



ETHIO NEWS

Monthly Newsletter : Ethiopian Embassy in Germany

January/February 2016, No.1

Feature

Ethiopia's GTP II: Jewel for Investors

Part One: Manufacturing as a pillar for the economy

Ethiopia has been among Africa's most impressive performers over the past decade, averaging 10.9% annual growth in 2004-2014, despite a mineral or oil dependent economy. Significant spending on infrastructure, a nascent consumer market, a stable economy, and competitive labor costs are major elements driving investment opportunities in Ethiopia that enables the country to make significant leaps in multiple development fronts. For instance, alongside its double digit economic growth, it has quadrupled its gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Life expectancy increased by fifteen years from forty eight years in 1992 to sixty-three years in 2012, and poverty was halved in two decades.

This performance is the result of the country's distinctive development path, developmental democratic economic policy, and bold experiment to implement this policy.

The government of Ethiopia makes development its top priority and intervenes in the economy to facilitate growth and industrial transformation. It tries to capture the advantages of private enterprise and the capacity of the state to muster economic development, and in this context, leads the industrialization drive. It also designed pro-poor economic policies in order to improve the welfare of the nation. Hence, about 65 to 70% of it goes to pro-poor development activities such as agriculture, health, education and infrastructure. It has also focused on infrastructure: roads and rail networks, power generation projects, telecom expansion works are but few to mention. The strategy also involves concentrating government expenditures on human capital and social sectors and a dominant role for public enterprises in undertaking critical infrastructure investments. *See Page2*

Ethiopia at the ITB 2016

The world's leading travel trade show ITB 2016 was held from March 9 to 13, 2016 in Germany, Berlin. Ethiopian Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ethiopian Tourism Organization and Ethiopian Airlines as well as 24 Tour operators participated on the show.
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Ethiopian Minister of Tourism and Culture H.E Engineer Aisha Mohammed opened the Ethiopian Pavilion at the ITB 2016 (March 9). Participants promote the immense tourism potentials of Ethiopia to more than fifty thousand private visitors and more than 120 thousand trade visitors. Around 185 countries and more than ten thousand exhibitors participated in the show.

Minister Aisha, during the opening hour visited the Ethiopian exhibitors' stand together with Mrs Fetiha Yusuf Mummed, Chairperson of Culture, Tourism and Mass Media Standing Committee at the House of Peoples Representatives, Ethiopian Ambassador Kuma Demekesa, Ato Solomon Tadesse, Director of Ethiopian Tourism Organization as well as embassy staffs. She also met Mrs. Iris Gleicke, Parliamentary Secretary of State at the German Federal Ministry of Economy and Energy and discussed on future relationship in the tourism sector.

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Growth and Transformation to achieve vision 2020

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The Plan which was adopted in November 2010, aimed at average annual GDP growth of over 11 percent and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Among its main pillars were raising agricultural output and productivity, promoting industrialization, and investing heavily in infrastructure.

While Ethiopia has achieved success over the GTP I period, sustaining the ambitious economic strategy is vital. Therefore, the launch of the Second Growth and transformation Plan is the decisive point for Ethiopia in its effort to reach the lower level of middle income countries by 2025.

In the implementation of the first Growth and Transformation Plan, the government has learnt important lessons and identified major challenges that were bottlenecks for successful realization of the plan. Thus, in the Second period of the Plan, the government has given top priority to the manufacturing sector and will encourage investors to engage in the sector through the provision of loan, creating market opportunities, offering management training and facilitating other supports.

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The GTP II is designed to enable the economy to grow at an average of 11%, a year to enable structural transformation of the economy. It will involve stabilization of the macro-economy, keep inflation in single digits, and stabilize foreign exchange rates. **See Page 4**

From the Ambassador

The embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia launched its bi-monthly publication named “Ethio News” with the objective of providing timely information on the activities of the Embassy, our Consulate General in Frankfurt as well as on major issues in Ethiopia. The first edition, in this regard, covers at large the grand development plan of Ethiopia, known as the Growth and Transformation Plan. As it is the main economic drive of the country, the plan would lay the foundation for Ethiopia to achieve its vision of a middle income country in 2020. The newsletter will dwell in depth on the main pillars of the plan in subsequent editions. Other diverse issues are also covered in the newsletter so as to give information for our readers. I invite you to go through to all the stories and give us your feedback. Your engagement with us gives impetus for our work. I thank you.

Kuma Demeksa

Ambassador



Ethiopian Coffee

The 4th World Coffee Conference in Addis Ababa

The 4th World Coffee Conference was held in Addis Ababa this week (March 6-8, 2016) under the theme: “Nurturing Coffee Culture and Diversity.” The conference was attended by more than 1500 participants from over 80 countries. Participants represented Governments, African Development bank, International Coffee Organization, African Union, United Nations, Global Coffee Council, Inter-African Coffee Organization, EU constituted the global gathering.

Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn in his key note address said, “Welcome to Ethiopia, the birthplace of coffee,” and underlined that the conference has much more significance to Ethiopia, and equally to other attending coffee producers and consuming countries. The Prime Minister said, “Coffee is part and parcel of Ethiopia’s social fabric,” adding that the coffee culture is deeply embedded in the identity of the Ethiopian People. The Premier said Coffee in many aspects reflects “our tradition and culture” and its economic value to small holder farmers and coffee producing countries is of great significance to development. **See Page 12**

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The current fiscal policy, focusing on effective administration of tax policies, raising tax revenue, allocating public expenditure on capital investment and on key poverty-reduction sector will continue. Efforts will be made to cover major investments by mobilizing internal savings, narrowing the gap between investment and savings. The aim is to provide appropriate fiscal policies to allow internal revenue to reach 29.6% of GDP and for investment to account for 41.3% of GDP by the end of the GTP period.

Ethiopia's development policies are designed with the perspective of its vision for 2025. Up until now, Ethiopia has focused on agricultural development led industrialization (ADLI), adopted in 1994, with the assumption of pursuing this strategy for about 15 to 20 years. Almost 20 years has passed since ADLI was first approved with agriculture be the sector on which the majority of Ethiopia's population relies and the GDP depends on and has played a decisive role for the economic take off.

The sector, however, never lasts in leading the economy in any country. It has to gradually evolve particularly because manufacturing has a strong spillover effect in technological advancement, in economies of scale and in being competitive globally. The 10-year perspective of Ethiopia is thus to transit the structure of the economy where manufacturing will take the lead.

In recognition of this, Ethiopia has formed its vision to be the manufacturing power-house of Africa targeting a 25pc of growth for the sector; sustain its rapid economic growth, and realize structural change in the economy. By defining structural change, Ethiopia meant to bring a shift from low to higher productivity activities; and in terms of employment from agriculture to manufacturing as well as the bigger share of the GDP from agriculture to manufacturing. In concrete terms, Ethiopia has also put its aims to create two million manufacturing jobs in 10 years, with medium and large enterprises.

