

## Ethiopian Treatment Guidelines For Zonal Hospitals

This is the 10th WHO annual report on surveillance, planning and financing for global tuberculosis control, including data on case notifications and treatment outcomes from 200 national TB control programmes, and an analysis of plans, budgets, expenditures, and progress in DOTS (Directly Observed Therapy - Short Course) strategies for 22 high-burden countries. Eleven consecutive years of data are now available to assess progress towards the Millennium Development Goals targets for TB control. Findings include that in 2004, there were nine million new cases of TB, and an estimated two million deaths from TB including those co-infected with HIV. The TB incidence rate was stable or falling in five out of six WHO regions, with the number of cases rising in Africa where the TB epidemic is still driven by the spread of HIV. More than 80 per cent of all TB patients live in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

The book presents the processes governing the dynamics of landscapes, soils and sediments, water and energy under different climatic regions using studies conducted in varied climatic zones including arid, semi-arid, humid and wet regions. The spatiotemporal availability of the processes and fluxes and their linkage to the environment, land, soil and water management are presented at various scales. Spatial scales including laboratory, field, watershed, river basin and regions are represented. The effect of tillage operations and land management on soil physical characteristics and soil moisture is discussed. The book has 35 chapters in seven sections: 1) Landscape and Land Cover Dynamics, 2) Rainfall-Runoff Processes, 3) Floods and Hydrological Processes 4) Groundwater Flow and Aquifer Management, 5) Sediment Dynamics and Soil Management, 6) Climate change impact on vegetation, sediment and water dynamics, and 7) Water and Watershed Management.

The Encyclopedia of Food Security and Sustainability covers the hottest topics in the science of food sustainability, providing a synopsis of the path society is on to secure food for a growing population. It investigates the focal issue of sustainable food production in relation to the effects of global change on food resources, biodiversity and global food security. This collection of methodological approaches and knowledge derived from expert authors around the world offers the research community, food industry, scientists and students with the knowledge to relate to, and report on, the novel challenges of food production and sustainability. This comprehensive encyclopedia will act as a platform to show how an interdisciplinary approach and closer collaboration between the scientific and industrial communities is necessary to strengthen our existing capacity to generate and share research data. Offers readers a 'one-stop' resource on the topic of food security and sustainability Contains articles split into sections based on the various dimensions of Food Security and Food Sustainability Written by academics and practitioners from various fields and regions with a "farm to fork understanding Includes concise and accessible chapters, providing an authoritative introduction for non-specialists and readers from undergraduate level upwards, as well as up-to-date foundational content for those familiar with the field

Water, energy and food are key resources to sustain life, and are the fundamental to national, regional and global economies. These three resources are interlinked in multiple ways, and the term "nexus" captures the interconnections. The nexus has been discussed, debated, researched, and advocated widely but the focus is often on the pairings of "water-energy" or "water-food" or "energy-food". To really benefit from the nexus approach in terms of resource use efficiency it is essential to understand, operationalize and practice the nexus of all three resources. As demand for these resources increases worldwide, using them sustainably is a critical concern for scientists and citizens, governments and policy makers. Volume highlights include: Contributions to the global debate on water-energy-food nexus Examples of the nexus approach in practice from different regions of the world Perspectives on the future of the nexus agenda Water-Energy-Food Nexus: Theories and Practices is a valuable resource for students, research scholars and professionals in academic institutions with strong interests in interdisciplinary research involving geography, earth science, environmental science, environmental management, sustainability science, international development, and ecological economics. The volume will also be useful for professionals, practitioners and consultants in /NGOs, government, and international agencies. Read an interview with the editors to find out more:

<https://eos.org/editors-vox/working-towards-a-sustainable-future>

Nowadays, deterioration of global fresh water resources is the most challenging question and it has become one of the forefront scientific and political agenda in relation to global environmental changes in climate, land-use, and bio-diversity. Water is not adequately available in required quantity and quality in many parts of the world especially in developing countries. Water still remains to be an essential component of life, and hence governments and other agents need to work on securing water to the society. Water security is regarded as the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality of water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development. Thus, finding solutions to water security and related problems through strong collaboration among researchers, stakeholders, governments, non-governmental organizations and the communities is required. Therefore, stakeholders need to meet in a discussion forum such as expert workshop to explore water security related problems and to develop mitigation measures. The expert workshop also creates a co-learning environment among different experts and knowledge exchange through experiences from different parts of the world. The workshop in Mekelle, Ethiopia of the Sub-Saharan Regional Network of Exceed Swindon focused on a multidisciplinary approach to water security challenges and its solutions with special emphasis on distribution and availability of fresh and drinking waters, water scarcity, quality and pollution aspects of water, water governance, trans-boundary water resources management, and other related issues, among which are the drivers land-use systems and climatic conditions.

