



ETHIO NEWS

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Feature

Ethiopia's GTP II: Jewel for Investors

Part Two : Industrial Zone development: Basis for Manufacturing

The Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) which will be implemented in the next five years will play a decisive role in speeding up the transformation of Ethiopia's economy and realize its vision of Renaissance in leading to become a middle income country by 2025. This structural transformation, to give industry a significant role in the economy, and promote holistic developments at all levels, will bring changes to the political economy of the country.

Ethiopia had been able to attract quality investments and score a modest increase of industry from 10.3% in 2010 to 15.6% at the end of the GTP I; and GTP II planned to increase the manufacturing sector's annual growth to 24%. In this regard, the government planned to deploy enhanced efforts to provide for high yield industrial input and export production which will be centered round development corridors. Having key pulls for investment such as competitive and inexpensive labor, cheaper and renewable energy supply as well as consumer markets, the government is targeting the export-oriented light manufacturing industries as well as small and medium manufacturers to become the manufacturing hub in Africa in the next decade.

The strategic directions of the industrial sector are to establish light manufacturing industries which are labor intensive and benefiting citizens, globally competitive and leading in Africa and environment friendly; and to establish the foundation which enables to create an industrialized country by moving into the development of strategic heavy industries. In addition, there is opportunity which enables high-tech industries to contribute to the development of the industrial sector. *See Page 2*

Panel Discussion on 25 years of Ethiopia's Foreign Policy

A panel discussion on Ethiopia's Foreign Policy Journey of the Past 25 Years was held at Sheraton Addis Hotel on Wednesday (May 25).

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Growth and Transformation to achieve vision 2020

...Industrial Zone development

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In order to achieve these goals and accelerate growth and expansion of the industrial sector, a number of implementation strategies are devised. These strategies mainly focus on the implementation of project and programs which gear towards attracting quality investment, enhancing production and productivity, boosting export shares, accelerating technological learning and strengthen the linkage among industries. One such strategy is the development of Industrial Parks in different parts of the country. These industrial zones are central to build manufacturing bases, targeting labor intensive industries such as textile, garment, agro-processing and leather and leather products. Ethiopia's Industrial Zone Corporation is responsible to oversee the construction and regulation of these Zones.

In this regard, during the plan period, 7 million square meters land will be made available for investors who planned to engage in manufacturing and related sectors. Four pilot agro industry parks will also be established and linked with millions of smallholders to supply inputs. Hence, Ethiopia is targeting \$1 billion of annual investment in industrial parks over the next decade to boost exports and make it Africa's top manufacturer.

The Industrial Zones Development Corporation (IZDC) aims to build 2 million sq ms of factory sheds and create 200,000 jobs annually. *See Page 4*

...Panel Discussion on Foreign Policy

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The occasion was part of celebrations surrounding the 25th anniversary of Ethiopia's National Day, on Saturday (May 28, 'Ginbot 20'), celebrating the downfall of oppressive military dictatorship of the Derg. More than 250 people attended the panel including members of the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa, higher officials and government authorities, researchers and members of research institutions, academics, scholars and others. The panel was organized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the theme was "Respect for diversity is Ethiopia's strength for its renaissance!"

The speakers were State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Taye Atske-Selassie, who spoke on the changes and achievements in foreign policy since 1991 and the current Foreign Relation and National Security Policy and Strategy's role in foreign affairs; Professor Costantinos Berhe, on "A Diplomatic Supremo in Africa: Priming International Policy and Practice on Regional Integration, Peace and Security for a Quarter of a Century"; and a presentation by Mr. Feki Ahmed on "Ethiopia's Achievements in Trans-boundary Water Resources Management Particularly with Nile-riparian Countries". *See Page 10*

From the Ambassador

The embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia continue to publish 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 newsletter 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 also covers the major achievements during the last quarter of a century as Ethiopia celebrated the 25th anniversary of its national Day. 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



The Grand Renaissance Dam (GERD) Project

Energy Development in Ethiopia

With more than 45,000MW of untouched hydro potential, plus huge resources of solar, wind and geothermal energy to tap, along with rising domestic demand for electricity, pro-investment policies, and plans are laid out for Ethiopia to become a region-wide clean energy exporter.

Ethiopia has long realized the potential of its renewable energy. Hydro, solar, wind and geothermal resources are all contributing to changing its economic fortune and that of its peoples. In light of these clean, abundant and feasible alternatives, the nation has engaged in the development of these energy resources, probably more than any of its peers in the region.

Ethiopia has been aggressively working on the full packages of generating, transmitting and distributing power, using mixed resources to address the energy deficit in the country and beyond. *See Page 14*

...Industrial Zone development

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To achieve this ambitious target, expansion works are taking place in the country's first industrial zone. Fully occupied Bole Lemi I Industrial Zone in the outskirts of Addis Ababa with shoes and garment manufacturing industry is now under expansion to attract prospective companies in textile, apparel and shoe areas. Another, Kilinto, industrial zone, some 20 kms away from Addis Ababa is also under construction for the establishment of agro-processing, pharmaceuticals and electronics and furniture industries. These manufacturing centers are fully equipped with all the necessary infrastructural and other common facilities.

Hawassa Industrial Park which is located 275 km from Addis and is being constructed on 350 hectares of land in Southern Regional State of Ethiopia is set to be completed in June, 2016. This Eco-Park, centered on textile and garment products, is fully integrated to the city, is built in collaboration with the newly built Hawassa University. Upon completion, it would create job opportunities for 50,000 people. Eight international companies have already started work in the temporary sheds built, including the US-based BVH.

Other Industrial parks will also be developed in Kombolcha (400 kms from Addis Ababa) Mekelle (761 kms from the capital), Adama (100 kms from the capital), and in Dire Dawa (300 kms from Addis Ababa on the Ethio-Djibouti road) in the coming ten years. The government will invest half of the \$10 billion needed for zones across the country that will house textile, leather, agro-processing and other labor-intensive factories. The development of industrial parks can be undertaken by the government, private investors or by the joint venture according to the Ethiopian Investment Law.

Hence, in a bid to engage investment, private companies are encouraged to develop their own industrial zones. Some big companies have already constructed their own industrial zones and started operation. More others are also requesting to build their own zones to be benefited from one stop shop services in their own facilities and easy access to facilities and key infrastructures in the sights. The International Finance Corp., the World Bank's private lending arm, along with Chinese and European lenders and private-equity funds are interested in the projects. ***See page 5***

Industriezonen - die Grundvoraussetzung für einen gesunden Produktionsprozess

Der zweite Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) ist ein bedeutender Meilenstein für die Vision Äthiopiens, bis 2025 zu einem Middle Income Country aufzusteigen. Die kommenden strukturellen Veränderungen sollen nicht nur die Industrie des Landes stärken, sondern eine ganzheitliche Entwicklung in allen Wirtschaftssektoren mit sich bringen.

Äthiopien konnte bereits im Rahmen des von 2010 bis 2015 laufenden GTP I mittels externer Investitionen seine industrielle Wachstumsrate von 10,3% auf 15,6% jährlich steigern.

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..Industrial Zone development

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The IZDC aims to encourage more private investment and public private partnerships. Availability of credit lines and cheap labor costs will incentivize private investment in industrial park development.

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Ethiopia is a country in a rush and trying to accomplish a lot of things in a very compressed timeframe. 12 years before, it was an economy that was just muddling along. But since 2002 to 2003, it has registered a double digit economic growth. According to the World Bank, it has grown on average about 10.6%, 10 years in a row.

Business Fora in Hamburg and Munich

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Besides holding the Business Fora in Hamburg and Munich, and visiting a number of German companies, the visit provided the occasion for agreement on a Memorandum of Understanding signed by Ethiopia's Ambassador to Germany, Ambassador Kuma Demeksa and Dr. Stefan Liebing, Chairman of Afrika-Verein, to establish a high-level business steering committee to facilitate and

The first few years, the economy started from a low base. But today, it has the fourth-largest GDP in Africa. Ethiopia continues to post

healthy economic growth, attracting global investments particularly for large-scale, light manufacturing.

The global industrialization transformation which moved large-scale textiles and garments from the U.S. to China in the past 25 to 30 years is now looking for the next China. And Ethiopia is one of them. Ethiopia is starting to become the destination of choice for large-scale, light manufacturing, in particular garments and textiles, and shoe manufacturing. **ENDS**

promote trade and investment between Ethiopia and Germany in the fields of agriculture, infrastructure, pharmaceuticals/chemicals, textiles, leather and energy as well as promote private sector development, business-to-business links, regional value chains and value addition. The Memorandum also allows for joint consultations to resolve problems as well as help create a conducive environment to work in Ethiopia and an enabling environment for German investors and the establishment of an Ethiopian-German Business Forum to meet annually. **ENDS**

Industriezonen - die Grundvoraussetzung für einen gesunden Produktionsprozess

Fortsetzung von Seite 4

Der GTP II sieht vor, diesen Wert auf 24% zu verbessern. In diesem Zusammenhang plant die Regierung, den Produktions- und Exportsektor weiter anzukurbeln und durch dedizierte "development corridors" Transport- und Verarbeitungswege drastisch zu reduzieren. Mit attraktiven Standorteigenschaften wie niedrigen Löhnen, großen Endverbrauchermärkten und kostengünstigen wie auch nachhaltigen Energiequellen wird insbesondere die exportorientierte Leichtindustrie angesprochen. Auch kleine oder mittelgroße Hersteller können vom Standort Äthiopien profitieren und ihn innerhalb der nächsten zehn Jahre zum zentralen Produktionszentrum Afrikas erheben.

Das grundlegende Ziel für den Ausbau des Produktionssektors ist die Ansiedlung der arbeitsintensiven Leichtindustrie. Lokal schafft sie Arbeitsplätze, regional stellt sie in der Regel keine Umweltbelastung dar und global bietet sie ein größeres Exportvolumen. Außerdem bildet sie für eine industrialisierte Nation die Grundlage, mittelfristig überhaupt Schwerindustrie etablieren zu können. Des Weiteren wird damit auch die Möglichkeit geschaffen, Hightech-Industrie zum Aufschwung beitragen zu lassen.

Um diese Ziele zu erreichen und das Wirtschaftswachstum weiter zu beschleunigen, wurden eine Reihe von konkreten Strategien entwickelt. Diese konzentrieren sich hauptsächlich auf die Implementierung von Projekten und Programmen, die Investoren ermutigen, Produktivität erhöhen, Exportanteile steigern, technisches Wissen vermitteln und Industriezweige besser miteinander vernetzen sollen. Eine dieser Strategien ist der Bau von Industrieparks in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes.

