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There is no greater courage than serving

BY STAFF REPORTER

ADDIS ABABA – Serving one’s country faithfully is the greatest gift of one’s lifetime, said Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (PhD).

Yesterday, the Prime Minister marked the National Service Day together with heroes/heroines who have served in federal government institutions for over 38 years. He gave recognition and awards for these

employees as well.

He tweeted saying: “There is no greater courage than serving one’s country. The national heroes are also role models for the next generation.”

see *There is no greater .. Page 3*



Brig. Gen. Worku Kebede

Day of Sacrifice enshrines dedication to nation’s cause: High-level military officer

BY BETELHEM BEDLU

ADDIS ABABA- The commemoration of *Pagumen Two* as the Day of Sacrifice would inspire the young generation to replicate Ethiopian heroes’ commitment and sacrifice to maintain their country’s sovereignty, a high-level military officer said.

see *Day of Sacrifice enshrines .. Page 3*

Addis mega projects heralding major departure from past failure

BY BILAL DERSO

ADDIS ABABA- The timely and cost-efficient execution of mega projects in the metropolis is the major departure from past failures and inculcating a new working culture in Ethiopia, the Finance State Minister said.

Finance State Minister Eyob Tekalign (PhD) made the above remark at the 14th edition of the Ethiopian Press Agency’s (EPA) *About Ethiopia* panel discussion recently.

Mentioning the past failures in project management, Eyob indicated Entoto Park, Abrehot Library and Science Museum among others are the living testimony for Ethiopia’s capability to accomplish projects with different size and complexity.

The government’s unreserved commitment to carry out the projects and its capability to withstand controversies enabled the projects to see today’s light. “Also, the government puts in place vigorous inspection and



supervision activities to ensure the accomplishment of the projects with the targeted quality level and allotted budget.”

According to him, the innovative financing

of the projects make them economically sound and depart from the usual tax-based financing.

see *Addis mega projects .. Page 3*

Ministry, UNFPA vow to ensure inclusive gender equality

• Ethiopia commemorates 2023 World Population Day

BY ASHENAFI ANIMUT

ADDIS ABABA—Ministry of Plan and Development (MoPD) said it has been working on gender equality and social inclusion in tune with the 10-Year Development Plan in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Speaking at the commemoration ceremony recently, MoPD State Minister Tirumar Abate said that as per the development plan for national vision of making Ethiopia an 'African beacon of prosperity', the ministry has given adequate emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion.

She further remarked that the ministry along with other partners has mainly been focusing on empowering various sections of the society and enabling them to benefit from economic development through skills development, capacity building and equitable participation and enabling them to play great role in booming economic and social affairs.

She said that: "Ethiopia is committed to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD) of six pillars such as dignity and equality, health, place mobility governance, data and statistics and international cooperation and



Tirumar Abate

partnership."

As to her, due attention will be given to strengthening the overall system of social welfare and social protection in favor of women, children, the youth and the elderly, persons with disabilities.

"Preliminary tasks are underway to revise the 1993 population policy of Ethiopia. Similarly, in light of supporting and facilitating our efforts in integrating population issues into development plans and strategies. The institutional basis of population issues in Ethiopia at all levels needs to be strengthened as it is central to national development," she added.

UNFPA Ethiopia Country Representative Koffi Kouame noted that realizing the



Koffi Kouame

rights and ensuring the choices of women and girls holds the key for a diverse and thriving world of 8 billion people.

She further said that the pervasive problem of gender inequality is robbing women and girls from realizing their potential by keeping them out of schools, the workforce and leadership positions.

He also reaffirmed that UNFPA is committed to strengthen its partnership with the Government of Ethiopia and other partners in this regard.

Ethiopia celebrated UNFPA 50th Year Anniversary and commemorates 2023 World Population Day on Tuesday under the theme "Ensuring gender equality to create infinite possibilities in Ethiopia."

Researchers unveil *Enset* as valuable input for food industry

BY YESUF ENDRIS

ARBA MINCH- *Enset* can be used as a major input in food manufacturing, Researchers from Arba Minch University disclosed.

A pilot project of machining the pseudo-banana root crop resulted in identifying the benefits of the plant as an important input to produce cakes, cookies, and some other manufactured foods, stated Adisu Fikadu (PhD), a Senior *Enset* crop Researcher at Arba Minch University.

The University which is licensed by Ethiopian Intellectual Property Office for its innovation in *Enset* studies has been working to localise the newly invented technology to process *Enset* outputs.

The traditional way of processing *Enset* was laborious and less efficient in quality production, researcher Behailu Merdekios (PhD) said.

As to him, many Researchers of the University are investigating scientific mechanisms to produce yeast and ingredients needed to ferment *Enset* as fermentation is one of major steps to make foods from *Enset*.

Arba Minch University is supporting an increasing number of researches being conducted to improve *Enset* crop production as well as the quality of food made up of the plant, said University President Dantew Darza (PhD).

The pilot projects of *Enset* processing are important to penetrate the market and supply quality products, he added.

The university recently organized The First International *Enset* Symposium in collaboration with governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

On the occasion, Central Ethiopia Region Agriculture Bureau Head, Usman Surur commended researchers for conducting studies on *Enset* crop aimed at adding values through averting the traditional processing that reduces the quality and quantity of the product.

"*Enset* is a staple crop often used as main dish in south and south west parts of Ethiopia. In spite of its familiarity to many Ethiopians, there was no modern manufacturing or processing mechanism of the plant. So, researchers' projects to modernize the *Enset* production should be enhanced. We will also support such moves," he expressed.

He mentioned that *Enset* is one of rare crops survived severe drought occurred in the history of Ethiopia. The climate resilient and multipurpose crop deserves industrialization to avail more benefits, he said.

MoA readying pluralistic agricultural extension system

BY ESSEYE MENGISTE

ADDIS ABABA- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has designing pluralism agricultural extension system to increase agricultural productivity and the farmers' access to technology.

MoA Executive Director of Agriculture and Horticulture Extension Yenenesh Uge told the Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA) to increase agricultural productivity and farmers' access to technology, the Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a pluralistic agricultural extension system.

She stated that: "We are designing Pluralistic Agriculture Extension System that will increase the farmers' access to technology. We are designing this system to encourage many stakeholders to come to the system to contribute through extension services to produce and encourage effective agricultural experts."

Currently, there is no farmer who does not need technology that does not require inputs. The main task of agricultural extension is to encourage farmers and semi-pastoralists to use modern farming methods instead of backward farming methods. But it needs all stakeholders' commitment for the better result.



Yenenesh Uge



Meles Mekonen (PhD)

In addition to, increasing the production and productivity of the farmer, Kebele agricultural experts have gained

recognition to be a market user, to increase the effective use and implementation of agricultural technology, and to be a technology user from the backward distribution method.

Meanwhile, MoA celebrated volunteerism day yesterday and recognized the Kebele agriculture offices and agricultural experts who have achieved outstanding performance in the agricultural sector from the various states across Ethiopia.

At the ceremony, MoA State Minister Meles Mekonen (PhD) said that among the main plans in the agricultural sector, ensure food security, replace imported products in the country, produce export products in quality and in a wide range, produce products for input to agro industrial parks, as well as to ensure the creation of jobs, agriculture and horticulture have an irreplaceable role.

"When we serve the farmers and pastoralists who serve the country with honesty and sincerity, it should be done with compassion," said State Minister.

During the course of the ceremony, motorcycle was given to Kebele Agricultural Development Offices and laptop to Kebele Agricultural Development Professionals.



