

**PhD Candidate Adane Mandie Damtew published 4 articles on peer-reviewed journals**

**Adane Mandie Damtew** is currently a **PhD Candidate in School of Law and Intellectual Property, Zhejiang Gongshang University**. He majors in International Law. Since 2021, Adane Mandie Damtew has **published four articles on peer-reviewed journals**. His excellent academic performance has made him a model among international students.



In 2021, Adane Mandie Damtew's paper **The Role of Economic Instruments for Against Unhealing Industrial Water Pollution** was published on **CIFILE Journal of International Law**. This paper aims to briefly discover vital issues of EIs with their role in protecting the environment. As the paper's findings revealed, EIs can play a pivotal role in protecting and curing the environment of industrial pollutions. Thus, the paper urges the Governments to apply EIs properly in compliance with their respective situation.



## The Role of Economic Instruments for Against Unhealing Industrial Water Pollution

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### ABSTRACT

Contemporary, different impediments strongly challenge our planet. However, nothing can be equated with the problems encountered by the pollutions released from industries. These pollutions adversely affect the environment, health, social, and economic aspects of human beings. Countries have tried to codify various international and domestic laws to oversee the problem. Besides making laws, Governments are looking for policy options. Among the options developed in the last half a century, Economic instruments (EIs) are the prominent approach. This paper aims to briefly discover vital issues of EIs with their role in protecting the environment. As the paper's findings revealed, EIs can play a pivotal role in protecting and curing the environment of industrial pollutions. Thus, the paper urges the Governments to apply EIs properly in compliance with their respective situation. To achieve its goals, the paper has been organized into four parts. The first part is the introductory part that deals with industrial pollution and its causes. Part two critically analysis EIs and their components. Part three endeavored to extract international legal instruments that dealt with EIS. The fourth part is the conclusion part that puts conclusion remarks and possible recommendations. To do all this, the paper

In April 2021, Adane Mandie Damtew's article **Law Enforcement Operation in Tigray Region, Ethiopia: Internal or International Affair?** was published on **Asian Research Journal of Mathematics**. This paper argues that the Tigray region's issue is exclusively an internal affair of Ethiopian, and the UNSC and the USA lead countries shall leave Ethiopia to restore the situation by its own internal capacity. To do so, different documents were visited.

# Law Enforcement Operation in Tigray Region, Ethiopia: Internal or International Affair?

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## Abstract

*There is a qualm about the Ethiopian National Defence force's recent law enforcement operations against the TPLF's militant attack in the Tigray region, Ethiopia. Even though, as the spoken person of TPLF confessed, the first gun was fired by the TPLF group aimed at surrendering the military base in the region and Amhara region' special force, International organizations, media, the USA, and other governments shout loudly for the militant group. Significantly, the UN Security Council and USA led groups in the council proposed different measures to be imposed on Ethiopia's government by pretending that the Tigray region's issue is 'an international humanitarian issue'. However, as the UN charter and UNGA resolution 46/182 proviso, the issue is not an international affair, and there is no asserted grave human rights violation recorded in the region. Instead, it is exclusively Ethiopia's internal affair to rescue the problems using any other means in conformity with national and international human rights instruments. Thus, this paper argues that matter is exclusively an internal affair of Ethiopian, and the UNSC and the USA lead countries shall leave Ethiopia to restore the situation by its own internal capacity. To do so, different documents were visited.*

In November 2021, Adane Mandie Damtew's article **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms under Ethiopian Water Laws: An Assessment** was published in **International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR)**. This article aims to assess the loopholes of water resource management laws of Ethiopia in resolving water-induced conflicts.

## Conflict Resolution Mechanisms under Ethiopian Water Laws: An Assessment

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***Abstract:** This article aims to assess the loopholes of water resource management laws of Ethiopia in resolving water-induced conflicts. Ethiopia has endeavored to enact water laws to oversee water-induced conflicts. However, the laws are not free from impediments. The assigned organ to such a purpose is not independent as the issue of conflict of interest arises on it, and the issues of court's jurisdiction are among the legislation's drawbacks. To achieve its objectives, the paper is organized into four parts. The first part is the introduction part that deals with the historical development of water laws in Ethiopia. The second part critically points out the causes and resolution mechanisms of the conflicts. The third part discusses the substantive and procedures of conflict resolution mechanisms of the water laws, and the fourth part scrutinizes the gaps of the statutes. The last part also attempted to conclude and develop satiate recommendations for the concerned bodies. To do so, the paper employed both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data has been gathered through field observations and visiting water resource management laws. While secondary data is through a critical review of related literature.*

**Keywords:** Water, Conflict, Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, Legislations, management, Assessment.

### Introduction

Conflict is a social and historical phenomenon with different scope and magnitude, which begins when one party perceives that another party has negatively affected, or is about to affect, something that the first party cares about.<sup>1</sup> Conflicts over-controlling and conquering Water Resources (WRs) are common causes of conflict and reflect the widespread dependence on WRs for livelihoods.

In Ethiopia, to this date, domestic water-induced conflicts are little or have not been a big deal. However, there is a symptom for future occurrences. The leading causes for the conflicts are population surge, urbanization, industrial pollutions, agriculture, poverty, et al. Ethiopia's government is striving to find amicable solutions for emerging water-induced conflicts. Codifying appropriate Water Resource Management (WRM) laws are among the panaceas.

In 2023, Adane Mandie Damtew's article **Fetha Negest and the Existing Federal Laws of Ethiopia: A Comparative Analysis on the Appointment of Federal Judges** was published in **Journal of Religion in Africa**. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the contribution of Fetha Negest to the development of Ethiopia's legal system and to evaluate the present judges' appointment law of Ethiopia in line with indigenous sources. It focuses particularly on Fetha Negest, which had a significant impact on Ethiopia's judicial system until the early 1940s.



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## Fetha Negest and the Existing Federal Laws of Ethiopia

*A Comparative Analysis on the Appointment of Federal Judges*

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### Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the contribution of Fetha Negest to the development of Ethiopia's legal system and to evaluate the present judges' appointment law of Ethiopia in line with indigenous sources. It focuses particularly on Fetha Negest, which had a significant impact on Ethiopia's judicial system until the early 1940s. To this effect, the research for this paper discovered chapter 43 of the Fetha Negest and the federal judicial administration proclamation No. 1233/2021 through critical review. The paper thus finds that the current laws do not confirm Fetha Negest as their source and instead opt to transplant legal ideas from other countries. Due to this, the laws have been repeatedly amended and lack acceptance. Moreover, these transplanted laws face the issue of compatibility with the local culture. Legislators and concerned bodies should thus turn to indigenous sources before adopting external ideas.