Tuberculosis is a leading cause of ill-health and death in low and middle income countries. Tuberculosis control is essential for achieving the Millennium Development Goals relating to health by 2015. However, despite efforts made to expand tuberculosis control over the past decades, tuberculosis remains a serious global health problem. This book aims to assist the expansion of tuberculosis control by adding to the evidence on the cost-effectiveness of different tuberculosis control strategies. It presents research from five countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Peru and Ukraine. It examines the implementation of the World Health Organization recommended strategy, Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (dots). New technologies currently being developed to tackle drug resistance are also assessed. Emphasis throughout is placed on the importance of health systems and the costs for patients accessing treatment. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in economic aspects of tuberculosis control. Walk with one German family on the most extraordinary journey through the Third Reich, on battlefields from Africa to Russia, in a Nazi-crazed village and bombed cities. A riveting human drama based on true events and the author's

family. Beautiful Alice is a Lightning Girl in the Luftwaffe, in a highly secret bunker near Hitler's bunker. Karl faces death in a notorious Nazi political prison. Thousands die of cruel treatment. For Alfred, every crossing of the Mediterranean to Africa to supply Rommel, might be the last. Hundreds of ships are torpedoed, bombed and blown up. Will Charlotte's two children in Bavaria grow up without a father? Oma and Opa cling to the hope that Chemnitz will be spared the bombings and firestorms of other cities, but Chemnitz too must crash and burn under thousands of bombs. Colonel Baron Uli von Boxberg faces a hopeless last battle in Leipzig and starvation in a brutal POW camp that to this day is not publicized in American historical archives. Joachim has been wounded twice but must return to war. The Russians throw him into a cellar in Berlin where every morning begins with executions. Heinz is certain that his days in Berlin are numbered when the Russians enter the suburbs. If he does not escape he will no doubt be slaughtered in the last hopeless battle along with his entire ragtag army. Oma obstinately believes that someday her family will reunite. The news gives her little hope. With no mail and smashed trains there is hardly a chance to know if any of the family will return. A rare insight into little known historical events and places adds intrigue to a war story of epic proportions as well as a story of love and determination.

For four decades, physicians and other healthcare providers have trusted Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases to provide expert guidance on the diagnosis and treatment of these complex disorders. The 9th Edition continues the tradition of excellence with newly expanded chapters, increased global coverage, and regular updates to keep you at the forefront of this vitally important field. Meticulously updated by Drs. John E. Bennett, Raphael Dolin, and Martin J. Blaser, this comprehensive, two-volume masterwork puts the latest information on challenging infectious diseases at your fingertips. Provides more in-depth coverage of epidemiology, etiology, pathology, microbiology, immunology, and treatment of infectious agents than any other infectious disease resource. Features an increased focus on antibiotic stewardship; new antivirals for influenza, cytomegalovirus, hepatitis C, hepatitis B., and immunizations; and new recommendations for vaccination against infection with pneumococci, papillomaviruses, hepatitis A, and pertussis. Covers newly recognized enteroviruses causing paralysis (E-A71, E-D68); emerging viral infections such as Ebola, Zika, Marburg, SARS, and MERS; and important updates on prevention and treatment of *C. difficile* infection, including new tests that diagnose or falsely over-diagnose infectious diseases. Offers fully revised content on bacterial pathogenesis, antibiotic use and toxicity, the human microbiome and its effects on health and disease, immunological mechanisms and immunodeficiency, and probiotics and alternative approaches to treatment of infectious diseases. Discusses up-to-date topics such as use of the new PCR panels for diagnosis of meningitis, diarrhea and pneumonia; current management of infected orthopedic implant infections; newly recognized infections transmitted by black-legged ticks in the USA: *Borrelia miyamotoi* and Powassan virus; infectious complications of new drugs for cancer; new drugs for resistant bacteria and mycobacteria; new guidelines for diagnosis and therapy of HIV infections; and new vaccines against herpes zoster, influenza, meningococci. PPID continues its tradition of including leading experts from a truly global community, including authors from Australia, Canada and countries in Europe, Asia, and South America. Features more than 1,500 high-quality, full-color photographs—with hundreds new to this edition.

