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ZAVIER HATFIELD

Wetlands of Ethiopia Intl Food Policy Res Inst

Costs of healthy diets are worryingly rising in a number of developed and emerging economies. However, less is known on these costs for developing countries. Using price data from a large number of markets in Ethiopia, we find that real prices of all nutritionally-rich food groups increased significantly (between 19 and 62 percent) over the period 2007 to 2016. This contrasts with (1) staple crops (grains, roots, and tubers), which did not show any price increase, and (2) oils, fats, and sugar, the prices of which decreased substantially. Using detailed nationwide datasets and relying on time series methods, we link these price increases to changes in local markets, demand and supply factors, transaction costs, and international trade. We find that prices of nutritionally-rich food groups – compared to cereals – are relatively less affected by international trade and exchange rate changes but more so by rapidly increasing local and city demand. This rising demand is likely due to recent income growth and rapid urbanization and the high-income elasticities for nutritious foods in Ethiopia. Moreover, we find that local production changes affected prices of nutritious items little, but national price rises were found to have been significantly linked with food price rises in commercial clusters in the country. Changes in transaction costs – fuel and transport costs – explained relatively little of the observed food price changes.

The Crime Problem and Its Correction Hall Reference Books

This overview of globalisation in fisheries and aquaculture finds that global markets for fish and fish products have changed considerably over the past few decades and continue to do so, but that countries must work harder on fisheries and aquaculture management to remain sustainable.

The Health Workforce in Ethiopia Frontiers Media SA

Markets, marketing, and trade have become ever more important to growing aquaculture industries worldwide. The diversity and idiosyncrasies of the aquaculture and seafood markets call for understanding information that is unique to these markets. Presenting fundamental principles of marketing and economics from a user-friendly, how-to perspective, the Aquaculture Marketing Handbook will provide the reader with the tools necessary to evaluate and adapt to changing market conditions. The Aquaculture Marketing Handbook provides the reader with a broad base of information regarding aquaculture economics, markets, and marketing. In addition, this volume also contains an extensive annotated bibliography and webliography that provide descriptions to key additional sources of information. Written by authors with vast international aquaculture marketing experience, the Aquaculture Marketing Handbook is an important introduction to aquaculture marketing for those interested in aquaculture and those new to the professional field. The body of knowledge presented in this book will also make it a valuable reference for even the most experienced aquaculture professional.

SCALPEL, SPIRIT AND SEEDS JHU Press

This compendium reproduces results from several, independent research projects undertaken at the Livestock Policy Analysis Programme (LPAP) of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This reproduction brings together separate pieces of research that relate to the same goals, namely, market expansion, food security, poverty alleviation and hunger prevention. It is to showcase the power of Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods, particularly Gibbs sampling, in providing direct answers to policy questions. It is hoped that the empirical research showcased in this compendium will spur other researchers to apply MCMC methods and the Bayesian paradigm to the heterogeneous research projects and policy questions that employed research encounters in less developed regions.

Zoonotic Parasitic Diseases in a Changing World John Wiley & Sons

This book addresses Ethiopia's extremely rich soil diversity and resources, which have developed

under various climatic conditions. Featuring contributions by a group of respected experts on Ethiopian soils and agriculture, it provides comprehensive information on the management approaches needed for sustainable soil utilization and conservation under such conditions and the attendant challenges. It offers a valuable resource for anyone interested in soils and agriculture in Ethiopia, but also in other African countries with similar climatic conditions. The book contains 13 chapters which illustrate the long history of knowledge and soil research; climate; geology and geomorphology; soil forming factors, processes, and classification; major soil types, their properties, fertility status, and management; land evaluation and land use planning; soils and society/industry; and future/emerging soil issues.

Globalisation in Fisheries and Aquaculture Opportunities and Challenges OECD Publishing

This volume engages with issues of moral responsibility and multiethnic co-existence in the context of contemporary Africa. Post-colonial African states are by and large ethnically diverse.

Constructively managing ethnic diversity, however, has always been a challenge to these states, which often fail to be democratic and all-inclusive. As a result, ethnic enmity and conflicts that obliterate bonds of togetherness between ethnic communities have been rampant throughout the continent. In dialogue with Africa's cultural and religious assets, this interdisciplinary multi-authored book aims at articulating the need to interpret past and present ethnic hostilities in Africa, and generating moral resources of togetherness to foster a social pedagogy of responsible cohabitation for Africans. The chapters of this volume, categorized into two parts, are framed according to these two niches.