Diese Industriezonen sind als zentrale Produktionsstandorte für die bereits erwähnte Leichtindustrie vorgesehen. Arbeitsintensive Prozesse, wie zum Beispiel die Weiterverarbeitung von Textilien, Leder oder landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen, kann in diesen Zentren effektiv abgewickelt werden. Verwaltet und betreut wird das Programm durch Äthiopiens Industrial Zone Development Corporation (IZDC).

Im Rahmen dieses Vorhabens sieht der GTP II vor, dass der äthiopische Staat Investoren des Produktionssektors 7 Millionen m² Nutzfläche zur Verfügung stellt. Vier Pilotprojekte der Agrarindustrie sind bereits als Teil dieser Parks eingeplant und sollen von einer Vielzahl kleinerer Zulieferer versorgt werden. Für die Industriezonen wird ein jährliches Investitionsvolumen von \$1 Milliarde angestrebt. Begünstigte Exporte sollen so innerhalb der nächsten 10 Jahre Afrikas neuen Produktionsstandort Nr. 1 hervorbringen.

Die IZDC plant, 2 Millionen m² Fabrikkomplexe zu errichten und damit jährlich 200.000 Arbeitsplätze schaffen. Um dieses ambitionierte Ziel erreichen zu können, werden bereits jetzt Ausweitungsarbeiten an Äthiopiens erster Industriezone durchgeführt. Die Bole Lemi Industrial Zone im Umland der Hauptstadt Addis Abeba expandiert. Schuh- und Kleidungsproduktion boomen dort und durch die Erweiterung besteht nun für noch mehr Unternehmen der entsprechenden Branchen die Möglichkeit, die dortigen Standortvorteile auszunutzen und sich anzusiedeln. Rund 20 km von der Hauptstadt entfernt wird außerdem die Kilinto Industrial Zone errichtet, welche in Zukunft der Pharma-, Elektro- und der verarbeitenden Industrie für Landwirtschaftserzeugnisse die nötige Infrastruktur bieten wird. **siehe Seite 7**

Industriezonen - die Grundvoraussetzung für einen gesunden Produktionsprozess

Fortsetzung von Seite 6

In 275 km Entfernung zu Addis, im Süden Äthiopiens, entsteht auf 350 Hektar Land der Hawassa Industrial Park, dessen Fertigstellung bereits im Juni 2016 erfolgt. Dieser Ökopark ist, wie Bole Lemi, der Schuh- und Kleidungsproduktion gewidmet und fügt sich dank der engen Kooperation mit der örtlichen Hawassa University belastungsfrei in seine Umgebung. Insgesamt 50.000 Arbeitsplätze entstehen dort und bereits jetzt sind acht internationale Unternehmen, u.a. das US-amerikanische BVH, vor Ort vertreten und haben die Produktion aufgenommen.

Weitere Industriezonen entstehen in den kommenden zehn Jahren in Kombolch (400 km Entfernung zur Hauptstadt), Mekelle (761 km), Adama (100 km) und in Dire Dawa (300 km Entfernung zu Addis auf der Route zwischen Äthiopien und Djubuti). Der äthiopische Staat sieht vor, die Hälfte der insgesamt angestrebten 10\$ Milliarden Investitionskapital für die Förderung der Textil-, Leder- und der verarbeitenden Industrie für Landwirtschaftserzeugnisse aufzuwenden. Die Entwicklung der Industriezonen kann nach äthiopischem Investitionsrecht sowohl von Regierungsseite, also von Privatinvestoren oder Gemeinschaftsunternehmen durchgeführt werden.

Privatbetriebe sind daher angehalten, nicht davor zurückzuschrecken ihre eigenen Industriezonen aufzubauen. Einige Konzerne haben dies bereits erfolgreich getan und die Produktion aufgenommen. Weitere haben den Wunsch geäußert, eigene Zonen zu etablieren, um von der vorteilhaften Logistik eines zentralisierten Standortes zu profitieren.

Die Internationale Finanz-Corporation (IFC), die sich als Teil der Weltbankgruppe auf die Förderung privater Unternehmen spezialisiert ist, hat Interesse an dem Projekt bekundet.

Die IZDC begrüßt private Investitionen und öffentlich-private Partnerschaften ausdrücklich. Attraktive Kreditrahmen und niedrige Löhne begünstigen das Gesamtklima für Investoren des Industriezonenprojektes.

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Äthiopien ist ein Land in Eile, das versucht, eine ganze Reihe von Dingen in einem sehr engen Zeitfenster zu erreichen. Vor 12 Jahren hatte es noch eine träge dahinplätschernde Marktwirtschaft. Inzwischen bescheinigt die Weltbank Äthiopien über zehn Jahre in Folge ein durchschnittliches Wirtschaftswachstum von 10,6%. Trotz einer bescheidenen Ausgangslage kann Äthiopien heute das viertgrößten Bruttosozialprodukt Afrikas vorweisen. Das Aufschwungsland zieht weltweit Investoren an, insbesondere für das gesunde Wachstum seiner Leichtindustrie.

Der globale industrielle Wandel, der noch vor 30 bis 25 Jahren die Textil- und Kleidungsproduktion aus den USA nach China verschoben hat, ist nun auf der Suche nach einem neuen China. Äthiopien ist einer der besten Kandidaten und kann bereits jetzt mit einem großen Repertoire an textil- und lederverarbeitenden Industriestandorten brillieren.**ENDS**

The 5th Political Consultation between Ethiopia and the Czech Republic

The 5th Political Consultation between the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Czech Republic was held in Prague on Thursday this week (June 2). The Ethiopian delegation was led by the State Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Ambassador Taye Atske-Selassie and the Czech Republic delegation by the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic, Martin Tilapa. The Consultation focused on bilateral, regional and global issues.

During the consultation, Ambassador Taye recalled the historic relationship between Ethiopia and the then Czechoslovakian State which, he said, in many aspects had pioneered industrial development in Ethiopia. It had laid a very strong foundation and its legacy still resonated today. Ambassador Taye said those gestures had oriented the style of relationship between Ethiopia and the Czech Republic today. He said that Ethiopia and the Czech Republic were now heading on the right track in strengthening their relationship. He hoped the conduct of the Political Consultation would give the leaders of the two nations the impetus to design a road map for further development. The two ministers, in regard to this, agreed that the exchange of high-level visits would be instrumental for further engagement.

Ambassador Taye also encouraged Czech businesses to engage in Ethiopia, and suggested suitable areas could include agro-processing, leather, pharmaceuticals and glass making as well as energy. These were all areas in which, he said, Czech companies had a strong industrial base and excelled. They would therefore be competitive. He said organizing business trips and business fora would help Czech companies to enter the Ethiopian market without difficulty.

The Deputy Minister of the Czech Republic, Martin Tilapa noted that the Political Consultation would provide the opportunity to enhance the relationship between the two countries.

It was his strong conviction, the Minister said, that the more business flowed to Ethiopia, the more the relationship would strengthen. Minister Tilapa said that the Czech Republic was known for its success in providing top quality solutions when doing business. It was keen to transfer expertise and technology to Ethiopia and assist in building up its competitiveness. The Minister said the Czech Republic was already working in the water, agriculture, health and education sectors in Ethiopia and it always ensured that its development assistance would directly benefit Ethiopia's citizens.

Mr. Tilapa noted that his country was now preparing the details of its next development cooperation program for the period after 2017 and said that Ethiopia would be one of the top priorities of the program. Indeed, he said, the development assistance program would be aligned with Ethiopia's own second Growth and Transformation Plan and the Czech Republic wanted its engagement to focus on the priority areas identified by Ethiopia. The two Ministers agreed that finalizing agreements which are in the process of being organized, upgrading some frameworks to a higher level and ratifying signed agreements would encourage and assist businesses to invest in Ethiopia.

The Political Consultation also focused on the peace and security issues in the Horn of Africa region, the Middle East, the EU as well as more widely, and at the top of the agenda were terrorism and migration.

On terrorism the two ministers agreed this had become a transnational problem challenging international peace and security and should be tackled in a concerted way.

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The 5th Political Consultation between Ethiopia and the Czech Republic

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With regard to migration, Ambassador Taye noted that this was an area in which Ethiopia was active. It was hosting large number of refugees from neighboring countries, especially from Eritrea as well as South Sudan and Somalia, and now had the largest number of refugees in Africa. Minister Tilapa commended Ethiopia's refugee policy and its contributions to helping the problem of migration. He also promised to support Ethiopia's bid to be a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2017-19, noting that Ethiopia and the Czech Republic had a culture of supporting each other.

During his visit to the Czech Republic, Ambassador Taye met the Deputy Minister of Defense, Tomas Kuchta and exchanged views on the security challenges facing Ethiopia as well as international security threats in the region of the Horn of Africa. Mr. Kuchta said the Czech Republic considered Ethiopia as a strategic partner in the region and was keen to develop its relations further especially in service training. Ambassador Taye also met Karel Schwarzenberg, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Czech Parliament and Vaclav Zemek and Robin Bohnisch, members of the Czech-Ethiopian Parliamentary Group. Ambassador Taye took the opportunity to urge the committee members to build on the historic relationship between Ethiopia and the Czech Republic and strengthen the links between the two countries.

Ambassador Taye also met with Mr. Rudolf Jindrak, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Mr. Jiri Havlicek, Deputy Minister of Industry and discuss to strengthen the relationship between the two countries.

The political consultation and the bilateral meetings are the better ways to rationalize our relationships. Mr. Rudolf noted. Adding that Ethiopia is a key partner for the Czech Republic in Africa, Mr. Rudold appreciated its contribution in the region's peace and stability. Ambassador Taye in his briefing to the Advisor said that Ethiopia very much engages itself in the region due to the fact that its spillover effect on Ethiopia is tremendous and at times it stands against the national interest of the nation.

The discussion with Deputy Minister of Trade, Jiri Havlicek dwells on the trade and investment relations between the two countries and the means to enhance these relationships. Ambassaodr Taye said the relationships that the two countries built over the years, though not up to the expectations, have very strong foundations. He calls for the revitalization of these relations. In this regard, Ambassador Taye said, there was a great deal opportunity for Czech companies to participate in the industrial sector in Ethiopia. Hence, hydro as well as renewable energy, defense, rail way, leather and pharmaceutical sectors are among the sectors Czech companies could invest.