African Journal of Reproductive Health (AJRH) is a multidisciplinary and international Journal published quarterly (March, June, September, and December) by the Women's Health and Action Research Centre (a Non-governmental Organization with headquarters in Nigeria). The publication of the journal started in 1997. As of September 2013, 54 editions have been published. The journal focuses on publishing original research, comprehensive review articles, short reports and commentaries on reproductive health in Africa. It strives to provide a forum for both African and foreign authors working in Africa to share findings about all aspects of reproductive health and also to disseminate innovative, relevant, and useful information on reproductive health throughout the continent.

With over 10 million new TB cases and 1.6 million deaths, TB is a global health priority. Multidrug-resistant TB is of particular concern to both clinicians and national TB programmes: in 2017, there were 558 000 new rifampicin-resistant cases and 460 000 confirmed multidrug-resistant TB cases. Despite extensive investigation over the years, there is still a great deal to learn about the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of TB. This Monograph brings together chapters from global TB experts and begins with a patients' perspective that sets the tone. The following chapters cover: the history of TB; epidemiology; strategies for control and elimination; clinical and laboratory diagnosis; imaging; treatment and drugs; TB in children and different patient populations; comorbidities; clinical cases; and much more.

Reports in English on decisions of international courts and arbitrators and judgments of national courts.

With the current Second Growth and Transformation Plan (2015-2020), the Government of Ethiopia expects the agro-industrial sector to play key role in economic growth of the Country. Accordingly, the creation of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been identified as one of the key mechanisms for accelerating the development of the sector and the structural transformation of agriculture. Agro-industrial parks will play a significant role in transitioning Ethiopia from an agricultural-led into an industrial-led economy. In view of that, the development of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been prioritized in Ethiopia's national development strategy and four Agro-Industrial Growth Corridors have been selected for piloting the establishment of four Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks. The initiative aims at driving the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy while reducing rural poverty and creating a better environment for increased investments in agro-processing and allied sectors. Since 1981, FAO has been a strong partner of the Government of Ethiopia towards the achievement of national food security and economic growth goals. FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to empower value chain actors and to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural value chains. The present document is the second one of a series of detailed analyses of prioritized commodities, which will lead to inclusive, sustainable and stronger agricultural value chains in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zone of the pilot Integrated Agro-Industrial Park in Central-Eastern Oromia.

Roads and water are generally seen as enemies, with water responsible for most of the damage to roads, and roads being a major cause of problems such as erosion, waterlogging, flooding, and dust storms. This tension, however, can be reversed. The concept of Green Roads for Water (also known as “Green Roads†? or “roads for water†?) places roads in the service of water and landscape management and climate resilience without sacrificing or diminishing their transport functions. With global investment in roads of US\$1†–US\$2 trillion per year, plus maintenance costs, the widespread adoption of Green Roads approaches can leverage investment at a transformative scale, making road development and maintenance a vital tool for achieving climate resilience, water security, and productive use of natural resources. Green Roads for Water: Guidelines for Road Infrastructure in Support of Water Management and Climate Resilience provides strategies to use roads for beneficial water management tailored to diverse landscapes and climates, including watershed areas, semiarid climates, coastal lowlands, mountainous areas, and floodplains. The underlying premise of Green Roads is therefore quite simple: designing roads to fit their natural and anthropomorphic contexts; minimize externalities; and balance preservation of the road, water resources, landscape, and soil resources will usually cost less than traditional protective resilience approaches and will produce more sustainable overall outcomes.