The export of manufactured products will play a large role in this, with special attention being given to scale up the production of value added exports, including textile and leather garments, shoes and other leather products, agro-processing products and sugar. Mineral development will be another priority. One effect of this will, of course, be a real reduction in rate of unemployment in both rural and urban areas. *See page 5*

Ethiopia for UNSC

Ethiopia's candidacy to the United Nations Security Council for the term 2017–2018 was



endorsed by the African Union during its 26th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments held from 30-31 January 2016 in Addis Ababa. Thus it is running as a sole candidate for the one seat allocated to the African Group during the election to be held at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in June 2016.

As a founding member of the United Nations and one of only two independent African members of its predecessor, the League of Nations, Ethiopia, has firm and longstanding commitments to multilateralism and the principle of collective security.

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The overall aim is to reduce poverty levels to 16% in the next five years and move almost all of the population out of lowest levels well ahead of the international community intended eradication of poverty by 2030.

One central element of GTP II is the concentration on development of manufacturing industry to ensure the necessary transformational change in the economy. At both federal and regional levels, the base for the manufacturing sector will be widened through increasing numbers of micro and small enterprises as well as medium and larger industries. To bring about visible structural changes, asset addition in the manufacturing sector is expected to increase at an annual average of 24%, and allow manufacturing industry to provide 8% of the national economy by 2020. The amount of jobs created by the sector for youth and women will be doubled. Specific efforts will be made to create conducive environment for the enhancement of selected foreign direct investments with special attention for local investors to work in collaboration with foreign manufacturing sector investors and acquire knowledge and skill transfers to provide for import replacement.

Manufacturing industries will be encouraged to build their technical, productive, and quality management capacities and enhance their competitiveness. The country's specialized institutes, science and technology universities, technology institutes and sectoral research institutes as well as technical and vocational training institutes will be encouraged and strengthened to ensure these industries are sustainable. Priority will be given to indigenous companies. Strong partnerships will be created with experienced foreign institutions. The Kaizen quality and productive leadership philosophy, which Ethiopia is using, will be implemented in micro and small enterprises, medium and large industries, as well as in industry extension support services, providing for productivity, cost-effective quality, minimizing waste and acceptable work environment.

Industry parks and clusters will be expanded across the country that will house textile, leather, agro-processing and other labor-intensive factories, as part of the effort to remove rent-seeking practices observed in land management and help avoid logistics and customs bottlenecks as well as provide the necessary infrastructure. This will also allow for horizontal relationships between small and large industries and create opportunities for technological, production and skill transfers. It will also provide for effective use of local resources within the framework of creating a pollution-free green economy.

The GTP II will allow Ethiopia to continue its impressive levels of development and lay down the basis for the development of a green industrial economy. It will also provide the way forward for a continuing decline in extreme poverty, the central aim of Ethiopia's development and the core of its pro-poor policies over the last decade.

Germany networks and experience with Africa at large and specifically with Ethiopia is not comparable with countries such as China, India, Turkey and Brazil, to name a few, that were developing strong economic links with the African continent. The country's successful SMEs model – *Mittelstand*, based on export performance, was focusing on big markets like Europe, Latin America and Asia. ***See page 11***

Ethiopia Participated on Munich Security Conference

The 52nd Munich Security Conference was held from February 12–14, in Germany, under the theme “Boundless Crises, Limited Capabilities – the Weakness of the International Order.” Among key topics covered were Europe’s response to the refugee crisis, the war in Syria, and the future of the European security order. Stability in Sub-Saharan Africa and arms control in cyber space were also on the agenda. For the first time, there was a session on the danger of epidemics on global stability and security, jointly organized with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Merck.

This year the Munich Security Conference had an additional and new focus on Africa. In the past, the conference has organized core group meetings in various capitals. This year, for the first time, it is organizing such a meeting in Africa, in April in Addis Ababa, in partnership with Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr. Tedros was one of the panelists on a panel discussion on “Africa: keeping peace.” Other panelists included Jean-Marie Guéhenno, President and Chief Executive Officer, International Crisis Group; Smail Chergui, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security; and the former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Chairman of Tana High Level Forum, Olusegun Obasanjo.

On the issue of Africa’s challenges, Dr. Tedros said the biggest threats to Africa were poverty and the lack of democracy, good governance and related issues. The response must be to speed up development and consolidate democracy. If countries progressed in these areas

internal vulnerabilities would be minimized, although other challenges such as terrorism and climate change would still have to be dealt with. As regards strengthening democracy in Africa, it was also important that it emanated from within and that the country owned the process. Internal dynamism should be allowed for democracy to take its natural course. One of the concerns raised during the panel discussion was the issue of youth and how one could encourage efforts to keep pace with demographic change. Dr. Tedros emphasized the importance of aiming high, of having ambitious plans to address real development issues and strengthen democracy. The issue of unemployment would be addressed when equitable and sustainable development was registered.

On the issue of impunity and African Union’s decision on the International Criminal Court in relation to Kenya, Dr. Tedros said Africa’s argument was: Kenya has moved a lot since the last election and the justice process issue should support the political process. Hence, Africa’s request was only in line with promoting justice and reconciliation and contributing to the advancement of peace and stability in the continent, and was to allow for a National Mechanism to investigate and prosecute the cases under the reformed Judiciary provided for in the new constitutional dispensation, he noted.

Dr. Tedros said Africa believed that ICC’s decisions undermined the ability of Kenyan leaders to discharge their constitutional and elected responsibilities as well as posing significant threats against the peace and stability of the region.

He added the search for justice should be pursued in a way that does not impede or jeopardize efforts aimed at promoting lasting peace.

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Munich Security Conference

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There were a number of successful experiences in Africa which could provide for the inspiration for home-grown solutions to the problems. A comprehensive approach with more focus on the political element of the solution was the answer.

Africa had demonstrated unwavering commitment to fight impunity and promoting democracy, rule of law and good governance as shown in the Constitutive Act of the Union. It had also taken concrete actions to uphold these values. Democratic governance had expanded throughout the continent over the last decade, although Dr. Tedros also noted that it was still work in progress.

During the Conference, Dr. Tedros had meetings with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Norway and UK, the Vice Foreign Minister of Japan and the Chief Prosecutor of the ICC. He discussed the outcome of the recent Tripartite Technical Committee meeting in Khartoum with Egypt's Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry. They agreed to continue working closely and assist the technical committee's efforts to complete its work. Discussions with Norway's Foreign Minister, Borge Brende, focused on the drought situation in Ethiopia and the government's effort to distribute humanitarian assistance. Mr. Brende said Norway would continue its partnership with Ethiopia and would be announcing additional funding for the drought very soon. Dr. Tedros also discussed bilateral issues with UK Foreign Minister Philip Hammond and Japan's Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hitoshi Kikawada. In his meeting with the Chief prosecutor of the ICC, Fatou Bensouda, Dr. Tedros explained Africa's

position on the ICC and the unwavering commitment of African states in fighting impunity. He stressed that justice in Kenya must be done on Kenyan soil as this would be an important symbol as well as having political implications for Kenya as well as for Africa.