Authority says working on creating conducive atmosphere, healthy community

BY MISGANAW ASNAKE

ADDIS ABABA- Addis Ababa City Food, Drug Administration and Control Authority said that it is working on keeping the health of community by providing the public with proper diet and medicine.

The authority also said that it is exerting utmost effort applying vigorous inspecting and follow up to circulate proper drugs and provide citizens with quality and standard services.

Briefing journalists on Tuesday, Authority General Manager Mulumebet Tadese said that the authority is working to maintain societal health and ensure the safety and quality of products through the process of registration, licensing and inspection of health institutions and food establishments.

The authority is conducting campaign in all areas of the city supply proper items or health food and drink items for the upcoming holiday.

She noted that the authority has inspected and followed up about 27, 368 food establishments in the just ended fiscal

year, provide certificate of competence assurance and take sample on water to measure its quality before it is distributed to consumers.

Some institutions such as health centers and hospitals are voluntary to provide city dwellers with services free of charge as of today, she said.

The authority removed food, drink and package equipment with an estimated cost of 19,647,962 in the just ended year. It also detached expired drugs, illegal tracked food, and drink items in the stated period.

It follows up and inspected about 1,368 health institutions and 1,169 pharmacies in the city. Apart from this, traditional medicine center, health centers and hospital shave inspected and followed up in the city to supply proper drugs and to provide quality standard services.

It also follows up and inspects illegal slaughters and dump meat leftovers everywhere in the city.

In the coming Ethiopian New Year The authority will keep working on protecting societal health, she added.

There is no greater...

Accordingly, Ambassador Girma Biru, Ambassador Taye Atsikesilassie and Teklewold Atanafu received special awards from the hands of the premier in recognition of their over 38 years of service.

He commended them for their contribution in their service. "It is a blessing to serve the country starting from the family."

As to him, serving the country and people is a special gift. Employees should be proud because they put their fingerprint on serving their country faithfully.

Taxi drivers in Addis Ababa offered a free service for the public for a few hours as well. As a result, serving is a lifetime investment. Ethiopia will always thank you for effectively fulfilling your duty, he added.

"Today, we observe National Service Day together with heroes/heroines who have served in federal government institutions for over 38 years. There is no greater courage than serving one's country. These national heroes/heroines are also role models for the next generation."

South Korea engaging Ethiopian youth in boosting ties

BY MISGANAW ASNAKE

ADDIS ABABA- South Korean Ambassador to Ethiopia Kang Seokhee said his country wants to strengthen the multifaceted relations in the promotion of Korean music and dance among Ethiopian youth.

Approached by *The Ethiopian Herald*, the ambassador revealed the plan to invigorate the two countries' longstanding partnership through involving the younger generation with avid interest for art. Last Wednesday, the embassy held an award giving ceremony for K-Pop World Festival winners from Ethiopia who participated in the first round online preliminary competition.

He further noted that 22 teams participated in the competition and three young people were selected and awarded. "Such type of competition

is important for the youth to promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges and encourage their talent as well as help them to learn Korean culture, music and movie."

Moreover, the South Korean Embassy will organize music performances in Addis and invite Ethiopian youth to demonstrate their talent. "Holding experience sharing program between Korean students with Ethiopian counterparts is never-ending. Here Korean students will come to Addis since the two sister cities, i.e., Addis Ababa and Chuncheon concluded an agreement to cooperate in education and training, urban development and smart cities."

South Korea is working closely with Ethiopia and helps the latter to be a better place to live via facilitating economic development and raising aid amounted to 100 million USD," it was learned.

Addis mega projects heralding major...

"For instance, the Gebeta Le Hager project mobilized substantial finance from the private sector and made planned requests to friendly countries."

"At the heart of every project, there is a human face," the state minister said, adding that all of the projects that have been initiated by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (PhD) are driven by public benefit. The massive reconstruction of low-income citizens' houses and other related activities are the manifestation for such a human-centered approach.

The projects are not limited to the capital Addis Ababa and every state has hugely engaged in implementing similar schemes replicating the commitment for project execution. Moreover, this government's success in project management is cascading to the private sector.

These projects interconnected yesterday with today and tomorrow. For instance, the Adwa Project promotes Ethiopians' ability to fend off invaders and the palace renovation work aims to cherish the country's long history. On the other hand, Entoto and Friendship parks are centered on today and the Science Museum is a future-centered project that would help the posterity to think about science and space.

By the same token, the mega projects are instrumental to knowledge and skill development for Ethiopian professionals and enable the latter to carry out future projects on their own. Addis mega projects are not only changing the face of the metropolis but also the face of the country and the government wants to keep this momentum in years to come, Eyob emphasized.

Day of Sacrifice enshrines...

Approached by the Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA) in connection with the Day of Sacrifice, Defense Ministry Office Head Brigadier General Worku Kebede stated that the day is meant to acknowledge Ethiopian heroes' noble sacrifices.

"A patriot citizen never reiterated from sacrificing his time, labor or even life for the nation's cause. However, to be that kind of person, everyone should know the history of their country."

According to him, bestowing the day for those who paid noble sacrifices made members of the Ethiopian Defense Force (ENDF) encouraged and inspired to better service. In light of this, the day will be marked at the ENDF and other security forces at national

level.

"Sacrifice and Ethiopia are intertwined. The path that the country had gone through could simply signify that. In the same way, we will pay the necessary sacrifice to withstand the current challenges and sustain the nation."

He added: "The immense sacrifices our forefathers and mothers paid for freedom enable us to get an independent and proud country. Hence, the youth should be ready to repeat such victory over poverty and pass a prosperous nation to the coming generation."

Brig. Gen Worku appreciated the government's decision to dedicate Pagumen Two to appreciate the security forces' service and recognize sacrifices they have paid for public safety.

Opinion

Sovereignty sustained with invaluable sacrifice

BY ABEBE WOLDEGIORGIS

Ethiopia is celebrating days of Pagumen, the thirteenth month, naming with different values and today is marked as a “Day of Sacrifice”. The nation is among the few countries with ancient civilization, history and government. It is located in the very strategic area of East Africa which is flanked by the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden and Red Sea.

The country is also the place where the Nile River is originated and such a situation left the country to be envied by foreign forces. Its existence had come across with various challenges, particularly the foreign intruders but thanks to our forefathers sacrifice, the foreigners’ devilish intention was reversed and the nation’s territorial integrity and sovereignty has been protected.

Putting aside the earlier attempts, since the sixteenth century onwards invaders such as Turkish, Egyptians, Dervish, British and Italians exerted energy to conquer our country but their attempt was rebuffed by our gallant fighters.

Since the 16th century, Othman Turks had been a dominant power in the Middle- East and in the Red Sea root and partially had power over the Gulf of Aden and in the north eastern part of Indian Ocean.

In 1557, the Turkish conquered port of Masawa and repeatedly expedited to the plateau of Bahire Negash territory of Ethiopia but the then emperor Sertsedingil defeated and repulsed them.

Turkish also intervened in the internal affairs of Ethiopia during the war between emperor Libnedingil and Imam Ahmad (commonly named Ahmad Gragn in Amharic,) which lasted from 1529 to 1543 by supporting Ahmad Gragn in terms of material and morale. Their intention was to install puppet regime backed by them but their objective remained futile.

In the 17th century, a British explorer started his Journey from Egypt to trace the origin of Abbay River arrived Ethiopia and could understand the society’s culture, religion, language and his knowledge of Ethiopia used as inputs to intrude Ethiopia in the later decades.