The rapid progression of technology has significantly impacted population growth, urbanization, and industrialization in modern society. These developments, while positive on the surface, have created critical environmental problems in recent years. The Handbook of Research on Inventive Bioremediation Techniques is a comprehensive reference source for the latest scholarly information on optimizing bioremediation technologies and methods to control pollution and enhance sustainability and conservation initiatives for the environment. Highlighting pivotal research perspectives on topics such as biodegradation, microbial tools, and green technology, this publication is ideally designed for academics, professionals, graduate students, and practitioners interested in emerging techniques for environmental decontamination.

This book aims to address ‘boat migration’ with a holistic approach. The different chapters consider the multiple facets of the phenomenon and the complex challenges they pose, bringing together knowledge from several disciplines and regions of the world within a single collection. Together, they provide an integrated picture of transnational movements of people by sea with a view to making a decisive contribution to our understanding of current trends and future perspectives and their treatment from legal-doctrinal, legal-theoretical, and non-legal angles. The final goal is to unpack the tension that exists between security concerns and individual rights in this context and identify tools and strategies to adequately manage its various components, garnering an inter-regional / multi-disciplinary dialogue, including input from international law, law of the sea, maritime security, migration and refugee studies, and human rights, to address the position of ‘migrants at sea’ thoroughly.

Migrant psychiatry is an evolving subdiscipline within cultural psychiatry that deals with the impact of migration on the mental health of those who have migrated and those who work with these groups and provide services to them. Stress related to migration affects migrants and their extended families either directly or indirectly. The process of migration is not just a phase, but leads on to a series of adjustments, including acculturation, which may occur across generations. Factors such as changes in diet, attitudes and beliefs, and overall adjustment are important in settling down and making the individuals feel secure. This period of adjustment will depend upon the individual migrant’s pre-migration experiences, migration process and post-migration experiences, but also upon an individual’s personality, social support and emotional response to migration. Socio-demographic factors, such as age, gender, educational, and economic status will all play a role in post-migration adjustment. In order to understand the impact on individuals, not only the type of migration and different stressors, but also the types of psychological mechanisms at a personal level and the resources and processes at a societal level need to be explored. Despite the number of refugees and asylum seekers around the world increasing at an astonishing rate, the mental health needs of migrants are often ignored by policy makers and clinicians. The Oxford Textbook of Migrant Psychiatry is designed to serve as the comprehensive reference resource on the mental health of migrants, bringing together both theoretical and practical aspects of the mental health needs of refugees and asylum seekers for researchers and professionals. Individual chapters summarise theoretical constructs related to theories of migration, the impact of migration on mental health and adjustment, collective trauma, individual identity and diagnostic fallacies. The book also covers the practical aspects of patient management including cultural factors, ethnopsychopharmacology, therapeutic interaction and therapeutic expectation, and psychotherapy. Finally, the book will examine special clinical problems and special patient groups. Part of the authoritative Oxford Textbooks in Psychiatry series, this resource will serve as an essential reference for psychiatrists, mental health professionals, general practitioners/primary care physicians, social workers, policy makers and voluntary agencies dealing with refugees and asylum seekers.

This book is an initial attempt to estimate the loads of heavy metal and nutrient loads into an industrial effluent receiving rivers of a typical industrializing catchment. It shows the effects and impacts of diffuse and point sources of these loads into the rivers, and illuminate management, capacity and policy gaps of riverine water and sediment monitoring in the sub-Saharan countries perspective from Ethiopia. The study was done in semi-arid catchments of Kombolcha city with industrialising urban and peri-urban areas in north-central Ethiopia. The Leyole and Worka rivers, which receives industrial effluent and wash-off from the catchments’ areas, were monitored for two years. This book contribute to our understanding on applicable methods to quantify loads of diffuse and point sources in data poor areas, and the most important contribution is to address the gaps in in controlling emission changes and. The results of this book contribute to the theory of river protection and understanding of water quality management of sub-Saharan African tropical rivers and sediments and provides policy options for improvement in rivers water quality of the sub-Saharan countries. In bridging this gap, this book proposed a model to estimate the total loads of nitrogen and phosphorus from a catchment.

Ethiopian Medical JournalLandscape Dynamics, Soils and Hydrological Processes in Varied ClimatesSpringer

Book includes the basic principles of Pulmonology as well as the recent advances in allied clinical sciences relevant to pulmonology. Includes valuable inputs on tuberculosis, other pulmonary infections, environmental and occupational medicine, sleep disorders and general systemic diseases affecting the respiratory system. Although, critical care is relevant for most of the medical and surgical specialties, the pulmonologist have a more vested interest than other specialists. Assisted respiration which forms the core of most critical care lies in the primary domain of pulmonologists.