Meanwhile, during his time in Munich, Dr. Tedros also held two meetings with German business communities, one with German companies already operating in Ethiopia in agro-processing, construction equipment production, petro-chemicals and other areas. Among those present were representatives from Topso, Herwkiresh and Siemens. Dr. Tedros briefed the meetings on policy issues and clarified various issues. He highlighted the favorable investment conditions in Ethiopia, explaining the government's commitment to support businesses, the stable macroeconomic condition, the strategic location and the huge market, infrastructure development, the excellent and improving investment climate, the trainable work force and the peace and stability of the country. He acknowledged that there were issues and perceptions that needed to be corrected: investment flows should focus on manufacturing not extractive industries; investment must no longer be seen as a charity – it was a win-win prospect for both parties; and investment in Africa was no longer high risk.

Ethiopia for UNSC

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It has consistently contributed to the promotion and maintenance of peace and security within its sub-region and beyond. Beginning from the early 1950s, Ethiopia has participated in several United Nations peacekeeping efforts, including Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and currently its peacekeepers, military, police and civilians are deployed in UN peace operations in Abyei, Darfur, South Sudan, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. A large contingent of Ethiopian troops is also operating under the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Ethiopia is, currently, the world's second largest troop-contributing country to United Nations peace operations and the leading contributor from Africa. The United Nations and the international community at large have publicly appreciated the discipline, professionalism and dedication of Ethiopia's peacekeepers in the effective and successful discharge of their responsibilities.

In order to further enhance the quality of peacekeeping operations, building up the capacity of personnel of the East African Standby Force, of the Africa Standby Force and of participants from other countries, Ethiopia, with the support of various stakeholders and partners, has established the Ethiopian Peace Support Training Center (FDRE-PSTC). PSTC aims to become a center of excellence for peace support operations through the implementation of integrated training and research programs that will enable Ethiopia and other countries to contribute informed and skilled personnel to future peace support operations.

Ethiopia has shown consistent and unreserved support for the decolonization struggle is a concrete testimony of its solidarity with the people of Africa. It has also made significant contributions to continental unity through the

formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now the African Union, over fifty years ago.

With Addis Ababa as the seat of the African Union, UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), multiple United Nations funds, programs and specialized agencies as well as other international and regional organizations, it is the third largest United Nations duty station after New York and Geneva.

Ethiopia has also played constructive role in the search for peaceful resolution of the intractable conflicts that have affected the sub-region. As Chair of the Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), it was engaged in the mediation between the rival parties in South Sudan with a view to finding a lasting solution through an inclusive peace process which led to the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in August 2015.

Ethiopia is also playing an active role in representing Africa on issues of global importance. It has spearheaded Africa's involvement and participation in the climate change negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, co-chaired the High-Level Panel on Climate Change Financing and has represented Africa in G20 and other international fora. It has been a leading participant in enhancing Africa's partnership with the rest of the world through the mechanism of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). In addition, Ethiopia has been making meaningful contribution in poverty eradication, sustainable development and Financing for Development. Ethiopia, as a host of the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development, also made instrumental contributions to its successful outcome, i.e., the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Building on its successful experiences in achieving the MDGs, Ethiopia will continue

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Ethiopia for UNSC

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to work closely with other member states and the international community towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goals.

Although located in one of the most volatile regions of the world, Ethiopia has been able to maintain its own peace and stability. It has also been hosting refugees from neighboring countries, which currently numbers more than 800 000, and mostly from Somalia, South Sudan and Eritrea. This makes it the largest refugee-hosting country in the continent, thus also demonstrating its constructive role as an anchor of stability in this still fragile part of the world.

When it stands to serve the Security Council, Ethiopia makes itself ready to contribute largely and effectively to the operations of the United Nations and confident that it can fulfill

this huge responsibility.

Ranking of Military and Police Contributions to UN Operations			
Month of Report :	31-Jan-16		
Country	M	F	Totals
1) Ethiopia	7776	550	8,326
2) Bangladesh	8070	204	8,274
3) India	7660	139	7,799
4) Pakistan	7603	22	7,625
5) Rwanda	5713	277	5,990
6) Nepal	5166	187	5,353
7) Senegal	3408	60	3,468
8) Ghana	2891	302	3,193
9) China	2969	78	3,047
10) Nigeria	2701	254	2,955
11) Burkina Faso	2800	116	2,916
12) Indonesia	2800	31	2,831
13) Egypt	2787	0	2,787
14) Tanzania, United Republic of	2214	114	2,328
15) Morocco	1569	710	2,287



Ethiopia tops list of troop contributing countries with 8326 military and police force contribution to UN Peace operations

ETHIOPIA
THE AFRICAN UNION
ENDORSED CANDIDATE TO THE
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2017-2018



...Ethiopia on ITB

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Minister of Culture and Tourism, Engineer Aisha Mohammed gave a press conference (March 10) to the German Media on the tourism potentials of Ethiopia, the new tourism brand and the future strategies designed to increase tourism flow to Ethiopia.

The Minister highlighted the fact that Ethiopia is the origin of human beings, the home of Lucy, the 3.2 million years mother of human kind. She said, Ethiopia is “the **Root** where human race originates and Spread to every corner of the globe.”

As Ethiopia is a very ancient country, it has a robust history of art and culture with ancient cave paintings and tools; with state-of-the-art buildings, rock-hewn churches and obelisks; with tolerance and coexistence between indigenous African beliefs and the three major Abrahamic religions, she said. She also stressed the fact that Ethiopia is home to more than 70 nations and nationalities that have their own distinct language, culture and art; with a combination of natural, historical, archeological and cultural attractions.

“These all give Ethiopian tourism uniqueness and diversity and placed it as the most special tourism destination in Africa,” the Minister noted.

According to the Minister, this year’s Tourism Show was organized at the right time that Ethiopia has finalized the Second Growth and Transformation Plan, in that Culture and Tour-

ism would play prominent role in gearing towards achieving its Renaissance.

Ethiopia’s vision in the next Growth and Transformation Plan (2016-2020) is to make the country one of the top five tourist destinations in Africa through developing its attractions and promoting the culture and tourism products. The Minister also highlighted the five main focus areas which were identified: natural and cultural heritage conservation and development; culture and tourism products marketing; service excellence; improved culture and tourism research and information systems; and enhanced cooperation and collaboration with development partners.

During the exhibition, the new tourism brand named, “Land of Origins” was unveiled. The Minister in her press briefing said the brand cultivates the identity of Ethiopia in its most natural form as the origin of humanity, the source of the Nile, the origin of coffee, as well as how Ethiopia and its culture are original in many ways.