Mr. Jiri noted that Czech Republic is the most industrialized nation in Europe in which the share of industry in the economy excels 33 %. According to him, the Czech Republic is ready to cooperate with Ethiopia in agriculture, food industry and leather sectors and automotive, aviation, railway, energy and defense industries could also be potential areas for mutual economic cooperation. **ENDS**

Ethiopian Business Fora in Hamburg and Munich

Two Ethio-German Business Fora were held in Hamburg and Munich last week (May 11-12). The Fora were organized jointly by the Embassy and Consulate General of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Berlin and Frankfurt in partnership with the German -Africa Business Association: Afrika-Verein, and the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Commerce for Munich and Upper Bavaria. More than 200 German companies and entrepreneurs participated with representatives from the respective business communities, senior government officials and the private sector of both countries.

Dr. Yinager Dessie, Commissioner of the Planning Commission with the rank of Minister led the Ethiopian delegation which included the State Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Regassa Ke-fyalew, and the State Minister of the Ministry of Industry, Dr. Mebratu Melesse and around 15 representatives of business organizations and institutions. Dr. Yinager made keynote speeches to both Fora noting that the occasions would boost the steadily growing business links between the two countries. Germany is a strong development partner of Ethiopia, the Commissioner noted, providing Technical and Financial Cooperation, as well as support for the education, food security and agriculture sectors.

The Commissioner said that Ethiopia embarked on its Second Growth and Transformation Plan last year with the resolve to continue the growth registered during the first Growth and Transformation Plan (2010-2015), during which it had achieved over 10% growth. It had laid down key priority focus areas for this plan period and set important strategic goals to realize a structural transformation of the economy, increasing industrialization.

In this, light manufacturing was being given a key role. Plans include substantial infrastructure support including the building of industrial parks to bring together the basic requirements for investors. These include roads, power and other facilities requirements and offer an integrated approach attractive to businesses. Light manufacturing industry, the Commissioner said, "is the sector where our country has a huge comparative advantage due to massive agriculture resources and affordable and trainable labor." He also noted the government's "far-sighted vision" on environmental protection with its Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy that aims to create a zero carbon emission economy by 2025.

Dr. Yinager also underlined that Ethio-German trade had witnessed continuous growth in volume. Germany was one of the biggest buyers of Ethiopian coffee and also an importer of various textile products. Finished products such as machinery, engines, motor vehicles, chemicals and medicines are among the main German products exported to Ethiopia, he said. Overall, agriculture and agro-processing, renewable energy and manufacturing were the central areas on which the discussions focused, and German businesses involved in these sectors showed significant interest in the possibilities of investment.

State Minister Dr. Mebratu, described Ethiopia's plans to bring change in the economic structure laid out in the second Growth and Transformation Plan and the building of industrial parks. He invited German investors to participate in the major sectors that would be serviced by the industrial parks and zones. ***See Page 11***

Business Fora in Hamburg and Munich

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Ambassador Kuma, who addressed both fora, welcomed participants, and underlined that business-to-business relations between Germany and Ethiopia should be strengthened and widened. He emphasized that economic fora of this kind would provide valuable impetus to encourage business relationships.

The Fora offered substantial opportunities to facilitate interaction, promote business discussions and exchanges between businesses and the possibilities to open up a network of relationships between businesses and the authorities, as well as learn about the real potential available in Ethiopia. During the visit, the Ethiopian delegation therefore visited renewable energy projects and manufacturing sectors in Germany, visiting Hamburg's renewable energy projects as well as MAN Truck and Bus AG in Munich. MAN is collaborating with Mesfen Industrial Engineering in the production of heavy trucks. Dr. Yinager encouraged the German government and the different State authorities to support and collaborate with German investors to enable them to invest in Ethiopia.

Dr. Yinager also visited Senvion, a company provides wind energy solutions. The company, along with Energy Enablers and ABB Group, reiterated their long time interest to engage in wind energy production in Ethiopia as well as sub-station plant building. The delegation explained the huge potential of Ethiopia in the clean energy sector and encouraged the companies to work to realize such projects in Ethiopia. They took the opportunity to see how off-shore and on-shore wind turbines are working to supply power to the city of Hamburg

The delegation also held a working dinner with See Alliance in Hamburg.

The meeting, co-organized by Afrika-Verien, focused on the huge potential of Ethiopia has in the agriculture sector. Dr. Franz-Georg von Busse, Chairman of Agribusiness Alliance urged German companies to look into the opportunities in Ethiopia and support the sector with their expertise, experience and technology.

Dr. Stefan Liebing, Chairman of Afrika-Verien, the German-African Business Association, appreciated Ethiopia's development policies, which he said were independent of any foreign dictation and had registered commendable results following an independent course of development. Dr. Liebing noted the fact that Ethiopia had been given some prior attention by German companies and a bilateral steering committee to provide assistance and resolve challenges faced by German businesses in Ethiopia had been formed. The establishment of such a mechanism, he said, showed that "we have moved from the stage of strategic talks to strategic implementation."

Dr. Yinager, who noted Ethiopia's appreciation of German companies who were investing in Ethiopia, pointed out that with its Agriculture-Led Industrialization Strategy, Ethiopia was focusing on increasing the productivity of the agriculture sector. Without this, the Minister said, it was not possible to realize the industrialization which would bring the necessary structural transformation to the country's economy. He underlined the government's interest to learn from German experience in order to minimize the challenges of the sector, and said the recently launched Second Growth and Transformation Plan expected a lot from German companies. ***See Page 5***

...Panel Discussion on Foreign Policy
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Ambassador Taye said the fall of the Derg regime had given new impetus to peace and democracy in Ethiopia as well as laying the foundation for its economic growth and democratization. He pointed out that “the victory of the Ethiopian people over the Derg was not just a mere change of government; it was a victory which opened the way to democracy and good governance,” as well as to extensive changes in other areas including foreign affairs and international relations. Ethiopia’s international relations and connections were not accidental, he said. They are rather the result of carefully crafted and carried out foreign policy activities over the past twenty-five years. Historically, the foreign policy of Ethiopia had been concentrated most on providing defense against foreign pressures and threats. It had little to do with trying to improve the lives of the people nor did it show any interest in the people of the country. It was aimed to serve the imperial personalities of the day and was dominated by feudal elites for their own benefit and reputation.

After May 28, 1991, however, the foreign policy orientation of Ethiopia shifted dramatically and completely. Ambassador Taye emphasized that the core elements of the Foreign and National Security were then characterized “by the determination to improve people’s lives by deploying everything for economic development and democratization with an inward looking foreign policy approach.” Indeed, since 1991, Ethiopia’s national interests have been completely redefined, to focus on the country’s internal vulnerabilities and problems, political and economic.

The result, systematically laid out in the Foreign Policy and National Security Strategy, identified the major threats to Ethiopia and indeed to its survival: economic backwardness and the desperate poverty of a large part of the population, together with an understanding of the critical need for democracy and good governance and for the establishment of a democratic structure and government at all levels throughout the country. Ambassador Taye emphasized again that a central and basic element of Ethiopia’s foreign relations today was, therefore, economic diplomacy.

Ambassador Taye also underlined the importance of Ethiopia’s handling of neighborly relations being “deeply rooted in the principles of promoting peace, cooperation and economic diplomacy”. Despite the challenges of unruly neighbors or ideological crusaders of different varieties, Ethiopia today in fact enjoys largely cordial, indeed beneficial, relations with almost all its neighbors, in part because of its emphasis on the importance of infrastructure development of IGAAD and the Regional Economic Community, and of developing road, rail and power links with neighboring states. Equally, it has worked to develop close relations with dozens of partners around the world. The Foreign Relation and National Security Policy and Strategy, based as it is on the constitution of the country, has provided the basis for Ethiopia’s political, economic and public diplomacy, and as a result in the last twenty-five years the country has managed to have much stronger diplomatic relations and increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation with many countries and multilateral institutions than it did had before. *See Page 13*

...Panel Discussion on Foreign Policy *Continued from 12*

State Minister Ambassador Taye also underlined that even in the face of high-handed tactics and at times violence, Ethiopia has taken care to avoid conflict at any level, despite the costs that such a policy has incurred from time to time. It has the clear understanding that only more progress in both poverty reduction and good governance can create the real answer of effective development to such ‘spoilers’ in the region. Ambassador Taye noted it had achieved excellent relations with all its neighbors on the basis of policies designed to encourage the highest levels of economic cooperation as well as close and friendly political and security relations based on mutual trust and confidence. There has, unfortunately, been one exception to this. The Eritrean regime has persistently and consistently has refused all Ethiopia’s repeated efforts to open a dialogue to resolve the demarcation of the border and normalize relations.

Professor Costantinos Berhe underlined the way Ethiopia’s foreign policy had enabled the country to play a vital role in the regional integration agenda. He noted that regional integration had been on the African agenda for a long time and identified criminal negligence and corruption as major challenges to regional integration in Africa. He underlined the creative new efforts needed these and other challenges posed by poor security infrastructure in the region.

Mr. Feki Ahmed from the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, gave a presentation on Ethiopia’s Water and Energy Sector Policy and its relation to other countries.

He noted the achievements in trans-boundary water resources management, particularly with Nile riparian countries, was one of the major developments of the last twenty-five years.

Prior to 1991, there was no clear policy or institutional framework covering Ethiopia’s trans-boundary water resources and no attempt to produce any inclusive Nile basin-wide agreement.

Things were now very different as the country had also moved into an era of a sustainable green economy. Mr. Feki also noted Ethiopia’s achievement in other areas of sustainable energy, including solar, wind, geothermal power as well as hydropower. He underlined the importance of energy links and local cross-border power interconnection, a major result of the well-designed and vibrant foreign policy of recent years.

State Minister Ambassador Taye chaired the panel and the discussion and, in conclusion, noted that the event had provided a “substantial perspective on Ethiopia’s foreign policy journey over the last twenty five years and its achievements.” In his closing remarks, the State Minister expressed his gratitude towards all those who had participated and said their contributions would contribute significantly to the resolution of future tasks. **ENDS**

...Energy Development in Ethiopia

Continued from page 3

The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), The Gilgel Gibe strings and other power plants lead the generation of power in the country. The newly built transmission towers crisscrossed all over the country and the distribution lines being installed under the Universal Electricity Access Program (UEAP), are indicative of the high level of engagement in the power infrastructure.

The Ethiopian government's pledge to spend 20 billion dollars on the power development programme in the second generation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II), from 2015 to 2020, consistent with the country's annual spending track record of two billion dollars for the past three years is another renewed commitment to the energy industry.

