary Ethiopia, from a uniquely authoritative observer. Since the 1990 wave of constitutional reforms in Africa, the role of constitutional courts or courts exercising the power to interpret and apply constitutions have become a critical aspect to the on-going process of constitutional construction, reconstruction, and maintenance. These developments appear, at least from the texts of the revised or new constitutions, to have resulted in fundamental changes in the nature and role of courts exercising jurisdiction in constitutional matters. The chapters in this second volume of the Stellenbosch Handbooks in African Constitutional Law series are the first to undertake a critical and comparative examination of the interplay of the diverse forms of constitutional review models on the continent. Comparative analysis is particularly important given the fact that over the last two decades, constitutional courts in Africa have been asked to decide a litany of hotly-contested and often sensitive disputes of a social, political, and economic nature. As the list of areas in which these courts have intervened has grown, so too have their powers, actual or potential. By identifying and examining the different models of constitutional review adopted, these chapters consider the extent to which these courts are contributing to enhancing constitutionalism and respect for the rule of law on the continent. The chapters show how the long-standing negative image of African courts is slowly changing. The courts have in responded in different ways to the variety of constraints, incentives, and opportunities that

have been provided by the constitutional reforms of the last two decades to act as the bulwark against authoritarianism, and this provides a rich field for analysis, filling an important gap in the literature of contemporary comparative constitutional adjudication. This book constitutes late breaking papers from the 22nd International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction, HCII 2020, which was held in July 2020. The conference was planned to take place in Copenhagen, Denmark, but had to change to a virtual conference mode due to the COVID-19 pandemic. From a total of 6326 submissions, a total of 1439 papers and 238 posters have been accepted for publication in the HCII 2020 proceedings before the conference took place. In addition, a total of 333 papers and 144 posters are included in the volumes of the proceedings published after the conference as “Late Breaking Work” (papers and posters). These contributions address the latest research and development efforts in the field and highlight the human aspects of design and use of computing systems. The 54 late breaking papers address topics such as Interaction, Knowledge and Social Media. The Kenya Gazette is an official publication of the government of the Republic of Kenya. It contains notices of new legislation, notices required to be published by law or policy as well as other announcements that are published for general public information. It is published every week, usually on Friday, with occasional releases of special or supplementary editions within the week. The Kenya Gazette is an official publication of the government of the Republic of Kenya. It contains notices of new legislation, notices required to be published by law or policy as well as other

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stimulate debate and reflection. This first book in the program looks at the impact of development or lack of it, on specific social groups, namely women, young people and vulnerable groups that should be entitled to decent social care. The contributors to this volume consider whether it is possible to establish carefully tailored hate speech policies that are cognizant of the varying traditions, histories and values of different countries. Throughout, there is a strong comparative emphasis, with examples (and authors) drawn from around the world. All the authors explore whether or when different cultural and historical settings justify different substantive rules given that such cultural relativism can be used to justify content-based restrictions and so endanger freedom of expression. Essays address the following questions, among others: is hate speech in fact so dangerous or harmful to vulnerable minorities or communities as to justify a lower standard of constitutional protection? What harms and benefits accrue from laws that criminalize hate speech in particular contexts? Are there circumstances in which everyone would agree that hate speech should be criminally punished? What lessons can be learned from international case law? The sign that 'Africa is on Sale' has been appearing with regular frequency in major newspaper accounts across the world, indicating that large amounts/expanses of Africa's rich farmlands are being sold to transnational investors, usually on long-term leases, at a rate not seen in decades – indeed not since the colonial period. Transnational and national economic actors from various business sectors (oil and auto, mining and forestry, food and chemical, bioenergy, etc.) are eagerly acquiring, or

declaring their intention to acquire large areas of land on which to build, maintain or extend large-scale extractive and agro-industrial enterprises to help secure their own food and energy needs into the future. This book provides a critical appraisal of the growing phenomenon of land grabbing in Africa. Far from being a technical issue associated "good governance", the problem of land grabbing by transnational corporation and states is a serious threat for the food security of millions of Africans and is undoubtedly one of the great challenges of our time for development on the continent. The case studies illustrate that African states are also complicit in the massive land grabbing by actively participating in isolated development while excluding the local communities. The case studies reveal key features that characterize how the global land grab plays out in specific localities in Africa. This book was published as a special issue of African Identities. Social Accountability in Ethiopia is a comprehensive guidebook with numerous examples on the use of social accountability—a process by which citizens, communities, policymakers, and government officials are engaged in constructive dialogue about justifications for policies and actions, among other elements. It offers detailed and thorough discussion of how social accountability tools are used to objectively assess government service delivery performance and the mechanisms used for addressing service delivery deficits in constructive and collaborative processes between citizens and government actors. It also discusses how the social accountability practice can be sustained, regularized and mainstreamed in government service delivery decisions. It also enables citizens to voice their

needs and concerns and work collaboratively to enhance the access, quality, and equity of the public services they use.