According to the Ethiopian Tourism Organization, the inspiration behind the new logo typeface comes from Ethiopia’s own Ge’ez alphabet, as it reflects the originality of the cultivation of language in Ethiopia. In the icon, the blue circle represents the blue skies and pleasant weather that can be enjoyed in Ethiopia most of the year. The tree – depicting the colors of the national flag – is a symbol of growth rooted in our origins: our people, our history, and our land. ***See page 18***

...Jewel for Investors

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Agricultural development plans and implementation strategies will be aligned with green economy development, with up to four million hectares developed through small scale irrigation. Small holder and pastoralist agriculture will continue to be the major source of agricultural development which in turn will ensure rapid economic growth. This involves improving animal breeds, animal feed and animal health. The goal is to double the current 5% annual growth rate of animal husbandry. Areas will be designated for ranches and quarantine centers. These will serve as sources of inputs and technology, and coordinate market facilities. Jobs will be available for women and youth. Efforts will also be made to raise the current average annual production fish from 15% to 25%.

The GTP II underlines the necessity of increasing exports in manufactured goods and scaling up tourism and air transport services as well as other infrastructure. It anticipates that exports should reach US\$12 billion by the end of GTP II so major export commodities will be scaled up in both volume and value added. To encourage this, attention will be given to expanding infrastructure and making services provided by the government transparent, accountable, fair, efficient, effective, and predictable. This will resolve bottlenecks in infrastructural provision, logistics, credit and finance, foreign currency provision, customs systems, and tax administration. Another area of emphasis is the removal of rent-seeking attitudes and practices both to encourage the development of agricultural exports and more generally to deal with issues of corruption and inefficiency. The fiscal policy, already under implementation, will focus on effective administration of tax policies, efforts to raise tax revenue, allocation of public expenditure on capital investment and on sectors that fight poverty. In the finance industry, banks will double their number of branches; micro financial institutions will be strengthened to cover at least 50% of rural *kebeles*. A central element in all of this will be an emphasis on the role of women and the youth and provision of employment.

The GTP II will allow Ethiopia to continue its impressive levels of development and lay down the basis for the development of a green industrial economy. It will also provide the way forward for a continuing decline in extreme poverty, the central aim of Ethiopia's development and the core of its pro-poor policies over the last decade.

Germany networks and experience with Africa at large and specifically with Ethiopia is not comparable with countries such as China, India, Turkey and Brazil, to name a few, that were developing strong economic links with the African continent. The country's successful SMEs model – *Mittelstand*, based on export performance, was focusing on big markets like Europe, Latin America and Asia.

This impressive development of bilateral trade paves the way for future German investments and the number of German companies that are exploring the Ethiopian markets with Representative Offices is steadily increasing. A bilateral investment protection treaty is in place since 2007.

With an investment protection agreement, signed in January 2004 and entered into force in 2006, in place and with conducive investment environment, the GTP II period will be the time for German investors engage aggressively in Ethiopia. ***See page 12***

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As Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn in his visit to Germany in December 2014, stated “Germany is working excellently on renewable energy resources, Ethiopia is also involved in huge renewable energy sources – hydro, wind, etc., we want German technology to be applied in [Ethiopia] in developing this huge renewable potential”

The Prime Minister also reminded German companies that Africa has become the next frontline of Investment which Ethiopia lead the pack and it is a right moment for Germany to come to Africa.

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4th World Coffee Conference

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Indeed, coffee is an integral part of the country's socio-economic fabric; Coffee and the coffee culture play such a heavily ingrained role in the Ethiopian tradition that it appears in many expressions dealing with life, food and interpersonal relationships. Ethiopian homage to coffee is often uniquely ceremonial. An invitation to attend a coffee ceremony is considered a mark of amity and respect and is an excellent display of Ethiopian hospitality. In fact, the Ethiopian coffee ceremony takes us back to a time when value was given to conversation and human relations.

Ethiopia is the home and cradle of biodiversity of Arabica coffee seeds of which most of them are often identified by their distinct and characteristic flavor, aroma or taste. More genetically diverse strains of Coffee Arabica exist in Ethiopia than anywhere else in the world; a country which botanists and scientists believe was the centre of origin, diversification and dissemination of the coffee plant. Ethiopia is the world's fifth largest coffee producer and Africa's top producer and exporter. Ethiopia with a per capita consumption of 2.40kg leads the African continent in domestic consumption and up to 20% of the population, one way or the other depends on coffee production and trading for a living. ***See page 13***

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Coffee primarily cultivated by small-scale farmers is often exposed to price fluctuations and environmental impacts. Emphasizing on the need to make sure that small holder farmers benefit much from the multibillion industry, he stressed the conference remained vital in exploring ways to ensure that growers receive a fair financial return so that their hard work amounts to a decent and stable life. The Prime Minister underlined on the need to address economic inequality as the volatility of the global coffee price is a major challenge and the scenario is worse for small coffee growers whose profit margins are already very thin. He also underlined the need to ensure that women are placed at a better receiving end of the coffee industry.

The Prime Minister said the poverty of small coffee growers is also exacerbated by the effects climate change as rising temperature, declining rainfall, resilient paste and plant disease have already begun their toll on the coffee industry. Climate change is a series threat to the industry, and its impact is most felt by small holder growers, farmers and their families. Ethiopia, the Prime Minister said had embarked on building climate resilient green economy, which he said was initiated in 2011.

He said, “We needed this strategy since Ethiopia is working relentlessly to make sure coffee which amounts to 24% of our export is well protected from the effects of climate change.” Ethiopia has also taken the initiative to encourage major green house emitters to commit for a responsible action. The task of mitigating the challenge he said should not be left to governments adding that all other stakeholders in the value chain need to support the global efforts of protecting coffee growers from the effects of climate change. In this regard, he noted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals and the recent Paris Climate Deal “to which we all subscribe” were key milestones to address the challenges in the industry.

Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Erastus Mwencha saluted the Government and people of Ethiopia for hosting such a global event and noted that coffee is one of the most important industrial commodities in the African continent; contributing substantial share of the economy, noting that today Africa makes up 12% of the global coffee production. Reflecting on the trends, opportunities and challenges in the industry, he stressed on the pressing need to improve the quality of coffee produced in the continent and improve the supply chain by value addition. He pointed out capacity and technology limitations and poor infrastructure across the continent were the key drawbacks which reduce earnings in the industry. As the effect of climate change is hugely impacting the coffee industry, Mwencha called for a concerted global action. On the way forward, he underscored the need for establishing partnership and cooperation to maximize productivity and ensure that farmers and growers benefit most. In such score, the Deputy Chairperson said other African countries should take lessons from Ethiopia and Uganda, which he said were able to boost coffee productivity and support their farmers and coffee growers.