In 1820, the Egyptian Military leader Mohamed Ali conquered Sudan and recruited soldiers to advance his military adventure to western part of Ethiopia through perusing the river basin of Abbay but in various occasion, his invasion was repulsed by the Ethiopian patriots via life sacrifice.

When Emperor Tewodros II assumed power in 1943, his major priorities were unifying the fragmented Ethiopia under the rule of princes which lasted for 80 years and defending the territorial integrity of the country.

After appointing his loyal governors in the regions such as Tigray, Wollo, Gonder, Gojam and Shewa, he rebuffed Egyptians intruders who crossed the Ethio-Sudanese border.

It had been common to see conflicts among the various lords and princes in that era but when foreign intruders attempted to conquer the country, Ethiopians had developed a culture of putting aside their internal difference and unifying their forces and repeal the enemy and such strategic alliance enabled them to sustain the nation’s sovereignty.

In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened and greatly reduced the distance between Europe and Asia by some 4,500 miles as ships no longer needed to travel round southern Africa. This made foreigners to focus on the eastern Africa and their ambition to conquer the areas got momentum.

In 1875, the Egyptian occupation forces were engulfed by the Sudan Dervish forces in the eastern region of Sudan in the place known as “Kufit”.

The British government whom backed the Egyptian understood that Egyptians had no longer to be its partner and decided to change them by other partner. But before that it decided that Egyptian forces must be liberated and to that end Major Hewot of the British forces came to the court of Emperor Yohannes IV of Ethiopia in Adwa and agreed to dispatch the Ethiopian forces to Kufit and to librate the curtailed Egyptian forces in eastern Sudan and in return to give back port of Massawa to Ethiopia by repealing Egyptians.

Based on the agreement the Ethiopian forces led by Ras Allula Abanega expedited to the place and liberated the trapped Egyptian forces by defeating the Dervish forces. However, instead of giving the Massawa port to Emperor Yohannes, they gave it to the Italians who later used as the launching pad to conquer the high land parts of Ethiopia known as that time Bahire Negash province.

In 1885, about 500 Italian troops based in Massawa encroached the high land parts of Bahire Negash province but he Ethiopian forces led by Ras Alulla Abanega routed out in the place where known as “Dogale” 50 kilometer away from Massawa.

Five years later, the Dervish forces, in order to revenge Ethiopia because of their support to Egyptians, invaded Ethiopia and came up to Gonder town and burnt out various churches and heritages.

It was sad news to the emperor but sooner the Dervish forces were repelled from Gonder by Ethiopian fighters and later the final war took place in Metema where the Emperor himself was killed. These all shows that how Ethiopians from the ordinary citizens up to the

Kings sacrificed their life to defend the nation’s freedom.

Taking the death of emperor Yohannes as a good opportunity, the Italians conquered the high land parts of Bahire Negash province and established the newly created colony of Eritrea in 1891. However, Italians’ colonial ambition to concur Ethiopia was not rested there. They began their excursion to the neighboring Tigray region. Eight months later, after the death of emperor yohannes IV, Minelik II the then king of Shewa was enthroned and became king of Kings of Ethiopia.

Initially Emperor Menelik tried to resolve the problem through negotiation but the Italians did not give up their colonial ambition to conquer Ethiopia in clandestine manner.

The immediate cause of the Adwa War was the disagreement between emperor Menilik and the Italians on the article 17 of the Treaty of Wichale in which the Italian version gave systematic power to Italy to dominate Ethiopia. It further said that if Ethiopia wanted to have diplomatic contact with European countries, it must have use the diplomatic corridor of Italy while the Amharic version put Italy’s role not compulsory.

Therefore, Ethiopia rejected the treaty and announced that it intended to resolve the problem in the battle field.

The Battle lasted for one day and all the Italian forces were routed out and once again Ethiopians scarified their life to protect the nation’s sovereignty from colonization.

Right after the defeat of Italians in the battle of Adwa, European powers recognized the sovereignty of Ethiopia and opened their diplomatic mission here in the capital. Countries such as France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy itself and USA can be mentioned in this regard.

However, the Colonial ambition to conquer Ethiopia was not ended. While Emperor Menelik was physically incapacitated because of his deteriorating health, the neighboring colonial powers such as Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to claim the sovereign rights over Ethiopian territories in 1906 and to redraw the map of Ethiopia in line with their interest but their ambition was nullified.

Italy which obtained colonial territory at the door step of Ethiopia such as Eritrea and Somalia prepared militarily, logistically, manpower and finance for 40 years for the final invasion of Ethiopia.

In 1936 Italy launched its offence from the northern front, in Eritrea and from East from Somalia. This time, unlike the Adwa time, Italy deployed tanks, fighter jets, armored vehicles, sophisticated machine guns and artilleries.

The ill fed and poorly equipped

Ethiopian army went to Michew through utilizing more of animals as means of transportation similar to the Adwa time.

Italy bombarded Ethiopian soldiers trenches and utilized master gas which was prohibited that time by the then League of Nations and within a month, fascist forces reached to the capital and claimed that Ethiopia was under their rule.

Angered by the occupation of their country, Ethiopian fighters who returned from the north and eastern fronts began their patriotic movements and paid heavy price to evict the fascist forces from Ethiopia. Five years later in 1941, the Ethiopian Sovereignty was reinstated and the emperor who was in exile during the war came back to his country.

The challenge which the nation faced with regard to territorial annexation both from far and near was a common phenomenon.

In 1978, forty years later after the second invasion of Italy, Somalia regime led by Mohamed Siad Barre invaded the eastern part of Ethiopia and entered up to 700 kilo meters in land. In the first months of the invasion Ethiopian army members diligently fought the enemy forces and fallen for the protection of the nation’s territorial integrity.

The Somalia regime exploited the internal discontent due to ideological difference between various political factions in Ethiopia.

Aiming to defend the country, the then leader Mengistu Hailemariam rallied all Ethiopians under the motto of “Revolutionary mother land or death” and deployed 300 thousand militia men in the eastern front.

The unrestrained support of USSR, Cuba and South Yemen in terms of military hardware, soldiers and advising enabled Ethiopia to repeal the enemy only within 6 months.

Ethiopians defended their country from foreign invaders regardless of their ethnic, cultural, language and religious differences. Even in the time of hardship, Ethiopians did not let the nation’s territories to be annexed by foreign enemies. Therefore, when we celebrate the day of sacrifice, we should commemorate the patriotic struggle of our forefathers.

In line with this, we need to inform the new generation about their country and equip them with its cherished history and hope that the country will sustain sovereign and prosper with the effort and sacrifice of the current generation and the generation to come.

Editor's Note: The views entertained in this article do not necessarily reflect the stance of The Ethiopian Herald

Editorial

Paying the needed sacrifice is an endless commitment!

Ethiopia cherishes a rich history of thousands of years that serves as a source of pride for not only its citizens but also for the black people as well as the oppressed people of the world. Ethiopians of the past generations paid a hard price and left behind their invincible legacy. The legacy served and is still serving as an inspiration to do away with hegemonic relations and to stand resolute for one's dignity.

To cut a long story short, it is enough to see the history of the country only in the last 100 years. Ethiopians have paid a lot of sacrifices fighting back against colonialism and expansionist wars since the turn of the century. The decisive Victory of Adwa speaks volumes in this regard. After maintaining its independence, it had also been fighting for countries suffering under the yoke of colonialism as a member of the rather infamous League of Nations. It has also faced aggression by fascist forces. Countless challenges are untold but felt by those who are victims.