To achieve both the ambitious goals of meeting the local energy demand and exporting power to neighboring countries, Ethiopia has designed a new Energy law that allows private developers to generate and sell power to the Ethiopian electricity utility. So far, Reykjavic Geothermal, the Icelandic company, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ethiopian government to generate 1,000Mw from geothermal reserves near Shashemene town.

Reykjavik, which plans to invest four billion dollars in the geothermal project, has signed the first power purchasing agreement in the history of the country. Others such companies are expected to follow suit to change the energy picture of the nation once and for all. The competitive environment will create many more advantages for the nation's energy industry.

Funding massive infrastructure projects with local capacity has also been started, which is critical for monumental projects like the Ethiopian Grand Renaissance Dam.

The 300Mw Tekeze hydroelectric power plant, the tallest dam in Africa, the 460Mw Tana Beles multipurpose hydroelectric power plant and the ongoing 6,000Mw GERD showcased the extent of this local capacity to build massive projects.

Although hydropower has been taking the lion's share of investments in energy over the years, tapping other resources has also been taking ground recently. Good examples of how the government is doing in growing the energy mix and inventing the future of the nation's energy sustainability include the Adama and Ashegoda wind farms rolling on the edges of Adama and in close proximity to Meqelle towns, respectively.

Also to be noted are the ongoing Alalloba-Tendaho and Aluto Langano geothermal power plants; the Reppi Waste to Energy conversion power plant in Addis Abeba.

Other examples are off-grid electric generation in solar, wind and small hydroelectric, which are all open for investment , such as photovoltaic systems and energy efficient cook stoves being distributed by Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity (MoWIE).

Taking the ongoing efforts across the nation for the energy infrastructure into consideration, CNN hailed Ethiopia's energy resources as set to be among the most diversified in Africa.

Other examples are off-grid electric generation in solar, wind and small hydroelectric, which are all open for investment , such as photovoltaic systems and energy efficient cook stoves being distributed by Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity (MoWIE). *See Page 15*

...Energy Development in Ethiopia

Continued from page 3

Taking the ongoing efforts across the nation for the energy infrastructure into consideration, CNN hailed Ethiopia's energy resources as set to be among the most diversified in Africa.

Ethiopia has embarked upon the development of a climate resilient green economy strategy addressing climate change, adaptation and mitigation objectives. The strategy is integrated into Ethiopia's GTP II. In this regard, Ethiopia is named among the first African country to tap the first ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) securing a 1.1 million dollar deal with newly launched fund. This financing will strengthen its climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation.

To encompass the energy sector in a wider spectrum, the Ethiopian Electricity Agency, which used to be an autonomous federal organ to control the power sector, was changed to Ethiopian Energy Agency, with an extended mandate. It is accountable to the Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity (MoWIE) and tasked to regulate the energy sector nationwide.

Pertinent to the government's incentive and what has been happening in the economy elsewhere, the manufacturing sector, particularly small scale manufacturing, is expected to expand significantly. This in turn will drive high the ever rising energy demand. Domestic electricity demand in Ethiopia currently is expected to grow by more than 32pc per year. Hence, the current installed generating capacity of approximately 2,300Mw is far from meeting the rising demand.

Anticipating this challenge however, big investment projects have been initiated to meet the growing demand and support the on-going efforts to build rapid and sustainable development in Ethiopia.

The main objective of the energy sector during the GTP II, in this regard, is increasing national energy generation, transmission and distribution capacity to fully satisfy domestic energy demand with production surplus ready for export market.

Currently Ethiopia is exporting electricity to Sudan, Djibouti, and border villages in Kenya. It is also working on the construction of the transmission line that goes from Ethiopia to Kenya, which can carry about 2,000MW of energy. The first phase of the project will allow the transmission of 400MW to Kenya. Upon completion of the megaprojects like the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam and Gibe III, Ethiopia will become a major regional clean power exporter.

In promoting regional integration efforts, Ethiopia has already signed Memorandum of Understandings for electricity export with different countries like Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and other neighboring countries. This integration means a lot to Africa, because it promotes political and economic integration as well as regional stability. Ethiopia also has an ambitious vision to expand its network and export capacity towards northern Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Electric integration is critical to the industrialization efforts of Africa. Ethiopia aims to become the clean energy hub of the region and initiatives such as the East African Power Pool are essential to strive towards regional integration. **ENDS**

ሀያ አምስተኛው ዓመት የግንቦት ሀያ በዓል፡ ከማሽቆልቆል ጉዞ ወደ ዕድገት ምዕራፍ

I. መግቢያ

የደርግ መንግስት በትጥቅ ትግል ከተወገደ፤ በምትኩ አዲስ መንግስት ከተመሰረተና ኢትዮጵያ በተለየ ዴሞክራሲያዊና ልማታዊ አቅጣጫ መጓዝ ከጀመረች ሩብ ምዕተ ዓመት ተቆጠረ፡፡

ያለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት ሀገራችን ለአምስት መቶ ዓመታት የተጓዘችበት የማሽቆልቆል ሂደት ተገትቶ በእድገትና ዴሞክራሲ አቅጣጫ የተጓዘችባቸው ዓመታት ነበሩ፡፡ በማንኛውም መስፈርት ሲመዘኑ መሰረታዊ የአቅጣጫ ለውጥ ተግባራዊ በተደረገባቸው በእነዚህ ዓመታት፤ እልህ አስጨራሽ ትግል ተካሂዷል፡፡

ከሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በኋላ በትግላችን የፈጠርነው አዲስ ሁኔታ በመላ አገሪቱ ገዝፎ የሚታይበት ደረጃ ላይ ደርሷልምንም እንኳ ትግሉ ገና ጀማሪ ደረጃ ላይ የሚገኝ ቢሆንም እስካሁን በተደረገው ርብርብ ከተደረሰበት ደረጃ በመነሳት ውጤቱ በማያጠያይቅ ደረጃ አዎንታዊ እንደሆነ ለማስቀመጥ ይቻላል፡፡

ለሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በአማካይ የ8 በመቶ የእድገት ምጣኔ ያረጋገጠ አገር እንደመሆናችን እጅግ በጣም ብዙ ለውጦች አምጥተናል፡፡ የኋልዮሽ በመራመድ ሳትወሰን፤ ከዛሬ ነገ ትበታተን ይሆናል ተብሎ የተሰጋላት አገር፤ ከማሽቆልቆል ወጥታ ዓለምን ባስደነቀ የእድገት ምህዋር ውስጥ ገብታለች፡፡ መሰረተ ሰፊ ዴሞክራሲ በመስፈኑ ብዙኀነትን በአዲስ ቅኝት የዴሞክራሲያዊ አንድነት ማዳበሪያ መሆን ችሏል፡፡ ለሃያ አምስት ዓመታት የሰላም አየር የተነፈሰችና ዜጎቿ የጦርነት ትውስታዎቿን መርሳት የጀመሩበት አገር ተገንብታለች፡፡ በህዝብ ውስጥ እጅግ የሚያስመካ የልማት ፍላጎትና የዴሞክራሲ ጠበቃነት አስተሳሰብ ተፈጥሯል፡፡

በሌላ በኩል ግን በትግሉ ሂደት የተፈጠሩ ልዩ ልዩ አሉታዊ ሁኔታዎችም አሉ፡፡ የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት መስፋፋት፤ የመልካም አስተዳደር እጦት፤ የልማታዊና ዴሞክራሲያዊ ድርጅታችን መንግስታችን ርዕዮተ ዓለማዊና ፖለቲካዊ ብቃት ለመድረኩ በሚመጥን ደረጃ አለመጎልበት ወዘተ... በተጨማሪም የሚታዩ ውሳኔዎች ሆነዋል፡፡ በዚህ የተነሳ ሃያአምስተኛው የብር ኢየሴልዩ በዓላችን እንደሀገር ራሳችንን ቆም ብለን ለመመልከት እድል የሚሰጠን አጋጣሚ ተደርጎ መወሰድ ይገባል፡፡

II. የማሽቆልቆል ምዕራፍ ተዘግቶ የእድገት ምዕራፍ የተከፈተበት ሩብ ምዕተ ዓመት፤

ኢትዮጵያ የታላላቅ ስልጣኔዎች መናሃሪያ አገር የነበረች ብትሆንም ለአምስት ምዕተ ዓመታት ያህል በማያቋርጥ የውድቀት ሂደት ውስጥ ያለፈች አገር ነበረች፡፡ ይህ ምዕራፍ እስከ ደርግ ውድቀት ከቀጠለ በኋላ ለሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በታየው ተከታታይና ፈጣን እድገት ሊዘጋ ችሏል፡፡ በዚህ መሰረት ኢትዮጵያ በኢህአዴግ አመራር ለመጀመሪያዎቹ አስራ ሁለት ዓመታት በአማካይ የ5.5 በመቶ የእድገት ምጣኔ በማሳየት ተገዛለች፡፡ በቀጣዮቹ አስራ ሦስት የተሃድሶ ዓመታት ደግሞ በአማካይ የ10 በመቶ ዓመታዊ የእድገት ምጣኔ አስመዝግባለች፡፡ በድምሩ ለሃያ አምስት ዓመታት የቀጠለው የኢትዮጵያ ፈጣን እድገት፤ በአገሪቱ ውስጥ ተንሰራፍቶ የቆየውን የማሽቆልቆል ጉዞ በአስተማማኝ ደረጃ ገትቶ ለ25 ዓመታት በአማካይ የ8 በመቶ ያህል ዓመታዊ ተከታታይ ፈጣን እድገት ተከቶታል፡፡

በኢትዮጵያ እውን የሆነው እድገት በአንድ ዘርፍ ብቻ የተመዘገበ አልነበረም፡፡ ቅድሚያ በሚሰጣቸው ዘርፎች ብቻ የተመዘገበም አልነበረም፡፡ በሁሉም የህይወት መስኮች የመጣ ለውጥ ነው፡፡ በኢኮኖሚ፤ በፖለቲካ፤ በማህበራዊ ልማት፤ በኢትዮጵያ ገፅታ፤ በብሄራዊ መግባባት፤ በአለም አቀፍ ግንኙነት ወዘተ... መስኮች ሁሉ የተከሰተ ለውጥ ነው፡፡ ከሴክተር ሽፋኑ በማይተናነስ ደረጃ በመልክዓ ምድራዊ ሽፋኑ ከገጠር እስከ ከተማ፤ ከመሀል አገር እስከ ዳር ድንበር ያሉ አካባቢዎችን በለውጥ ምህዋር ውስጥ ያስገባ ነው፡፡ ከዚህ አኳያ ሲታይ በገዢው ፓርቲና በመንግስት መሪነት ተግባራዊ የተደረገው ልማታዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ መስመራችን ያመጣው ለውጥ ጥልቅ፤ መሰረታዊና ሰፊ ሽፋን የነበረው ነው፡፡