Executive Director of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), Mr. Oliver Silva also presented the global, African and Ethiopian outlook for the coffee market. He said the conference would help connect actors in the coffee sectors and attain targets set at a global level. *See page 18*

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አንቀሳቸናዎች

አል-ኩና በተሰኘው የእርር ንብረት ለመተ ክስተት
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አሉታዊ የምግባ እርዳታ እንደሚያስፈልገው በመንግስትና
በልማት ተብጥር እርዳታ በራሱ ይቀ ተደርጋል:: ለዘመኝ
የ1.4 በለያን ደንብ እንደሚያስፈልግ ተገልጻል:: በአሁኑ
ወቅት የተከለተው ይህ ድርቅ ክስተት በእኔና በከል ህገቻና
ለለፋት አሁን ወሰት ዓመታት በተከለተው ስታወስዣዣ
ከቆየቻው የእኔወጣኑ ዕድገት አኋላ ጥያቄ ያስነፃ ለሆኑ በለላ
በከል ደግሞ በጠጋር የጠጋር ልማት ሪፖርት ወጪታማነት
ዘረፋ ክርክር አስነቷል::

አል-ኩም የተሰኞው የአየር ንብረት ለመተካት አስተኛ በተመሳለ
ዓመታት ቅይታ (Interval) መደበኛ ያሉምን የዘመን ሂደት
እንዲኖር እንዳሁም በበህር ሌሎች ጥቅታማ አየር እንዲፈጻሚ
በማድረግ ድርሻ፣ ከፍተኛ አፍጻና የገዢርና መጥለቁለቻን
የመሳሳያ እናዋጥናን በከፍተኛ ደረጃ የሚያስከትል ከነትት
ነው:: በዘመኑ መሠረት በሆነታን ቅይም ሲል በየአብር
ዓመታቱ፣ ከቅርቡ ገዢዎት ወደህ ዝግጁ ከዘመና ማስረጃ ተስፋ
በተደረጋመሸ የሚያስከትና በስዕም ሁይወት፣ በስብሰና በከተማቻ
ለይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት የሚያደረሰ እናው አያሁን መጥቃል::

ԱՄՊԵԿԻՆ ՈՒՆ ՅԵ ՔԻՐԸ ԿՈՎՀԻ ԼԹ-Դ ՈՒՔՉԱՊ
ՄՈՒՆԴԻՆ ԻՐՊՐԴԻ Մ-ԸԴ ՈՄՊԻՆԴԻ ՈՒՂԵՔԹ Հ.Հ.Հ
Ի2007 ԷԹԻ ՔԴՈՒՆԻՆ ՔԻԾԱ ՄՈՒՆԴԻՆ ԱՄԿՐԴ /
Disaster Risk Management System/ ՈՄՊԻԿՐԴ
Մ-ԸՆԴՄՈՒ ՔՄՆ ՔՎԵՄ-ՄՈՒՆԴԻՆ ԱՄԿՐԴԻ ԼԹՄԿՐԴ
ԴՀԱԼ::: ՈՒԽՄՊ ՄՈՎՀԵԴԻ ՈՒԽՄԸԸՎ ԿՄԴ ՔԴԻՆԴՎ-
ՔԸ ՈՒԿԸ ԿՈՎՀԻ ՄՈՒՆԴԻ ՔԻՆՉԻ ԼԻՆԴ ՀՆՔԸԴՀԱԸ
ՔԸ ՔՊԱԳԲԵՐՎ ՀԿՈՂՈՎՔԹ ԻԽՍ ՓԵՔ ԻՒԽՈՒ
ՔԸ ԱՖԵ ԱՌԱՏ ՀՆՔԸԴՀԱԸ ՀՆՔԸԴՀԱԸ ՔԵՄՎ
ՀՆՔՆՈՒ ՈՒՔՉԱՊ ՔԴԿԱՑ Դ.Ք.Բ, ՆՎ:::

Հոգհարք բնակվ սէժ դո՞յ ըստիլա?

የፋለም አቀፍ የአርር ነበረት ለመ-ጥ ው-ቤት የሆነው የእል-
ኋና ከስተት በሁንታቸውን ለዋና ውና የሰብል መርት የሚያገለግለ-
የበልዎ እና የከራምት ገናብ አለመኖር ወይም በሚፈለጉው
መጠን አለመካለብ መካከያት ሆኖል:: በዚህም ስጻይ ለለቁት
ሆኖኩ ፍመታት ባልታዊ ሁኔታ ሰራ የሆነው አካባቢዎች
በድርጅቱ ተጠቃቄዋል:: እነዚህም በዋናነት የምሥራቅ የሆነቱ
ከፍል እንደሆም የደቡብና የእምማያ አካባቢዎችን ማምር
ስይሰት የሆነው ከሰላም በስራው በድርጅቱ ተጠቃቄዋል::

በኢ.ሀ የድርጅት አዲር ምክንያት የምግባብ ዕርሻታ
የሚያስፈልጉችው ካገኘች ቁጥር መንግስት አገርች ጋር
በመተባበር በየጊዜው በሚያደርጉችው የከተተልናኝ የልያቶ
ሥራዎች በየጊዜው ይሸጋል:: በዘመኑም መዋረት
እ.ኤ.አ በጥር ወር 2016 የምግባብ ዕርሻታ የሚያስፈልጋው
ሁለት ቁጥር ወደ 10.2 ማለያን እንደደረሰ በመንግስት፣
በልማት አገርችና በመንግስታዊ ባልሆነ ድርጅቶች ተምረት
በቅርቡ ይሸጋል:: የተደረገው ስርዓት የሚያስፈልጋው
Document for 2016 የሚያል:: ለዘመኑም የ1.4 ቤትያን
የክሏይቷልኩ ይሸጋል:: እንደማግኘቱ ይሸጋል::

ይህ አስተኛውን የምግብ ስርዓት የሚቀጥለው የእርሻ ወቂት የዘመኑ ሁኔታ በቅርቡ እንከና ካነቸ ተረጋግጣውና የሚሰራቸውን የከላሬ መጠን አገኘቸው ወደ መደበኛ የእርሻ ሆራቸው የሚገበበትን አቅም ለመስጠት የሚያስተኛ ስርዓት ማሳትና መምር ነው::

**ԷԾՎԴՆ ԱՄՄԻԼԱՒԾ ՈՄՇԵՐՈՒՆ ՈՒԽԸ ԳՐՆ ՀԿՑՄՑ
ԴՄՈՒՅՆ?**

መንግስት በዋናነት ሆኖም ስት ሰተርጾችምን በመንድር
የተከሰተውን የደርሃች እናው ለመከላከል እያወራ ይገኘል::
እኔሁም ሰተርጾችምንም::