Achieving Health for All IUCN

Worldwide, more people are on the move now than ever before, yet many refugees and migrants face poorer health outcomes than the host populations. Addressing their health needs is, therefore, a global health priority and integral to the principle of the right to health for all. The key is to strengthen and maintain health systems by ensuring that they are refugee- and migrant-sensitive and inclusive. Health outcomes are influenced by a whole host of determinants. However, refugees and migrants face additional determinants such as precarious legal status; discrimination; social, cultural, linguistic, administrative and financial barriers; lack of information about health entitlements; low health literacy; and fear of detention and deportation. This groundbreaking publication outlines current and future opportunities and challenges and provides several strategies to improve the health and well-being of refugees and migrants. It is an advocacy tool for national and international policy-makers involved in health and migration. Evidence on the health of refugees and migrants remains fragmented – comparable data across countries and over time are urgently needed to track progress towards the health-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. With only 8 years until the 2030 target date to transform our world, the time to act is now.

Mastitis in Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Goats Elsevier

This two-volume set constitutes the refereed post-conference proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Advancement of Science and Technology, ICASST 2020, which took place in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, in October 2020. The 74 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from more than 200 submissions of which 157 were sent out for peer review. The papers present economic and technologic developments in modern societies in 6 tracks: Chemical, food and bio-process engineering; Electrical and computer engineering; IT, computer science and software engineering; Civil, water resources, and environmental engineering; Mechanical and industrial engineering; Material science and engineering.

Ethiopian Journal of Education Intl Food Policy Res Inst

Ethiopia has witnessed significant reductions in child mortality, undernutrition, and communicable diseases, but more substantial and faster progress is still needed. The rise in obesity and in noncommunicable diseases, particularly in urban areas, is alarming and requires urgent policy and programmatic attention. Unhealthy diets drive both undernutrition and obesity and are the

underlying cause of significant proportion of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Maintaining the relatively high breastfeeding practices and increasing the diversity of diets will be critical to improving nutrition in Ethiopia. Implementation of effective nutrition messaging that shapes consumer behavior to adopt healthy dietary patterns, while bridging gaps in both the reach and the quality of such messaging is warranted. The health extension program, which is the cornerstone of the transformation of the health sector, may need to be redesigned in a way that improves its reach and the quality of the services it provides and minimizes the risk of burnout of frontline health workers. Interventions focusing on making healthy diets available, affordable, and accessible are urgently needed.

Osaka Mathematical Journal World Bank Publications

Although Ethiopia has made steady progress in health outcomes over the past 10 years, some health challenges remain, particularly those related to maternal health. In part this may be linked to the insufficient number of health professionals providing maternal care services, particularly in the rural parts of the country.

Moral Pedagogies for Africa BoD – Books on Demand

2008 NOMINEE The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries Annual Award for a Significant Work in Botanical or Horticultural Literature now we have easier and better access to grass data than ever before in human history. That is a marked step forward. Congratulazioni Professor Quattrocchi!-Daniel F. Austin, writing in *Economic Botany* & n

[The Interplay of Stress, Health, and Well-Being: Unraveling the Psychological and Physiological Processes](#) CRC Press

TBD

Advances of Science and Technology World Health Organization

Following the detection of foot-and-mouth disease serotype SAT2 (FMD SAT2) in West Eurasia and the Near East in February 2023, a qualitative risk assessment was conducted. Serotype SAT2 usually circulates only in Africa, and so most animals in the region are fully susceptible to infection by this virus. The likelihood of spread of the FMD SAT2 to unaffected countries via key risk pathways and the potential consequences of the FMD SAT2 incursion in the region were described and assessed. Plausible pathways for the introduction of FMD SAT2 were identified for most countries. Informal movements of live animals and common grazing are the pathways of greatest concern because direct live animal contact is a very effective mode of FMD transmission, especially in the absence of sanitary measures. The large increase of animal movements associated with festivals such as Eid al-Adha, as well as seasonal grazing movements, increase the probability of FMD spread. An incursion of FMD SAT2 would result in a substantial negative impact, with the production losses and cost of control measures estimated at USD 3.6–6.5 billion, depending on the extent of spread within the region. Outbreaks of FMD also have a negative impact on food and nutrition security, economy, labour markets, and the livelihoods of most vulnerable people. To mitigate the risks of FMD SAT2, all countries should have an emergency response plan for FMD that is realistic for the country and supported with adequate resources for implementation. A comprehensive list of preventive measures, including strengthened biosecurity and vaccination, is available in this document.