በአገራችን የተመዘገበው ድል ፈጣን ብቻ ሳይሆን ፍትሃዊነት ወይም ጥራት ያለው እድገት ጭምር ነበር፡፡ በገጠር ብዙሃኑን አርሶ አደር ዋነኛ ተዋናይና ተጠቃሚ የሚያደርግ፤ በከተሞችም ብዙሃኑን ነዋሪ ህዝብ ተጠቃሚ የሚያደርግ እድገት፤ ጥራቱና ፍትሃዊነቱ የማያጠያይቅ ይሆናል፡፡

በገጠር ዋናው የሀብት ምንጭ የአርሶ አደሩ ጉልበትና መሬት እንደሆነ በመተማመን ይህንኑ ለማልማት ከፍተኛ ጥረት ተደርጓል፡፡

ገጽ 17 ይመልከቱ

በዚህም የግብርና ምርት በተሃድሶ ማግስት ከነበረበት የ73 ሚሊዮን ኩንታል አመታዊ ምርት ተነስቶ በ2006 ወደ 278 ሚሊዮን ኩንታል አድጓል። ይህም የአትክልትና ፍራፍሬ፣ የስራስር ምግቦችንና የመስኖ ምርትን ሳይጨምር የተገኘ ውጤት ነው።

በዚህ ውጤት የኢትዮጵያ አርሶ አደርና አርብቶ አደር ህዝቦች ከመቼውም ጊዜ በላቀ ደረጃ ተነቃቅተዋል። ከተመፅዋችነት አስተሳሰብ ተላቀው በራሳቸው ጥረት አካባቢያቸውን አልምተው ለመጠቀም እንደሚችሉ የመተማመን መንፈስ አዳብረዋል።

በዚህ እድገት የኢትዮጵያ ህዝቦች ንቁ ተሳታፊ ብቻ ሳይሆኑ ዋነኞቹ ተጠቃሚዎችም ነበሩ። አርሶ አደሮች የመሬት ይዞታ ዋስትና አግኝተው በመንግስት እየታገዙ ምርታማነታቸውን የሚጨምሩበት እድል ሰፍቷል። አርብቶ አደሮች ለአካባቢያቸው ተስማሚ የእድገት አቅጣጫ ተተልፈዋቸው ወደፊት ሲጎግሱ ቆይተዋል። በከተሞች ልዩ ልዩ የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፎች ልማት እንዲስፋፋ በመደረጉ በተለይ ደግሞ በአነስተኛና ጥቃቅን ተቋማት ልማት በማድገ የተነሳ የህዝብ ተጠቃሚነት ጨምሯል።

በከተማም በገጠርም ከድህነት ወለል በታች የሚኖረው ህዝብ በከፍተኛ መጠን ቀንሶ ዓመታዊ የነፍስ ወከፍ ገቢ ያለማቋረጥ ሲያድግ ቆይቷል። በቀጥተኛ የገንዘብ ገቢ መልክ የማይገለፁ ጥቅሞች በተለይ የትምህርት፣ የጤና፣ የመሰረተ ልማት አገልግሎቶች ተጠቃሚነት እድል ወዘተ... ሰፍቷል።

በማኑፋክቸሪንግ ዘርፍ ከተሰማራው ጀምሮ በልዩ ልዩ የአገልግሎት መስኮች ላይ የተሰማራው ባለሀብትም ባደረገው ጥረት በየደረጃው እሴት የመጨመር ተግባራት እየተከናወኑ ከተሞቻችን በፈጣንና ህዝብ በሚጠቀምበት የልማት አቅጣጫ ተጉዘዋል። ይህም በአገራችን ገጠሮችና ከተሞች እጅግ ተስፋ ሰጪ የሆነ ልማታዊ እንቅስቃሴ እንዲስፋፋና ውጤትም እንዲገኝ አድርጓል። ኢትዮጵያ በአሁኑ ጊዜ ፈጣን እድገት ከሚያስመዘግቡ የዓለማችን አገሮች ቀዳሚዋ ልትሆን የቻለችው በዚህ ምክንያት ነው።

ከዚህ በመነሳት አዲሲቱን ኢትዮጵያ የእድገት ምድር ነች ብሎ መደምደም የሚቻል ቢሆንም ይህ እድገት ከየትኛውም መሰል አገር ጋር ሲነፃፀር በስፋቱና በጥልቀቱ ብቻ ሳይሆን በሚመራበት አስተሳሰብ ጥራት፣ በመንግስትና በገዢው ፓርቲ የማስፈፀም አቅም ሲመዘን ከፍተኛ ተስፋ የፈነጠቀ እንደሆነ ለመገንዘብ ይቻላል። እስካሁን ከተመዘገበውም በላይ ከእንግዲህ ሊያስመዘግብ በሚችለው ውጤት ላይ በመመስረት ሲመዘን ደግሞ የሚያጓጓ ብቻ ሳይሆን ከፍተኛ ደረጃ ላይ ልንደርስ እንደምንችል ልብን በታላቅ ተስፋ የሚሞላ እድገት ጭምር ነው።

ልማት ተስፋፍቶ ማሸቆልቆል የተገታበት ሩብ ምዕተ ዓመት፤

በኢትዮጵያ የእድገት መገታት ሰፍኖ በቆየባቸው ዘመናት ማህበራዊ ልማትም አብሮ የቀጨጨበት ሁኔታ ነበር። አገሪቱ አንድ ዩኒቨርሲቲና ጥቂት ኮሌጆች ብቻ የነበሯት አገር ነበረች። ደርግ ሲወድቅ ከ60 ሚሊዮን ያህል ህዝብ በመደበኛ ትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ የነበረው 2.1 ሚሊዮን ብቻ ነበር። በዚህ የተነሳ እስከ ደርግ ውድቀት ድረስ በነበሩት አመታት የመማር እድል ያገኘው ከህብረተሰቡ ከ4 በመቶ አይበልጥም ነበር።

ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት የተማሪው ቁጥር ከ2.1 ሚሊዮን ተነስቶ 28 ሚሊዮን ደርሷል። ሌላው ቀርቶ ትርጉም ባለው መጠን ፊደል የቆጠረ ሰው ለማግኘት የማይቻልባቸው በነበሩ የአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር ማህበረሰቦች ሳይቀር እስከ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የዘለቀ ትምህርት ተስፋፍቷል። ዛሬ ከአገራችን ህዝብ እስከ 30 በመቶ የሚሆነው በትምህርት ገበታ ላይ ይገኛል። በብዙ መቶዎች የሚቆጠሩ ኮሌጆችና የቴክኒክ ማሰልጠኛ ተቋማት፣ እንዲሁም ከ45 በላይ ዩኒቨርሲቲዎች ባለቤት ልትሆን በቅታለች። በትምህርት መስክ የምዕተ ዓመቱን ግቦች ለማረጋገጥ ችላለች።

አገራችን ለረጅም ዘመናት በቀላሉ ሊፈወሱ ይችሉ በነበሩ በሽታዎች ስትጠቃ የቆየች አገር ነች። ይህ ሂደት መቋረጥ የጀመረው ልማታዊ መንግስታችን መከላከልን ማዕከል ያደረገ የጤና ፖሊሲ ቀርቦ ተግባራዊ ማድረግ ከጀመረ በኋላ ነው። በዋነኛነት የመከላከል ትምህርትን እያስፋፋ ከዚህ ጎን ለጎንና በተደራሲነት ደግሞ የጤና ተቋማትን እየገነባ ባደረገው ርብርብ በአገራችን በገዳይነታቸው የሚታወቁ አብዛኞቹ በሽታዎች በቁጥጥር ስር እንዲውሉ ለማድረግ ተችሏል። ከወባ እስከ ተስቦ፣ ከሳንባ ነቀርሳ እስከ ኤች.አይ.ቪ/ኤድስ ድረስ ያሉ በሽታዎች መንግስትና ህዝብ ባደረጉት ርብርብ የመስፋፋት መጠናቸው በእጅጉ ቀንሷል።

የአገራችን ህዝቦች በ1982 ዓ.ም ከነበሩበት በህይወት የመቆየት አማካይ የ45 ዓመት እድሜ ተነስተው በሃያ አምስት ዓመታት ውስጥ በአማካይ የ64 ዓመታት ዕድሜ የመኖር ፀጋን ተጎናፅፈዋል። ድርጅታችን በህዝብ ተመርጦ ሥልጣን ላይ በቆየባት በእያንዳንዱ አምስት ዓመት ሁሉም ዜጋ በአማካይ የሦስት ዓመት ከስምንት ወር ዕድሜ እንዲቀጥል ለማድረግ የቻለበት ይህ ሂደት፣ በርግጥም የኢትዮጵያ ትንሣዔ የተበሰረበት ከመሆን ሌላ ሊሆን አይችልም።

የማሸቆልቆል ጉዞን የገታ የመሰረተ ልማት የተስፋፋበት ሩብ ምዕተ ዓመት፤

በመሰረተ ልማት መስክ መንግስት ቁርጠኛ እንቅስቃሴ ማድረግ የጀመረው ገና ስልጣን በያዘ ማግስት ቢሆንም ይኸው ሥራ ከተሃድሶ ዘመን መበሰር በኋላ ደግሞ ይበልጥ ተጠናክሮ ቀጥሏል። **ገጽ 18ይመልከቱ**

ሀያ አምስተኛው ዓመት የግንቦት ሀያ በዓል፡ ...