**1. ደርቃ በሰው ሁይወት ላይ አንቀጽም እና አንቀጽርስ
ማድረግ፡ በደርቃ ለበታ አጠከራና ተከማች ወረርጥና
እንደዚከበት ማድረግ፡ 28. 15 ደመልካክ**

h.18'14 ΡΦΜΛ

2. ԱԲՀԱՔ ՔԻՂՋԻ ՄԵՂԴԻՆ ՄԱԿԻՒՐԻՈՒՅԻՆ ԲԱՐԵՎ ՊԵՂԱՂԻ ՄԱԼԱ

3. ԱՆՁՆԴՐ ՔԻՒՅԹԻ ԼԻՇԻ ՔԱՂԴԱՀԻ ՈՂՈԶՈ ՓՄԱՂԴԻ ԼՄՖՖԳՄ ՔԱՂԾՈՒԴԱ ԽՎ ՄԵՐԴԻ ՊԵՐԴԻ ՄԻԼԻՆԱԾ ՄԵՐԴԿԱ ՀՅԱՅԵՐԸ ՄԵՐԴԻ ՔԱՂԴԱՀԻ ՀԴՄՈՒՄ:::

ՔՄԴՆ ԱՄԵՐԻ ՈՊԳԻՆԴ ՈՄԹԻՒՆ ՈՎՔԱՅ ՈՎՔԱՅ ԹԱԿԱՅ ԹԱԿԱՅ
ԴԱՀ-ՇԵԸ ՈՄԴՔՖՄ ՈԲԱԽԻՎ ՔՀԱԿԻ ՄՆԺ ՈՒՓԳԾ ՄԱՃԻ-
ԹԱՄԻՒՆԴԱԳ ՀԱՃԱՂ ՀՔԸՈՐՔԾ ՔՀԵԶ ՄՃՀԵԿՄ-Ն ՔՊՀԵՐՄԴ
ՀԴՅԱՄ ԹԱՄԿԱԴ ՄՎԿ ՀՐԴԱԸ ԵՐԴԱ::

ይህ የገዢ-ታደል /ከሚች/ የሚመለከታቸው ማረሰኑበር መሥራያ
በተቶ በሚፈለጊው ይረዳ የተወከለበት ሲሆን እርምጃ የተጠበረ ጉዳዮች
ለይ አየተወያይ፣ መፈጸም የሚያስፈልግቸውን ቅዱርቸ ፖጥሞር በወቅቱ
ለመኖሩት በሚያስችል ይረዳ የሚንቀሳቀቢ ካሚች ነው፡፡ የዚህቸ አሁል
ነጋጪዎት ጉዳይ ወር ጉዳይ አንድመሆኑም የተረጋገጧውን የእትዮ-
ያዊት የእሌክትሪክ ባብር መሆኑም የተረጋገጧውን የእትዮ-
ያዊት የእሌክትሪክ ባብር መሆኑም የተረጋገጧውን የእትዮ-
ያዊት የእሌክትሪክ ባብር መሆኑም የተረጋገጧውን የእትዮ-

ԱԻ.Ս հռտակը հփոք մոնղուի մոշողիդ ՈԹԾՄԸՀՔՓ ՔԾ.Ը
ՄԸՆ ՈՂԻԽԵՎ ՔՀԵ ԽՈՂՎ. ՈՒ ՔՄՈՂՈՓՔ ԽՍԼ ԽԹԾ.Դ ՀՀԾ.
ՄԸՐ ԱՍ ՄԵԴԵԿ ՔԴ ԽՍԼ ՈՒՀԾՔՓ ՀՀԾ.ՄԱՐԵԿ ՀՀԾ.Ը

հիմա Դո՞ւ ՔԲՀԿ ՈՒԿ-Ի ԱԽ ԱՐԵԱՄՆ ԱԾՈ ԱՅՋՊԴ-Ը
ՊԳՄԴ ՎԱՐ ՈՄԱԼՈՂԴ Ք900 ՏԵՍ ՄԵԴՀԻ ՔՆ ՀՍՃ ՊԵՐ ՀԱՓՔ-Պ
ՀԱԶԱԾԹ ՔԴՀՀԴ ԱՄՆ ԲԵՄ ՄԵԴՈՂԴ ԱՐ-Դ ՔԻԿ Դ-ԳԻ
ԿԱՅԱԾՈՂԴ ՔՀԱՍՈ ԱՀԱՎՈ-Ն ԱՄԻՒԼԻ ԻՒՊԱՂԴ ՑԱԳՆԴ ԱԵՐ
ՔԴՀՀԴ ՄՄԴՆ ԻՌԱ ՌՎԱՐ ՄԵԴՈՂԴ ԱՎԱՐԱՐԱ ԴԱՄՊԱ:

የዕርዳታ አሁል ማኅ ከመፈጥምና ከማስረጃዎች ገንዘብ ለገንዘብ መንግስት
የዘረጋጀውን የበኩሩ የማብርና እኩለቱንምን ተሸጋግጣቶች በተማሪያ ሁኔታ
የመጣቀምና የድርጅቱ እኩላዊውን የመከላከል ሆኖም እያተሰራ ይገኘ::

ԻԽՍ ՈՒԹԵԱՊՂՅՈ ՔԸԿՓ ՈՒԻՒՈՒՐԴՔՄ ՀԻՂՈՄՔԴ ՔՊԵԿ ՀԸԾԻՒ
(ՔԻԴՈԱԸ ՈՎԵՐԴԻ Մ-Կ ՔՄԳԻՄ ԱՄՀՔԴԻ ՔՄՅԱՍՆԴ ԱՄԵՐԴԻ
ԱԼԱՌԴՔՄ) ՀՅՆՔԸԸՆ ՀՐԴԱՀԵ ԸՄԴ ՔՄ-Կ ՀՐՑԵԴ ՊԼՂԴՔՄ
ՀԻՂՈՄՔԴ ՔՄ-Կ ԴՅԱՅԲ ԻՄՖԱԸ ԾՊՄԸ ՈՄԻՆ ՔՊՈՂԸՆԵԴ ԱՄ
ՈՄՄԱՀԵԴ ՔԸԿՓ ԱՐԸՆԻԴ ՔՊՂԴՐԴՔՄ ԴՅԻՔԴ ՔՄՓԿՆ ԱՄ
ՈՄՄԱՀԵԴ ԱՅ ԿՄԱ: ՄՊԿՊԻԴ ԻՄՂՔԻՎ-ՎԴՔՄ ՀՅՆՔՈՒԹՈՄՔ
ՊԾԿ ՔՄՊԿՆ ՀՐՑԵԴ ՊՃԻՒՈՒՐԴՔՄ ՀԻՂՈՄՔԴ ՔՊՄԸԿ ՍԿՈՒ
ՔՄՊԿՆ ՈՒ-ԱԸ ՔԱՀՈՒԴ ՄՊՄՔԴԿ ՈՄՊՈՒՈՒ ՈԲԸԿ ՈՒԴԿ
ՄԴԴԿ ՀՅՆՔԸԸՆ ՀՅԸՆՀԵ ՏԱ-Կ ԱՄԿՈՒՄ ՀՅՆՔԸԸՆ ՔՊՄԸԿ