As the world was once divided into two blocs many developing countries like Ethiopia were also victims of the friction and consequent proxy civil war... etc. As a result, Ethiopia has witnessed one of the most protracted civil wars in the history of the world which devastated its people and economy. During the peak days of civil war in the 1980s, Ethiopia was known to the world more as an impoverished, destitute country whose name was almost synonymous with "famine", "hunger", "war" and "migration" rather than as a nation with an ancient and glorious history that can captivate everyone's attention in all corners of the world.

Even after the end of the Cold War, which also heralded a change of government in Ethiopia, the country has also faced another round of confrontation related to its policy. For instance, it has been resisting the impositions of some Western countries as well as global financial institutions which were attempts to twist the hands of the government during negotiations for loan and grants provision, among others.

Such moves were in many ways forms of neocolonialism which is an indirect continuation of the colonial policies of the West against developing countries including Ethiopia. As a result of pressure, these developing countries have suffered economic, political and social damages through unfair trade, brain drain, etc. These challenges have cost people a lot of lives, resources and development opportunities.

All these sacrifices were paid to maintain a sovereign, independent nation where its culture, history and language are respected. This is an invaluable legacy that people can hand down to future generations.

Now that Ethiopia and other African countries alike are free and independent nations does not mean that they do not need any more commitment from their citizens. There are still more challenges that the countries are facing and possibly in the future, they are likely to face challenges.

This is not an attempt to cast a grim and pessimistic future of the continent but only intends to remind everyone of the need to take into consideration the issues that come as an order of the day. It is important to notice that people throughout the world are living in the age of globalization which has turned the world into a small village. This entails an unavoidable interaction with each other which is at the same time highly competitive.

Therefore, the new generation has to be well prepared to work selflessly and to sacrifice its short-lived interest for the common good of the society. It is in this way that Africans' prosperity be ensured. To this end the young generation at home and abroad should repeat the rich legacy of their forefathers paying sacrifice for their nation through engaging in voluntary services, showing commitment to support the causes of the country, becoming industrious, innovative and visionary as well as fighting illegal practices, among others.



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Opinion

Human-Centric Globalisation: Taking G20 to the Last Mile, Leaving None Behind

BY NARENDRA MODI

'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' – these two words capture a deep philosophy. It means 'the world is one family'. This is an all-embracing outlook that encourages us to progress as one universal family, transcending borders, languages, and ideologies. During India's G20 Presidency, this has translated into a call for human-centric progress. As One Earth, we are coming together to nurture our planet. As One Family, we support each other in the pursuit of growth. And we move together towards a shared future - One Future - which is an undeniable truth in these interconnected times.

The post-pandemic world order is very different from the world before it. There are three important changes, among others.

First, there is a growing realisation that a shift away from a GDP-centric view of the world to a human-centric view is needed.

Second, the world is recognizing the importance of resilience and reliability in global supply chains.

Third, there is a collective call for boosting multilateralism through the reform of global institutions.

Our G20 Presidency has played the role of a catalyst in these shifts.

In December 2022, when we took over the Presidency from Indonesia, I had written that a mindset shift must be catalysed by the G20. This was especially needed in the context of mainstreaming the marginalized aspirations of developing countries, the Global South and Africa.

The Voice of Global South Summit, which witnessed participation from 125 countries, was one of the foremost initiatives under our Presidency. It was an important exercise to gather inputs and ideas from the Global South. Further, our Presidency has not only seen the largest-ever participation from African countries but has also pushed for the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the G20.

An interconnected world means our challenges across domains are interlinked. This is the midway year of the 2030 Agenda and many are noting with great concern that the progress on SDGs is off-track. The G20 2023 Action Plan on Accelerating Progress on SDGs will spearhead the future direction of the G20 towards implementing SDGs.

In India, living in harmony with nature has been a norm since ancient times and we have been contributing our share towards climate action even in modern times.

Many countries of the Global South are at various stages of development and climate action must be a complementary pursuit. Ambitions for climate action must be matched with actions on climate finance and transfer of technology.

We believe there is a need to move away from a purely restrictive attitude of what should not be done, to a more constructive attitude focusing on what can be done to fight climate change.

The Chennai HLPs for a Sustainable and Resilient Blue Economy focus on keeping our oceans healthy.

A global ecosystem for clean and green hydrogen will emerge from our presidency, along with a Green Hydrogen Innovation Centre.

In 2015, we launched the International Solar Alliance. Now, through the Global Biofuels Alliance, we will support the world to enable

energy transitions in tune with the benefits of a circular economy.

Democratising climate action is the best way to impart momentum to the movement. Just as individuals make daily decisions based on their long-term health, they can make lifestyle decisions based on the impact on the planet's long-term health. Just like Yoga became a global mass movement for wellness, we have also nudged the world with Lifestyles for Sustainable Environment (LiFE).

Due to the impact of climate change, ensuring food and nutritional security will be crucial. Millets, or Shree Anna, can help with this while also boosting climate-smart agriculture. In the International Year of Millets, we have taken millets to global palates. The Deccan High Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition is also helpful in this direction.

Technology is transformative but it also needs to be made inclusive. In the past, the benefits of technological advancements have not benefited all sections of society equally. India, over the last few years, has shown how technology can be leveraged to narrow inequalities, rather than widen them.

For instance, the billions across the world that remain unbanked, or lack digital identities, can be financially included through digital public infrastructure (DPI). The solutions we have built using our DPI have now been recognised globally. Now, through the G20, we will help developing countries adapt, build, and scale DPI to unlock the power of inclusive growth.

That India is the fastest-growing large economy is no accident. Our simple, scalable and sustainable solutions have empowered the vulnerable and the marginalised to lead our development story. From space to sports, economy to entrepreneurship, Indian women have taken the lead in various sectors. They have shifted the narrative from the development of women to women-led development. Our G20 Presidency is working on bridging the gender digital divide, reducing labour force participation gaps and enabling a larger role for women in leadership and decision-making.

For India, the G20 Presidency is not merely a high-level diplomatic endeavour. As the Mother of Democracy and a model of diversity, we opened the doors of this experience to the world.

Today, accomplishing things at scale is a quality that is associated with India. The G20 Presidency is no exception. It has become a people-driven movement. Over 200 meetings will have been organised in 60 Indian cities across the length and breadth of our nation, hosting nearly 100,000 delegates from 125 countries by the end of our term. No Presidency has ever encompassed such a vast and diverse geographical expanse.

It is one thing to hear about India's demography, democracy, diversity and development from someone else. It is totally different to experience them first-hand. I am sure our G20 delegates would vouch for this.

Our G20 Presidency strives to bridge divides, dismantle barriers, and sow seeds of collaboration that nourish a world where unity prevails over discord, where shared destiny eclipses isolation. As the G20 President, we had pledged to make the global table larger, ensuring that every voice is heard and every country contributes. I am positive that we have matched our pledge with actions and outcomes.

Ed's note: The author is the Prime Minister of India, and the piece was shared with EH by the Indian Embassy in Addis.

Editor's Note: The views entertained in this article do not necessarily reflect the stance of The Ethiopian Herald

Business & Economy

Addis Ababa: The city striving to live up its name

BY DANIEL ALEMAYEHU

Since its first establishment back during the reign of emperor Minilik II, Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, has taken plausible measures to get the picture and history that the city has got today. Addis Ababa has been the focal point of Africa and the whole world for a number of reasons. As a beacon of freedom and resistance, Ethiopia is considered the promised land of hope by many Africans and black people around the world.