The Biology and Culture of Tilapias CIMMYT

This book constitutes the proceedings of the Second International Conference on Information and Communication Technology for Development for Africa, ICT4DA 2019, held in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, in May 2019. The 29 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 69 submissions. The papers address the impact of ICT in fostering economic development in Africa. In detail they cover the following topics: artificial intelligence and data science; wireless and mobile computing; and Natural Language Processing.

Expanding Market Participation Among Smallholder Livestock Producers WIT Press

This conference brought together 19 tilapia biologists and experimental culturists from 10 countries. It was designed from the outset as a technical conference on the basic biology of the tilapias and applications in culture systems. The conference did not consider the commercial aspects of tilapia culture.

Aquaculture Marketing Handbook ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)

Mastitis, an inflammation of the mammary glands, is the most costly disease in dairy farming,

mainly caused by a broad range of bacteria categorized into contagious and environmental bacteria. This book is a concise summary of mastitis in dairy cattle, sheep, and goats, which mainly focuses on etiological agents, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, pathological and histopathological changes, diagnosis, prevention, and control measures. This book serves as a textbook on mastitis in dairy cattle, sheep, and goats for dairy veterinarians, veterinary students, animal science students, dairy technicians, animal health professionals. Several researchers worldwide contributed to this book. This book contains the latest information on mastitis in dairy cattle, sheep, and goats and antimicrobial usage to prevent and control mastitis.

Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People Springer Nature

Meat, Milk & More: Policy Innovations to Shepherd Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Systems in Africa highlights options for sustainably promoting growth in the livestock sector, drawing from what four African countries—Ethiopia, Mali, South Africa, and Uganda—have done successfully in terms of institutional and policy innovation as well as programmatic interventions. By adapting these lessons to countries' specific contexts and scaling them up across the continent, African governments can meet their national and international commitments to agricultural growth and transformation.

[Meat, milk and more: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa](#) Gatekeeper Press

This document contains nine FAO commissioned papers on cage aquaculture including a global overview, one country review for China, and seven regional reviews for Asia (excluding China), northern Europe, the Mediterranean, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, northern America and Oceania. The content of the papers is based on the broad experience and sound knowledge of the authors with advice and help received from many experts and reviewers around the globe. The papers were presented to a distinguished audience of some 300 participants from over 25 countries during the FAO Special Session on Cage Aquaculture - Regional Reviews and Global Overview at the Asian Fisheries Society (AFS) Second International Symposium on Cage Aquaculture in Asia (CAA2), held in Hangzhou, China, from 3 to 8 July 2006.

[Journal of Ethiopian languages and literature](#) Frontiers Media SA

Eating behavior is a major lifestyle-related influencing factor of non-communicable chronic diseases (NCDs), particularly overweight/obesity, and metabolism syndrome (MetS). Typically, eating behavior refers not only to dietary patterns but also to nutrient intake. From the public health perspective, population-based evidence regarding healthy eating is of significance for policy developments regarding NCDs prevention. Eating behavior is time and economic status dependent, which may change as age or/and socio-economic status changes. This occurs not only in developing societies but also in economically settled communities. Therefore, although relationships between eating behaviors (dietary pattern, nutrients intake) and specific NCDs have been examined in different societies, further investigations of population-level associations between eating behavior and NCDs in different subpopulations (general community residents, elders/children, or patients, etc), especially the interaction of eating behavior and other influences (e.g., physical activity) on NCDs, remains of continuing importance. Meanwhile, updating the dietary patterns and nutrient intake levels of different subpopulations is also necessary.

Information and Communication Technology for Development for Africa Frontiers Media SA

This Research Topic explores the intricate relationship between stress, health, and well-being, with a focus on the underlying psychological and physiological processes involved. The aim is to shed light on the complex interplay between these factors and provide insights into potential interventions and strategies for promoting optimal mental and physical well-being. It encompasses both theoretical perspectives and empirical research, emphasizing the need for interdisciplinary collaboration and a comprehensive understanding of stress, health and well-being: - The Impact of Chronic Stress on Physical Health Examining the physiological processes through which chronic stress contributes to physical health problems, such as cardiovascular diseases, immune dysregulation, and metabolic disorders. Investigating the role of stress-related behaviors (e.g., poor sleep, unhealthy eating habits, sedentary lifestyle) in mediating the relationship between stress and physical health outcomes. Discussing potential interventions and preventive measures to mitigate the adverse effects of chronic stress on physical well-being.

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