Preliminary Material /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Introduction /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Algeria /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Angola /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Benin /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Botswana /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Burkina Faso /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Burundi /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Cameroon /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Cabo Verde /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Central African Republic /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Chad /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Comoros /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Congo, Democratic Republic of the /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Congo, Republic of the /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Côte d'Ivoire /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Djibouti /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Egypt /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Equatorial Guinea /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Eritrea /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Ethiopia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Gabon /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Gambia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Ghana /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Guinea /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Guinea-Bissau /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Kenya /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Lesotho /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Liberia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Libya /Talia

Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Madagascar /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Malawi /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Mali /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Mauritania /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Mauritius /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Morocco /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Mozambique /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Namibia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Niger /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Nigeria /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Rwanda /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- São Tomé and Príncipe /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Senegal /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Seychelles /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Sierra Leone /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Somalia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- South Africa /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- South Sudan /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Sudan /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Swaziland /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Tanzania /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Togo /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Tunisia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Uganda /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Zambia /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Zimbabwe /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- International Documents /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- African Documents /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat -- Tables - Ratification Status of Treaties /Talia Naamat , Nina Osin and Dina Porat. As the world continues to grapple with a range of practical development challenges that are directly linked to

livelihood concerns about human well-being and declining living standards, often overlooked is the human right to development, which remains largely unfulfilled. In the face of successive global initiatives seeking to remedy these challenges, it has become urgent to ask what the universal recognition of the right to development implies if it cannot be translated into improved well-being for impoverished peoples around the world. The contributors in this timely volume argue that setbacks to development are deeply rooted in the failure to implement the right to development, which by nature guarantees equality of opportunities and equitable redistribution of the resources that contribute to better living standards. Assessing policy and practical measures (or the lack thereof), they offer practical suggestions for implementation that will make the right to development a reality for everyone. Can autocrats establish representative subnational governments? And which strategies of manipulation are available if they would like to reduce the uncertainty caused by introducing political decentralisation? In the wake of local government reforms, several states across the world have introduced legislation that provides for subnational elections. This does not mean that representative subnational governments in these countries are all of a certain standard. Political decentralisation should not be confused with democratisation, as the process is likely to be manipulated in ways that do not produce meaningful avenues for political participation and contestation locally. Using examples from Africa, Lovise Aalen and Ragnhild L. Muriaas propose five requirements for representative subnational governments and four strategies that national

governments might use to manipulate the outcome of political decentralisation. The case studies of Ethiopia, Malawi, South Africa, and Uganda illustrate why autocrats sometimes are more open to competition at the subnational level than democrats. *Manipulating Political Decentralisation* provides a new conceptual tool to assess representative subnational governments' quality, aiding us in building theories on the consequences of political decentralisation on democratisation. Who owns the media and communications in Africa today and with what implications? The book elegantly answers this urgent question by unpacking multiple dimensions of media ownership through rare and authoritative perspectives, including both historical and contemporary digital developments. It traces the evolving forms of ownership of media and communications in specific African contexts, showing how they interact with broader changes in and outside the continent. The book also shows how Big Techs, such as Meta (formerly known as Facebook), are involved in a scramble for Africa's digital ecosystem and how their advance brings both opportunities and concerns about ownership and control. The chapters analyse evolving forms of ownership and their implications on media concentration and democracy across Africa. The book offers a nuanced account of how media ownership structures are in some instances captured with an ever-growing and complex ecosystem that also has new opportunities for public interest media. Offering a significant representation of the trends and diversity of existing media systems, the book goes beyond the postcolonial geographical divisions of North and Sub-Saharan Africa to highlight common patterns and significant

similarities and differences of communications ownerships between and within African countries. The contributors expose media and communications ownership patterns in Africa that are centralised and yet decentralising and in some cases, battling, resurging and globalising. This Occasional Paper is a review of the development of Ethiopia's REDD+ MRV system, its national architecture and policies, progress made so far, and plans for the future. It is not a technical review of the current MRV system. We use published and unpub

The Kenya Gazette is an official publication of the government of the Republic of Kenya. It contains notices of new legislation, notices required to be published by law or policy as well as other announcements that are published for general public information. It is published every week, usually on Friday, with occasional releases of special or supplementary editions within the week.