The city has been on fast track in order to achieve and become as an ideal destination as its name. As the place is a home of many continental and international organizations, Addis Ababa is expected to be equivalent with other international cities like New York and Geneva. To this end, the City Administration and the federal government have been working closely to upgrade the whole picture of the city by adding more values to the existing cultural and historical scenes.

Professor Tasew Woldehana, former president of Addis Ababa University, while presenting paper on “About Ethiopia” forum, photography exhibition and panel discussions organized by the Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA) in collaboration with the City Administration of Addis Ababa said that Addis Ababa is making education available for the next generation by building feeding centers.

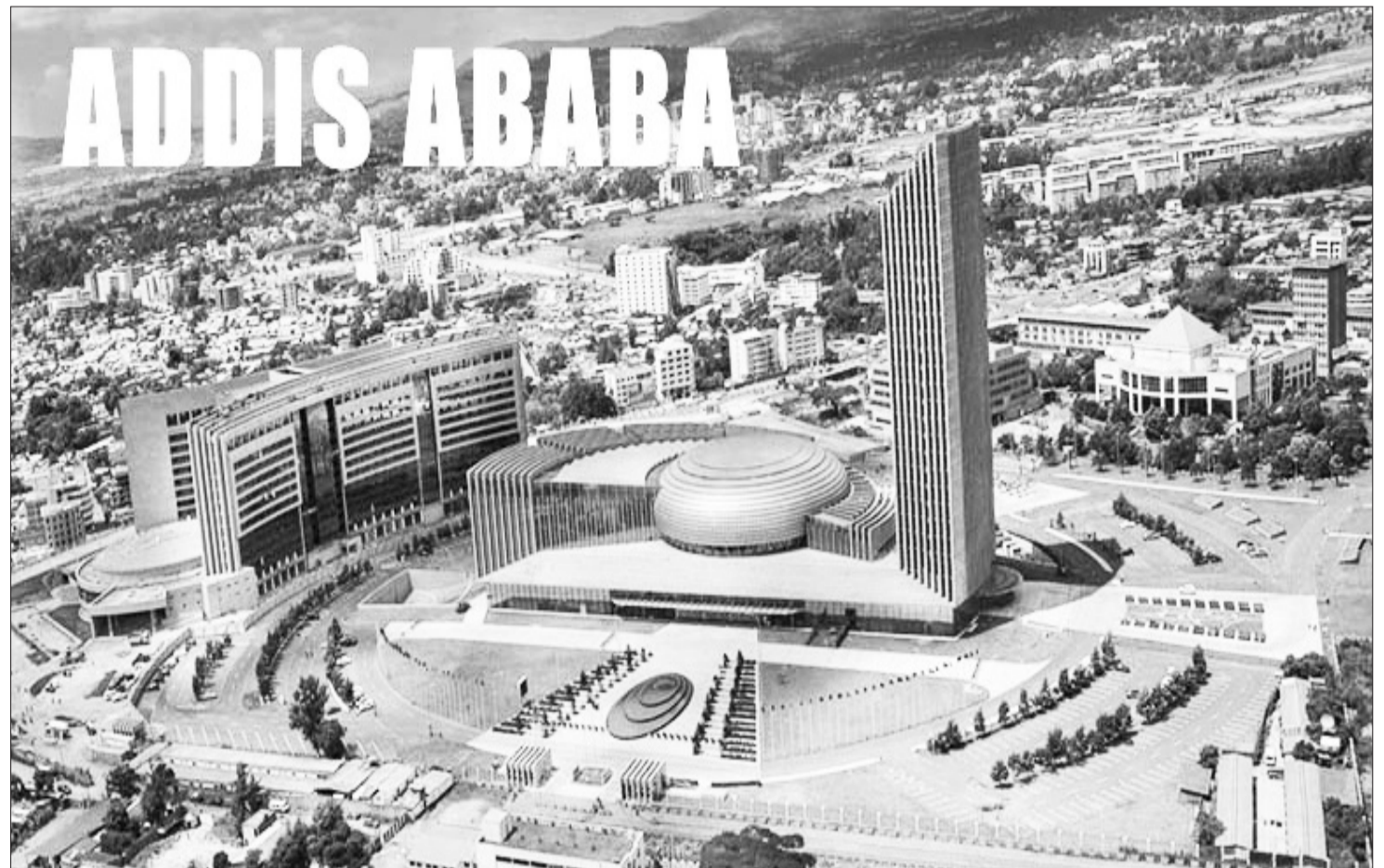
According to Prof. Tasew, Addis Ababa is not only the political but also the economic center of the country. The capital city’s economy is growing at 8.8% every year. He said that the annual package production has reached more than 1.9 trillion Birr.

Addis Ababa is a transit point for foreign and domestic trade and transport. It has three large state universities and more than 150 private colleges, the professor said.

Mentioning that the capital city is the world’s diplomatic seat, he said that it is where the first library “Abrehot” in East Africa is providing services. Besides, prof. Tasew described Addis Ababa as a capital city with entertainment facilities such as Entoto and Unity Parks and fast transportation facilities.

As the city is the biggest economic center; there are many banks, factories, educational institutions, parks and industrial parks in it, he said. He stressed that it is not possible to clap with one hand, so everyone should own it for peace.

After the current incumbent has assumed political power, numerous actions have been applied across every direction of the city and the whole nation. Actions have been taken to make the capital the perfect hub to incorporate all the foreigners and local people so that the city becomes a place of inclusion without marginalizing anyone. In the past five years, the City Administration has built marvelous projects and opened to the public service. Besides, both the



administrations have done their best to expand the experience to the neighboring towns.

The City Administration of Addis Ababa has been working on making the city a favorable place for both the people and tourists who come from different places. Addis Ababa has got the new faces in all directions to be attractive for anyone who wishes to visit the city. It has been adding new projects that feel human and open for the public.

Having built and finalized those mega projects, the city administration and the federal government have reaped what they have sown. More tourists from local and abroad have been keen to visit the city and expand the new experience to the world. On top of that, the city has generated more income from these sites. The projects have become the hub of job creation. Addis Ababa has been working on many mega projects at this time.

According to the city mayor’s website, The Meskel Square is one of the many projects in the city. It was built to accommodate 1,400 parking lots, including religious festivals, concerts and other special events. In this regard, the construction of the project was completed within the scheduled time.

In the square, it has been replaced with six modern digital screens by removing the advertisements that were posted on every wall, and it has solved the parking problem to a great extent, and it is providing many other public services, including the previous religious ceremony. 100 percent completed as of February 25, 2022.

Furthermore, the public library, Abrehot, is the other project. The construction of the public library project, which is the biggest library not only in Ethiopia, but also in the continent, has been completed and started work. Project Construction of This modern

library with comprehensive infrastructure has been completed in a speedy manner so that the residents of the city, especially the young generation, can enrich themselves by reading, change their thinking and stay away from the old places.

As the project is big and needed more than a billion Birr investment, it has many special features. The project is laid on 1.1 hectares of land. It is a 2000 seats library that can serve 25 thousand students at a time by its E- library. It incorporates 1.5 Km long bookshelf, cafeteria, 113 car parking, books shops, amphitheater, event garden, seating/ meditation areas, open plaza – shopping & café spaces, terraced urban seating spaces, lecture and discussion rooms.

What has been learnt in the case of the city administration’s activities is that the governing body has planned, started, progressed, and finalized all the projects on time amid so many ups and downs. In addition, the city administration has continued its progresses in coming up with planning and finalizing new projects and also working in collaboration with the federal government to stretch such projects across the entire nation.