ከ.ገጽ 17 የቀጠለ

የመሰረተ ልማት መስፋፋት በአንድ በኩል የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትን አረንቋ ለማድረቅ፤ በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ ለልማታዊነት የተመቻ የፖለቲካ ኢኮኖሚ ለመገንባት ሲባል የሚካሄድ ሆኗል። አገራችንን ከማሳደግ አኳያ ሀብት ፈጣሪ የሆኑት ዋነኛ ዘርፎች ግብርናና ማኑፋክቸሪንግ እንደሆኑ ታምኖበት እነዚህን ለመደገፍ የሚያስችል የመሰረተ ልማት ዝርጋታ የመንግስት ዋነኛ የርብርብ ማዕከል ሆኗል። በዚህ መሰረት ከጠቅላላው አገራዊ በጀታችን ውስጥ እጅግ አብዛኛው ለመሰረተ ልማት አውታር መስፋፋት እንዲውል ተደርጓል።

ከታላቁ የህዳሴ ግድብ እስከ ባቡር ልማት ድረስ የተጀመሩት ፕሮጀክቶች አገራችን የዛሬና የትላንትን የመሰረተ ልማት እዳ ከማቃለል አልፋ የነገን እድገት የሚሸከም የመሰረተ ልማት አውታር ወደማስፋፋት እየተሸጋገረች እንደሆነ የሚያሳዩ ናቸው።

የማሽቆልቆል ጉዞን የገታ ዴሞክራሲ እውን የሆነባቸው ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት፤

አገራችን ለበርካታ ዘመናት በተበታተኑ የፊውዳል አስተዳደሮች ስር ስትማቅቅ የኖረች አገር ነች። በአገራችን ዴሞክራሲ በትግል እውን ከሆነ በኋላ የዜጎችና የማህበረሰቦች መብቶች ሳይነጣጠሉ ተከብረዋል። ከግለሰብ እስከ ቡድን መብት ድረስ ያሉ መብቶች እውቅና ተሰጥቷቸው የህግ ጥበቃ ተደርጎላቸዋል። በህገ መንግስታችን ሃሳብን የመግለፅ፣ የመቃወምም ሆነ የመደገፍ፣ የመደራጀት፣ ከቦታ ቦታ የመንቀሳቀስ፣ በህይወት የመኖር፣ ከአካላዊ ጉዳት የመጠበቅ ወዘተ... ግለሰባዊ መብቶች ተከብረዋል። በቡድን መልክ የሚገለፁ ማህበረሰቦችም የተሟላ እኩልነት ተጎናፅፈዋል። ብሄር ብሄረሰቦች፣ ሃይማኖቶች፣ ሴቶች፣ ሠራተኞች፣ ህፃናት፣ አካል ጉዳተኞችና የመሳሰሉ ማህበረሰቦች የቡድን መብቶቻቸውን ተጎናፅፈዋል። በአገሪቱ ሉዓላዊ ስልጣን የህዝብ እንደሆነ ተረጋግጦ የመንግስት ስልጣን ከህዝብ ነፃ ድምፅ እንዲመነጭ ተደርጓል።

በአገሪቱ ለዘመናት በተማከለ አኳኋን የተገነባው አሃዳዊ መንግስት ፈርሶ ያልተማከለ ፌዴራላዊ አስተዳደር የተገነባው ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት ነው።

ይህ ሁሉ ተዳምሮ በኢትዮጵያ የዘመናትን የማሽቆልቆል ሂደት የፈጠረና ያባባሰው ፀረ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ፖለቲካዊ መንገድ ተዘግቷል።

ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ የተተከለው ዴሞክራሲ አገሪቱን የእኩልነትና የዴሞክራሲያዊ አንድነት አገር እንድትሆን አድርጓታል።

የማሽቆልቆል ጉዞን የመግታት ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ ያበረከተ መልካም አስተዳደር የታየባቸው ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት፤

ለዘመናት የተጓደለው መልካም አስተዳደር የኢኮኖሚ ልማቱን አቀጭጮ የህዝብን ተጠቃሚነት ሳይሆን ጉዳትና በደል ያባበሰ ነበር። ቀደምት መንግስታት ገበሬዎችን ከመሬታቸው እያፈናቀሉ ወደ ጭሰኝነት ደረጃ ዝቅ በማድረግ ለከፋ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ድህነት ሲዳርጓቸው ኖረዋል። በከተሞችም የኢኮኖሚ ልማት እድሎችን አጨናግፈው፣ አገሪቱ አዲስ ሀብት ሊፈጠርባት የምትችል አገር እንዳትሆን በማድረጋቸው ብዙኀኑ ህዝብ ለድህነትና የበይ ተመልካችነት ተዳርጎ ኖሯል። በዚህ ላይ የህግ የበላይነት የጠፋበት፣ ግልፅነትና ተጠያቂነት፣ ህዝብን በቅልጥፍናና በውጤታማነት ማገልገል የማይታወቅበት ዘመን ስለነበር፣ አገሪቱና ህዝቦቿ ቀስ በቀስ በመልካም አስተዳደር እጦት ለውድቀት የሚዳረጉበት እድልና ሁኔታ እጅጉን ሰፍቶ ነበር።

ከፍ ሲል የተዘረዘሩት የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ልማት ተግባራት ማጠንጠኛ የህዝብ ተሳትፎና ተጠቃሚነትን ማረጋገጥ ነበር። ስለሆነም በለፉት 25 ዓመታት በገጠር የብዙኀኑን አርሶ አደር፣ የሴቶችና ወጣቶችን ሁለገብ ተሳትፎና ዙሪያ መለስ ተጠቃሚነት ማረጋገጥ የፖሊሲና ስትራቴጂዎቹ የትኩረት ማዕከሎች ነበሩ። በከተሞችም ዝቅተኛ ገቢ ያላቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የፖሊሲና ስትራቴጂው ማዕከላት ነበሩ። ህገ መንግስታዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት የመገንባቱም ሆነ ከዚህ የፈለቁ አዳዲስ ህጎችን የማውጣት ግባችን የህግ የበላይነት የሰፈነበት ህብረተሰብ መገንባት ነበር። መንግስት በግልፅነትና ተጠያቂነት መርህ እየተመራ እንዲንቀሳቀስ በተደረገው ጥረት የአገራችን ህዝቦች ከሞላ ጎደል የማያውቁት ፕሮጀክትም ሆነ ሂደት፣ የማስፈፀሚያ በጀትም ሆነ የመንግስት የአፈፃፀም ደረጃ የለም። ይህ የመልካም አስተዳደር ማስፈን ስራ ግን በአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ በኩል አሁንም ሰፊ ክፍተት የሚታይበትና ትግል የሚፈልግ ነው።

ምንም እንኳንመግባባት የመፍጠር ሂደት የጎለበተባቸው ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት፤ኢትዮጵያ አዲስ አቅጣጫ በየዘቸባቸው የመጀመሪያ ዓመታት በአገራችን የፖለቲካዊ መልካዓ ምድር ላይ ከባድ ልዩነትና ተጠራጣሪነት ሰፍኖ እንደነበረ አያከራክርም። **ገጽ 19 ይመልከቱ**

ሀያ አምስተኛው ዓመት የግንቦት ሀያ በዓል፡ ...

ከ.ገጽ 18 የቀጠለ

ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት ኢትዮጵያ ብዙኅነትን በዴሞክራሲያዊ መንገድ ለማስተዳደር መቻሏና ይህም በብዙሃኑ ህዝቦቿ ላይ የፈጠረው የእርስ በእርስ መተማመን በመጀመሪያዎቹ ዓመታት ተፈጥሮ የነበረውን ጥርጣሬና ስጋት ቀስ በቀስ እያረገበው ሊሄድ ችሏል።

ህገ መንግስታችን የዴሞክራሲና የሰላም፣ የፍትህና የእኩልነት ዋስትና እንደሆነ በተነፃፃሪ የተሻለ መግባባት ተፈጥሯል። የሚገነባው ሥርዓት የገበያ መሆን እንዳለበትና ሰዎች ሰርተው የመጠቀም ህጋዊ ዋስትና ሊያገኙ እንደሚገባቸው ተመሳሳይ መግባባት ተፈጥሯል። በዚህ ላይ ድህነትና ኋላቀርነት በጥቅቹ ጠላቶቻችን እንደሆኑ፣ ስለዚህም ደግሞ በፍጥነት መልማትና የህዝብ ተጠቃሚነትን ማረጋገጥ እንዳለብን አጠቃላይ የጋራ ግንዛቤ ተይዞበታል። የህግ የበላይነት መከበር እንዳለበትና ዜጎች ሁሉ በህግ ፊት እኩል እንደሆኑ ቢያንስ ቢያንስ ለመግባቢያ መነሻ የሚሆን ግንዛቤ ተይዞበታል። እዚህ ላይ ከፈጣኑ እድገት ጋር ተያይዘው የተከሰቱ ነባርም ሆኑ አዳዲስ የሰርዓት ችግሮችም እንደዚሁ ከሞላ ጎደል የጋራ ስምምነት የተያዘባቸው ሆነዋል። ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት ብዙኅነትን ህዝብ እንደሚጎዳ ከሞላ ጎደል በብዙኅነት ህዝብ ዘንድ ስምምነት እየተፈጠረ ነው። በዚህ ላይ ሰላማዊና የተረጋጋ ህብረተሰብ የመሆናችን አስፈላጊነት በጥልቅ የሚታመንበት ሆኗል። በእነዚህ መሰረታዊ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ውስንነቶች ቢኖሩም ባሳለፍነው ሩብ ክፍለ ዘመን ኢትዮጵያ በብዙ መሰረታዊ ጥያቄዎች ዙሪያ በተነፃፃሪ የተሻለ ብሔራዊ መግባባት የፈጠረች አገር ሆናለች።

ዓለም አቀፋዊ ግንኙነታችን የዳበረበት ሩብ ምዕተ ዓመት፤

የውጭ ግንኙነት እንቅስቃሴያችን የተመሰረተው በአገር ውስጥ ድህነትና ኋላቀርነትን በማጥፋት ትግላችን ላይ ነው ማንኛውም የፀረ ድህነትና ኋላቀርነት ትግላችንን አንድ ጋት የሚያራምድ ሁሉ በወዳጅነት ታይቶ ለጠንካራ ግንኙነት የምንበቃበት፣ በአንፃሩ የጀመርነውን የፀረ ድህነትና ኋላቀርነት ትግል የሚያደናቅፍ ደግሞ በተደራቢ ጠላትነት ተወስዶ የሚመከትበት ግንኙነት ነበር።

በዚህ የጠራ ህዝባዊ መሰረት ላይ የተገነባው ዓለም አቀፍ ግንኙነታችን ኢትዮጵያ ከመቼውም ጊዜ የላቀ ተቀባይነት እንዲኖራትና አገራዊ ጥቅሟንም እንድታስፋ ያስቻላት ነበር።

ከኤርትራ መንግስት በስተቀር፣ የቅርብ ጎረቤቶቻችን ኢትዮጵያ የሰላማቸው፣ የእድገታቸውና የተጠቃሚነታቸው ምንጭልትሆን እንደምትችል የተገነዘቡበት ግንኙነት ፈጥረናል።