Bisrat Woldemichael Handiso (1983) is an Ethiopian journalist who worked as an editor for different local newspapers. He was one of the founders of the Ethiopian Journalists Forum (EJF), an independent association made up of largely young journalists who advocate for greater press freedom in his country. In this function he ran training workshops and discussions on press freedom, visited journalist in prison and hospital and facilitated medical assistance for them. EJF was accused of being an illegal organisation associated with terrorism. Woldemichael Handiso was persecuted by the Ethiopian secret service and decided to save his life by fleeing to Nairobi, Kenya where he has received refugee status. This essay tells the sad story of the Ethiopian media which is faced – after a spell of press freedom and freedom

of speech – with prosecutoin, often based on false accusations. The victims are brave journalists and media publishers who were detained or fled Ehtiopia, so that they can continue reporting about the government’s violation of human rights. The author’s main message is that a government which doesn’t respect media freedom, blocks a country’s development in the broadest sense of the term. A publication of the Eva Tas Foundation. The Eva Tas Foundation encourages publication and promotion of texts that are, no matter where and no matter how, subject to censorship. Very little is known about how African journalists are forging "new" ways to practise their profession on the web. Against this backdrop, this volume provides contextually rooted discussions of trends, practices, and emerging cultures of web-based journalism(s) across the continent, offering a comprehensive research tool that can both stand the test of time as well as offer researchers (particularly those in the economically developed Global North) models for cross-cultural comparative research. The essays here deploy either a wide range of evidence or adopt a case-study approach to engage with contemporary developments in African online journalism. This book thus makes up for the gap in cross-cultural studies that seek to understand online journalism in all its complexities. The third wave of democracy that reached African shores at the end of the Cold War brought with it a dramatic decline from 1990 onwards in dictatorships, military regimes, one-party governments, and presidents for life. Multiparty democracy was at the core of the constitutional revolutions that swept through most of Africa in those watershed years. However,

that wave is either losing momentum or receding - or being reversed in its entirety. This volume examines democracy and elections in Africa, a focus motivated by two concerns. First, after 30 years it is important to take stock of the state of constitutional democracy on the continent. The democratic gains of the 1990s and 2000s seem to be falling by the wayside, with the evidence mounting that regimes are concealing authoritarianism under the veneer of elections, doing so in an international context where populist regimes are on the rise and free and fair multiparty elections are consequently no longer a given. It is becoming a battle to protect and retain constitutional democracy. The second reason for this volume's focus on democracy and elections is that multiparty democracy is essential for the proper functioning of the state in addressing the major problems facing Africa - internal conflict, inequality and lack of development, and poor governance and corruption. The focus of this volume is thus on how competitive politics or multiparty democracy can be realized and how, through competition, such politics could lead to better policy and practice outcomes. While transitioning from autocracy to democracy, media in Africa has always played an important role in democratic and non-democratic states; focusing on politicians, diplomats, activists, and others who work towards political transformations. *New Media Influence on Social and Political Change in Africa* addresses the development of new mass media and communication tools and its influence on social and political change. While analyzing democratic transitions and cultures with a theoretical perspective, this book also presents case studies

and national experiences for media, new media, and democracy scholars and practitioners. Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this analysis of media law in Ethiopia surveys the massively altered and enlarged legal landscape traditionally encompassed in laws pertaining to freedom of expression and regulation of communications. Everywhere, a shift from mass media to mass self-communication has put enormous pressure on traditional law models. An introduction describing the main actors and salient aspects of media markets is followed by in-depth analyses of print media, radio and television broadcasting, the Internet, commercial communications, political advertising, concentration in media markets, and media regulation. Among the topics that arise for discussion are privacy, cultural policy, protection of minors, competition policy, access to digital gateways, protection of journalists' sources, standardization and interoperability, and liability of intermediaries. Relevant case law is considered throughout, as are various ethical codes. A clear, comprehensive overview of media legislation, case law, and doctrine, presented from the practitioner's point of view, this book is a valuable time-saving resource for all concerned with media and communication freedom. Lawyers representing parties with interests in Ethiopia will welcome this very useful guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of comparative media law. Drawing on nine case studies, this book offers a comparative ethnography of the contested powers that shape democratization in Ethiopia. Focusing on the competitive 2005 elections, the authors analyze how customary leaders,

political parties and state officials confronted each other during election time. This chronology for 2004 to 2016 compiles the chapters on Ethiopia previously published in the Africa Yearbook. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara. The Kenya Gazette is an official publication of the government of the Republic of Kenya. It contains notices of new legislation, notices required to be published by law or policy as well as other announcements that are published for general public information. It is published every week, usually on Friday, with occasional releases of special or supplementary editions within the week. This volume presents analyses of data protection systems and of 26 jurisdictions with data protection legislation in Africa, as well as additional selected countries without comprehensive data protection laws. In addition, it covers all sub-regional and regional data privacy policies in Africa. Apart from analysing data protection law, the book focuses on the socio-economic contexts, political settings and legal culture in which such laws developed and operate. It bases its analyses on the African legal culture and comparative international data privacy law. In Africa protection of personal data, the central preoccupation of data privacy laws, is on the policy agenda. The recently adopted African Union Cyber Security and Data Protection Convention 2014, which is the first and currently the only single treaty across the globe to address data protection outside Europe, serves as an illustration of such interest. In addition, there are data protection frameworks at sub-regional levels for West Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa. Similarly, laws on protection of personal data are increasingly being adopted at national

plane. Yet despite these data privacy law reforms there is very little literature about data privacy law in Africa and its recent developments. This book fills that gap.

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