Unlike the previous face of the city and its design, the new projects of the city administration are designed to include all the necessary inputs so that citizens can get services in the nearest place possible. Some of the mega projects will be equipped with places and service centers that help people to achieve their social, economic, and personal activities.

Recently, one of the many mega projects in Addis is Adwa Museum which is about to be finalized within three months. Addis Ababa Mega Projects Office is in charge of those mega projects in the city. The office announced that it has been working on finalizing a 4.6 billion Birr Adwa Museum

construction in the next three months.

Addis Ababa Mega Projects Office Contract Administration Director, Dawit Tibebu told the Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA) that the construction of Adwa Museum Project has reached 87% completion. The project is one of the multipurpose mega projects that are being constructed in the metropolis and would be finalized in the coming three months. To finalize the project on schedule time, important inputs are put into place.

As to him, the museum contains a center that pays tribute and commemorates Adwa patriots, recreational centers, cafeteria, cinema houses and halls. It would have a key contribution to preserving history.

Furthermore, it would have doors that symbolize heroes who join Adwa battlefield gathering from every corner of the country. The museum also symbolizes the heroic development activities of the current generations, he added.

Hence, it contains stairs that symbolize the long journey from the starting point to the battle field where the victory of Adwa was gained. In addition, Adwa Mountains would be painted on the walls to familiarize the museum with the battlefield.

The museum was built in a way that showed women’s participation in the war. Administration Council hall, libraries and research offices are built in. Moreover, a bus terminal was also included in it to lessen transportation crowded around Piazza. As a result, it is aimed to reduce traffic jams, he noted.

All in all, the city is walking on the path of development via satisfying its citizens’ needs step by step that includes providing well furnished residential houses to the elderly, the disabled and the needy people, it was learned.

Art & Culture

Global culture, athletics in Budapest and other ruminations

BY MULUGETA GUDETA

The hundreds, if not thousands of athletes, who took part in the recently concluded Budapest international athletics competitions, may not be aware that they have been taking part in a global cultural festival. The tens of millions of fans who were watching them in the stadiums or on the TV screens, the idea of global culture might have hardly crossed their imaginations. Yet, what was going in Budapest a couple of weeks back was the most vivid and highest level manifestation of the globalization of modern culture.

Culture is no more considered as something that concerns only a few traditional practices that are kept alive by people living in some of the remote rural corners of the world. The modern definition of culture has become broader, deeper and more inclusive. It has become more important in the context of urbanization than in the older context of rural communities. Culture is apparently redefined to include all ways of life of rural as well as urban communities. It has become a huge industry, and includes hitherto ignored parameters of social life such as “codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, values, arts and foods...etc.”

One of the few opportunities in the world where people of different races, traditions and cultures could come together at one spot and show the world that they share common values, it is at sporting events like the Olympics and international athletics competition that wound up recently in the Hungarian capital Budapest.

It seems that as the world is increasingly coming together, so does the definition of cultural globalization, which has assumed deeper and broader meanings in the process. Thus, “sports have had a profound influence on popular culture and entertainment. They have created iconic athletes, inspired countless works of art and entertainment, and shaped fashion and style.”

Conventionally speaking, cultural globalization is defined as “the transmission of ideas, meanings, and values around the world in such a way as to extend and intensify social relations. The process is marked by the common consumption of cultures

that have been diffused by the Internet, popular culture media, and international travel.” As we have witnessed the emergence of global economy, we have also seen global culture unfolding or spreading around the world with unprecedented momentum under our very eyes. Globalization, whether economic or cultural, has huge advantages as it has also considerable shortfalls.

According to American economist and Nobel Prize winner Joseph Stiglitz (i.e. Globalization and its Discontents), globalization might have caused much dissatisfaction around the world. In his book, Stiglitz critically analyzed what could be considered the soft bellies of globalization that, right from the beginning, economically benefitted some countries at the cost of others.

According to him, the rich countries stood to take advantage of the weakness of the poorer ones in the name of globalization which was a new catchword at that time. The last few decades have clearly made it evident the injustices inherent in the global economic system that is reproducing and reproducing the same relations time and again has led to many to discontents in so many African and other developing countries.

We cannot abandon globalization even if we wished it because of its shortcomings that are surpassed by its benefits. By the same token globalization is sweeping the world in its cultural manifestations and continues to do so although there are many critics of its negative impacts. This has become an irreversible process that continues to embrace all countries and peoples in its embrace and thus manifests the most consummate instance of globalization which is not a spotless or perfect phenomenon but something that create both pleasure and dissatisfaction among its practitioners.

Even the results of the athletic competitions in Budapest have certainly created both happy moments and moments of grief among the participants and their fans. Unlike economic globalization which is often replete with disagreements, disputes, conflicts and violent manifestations like the ones that are seen at every venue of the G-7 or G-20 meetings every year, cultural globalization too has its moments

of discontents although mostly non-violent in its nature.

Leave alone, sports, even foods and drinks are globalized these days. The McDonald burgers sold and eaten in New York or in some European or Asian country might be different in texture or the way they are sold to the clients but their taste is invariable similar and often attractive to young people everywhere. Anyone who goes to a Mac burger joint would not think that they are enjoying a piece of global food culture. To them calming their gurgling stomach comes first, even if at all they want to reflect about food globalization afterwards.

Thus, by way of reference, examples of global culture include the emergence of global sporting events such as the Olympics and the World Cup and the globalization of food and drink through global multinational companies like McDonald and Coca cola. There are many aspects of the globalization of culture. According to available information, there are at least eight major areas of global culture that you and I can refer to.

These include care Hollywood’s film industry whose productions are watched around the world; in luxurious Washington or Paris theatre halls as well as in the shantytowns of Addis Ababa or Nigeria. The English language is also being globalized as the language of global arts, culture, business and commerce. As we said above, fast food is being consumed as a global food in many restaurants across the world including in our backyard although the foods are a far cry from the McDonalds burgers.

There is no area of our life that globalization is not reaching. Religions are being globalized. So are international fashion brands, music and many games and recreational outlets. Where will all this lead ultimately? One would ask. Maybe to the globalization of humanity and the emergence of human nature that would absorb all the manifestations of cultural and economic globalization? That may sound like science fiction but anyone is free to imagine the ultimate destiny of humanity that is open for all speculations.

International travels are these days serving as

vehicles for cultural globalization, whether consciously or unconsciously. Air travel is the best, most efficient and most globalization carrier of global culture, perhaps in a par with television and even more pronounced than the media. That is apparently why the virtual “wars in the sky” waged by air transport companies has become so important that the most successful carriers are those who efficiently respond to global food and drink and other manifestations of culture.

These days, running an attractive airline company is not only about packing passengers in huge dream liners but something that has to do with providing in-flight amenities of global culture. Punctuality, good in-flight services, in addition to the ubiquitous smiles of the hostesses, the books and music that available on board have all become aspects of global culture that no air traveler would want to miss. There is also a transfer of global culture via travelers who land in another part of the world with all their dressing, hairstyle, music on their Wi-Fi, the food they eat in restaurants and the bags they carry on their shoulders, the way they speak their English or any other global language are all silent conveyors of global culture.

Our job, as observers of the growing globalization of culture would be, if at all we have the eye for details, to sift through the tons of global cultures that are reaching our shores every other day, separate the wheat from the chaff, identify what is ours and not ours (if it is at all possible to do so!). We should also try to absorb what promotes African culture whether it comes from Beijing or Kuala Lumpur and get rid of what undermines it. We should try to serve as cultural critics who would minimize the popular discontents that arise from blind copying of everything foreign that does not suit us as Africans.