ኢትዮጵያ በአፍሪካ ልማት፣ ሰላምና ዴሞክራሲ ይጠናከር ዘንድ የተጫወተችው ሚናም ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት ከፍተኛ ለውጥ የተመዘገበበት ነበር። ለአፍሪካውያን ስኬታማ የኢኮኖሚ ሞዴል ተደርጋ መታየት ጀምራለች። በዚህ ላይ አፍሪካውያን ወገኖቻችን በሚቸገሩበት ጊዜ ሁሉ ግንባር ቀደም ደራሽ ለመሆን ችላለች።

በዚህ ላይ እንደኔፓድና የአፍሪካ ህዳሴ የመሳሰሉ እንቅስቃሴዎች ውስጥ ግንባር ቀደም ተሳታፊ መሆኗ፣ በዓለም አደባባይ የአፍሪካውያንን መብትና ጥቅሞች ማዕከል ባደረገ ጥብቅና መሟገቷ ሁሉ ተዳምሮ አገራችን የአፍሪካውያንን ልባዊ ድጋፍና ፍቅር እንድታተርፍ አስችሏታል።

በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ባለው ግንኙነትም ኢትዮጵያ ከመቼውም ጊዜ የተሻለ ተቀባይነት አትርፋለች። ኢትዮጵያ ከነባርም ሆነ ከአዳዲስ ጎራዎች ነፃነቷን አስጠብቃ የማንም ተላላኪ ሳትሆን በመንቀሳቀሷና በዚህም ደግሞ ለጋራ ፍትሃዊ ጥቅሞች በመሰለፍ ረገድ አስተማማኝ አጋር መሆኗን በማረጋገጧ ከሁሉም ልዕለ ሃያላን ሳይቀር በጎ ግንኙነት ለመመስረት ችላለች። ከአውሮፓ ህብረት እስከ ተባበረው የአሜሪካ መንግስት፣ ከሩሲያ እስከ ቻይና፣ ከጃፓን እስከ ኮሪያ ድረስ ካሉ አገሮች ጋር መልካም ግንኙነት ፈጥራለች። ከመካከለኛው ምስራቅ እስከ ደቡብ አሜሪካና አውስትራሊያ ድረስ ካሉ አገሮች ጋር በበጎ ምልክታ ላይ የተመሰረተ ግንኙነት ገንብታለች።

III. የሃያ አምስት አመታት ድሎቻችን ድምር አንድምታ፤

ከሁሉ በፊት አገሪቱ ከዝቅተኛ ደረጃ ተነስታ ያለማቋረጥ ወደ ላይ የወጣች መሆኑ በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ከመቼውም በተሻለ የተወዳዳሪነት ቁመና እንደገነባች ያሳያል።

በዘመነ ግሎባላይዜሽን አገሮች ሁሉ በዘላቂነት ተረጋግተው ሊቀጥሉ የሚችሉት በእድገት ጎዳና ከተረማመዱ ብቻ ነው። ኢትዮጵያ በእድገት ብቻ ሳይሆን በፈጣን እድገት ወደፊት መረማመዷ የግሎባላይዜሽንን ማዕበል በተሻለ ደረጃ ለመቋቋም የምትችል አገር እንድትሆን ያደርጋታል። **ገጽ 20 ይመልከቱ**

ከገጽ 19 የቀጠለ

ኢትዮጵያ በፈጣን እድገት ብቻ ሳይሆን ህዝብ በሚጠቀምበት የፈጣን እድገት አቅጣጫ የተራመደች አገር መሆኗ ግሎባላይዜሽን የሚከፍትላትን ምቹ እድል በብቃት ለመጠቀም ምቹ ያደርጋታል፡፡

ኢትዮጵያ ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በግብርናና ተፈጥሮ ሀብት ልማት፣ በተለይ ደግሞ በአነስተኛው አርሶ አደር ማሳ ልማት ላይ የተመሰረተ የእድገት አቅጣጫ በመከተሏ የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ የካፒታል ክምችት ምዕራፍን በአግባቡ ተቆናጣለች፡፡ ይህ ምዕራፍ ብዙ ድሃና ያልበለፀጉ አገሮች በቀላሉ የማይደርሱበት ነው፡፡

የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ የካፒታል ክምችት ለኢንዱስትሪ ልማት ተፈላጊ የሆነውን መጠነ ሰፊ ካፒታል የመፍጠርና የማከማቸት ብቃት የሚገነባበት እና ከገጠር የግብርና የሥራ መስክ እየተላቀቀ ወደ ማኑፋክቸሪንግ ለመሰማራት የሚፈልግና የተዘጋጀ መጠነ ሰፊ የሰራተኛ ሃይል ለማቅረብ የሚቻልበት ምዕራፍ ነው፡፡ ይህ ለሃያ አምስት ዓመታት የተካሄደው ልማት ያስገኘው ፀጋ ነው፡፡ ይህን በውል ተገንዝቦ ለላቀ ልማት በተለይ ደግሞ ለላቀ ኢንዱስትሪያዊ ልማት ማዋል ከተቻለ አገሪቱ ከመቼውም ጊዜ የላቀ ፈጣንና ህዝብ የሚጠቀምበት እድገት ልታመጣ ትችላለች፡፡

ከፍተኛ ቁጥር ያለው የተማረ የሰው ሃይል ማፍራት ጀምራለች፡፡ ጤንነቱ የተጠበቀና ሰርቶ ሀብት መፍጠር የሚችል ህዝብ ይዛለች፡፡ ለመነሻ ያህል የሚያገለግላት መሰረተ ልማት ባለቤት ሆናለች፡፡ የዴሞክራሲ ተቋማት መሰረት ጥላለች፡፡ ሀብረተሰብን የሚያሳትፍና ተጠቃሚ የሚያደርግ ዴሞክራሲ በስራ ላይ ያዋለች አገርም ሆናለች፡፡ እነዚህ በድምር አገሪቱ ከዚህ በኋላ የሚመጣውን እድገት በአስተማማኝ ደረጃ እንድታስቀጥለው የሚሰችሏት ተጨባጭ አቅሞች ናቸው፡፡

ዛሬ አገራችን ከመቼውም ጊዜ በተሻለ ደረጃ ቀጣዩን እድገት ለመያያዝና ለማስቀጠል የሚያስችል አቅም ፈጥራለች፡፡ ከሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በፊት ከነበረውና ሁሉም ነገር በዝቅተኛ መሰረት ላይ ከነበረበት ሁኔታ ጋር ሲነፃፀር በታሪኳ እጅግ የተለየ ምዕራፍ ላይ ትገኛለች፡፡ ይህ በምንም ተአምር መባከን የሌለበት መልካም እድል ነው፡፡

IV. ለተመዘገቡ ድሎች ያበቁን ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች፡

- የትክክለኛ አመራር፣ ፈፃሚ ሃይልና የአፈፃፀም አቅጣጫ ውጤት መሆኑ፤
- ርዕዮተ ዓለማዊ ትጥቅ የጨበጠ ድርጅት የመራው ጉዞ መሆኑ፤

• ብቃቱ የተመሰከረለት ድርጅት የመራው አንቅስቃሴ መሆኑ፤

• ህዝብን የማነሳሳት ብቃቱ የተመሰከረለት ድርጅት የመራው ለውጥ መሆኑ፤

• ዲሲፕሊንና የሃሳብና የተግባር አንድነት የገነባ ድርጅት የመራው የለውጥ ሂደት መሆኑ፤

• ስልጣንን የህዝብ መጠቀሚያ አድርጎ የገነባ ድርጅት መሆናችን፤

• ሁሉ በብስለትና በፅናት ባለፈ ድርጅት የተመራ የተሃድሶ ጉዞ መሆኑ፤

በማጠቃለል ሲታይ ድርጅታችንና አባል ድርጅቶቹ እንዲሁም ልማታዊው መንግስታችን ላለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በሁሉም የህይወት መስኮች ከፍተኛ ውጤት እያስመዘገቡ ለመሄድ የቻሉ የለውጥ መሪዎች ናቸው፡፡ ይህ ባጋጠሙን ችግሮች ብዛት ፈፅሞ ሊደበቅ የማይገባ ጉዳይ ነው፡፡ ስኬቶቻችንም ሆነ የስኬቶቻችን ምንጮች ለሩብ ምዕተ ዓመት የዘለቀ አንፀባራቂ ውጤት እንድናመጣ አብቅቶናልና እነዚህ የአገራችን አዎንታዊ እውነታ የሚገለፅባቸው ጥሬ ሃቆች ናቸው ብንል ከመስመር የወጣ አይሆንም፡፡ ቀጣዩ ትግል በእነዚህ ላይ ተመስርቶ የሚዳብር መሆኑ ፈፅሞ ሳይዘነጋ እነዚህን ድሎችና የድል መንስኤዎች በመጠበቅና በማስቀጠል ራዕያችንን ማሳካት እንደምንችል ሊሰመርበት ይገባል፡፡

V. ለውጡን ለማስቀጠል ልንሻገራቸው የሚገቡ አደዲስ ፈተናዎች፤

ባለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በድርጅታችን እየተመራን ባካሄድነው ትግል እጅግ በጣም መልካም ሁኔታዎችን እንደፈጠርነው ሁሉ ቀስ በቀስ የተከማቹ ስህተቶች ያስከተሉት አደጋም አለ፡፡ ተስፋችንን ለማስቀጠል እነኚህን መሸገር የግድ ይለነል

ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት የመድረኩ ፈተና መሆኑ፤

ስርዓታችን የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት አደጋ የተጋረጠበት እንደሆነ በመገንዘብ ከተሃድሶ ሂደታችን ጀምሮ ለአስራ አራት አመታት ያህል በፀረ ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት ትግል ተፋልመናል፡፡ በዚሁ ልክም ነባራዊው ሁኔታ ቀላል በማይባል ደረጃ ለልማታዊነት የተመቸ ሆኗል፡፡ ይህ መሰረታዊ ጉዳይ እንደተጠበቀ ሆኖ ዛሬም ለኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት የሚያመቹ አረንቋዎች ጨርሶአልተወገዱም፡፡ እንዲያውም ትላንት ከትላንት ወዲያ ከነበረውም በላይ በፋይናንስ አቅሙና በጥገኛ መረቡ የጠነከረ ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት አሁንም የስርዓቱ ፈተና ሆኖ ቀጥሏል፡፡ ይህ በየትኛውም ዓይነት መልካም ስራችን ሊሸፈን የማይችልና የማይገባው እውነታ ነው፡፡ **ገጽ 21 መልክቱ**