հԱՐԴԻՇ ՀՅ ԱՒՔՔԻ

ዓለም አቀፍ ለጋኝት እርዳታ ለማድረግ ቅል በገበብ ከድርጅቱ ስሩት እኩያ
የገበቡትን ቅል በሚመጥን መሳሪሱ እያደረገት የሚገኘት አስተካይ ይጋኙ ይህ
ነው የሚገል እያደለም፡፡ ይህ ፈጻልባትም በሀገራችን ከተከሰተው ደርቃ
የባለ የሚመለለ እንደ ሲደረ፡ የመንኛ ለሌሎች ሁገራት ባለ የእርስ በርስ
መርካቶች የሚፈልጋለሁ ሲደተችች የሚያዘጋጀልቸው የሰብዓዊ ዕርዳታዎች
ገልፋው በመውጣታቸው ለሁኔን እንደሚችሉ ማሞቱ አለ፡፡ ፳፪ ፯፬
ይመስክ

በሀገርችን የተከሰተውን የደርሃቸው አይታ ...

h.18' 15 PFM

ከደርሃች የዚህ አዋጅና የሚገኘውን ወጪ ተያቀዋች

Ուել-ՀՅ ՔԻՐԸ ՆՈՂԵԴ ԱՓ-Դ ԿՈՂԵ-Դ ՈՒՄՆ-Դ ՔԻՒԽԵ-Դ
ՔԸՔ ՔԻՒԽ ՔԻՒԽ ԱՌԵՐՔ ԱՐԵՎԵՐՔ ԱՐԵՎԵՐՔ ՈՒՄՆ ԻՆԻԼՍ
ՄՍԻՆ ՔԸՔ ԱՐԵՎԵՐՔ ԱՐԵՎԵՐՔ ԳԳՄԵՐԸ ՊՐՈԿԸ ՊՐՈԿԸ
ԱՄԴ ՇԼՈ Վ-ՔԸՔ Վ-ՔԸՔ ԿՈՂԵ-Դ ՔԻՒԽ ԱՌԵՐՔ ԳԻՒՔ
ԳԻՒՔ:::

ይህን እንደ የኢትዮጵያ የግብርና ሂሳብ ስነዎች የሀገራቸው የኢትዮጵያ
አዲነት አስተዳ እንደሆነ በዘመኑ ከተመዘገበው ወጪዎች መረዳት
ይችላል::

ՊԱՐԵԿ ՔՄՂԵՒ ՀԱԻՉԱՆ ԳԻՏ ՄԱՍՀԵԴ ՄԱՄԻԿՆ ՈՄՎՀԵԴ
ՈՐԳՈՄԸ ԽՄՂԵՒ ՈՐԾ ԻՇՏԱՌ ՃԾՎԾ ՊՐՎԵԽՈՎՆ (ԱՊՋԱԾ)

አ.ኋ.ኢ በ2015 17 በመቶ የሚሆንውን) ለዘርፍ በመመሪያ
ወጪታማ ሥራ ሰራተኞች:: ይህ ለግብርና ኮፍና
የሚመሪበው በቻት የእኔዎን ሁንጻት እ.ኋ.ኢ በ2003 በዚቅት
የMaputo Declaration ሁንጻቱ ካስቀረቡ ሁንጻዊ በቻታቸው·
ለግብርና ኮፍና ለመመሪያ ካተሰጣቸውን የእኔር በመቶ ጥሩ
በእኔት የሚሆልጥ መሆኑ ሁንጻቸን ለግብርና ኮፍና የሰጠቸውን
ትክረት ይሳይ::

ԱԽՍՎԹ ՈՒԽԱԿ ԹՓԴ ՀՊՈԱ ԹԹԸՆ ՈԶՄԴ 270
ՊՂԱՔՆ ԻՇՏԱ ՔԶԵՆ ՈՄՆ ԲՍԳԻ ՍՊԻՆ ՈՒԽԱՎԴ ՔՀԵ
ՈՐՄՈՂ ՀՋՆ ՔԳԹԻՇԸՈՒԴ ՔՀԵ ԱՅ ԱԽԾԵՒԺԱ:: ՅՍ
ՈՒԽԱԿ ՈՒԽԱԿ ՄՊՄԴ ԱՅ ՈՒԽԱ ՔՊՈԱ ԹԹԸՆ
ՄՊՈԱԹԵՐ ԱՎԳԴ ՔԴՐԴ ՎԴԱՌ ՈՄՆ ՈՓՊՐ ՔԾԵՐԴ
ԴԵՆՆԱԾԵԾԵՐՆ ՔԾՔ ԱՄՆ ՔՄՆԴ ԱՎԳԴԻՆ ՈՄԳԱԿԱԴ
ՀՈՒԽԱԿ ՔԴՐԴ ԴՊԻԾԵՎԴԻՆ ՈՄՊՐ ՄՊՈԱ ԹԹԸՆ
ՔՊՈԱ ԼԱՄՓԴՔ ՔԾՔ ՅՈՒԴ ԱՎԳԴԻՆ ԴՊՈԱ ԴՊԾԵԱ::

ከድርጅቱ ወር ተያይዘ የመፈት የይዘት ብለበኩነት በመንግስትና
በሁዝብ እና መሆኑ ገዢዎች መጠታቸውን ለመስጥ፣ ለማከራየት
መደንም ለበኩር ለማስያዝ እንቀቅት እንደሆነባቸው፣ ይህም
ለምርጫማትና ማኑስና በተደረገመኑ ለማረከበት የምዕጣ እጥረት
መንሰከ ሆኖ የሚሉ ተከራክሩዎች በቁ በቁ ይለ ሲሆን መንግስት
የመፈት ይዘታን በቀጥጥሩ ሥር ማስተባቸው የምርጫማትና የተፈለገውን
የህል እንዳይረጋግሙ ከፍርጋ ይለ::

18.17 Geometrie

በሀገርችን የተከለተውን የደርሃቸው እና... ተስፋል

h.18'16 ρφπλ

ይህን እንደ ይህንን የዚሁት ባለቤትነት ጥቂቃ በሚገባ ለመቆታቸው
አካልማች በበቃ መንገድ ተሸጋስጋውም ባለደረሰበትና በቁ የሥራ
እና በለሰበት ሆኖም መፈተትን በርከብ ወጪ በመሽጥ ወደከተማ
የሚፈረግ ፍልሰትን ለመማቻት ለገበዬች የ30 ዓመታት
የባለቤትነት ማረጋገጫ ስርተሸከት በመሰጣት መፈታቸውን
ማከራየት እንዲሁም ከባለሁበቻች ወጪ በጋራ ማልማት
የሚችሉበትን ሆኖም በመመቻቸቱ ይህ ከስ እም-በካም
የሚችሉበትን ሆኖም እያታደግ፡፡