On the other hand we should cheer up when African athletes win at sports venues without forgetting to recognize the merits of non-Africans because they too, are the creatures of a fast globalizing world or the new citizens of the emerging global village that will be all-inclusive, democratic civilized, peaceful, united and serving the ideal of harmony and beauty in modern human life.

Valorous in many fronts including sport

BY ALEM HAILU G/KRISTOS

Gold rush, while all in a hurry,
Blood trickling down her leg
Suffering scratch-wrought injury
At the same time alert, greg
Contesters may surge ahead
To snatch away from Ethiopia's
Long distance race's Hen
The golden egg,
When victor-thirsty citizens
Arms upward the almighty beg,
In the outer flank
Gudaf Tsegaye dramatically
stormed to
The finishing line of 10,000m
race
Nation-sought-for triumph
With splendor to embrace!
Tagged along Eletesenbet
Gedey
Ejgayehu Taye
Reminiscent of the green



flood;
A green flood
This time mixed with
White sweat & blood.
Past the line, Ethiopia's
Tricolor covered heroines'

shoulder
Nothing puts citizens asunder
People God put together.
What a candle-like sacrifice
Description that defies!
What a peaceful fight
That drew global limelight!

The woman marathon's
colorful victory
Gold, Silver, result of superb
chemistry
Also narrates loud the same
cherished history
Additional silver and bronze
medals
Ethiopia bagged
Evinces it is hero and heroines'
land.
A land inhabited by the
valorous
In many a front including
Sport.
Ethiopian marathon
champions
(Amane Beriso, Gotytome G/
Selassie)
With their arms making a fence
Came to their worn out fellow
Compatriot's defense
(Yalem Zerfe Yehualaw)
That we have to scale up
On love, considerateness,
unity
We have to harp.

Indepth

The dividends of joining BRICS group

BY FITSUM GETACHEW

At the fifteenth summit of the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) in Johannesburg Ethiopia and other five countries have been endorsed to join the group. Many people believe that the formation itself of the BRICS group is to create a new economic force, if not political and diplomatic, that is bound to lessen if not challenge the domination of largely western countries in the international sphere.

They say it even intends to create a new world order in which it is alleged that it could be more equitable and just without the crushing influence of the Western economies. It is intended to balance the advanced west or north with the less developed south. The BRICS expansion is going to lead to better cooperation in the international community because the world is too much in trouble when it comes to inequality, climate change and geopolitical tensions.

Experts have been heard stating that the multilateral system has been failing countries for too long with the World Bank and IMF not responding to the calls of many developing countries in the way they have been expecting. Hence, the creation of BRICS seems to be a response to frustrations over these shortcomings.

Ethiopia along with Egypt from Africa, Saudi Arabia, Iran and UAE from Asia and Argentina from Latin America have been allowed to join this BRICS group after a reported long deliberation and discussion weighing if these countries do or do not qualify for membership based on the criteria set by the group.

The fact that Ethiopia has been allowed to join this group may have surprised many because many people consider BRICS as a collection of huge economies and that Ethiopia may not match those requirements. But the members have admitted Ethiopia to BRICS because of a number of important factors such as its historical importance even for Africa and the fact that it can be a bridge between BRICS and Africa along with Egypt and South Africa.

Ethiopia's long and glorious diplomatic history is also another factor besides its economic potential with its more than one hundred twenty million people most of whom are youths. Besides, the GDP is bound to grow fast with the current economic growth trajectory. Hence Ethiopia has demonstrated to the world that it is not a minor power to be sidelined to anonymity even if there has been a lot of bad publicity attached to its name by many media outlets such as continuous conflicts and lack of stability in recent years as it is undergoing dynamic transformation.

Those who have been depicting the image of Ethiopia only in the negative are now served that this is not true and that there are several promising things going on in Ethiopia and BRICS has recognized that admitting it among the first six countries that are to join it.

Several diplomats and statesmen as well as economists have said a lot about what



dividends Ethiopia will get from joining BRICS. For instance Brazil Ambassador to Ethiopia Jandyr Ferreira dos Santos said that Ethiopia's joining BRICS will open a new and promising field of cooperation. The ambassador said the BRICS mechanism possesses a series of interlinked initiatives such as the New Development Bank, the BRICS Business Council, the BRICS Women's Business Alliance, and many others. According to the ambassador it promotes exchange in areas such as media, culture, education, sports, arts, youth, civil society, academia, science, and technology. Ethiopia will now take stock of what has been accomplished by the BRICS in each of these areas and start contributing its own initiatives and perspectives.

Ethiopia's accession will bolster the BRICS' call for inclusive multilateralism, respect for international law, and reform of multilateral political and financial institutions where all of them are dear to the developing world. Trade and investment ties are growing where the daily flights of Ethiopian Airlines connects Sao Paulo with Addis Ababa and there are many cooperation programs in place in areas of common interest such as agriculture in which Brazilian expertise can promote Ethiopian production.

Similarly Renmin University Economics Professor and Industrial Economy Department Head Yangua Huang said that the BRICS bloc is of multifaceted importance to developing countries. Ethiopia's membership to BRICS will enable Ethiopia to further strengthen its economic and developing cooperation with the member countries. The New Development Bank will enable Ethiopia to get better financial support directly and it will also create opportunity for Chinese companies to make BRICS countries their primary investment destination. The professor advised that focusing on industries that create jobs in the country with a large population and large huge productive force is beneficial.

Minzu University Foreign Studies professor, He Keyong said on his part that Ethiopia is a very big country in history and it should learn from the civilization of forefathers and gain experience from other countries in order to ensure economic prosperity.

Former Ethiopian Ambassador to the UN Tiruneh Zena said that Ethiopia's inclusion along with Egypt will help transform the

continent and make its voices heard in the global arena. He mentioned the words of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed who said that Ethiopia's joining BRICS will contribute a lot to realizing South-South cooperation. It is a great moment for Ethiopia as the BRICS leaders endorse Ethiopia's entry into this group and Ethiopia stands ready to cooperate with all for an inclusive and prosperous global order.

Ambassador Tiruneh said that the inclusion of Ethiopia and Egypt as new members of the BRICS family would provide the bloc an opportunity to mobilize African countries toward ensuring a fairer world. Africa would also help transform the continent and make its voices heard in the global arena. BRICS is an alliance to negotiate with the Global North and strive for the world to become a just one and no country is marginalized or discriminated.

The ambassador went to add that Africa including Ethiopia will also further enhance its trade and economic relations with China, the biggest trading partner of the continent, bring in experience from India in agricultural development and seek support from Russia on security matters within the expanded BRICS platform.

Ambassador Tiruneh expressed his delight over Ethiopia joining BRICS adding that Ethiopia will enjoy a helping hand from other BRICS members in its bid toward industrialization and agricultural transformation through science and advanced technologies.

The ambassador added Ethiopia being a founding member of the AU as well as an influential nation in East Africa, it would be an important asset to the bloc to fight terrorism and serve as an important gateway to the continent. Ethiopia would also have the opportunity to voice the interest of Africa in BRICS and strive for a fairer and less discriminatory world.

The expansion of BRICS will add another additional force of the Global South to be heard and contribute to ensure a fairer world while they can use the grouping as a platform to resolve internal problems, including poverty and unemployment. Here it is also appropriate to mention that Ethiopia's image in the process will gain and this has immense economic advantages such as the expansion of tourism and foreign direct investment.