ከገጽ 20 የቀጠለ

ስርዓታችንን የሚፈታተነው ከራይ ሰብሳቢነት እንደአመቺነቱ በልዩ ልዩ መልኮች የሚከሰት ነው። አንዳንዴ በግብር ስወራ፣ ሌላ ጊዜ በንግድ ስርዓቱ ውስጥ የሞኖፖል አቅጣጫን ተከትሎ ሽማቹን በመዝረፍ፣ ሌላ ጊዜ መሬት በማግበስበስ ይከሰታል። ወይም ደግሞ የመንግስትን ፕሮጀክቶች ባልተገባ የጥገኛ መረብ ታግዞ ማግኘትና ጥራቱ የተጓደለ የፕሮጀክት አፈፃፀም በማሳየት ከህጋዊው በጀት በላይ ከመንግስት ገንዘብ በመውሰድና በመሳሰሉት መልክም ይገለፃል። አንዳንዴ ህብረተሰብ ውስጥ በተለይ በግሉ ሴክተር የተሰማራው ባለሃብት ዋናው የኪራይ ሰብሳቢ ኃይል ሆኖ በሚወጣበት፣ ሌላ ጊዜ በመንግስት መዋቅር ውስጥ ተመሳሳይ ዝንባሌ ያላቸው ሰዎች በሚበራከቱበት ሁኔታም ሊገለፅ ይችላልና እነዚህ የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት መገለጫዎች እንደትግሉ ጥንካሬና ስፋት ሊያንሱም ሆነ ሊበዙ ይችላሉ።

ፀረ ኪራይ ሰብሳቢ ትግሉ ሲዳከም ዝንባሌው እየሰፋ፣ ትግሉ ሲጠናከር ደግሞ ዝንባሌው እየቀነሰ በሚታይበት ሁኔታ ውስጥ አልፈናል። በአሁኑ ጊዜ ደግሞ ለተወሰኑ ዓመታት በትግሉ ውስጥ በታየው የፀረ ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት ትግል አንፃራዊ መዳከም ምክንያት ዝንባሌው ተጠናክሮ በብዙ መስኮች ጉዳት እያደረሰ ቆይቷል። ይህን በመገንዘብ ህዝቡ፣ መሪ ድርጅቱና ልማታዊ መንግስታችን በሚያካሂዱት የተቀናጀ ትግል ዝንባሌው እንደገና በቁጥጥር ስር የሚውልበት ሁኔታ መፍጠር ይገባል። ይህ ከቅርብ ጊዜ ወዲህ የተጀመረው ትግል ተጠናክሮ ዳር እንዲደርስ በማድረግ ሊረጋገጥ የሚችል ነው።

ልማታዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ መንግስታችንን በማጠናከር ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትን መመከት፣

ኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትን በስኬታማ መንገድ በመታገልና ባለመታገል፣ ውጤት በማምጣትና ባለማምጣት ረገድ ቁልፍ ሚና ከሚጫወቱ አካላት አንዱ ልማታዊ መንግስታችን ነው። ልማታዊ መንግስታችን በአንድ በኩል የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትን አረንቋ በማድረቅ፣ በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ ለልማታዊ ኃይሎች ምቹ ሁኔታ በመፍጠር መሰረታዊ የፖለቲካ ኢኮኖሚ ለውጥ የሚያመጣውን ትግል የሚመራ አንድ ቁልፍ ኃይል ነው። ይህን መስመር በመከተልም ሲገነባ የቆየ ነው። ይሁን እንጂ ልማታዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ መንግስታችን በማያቋርጥ የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነትና የኒዮ ሊበራል ኃይሎች ጥቃት ስር ለማለፍ የሚገደድ ተቋም ነው።

እነዚህ ኃይሎች ከቻሉ ከውጭ በሚያካሂዱት ጥቃት ልማታዊ መንግስታችንን ለማዳከምና ለማሸመድ ዴሞክራሲያዊ መንግስታችን በዚህ ብቻ ሳይወሰኑ ከውስጥም ጭምር ስርገው በመግባት ሊያዳከሙት ይሞክራሉ። በውስጣችን የራሳቸውን ወኪሎች በመመልመል፣ በሙስና ሊማረኩ የሚችሉትን በመማረክ ድርጅታችን የተቀደሰ አገራዊ ተልእኮውን እንዳይፈፅም እስከማድናቀፍ ይደርሳሉ።

እነርሱ በንቃት፣ በታቀደና በተደራጀ አኳኋን ባይመለምሏቸውም በውስጣችን የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት ዝንባሌ የተጠናወታቸው ሰዎች ልማታዊ መንግስቱን ወይም የልማታዊ መንግስቱን ተናጠል አካላት ለእነርሱ በሚያመች ኪራይ ሰብሳቢ አቅጣጫ ሊቃኙ ይችላሉ። የጎራ መደበላለቅ ብለን የሰየምነው ችግር ይህ ነው።

የሃያ አምስተኛውን የለውጥ ዓመት ለማክበር ስንነሳ ልማታዊ መንግስታችንን ይህን ከመሰለው የጎራ መደበላለቅ ለማፅዳት በጋራ መነሳት ይኖርብናል። እጅግ አብዛኛው የመንግስት ሰራተኛ ህዝብን በቅንነትና በታማኝነት በማገልገል ለለውጡ ጉልህ አስተዋፅኦ እንዳበረከተው ሁሉ፣ ከቅርብ ጊዜ ወዲህ የሚታዩ የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት አዝማሚያዎችን በጥብቅ በመታገልና በማስተካከል መንግስት የህዝብ አገልጋይ እንደሆነ መቀጠሉን በማረጋገጥ መንግስት ልማታዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ተልእኮውን በብቃት እንዳይፈፅም የሚያደርጉትን እነዚህና እነዚህን የመሳሰሉ ችግሮች ለይቶ በመፍታት አገራችንን ወደታሰበው የብልፅግና ደረጃ ማሸጋገር ይገባናል።

የኪራይ ሰብሳቢነት መሸሽጊያ ሆነው የሚያገለግሉ የዝቅጠት አመለካከቶች ማለትም ጠባብነት፣ ትምክህትና የሃይማኖት አክራሪነት የሚገለጹበት መልክ ሁሉ እያጋለጥን በጽናት ልንታገላቸውና አብዮታዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ድርጅታችን የሚመራውን መንግስትም ከዚህ ነጻ ማድረግ ይገባል።

VI. ማጠቃለያ

ያለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት አገሪቱ ለአምስት መቶ ዓመታት የተጓዘችበት የማሽቆልቆል ሂደት ተገትቶ በእድገትና ዴሞክራሲ አቅጣጫ የተጓዘችባቸው ዓመታት ነበሩ። በማንኛውም መስፈርት ሲመዘኑ መሰረታዊ የአቅጣጫ ለውጥ ተግባራዊ በተደረገባቸው በእነዚህ ዓመታት፣ እልህ አስጨራሽ ትግል ተካሂዷል።

ከሃያ አምስት ዓመታት በኋላ በትግላችን የፈጠርነው አዲስ ሁኔታ በመላ አገሪቱ ገዝፎ የሚታይበት ደረጃ ላይ ደርሷል። የበለጸገና የታፈረ ህዝብና መንግስት ለመፍጠር የሄድንበት ርቀት፣ ያገኘነው ውጤት እጅግ አበረታች ነው። እንደህዝብ ወደኋላ ሊመልሱን የሚችሉ አሰራሮችና ተግባራትን ማየትም መስማትም የማንፈቅደው ለዚህ ነው። ሀገራችንን ከማሽቆልቆል ጉዞ በማቆም ጽኑ የዕድገት አቅጣጫ ያስያዛት መስመርና የህዝብና የመንግስት የጋራ መግባባት፣ የነገ ተስፋችንን ለመጨበጥም መሰረታዊ ናቸው። ድሎቻችንን እያጣጣምን፣ ሰው ሰራሽ ችግሮችን እየተጋፈጥን፣ በብዝሃነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ዴሞክራሲያዊ አንድነታችን ላይ ህዳሴያችንን መገንባት እንቀጥላለን።

25th anniversary of May 28: National Day of Ethiopia

Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Berlin and FDRE Consulate General in Frankfurt celebrated the 25th anniversary of the National Day, May 28th . Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Diplomatic Community, Business community as well as Ethiopian Diaspora joined the celebration. H.E. Ambassador Kuma Demeksa, Ambassador of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Germany in his remark highlighted the major achievements of the last quarter century. Some of the major pointes he highlighted were as follows.



- The 28th of May 1991, was a transformative day in Ethiopian history. The day ushered a new beginning that heralded the end of Ethiopia's downward spiral and the long walk to return to its ancient glory.
- With the new political dispensation, the adoption of the constitution and implementation of the Federal system, Ethiopia transformed itself from a country from the verge of collapse to the most transformative and strong nation.

- Ethiopia, for two decades, has implemented well-designed five year economic plans with a serious effort to make the plans participatory as well as mobilizing the public for the implementation. It has been explicitly praised in the international community with regard to its pro-poor spending and national ownership of its development plans.
- Ethiopia registered sustainable, fast, broad based, pro-poor economic growth and becomes amongst the list of fastest growing countries in Africa and indeed in the world. And Ethiopia creates a capacity to build huge development projects such as that of Africa's biggest Dam, the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) Project. It also aspires to be Africa's manufacturing hub in the next five years.
- Ethiopia transformed itself to a beacon of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa region and lead contributor to the world peace and security. Currently, it becomes the world's second largest troop-contributing country to the United Nations peace operations and the leading contributor from Africa.
- Ethiopia is playing constructive role in the search for peaceful resolutions of the intractable conflicts in Africa and the sub-region.
- Ethiopia becomes a country that play active role in representing Africa on issues of global importance. It has spearheaded Africa's involvement and participation in the climate change negotiations, co-chaired the High-Level Panel on Climate Change Financing and has represented Africa in G20 and other international fora.
- Ethiopia is working with the understanding of its Renaissance be an integral part of African Union's vision 2063: creating **"An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena."**
- Cognizant of the fact that 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, made instrumental contributions to its successful outcome, i.e., the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.
- Ethiopia with its peace and hospitality, is hosting more than 800, 000 refugees from neighboring countries and became the largest refuge-hosting country in the continent.

Pictorials



Ethiopian– German Business Day– Hamburg : May 11, 2016



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