The WHO global health sector strategy on sexually transmitted infections, 2016–2021, endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2016, aims to eliminate STIs as a public health threat by 2030. In 2019, WHO published estimates of new cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis. Recent changes in the epidemiology of STIs and progress in prevention, diagnosis and

treatment of STIs and HIV have necessitated changes in approaches to STI prevention and management. To address these STIs, the most widely used approach in clinical settings is the syndromic management of STIs. In most resource-limited settings, the syndromic management flow charts are still the standard of care where laboratory diagnosis is not available or is hard to access. The objectives of these guidelines are to provide updated, evidence-informed clinical and practical recommendations on the case management of people with symptoms of STIs; and to support countries in updating their national guidelines for the case management of people with symptoms of STIs. These guidelines include the management of symptomatic infections related to urethral discharge syndrome, including persistent urethral discharge syndrome; vaginal discharge syndrome, including persistent vaginal discharge; anorectal infection; genital ulcer disease syndrome; and lower abdominal pain syndrome. These guidelines are intended for programme managers for STI prevention and control at the national level and the health-care providers at the frontline – primary, secondary and tertiary health care.

Children in developing countries continue to be susceptible to infectious and non-infectious disorders that lead to growth retardation, cognitive impairment and high infant and childhood mortality. Clinical, epidemiologic and pathogenetic studies are providing opportunities to intervene against these disorders as never before. In this issue, international experts in child health offer their perspectives on the problems of greatest import to the health of children growing up in impoverished environments.

Opportunities for research and intervention are particularly emphasized. Articles are specifically devoted to the following topics: Child Health and Survival in a Changing World; Childhood Nutrition and Growth; Children with Disabilities in the Developing Nations; The Burden of Enteropathy and Subclinical Infections; Malaria in Children; The Unholy Trinity: Nematode Infections in Developing Countries; The Burden and Etiology of Diarrheal Illness in Developing Countries; Intestinal Protozoal Infections; Pneumonia and Respiratory Infections; Primary Bacteremia and Meningitis in Developing Countries; Neonatal and Perinatal Infections; HIV in Developing Countries; and Tuberculosis in Children.

This volume represents the proceedings of the 2013 International Conference on Innovation, Communication and Engineering (ICICE 2013). This conference was organized by the China University of Petroleum (Huadong/East China) and the Taiwanese Institute of Knowledge Innovation, and was held in Qingdao, Shandong, P.R. China, October 26 - November 1, 2013. The conference received 653 submitted papers from 10 countries, of which 214 papers were selected by the committees to be presented at ICICE 2013. The conference provided a unified communication platform for researchers in a wide range of fields from information technology, communication science, and applied mathematics, to computer science, advanced material science, design and engineering. This volume enables interdisciplinary collaboration between science and engineering technologists in academia and industry as well as networking internationally. Consists of a book of abstracts (260 pp.) and a USB flash card with full papers (912 pp.).

This book centres on the war that raged between Eritrea and Ethiopia from 1998 to 2000, a war that caused great loss of life and tremendous devastation. It analyses the war in great detail from an international legal perspective: the nature and the state of the boundary conflict preceding the actual armed conflict, the military actions themselves, the role of the UN peace-keeping mission, the responsibility for the multitude of explosive remnants of the war left behind. Ample attention is paid to the decisions of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Claims Commission and the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. This study is not limited to the war and the period immediately following it, it also examines its more extended aftermath prolonging the analysis as far as the more recent improvement in the relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia, away from a situation of no war, no peace that prevailed after the armed conflict ended. The analysis of the war and its aftermath is not only in terms of international legal issues, it has been placed in a wider than strictly legal perspective. The book is a valuable work for academics and practitioners in international law, human rights and humanitarian law in particular, for political scientists, diplomats, civil servants, historians, and all those others seriously interested in the Horn of Africa. Andrea de Guttry is Full Professor of Public International Law at the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna in Pisa, Italy. Harry H.G. Post is Adjunct Professor in the Faculté Libre de Droit of the Université Catholique de Lille in Lille, France. Gabriella Venturini is Professor Emerita in the Dipartimento di Studi internazionali, giuridici e storico-politici of the Università degli Studi di Milano in Milan, Italy.