ԱՅԱ. ԻՔԸԿ ԶՅ ԴՔՅԻ ՔՊՆԿՈՎ ՍԼՇԴՎ ԴՔՅ ՈՂՔԴ
ՀԱՇ ՄՋԴ ԳՄԺԴ ՈՒԽԵԴ ԵՒՄՍԻՐՈՎ ՔՀԻԾՊ ՀԲԴԴ
ՀԿՅ ԴՔՅԻ ՔՊՆԿ ԿՄ::: ԸՄՊ ՄԿՇԿ ՀԲԴԴ ՀԻՄՍԻՐՈՒԻ-
ՀԲԴԴ ՈՓՔԴՈՒԴ ՄԿՇ ԸԸԿ ՄԹԻՌԴ ՔԴՆՂԱՎ ՀԲԴԴ
ՔՄ-ԾԴ ՔԴՆՂՈՎ ՔՔԿԸ ԸՎՊԴ ԿՄ:::

አ.ኋ.አ በ1972-73 እንዲሁም በ1984 - 85 በንገዴቶን ተከለዋል
የነበረው ድርጅም በተከታታይ 200 ሲሆን እና 400 ሲሆን ለማጠጥ
ዘገዴቶን ሁይወት ማለፍ መንሰሳ የነበረ መሆኑ የሚታወስ ለሆነ
በአሁን ወቅት ካነዘጋጀ የረሱ አድራሻዎች ጋር በሚካተክር መልካም
የደርጅ አድራሻ በከተተም እንዲቻል የቀጣት አድራሻ አለመከሰቱ ህንጻቱ
ባለቃቻት ተከታታይ የእድንጋት ዓመታት የከማኝቶዎች የመከላከል
አቅም የሚያይሩ ነው::

የምንም አንድን ለእጠቃለይ ህንጻች የምርት ቁጥር (በየዚመኩ
ለሚመረተው የምርት ቁጥር) ካፍተኛ (significant) በሁኔታ
መልከት የምርት አስተዋጽሬ የልላቻው እካባቢዎች በደርሃቸ የተጠቀ
በሥንም ካለፋት ገዢያት በተለያ ተርፍ ምርት ካለዋቸው እካባቢዎች
ድርሃቸ በስራቱ ወደጠቃቻው እካባቢዎች የምግባ እርዳታን በቀላሉ
ማጭን የሚያስተኞች የመሠረት ልማት ነገርቸ መሠረቱም

እናጋዣን በብቻት ለመከላከል እስተዳደር::

በኢትዮጵያ በአሁኑ ወቅት በሆነዚን የተከሰተው ድርቁ እና
ፋይና በሆነዚም ድርቁ ለደስከተል የሚችለቸውን አደጋዋጥ
በመካናን ገንድ እየተሰረ ከሚገኘ ሲፈቻቸው ባሻጭ መሰላ ችግርቸን
በዘላቂነት መፍታት የግድ ይለል:: ለዘመኝ አስተያን
እተመዘገበ የሚገኘውን የኢትዮጵያ ዕድገት ቅጣይነት በማረጋገጥ
ገንድ በሆነ ውስጥ በሚኖረው ሁዝብም ሆነ በተለያየ ሁገራት
በሚኖሩ አትዮጵያውያን ተመልሽ አትዮጵያውያን ተልቅ
ርጊበብ ማድረግን ይጠየቁል:: አጥቃቶውያን ተመልሽ
አትዮጵያውያን በመሆኑ ሁገራት ቅጋቻቸው ያከበተትን ልምድና
ዶወቀት በመጠቀም የቴክኖሎጂ የዕወቀት ተግባር አንዳርር
በሚኖረግ አንዳሪሱም በተለያየ የኢትዮጵያውያት ለሆነ
በመሰማጋቸት አረሳቸውን በቀመው ሁገራቸውን አንዳጠመሙ
አንዳሪሱም የኢትዮጵያ ዕድገቱ አላቸ አንዳሆነን በማድረግ ገንድ
ከፍተኛ የቴክኖሎጂ ታረኞቸውን መወጣት ይጠቀቁቸዋል::

4th World Coffee Conference

...Continued from page 13

ICO's current estimate for global coffee production in crop year 2015/16 stood 143.4 million, 60-kg bags, 1.4% higher than the previous year, and the lower production in Brazil, where 43.2 million bags has been compensated by increased productions in Vietnam, Colombia and Indonesia, among others. In Africa, production is rising by 6.1% reaching 17.1 million bags, and representing nearly 12% of the world's total. Mr. Tefera Deribew, Ethiopia's Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources said Ethiopia has attached at most weight to the development of the coffee sector, describing that the government and coffee growers have long been exerting concerted efforts to improving productivity and maximizing the quality of coffee. He noted the prospect of maintaining the high quality of Ethiopia's organic coffee goes in line with the country's climate resilient strategy.

Coffee is without a doubt Ethiopia's most famous and appreciated gift to the world. Arabica coffee varieties such as Sidama, Jimma, Harar and Yirgacheffe are a select few of the specialty varieties that have reached worldwide and established Ethiopia's position as the heart of coffee diversity.

Ethiopia holds the genetic keys to the Arabica coffee species. Ethiopia's wide-ranging geography, ample rainfall, fertile soil, and ideal temperatures have led to the existence of nearly 4000 genetic varieties of Arabica coffee.

...Ethiopia on ITB

...Continued from page 10

Ethiopia's Tourism Potentials

Ethiopia is blessed with immense natural, cultural, and historical attractions and nine UNESCO registered World Heritage sites – the highest number in Africa. It is the origin of humanity, the origin of coffee and the source of the Blue Nile. It is also the home of Erta Ale, the second most active volcano, and the beautiful Danakil Depression. It has beautiful scenery with a spectacular chain of mountains that are sometimes called “the roof of Africa.” The country has four biosphere reserves that are registered by UNESCO. Ethiopia is home to numerous rift valley lakes, hot springs and highland lakes along with the various national and regional parks, such as the Awash National Park and the Simien Mountains National Park, and nine other national parks and two beautiful sanctuaries. The peace and stability of the country is the biggest asset for Ethiopia in attracting tourists.

Ancient religions, such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are living harmoniously in Ethiopia; home of ancient cities, mosques and churches carved with stones and obelisks. As ancient and never colonized country, Ethiopia has its own unique calendar and alphabet and considered as a symbol of independence in Africa. It is also home of more than 80 nations and nationalities and peoples, with their own distinct culture and amazing traditions.

The New Ethiopian Tourism Brand



Visit: <http://www.ethiopia.travel>



An Ethiopian Pavilion on ITB2016, Berlin, Germany

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