This multi-authored textbook presents the most recent developments in the subject of pulmonary and critical care medicine. Beginning with the history and physiology of respiratory medicine, the text examines not only diseases of the respiratory system, but also cuts across various other specialties of medicine, critical care, occupational and environmental medicine, sleep medicine, aviation, altitude problems, cardiology, paediatrics and more.

These proceedings include digital media with the full conference papers (3600+ pages). Sustainable and Safe Dams Around the World contains the contributions presented at the 2019 Symposium of the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD 2019, Ottawa, Canada, 9-14 June 2019). The main topics of the book include: 1. Innovation (recent advancements and techniques for investigations, design, construction, operation and maintenance of water or tailings dams and spillways) 2. Sustainable Development (planning, design, construction, operation, decommissioning and closure management strategies for water resources or tailings dams, e.g. climate change, sedimentation, environmental protection, risk management). 3. Hazards (design mitigation and management of hazards to water or tailings dams, appurtenant structures, spillways and reservoirs (e.g. floods, seismic, landslides). 4. Extreme Conditions (management for water or tailings dams (e.g. permafrost and ice loading, arid/wet climates, geo-hazards). 5. Tailings (design, construction, operation and closure for tailings dams; recent advancements and best practice) Sustainable and Safe Dams Around the World will be invaluable to academics and professionals interested or involved in dams.

Un monde de barrages durables et sécuritaires contiennent les contributions présentées lors du symposium de 2019 de la Commission internationale des grands barrages (CIGB 2019, Ottawa, Canada, 9-14 juin 2019). Les principaux sujets du livre incluent: 1. Innovation (Avancées et techniques récentes pour l'investigation, la conception, la construction, l'exploitation et l'entretien de barrages hydrauliques, de barrages de stériles et d'évacuateurs de crues) 2. Développement durable (stratégies de gestion pour la planification, la conception, la construction, l'exploitation, la mise hors service et la fermeture de barrages hydrauliques ou des barrages de stériles, par exemple, changement climatique, sédimentation, protection de l'environnement, gestion des risques). 3. Risques (mesures d'atténuation et gestion des risques liés aux barrages hydrauliques et barrages de stériles, aux ouvrages annexes, aux évacuateurs de crues et aux réservoirs, par exemple, inondations, tremblements de terre, glissements de terrain). 4. Environnement extrême (gestion des barrages hydrauliques et barrages de stériles, par exemple, pergélisol et charge de glace, climats secs / humides, géorisques). 5. Barrages de stériles (conception, construction, exploitation et fermeture des barrages de stériles; avancées récentes et meilleures pratiques). Un monde de barrages durables et sécuritaires

seront d'une valeur inestimable pour les universitaires et les professionnels intéressés ou impliqués dans les barrages.

This title brings together studies of different types of population displacement in Ethiopia and analyses them in relation to each other.

The high civilian death toll in modern, protracted conflicts such as those in Syria or Iraq indicate the limits of international law in offering protections to civilians at risk. A recent conference of states convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross referred to 'an institutional vacuum in the area of international humanitarian law implementation'. Yet both international humanitarian law and the law of human rights establish a series of rights intended to protect civilians. But which law or laws apply in a particular situation, and what are the obstacles to their implementation? How can the law offer greater protections to civilians caught up in new methods of warfare, such as drone strikes, or targeted by new forms of military organisation, such as transnational armed groups? Can the implementation gap be filled by the growing use of human rights courts to remedy violations of the laws of armed conflict, or are new instruments or mechanisms of civilian legal protection needed? This volume brings together contributions from leading academic authorities and legal practitioners on the situation of civilians in the grey zone between human rights and the laws of war. The chapters in Part 1 address key contested or boundary issues in defining the rights of civilians or non-combatants in today's conflicts. Those in Part 2 examine remedies and current mechanisms for redress both at the international and national level, and those in Part 3 assess prospects for the development of new mechanisms for addressing violations. As military intervention to protect civilians remains contested, this volume looks at the potential for developing alternative approaches to the protection of civilians and their rights.

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