State Minister of Finance Eyob Tekalign said Ethiopia's joining BRICS is an additional opportunity and engine of financial and technological access and development fuel to the country. He stressed that Ethiopia will continue working with every country, group and financial institution to realize its interests and benefits. Eyob said the economy of the countries accepted along with Ethiopia from the several countries that wanted to join BRICS is big and it means a lot to Ethiopia. He said the endorsement of Ethiopia to join BRICS is a demonstration of Ethiopia's status in Africa and a brilliant leadership.

Senior Economist Costantinos Berehe said Ethiopia's membership to BRICS will potentially benefit it by boosting investment from member states thereby accelerating the overall economic growth as BRICS is a conglomeration of countries with fast growing economies which represent 40% of the world population and 30% of the world GDP, with geographical strategic position and technological advancement.

He said Ethiopia has a huge amount of agricultural resource, water and an educated young generation that can contribute to the development of the country. So BRICS countries can come and create investments that would contribute not only to the internal supply chain but also for exports. At the same time they will exploit all these young people that are coming out of the vocational schools and universities. Therefore a huge investment is bound to come to Ethiopia.

He added the country should be ready to welcome investment by making sure that the administration system up to the lowest echelon is competent enough to be able to receive investment and support investors with all the necessary elements. We have to fulfill all the requirements investors need or demand or else risk to lose them. The main pillars of the market economy must be put in place.

Ethiopia is a major economy with natural resources and a big population that can develop fast. And that is what the Chinese have seen while recommending Ethiopia to be a member of BRICS. Ethiopia's international diplomacy in the UN and the AU has to be consistent and it should maintain its non-alliance status throughout. As the new Ethiopian year unfolds Ethiopians are hopeful that this will be a plus for the economy and the benefits will be recorded soon.

Law & Politics

Sacrifice as a symbol of national pride and value

BY ADDISALEM MULAT

The concept of sacrificing oneself for the betterment of one's country has been a prevailing notion that has shaped human history. It has consistently served as a powerful mechanism in uniting individuals and fostering a sense of togetherness among communities. This idea of sacrifice can take various forms and has been witnessed throughout different periods of time.

Whether it is the act of joining the armed forces or simply upholding the ideals and values of the nation, sacrifice has played a vital role in nurturing a collective sense of national pride and a shared sense of purpose. Throughout history, countless individuals have volunteered or been conscripted into service, willingly putting their lives on the line to protect their homeland.

The act of sacrificing one's life for their country through military service has a profound impact on society. It builds a shared identity and sense of common purpose among the public, ignites patriotism and appreciation, bridges societal divisions, inspires future generations, and provides solace to grieving families.

Throughout history, sacrifice for one's country has played a crucial role in fostering unity, national pride, and a shared sense of purpose. The act of sacrificing one's life for their country through military service goes beyond individual interests and encompasses a greater commitment to the well-being and security of the nation as a whole.

Despite facing a multitude of challenges throughout history, Ethiopians have never wavered when it comes to protecting their country. They have displayed unparalleled courage and resilience, determined to preserve their identity and their autonomy as a nation. Ethiopia's people are characterized by their fierce loyalty and deep-seated patriotism. These values have been ingrained in Ethiopian society for generations forming the foundation of the country's national identity.

Ethiopia's long history of defying external powers has produced a unique identity among its people, one that is rooted in a deep sense of patriotism. The country's citizens have been shaped by the adversity they have faced and have emerged all the stronger for it.

Ethiopians' unwavering commitment to sovereignty has been a source of inspiration for the wider African continent. Their struggle against colonization and foreign influence has become a symbol of resistance against imperialism inspiring other nations to forge their own paths towards independence.

The experiences of the Ethiopian people have highlighted the importance of a strong national identity and a commitment to shared values and ideals. The country's history is a testament to the power of unity in the face of adversity and the ability of a nation



to overcome even the most daunting of challenges.

Sacrifice highlights the importance of unity and collaboration encouraging people to work together towards a common purpose and creating a sense of shared responsibility for the betterment of society. By witnessing sacrifices made by others, individuals can gain a broader perspective of the difficulties faced by different segments of society. This realization can cultivate empathy and a willingness to support and uplift those who are marginalized or facing adversity leading to a more compassionate and inclusive society.

Sacrifice for one's country also extends beyond personal actions to encompass the support and respect shown towards national symbols and traditions. Whether it is through celebrating national holidays, displaying the flag, or participating in cultural events, individuals showcase their allegiance to their country.

Needless to say, sacrifice for one's country is not confined to specific contexts or periods of time, but rather permeates all aspects of society. It extends beyond the battlefield or wartime efforts and encompasses the everyday choices and decisions made by individuals.

The impact of sacrifice for one's country can also be observed in times of crisis or adversity. When faced with natural disasters, economic downturns, or health crises, individuals often come together to support their fellow citizens. The willingness to put personal interests aside and work towards the collective well-being demonstrates a profound sense of solidarity and compassion. It is true that sacrifice for one's country is not solely about individual achievements and personal glory. It is about recognizing the interconnectedness of society and working towards the greater good.

Sacrifice encourages individuals to prioritize the needs of others and contribute to the welfare of the entire nation. This collective mindset fosters a sense of interconnectedness and empathy paving the way for a society that thrives on mutual support and collaboration.

Soldiers who sacrifice their lives for their country often become symbols of national pride and admiration. They embody the virtues of courage, honor, and selflessness which are universally esteemed values in any society. Through their sacrifice, they inspire and motivate others to rally behind a common cause creating a shared identity that transcends individual differences and unites diverse individuals under a collective banner of patriotism.

The sacrifice of soldiers in military service evokes a profound sense of appreciation and respect within the public. It serves as a reminder of the immense sacrifices made by individuals for the preservation of freedom, security, and peace. Moreover, the act of sacrificing one's life for their country through military service also has the power to unite people across different social, cultural, and economic backgrounds.

The shared reverence for the sacrifices made by soldiers creates common ground and diminishes societal divisions. This shared empathy and admiration create an environment of understanding and solidarity fostering a sense of national unity that bridges gaps and promotes social cohesion.

The act of sacrificing one's life for their country through military service also serves as a source of inspiration for future generations. The bravery and devotion demonstrated by those who make this ultimate sacrifice set a powerful example for younger individuals, motivating them to develop a sense of duty and dedication to their country. This inspiration can lead to the continuation of a legacy of service ensuring the nation's security and unity for generations to come.

The sacrifices of soldiers in military service evoke a collective memory and a sense of historical continuity within a nation. Their profound acts of selflessness become an integral part of the country's narrative, shaping its identity and values. By remembering and honoring their sacrifices, nations can ensure that the memory of these heroes endures and continues to inspire future generations to strive for a better and more united society.

The act of sacrifice has the remarkable ability

to not only unite individuals but also bridge societal divides and foster a sense of harmony among people from different backgrounds. When individuals are willing to set aside their differences and join forces for a common purpose, it can establish strong connections and promote a sense of community among diverse groups.

In a society where people often hold different beliefs, values, and perspectives, the act of sacrifice can serve as a powerful catalyst for bringing individuals closer together. It requires individuals to look beyond their own interests and develop a broader understanding and empathy towards others. This shared commitment to sacrifice fosters an environment where people can find common ground and work collaboratively towards a greater goal, breaking down barriers and fostering unity among diverse groups.

Sacrifice can also help to break down stereotypes and prejudices that may exist between different societal groups. When people witness individuals from diverse backgrounds making sacrifices for a shared cause, it challenges preconceived notions and misconceptions. The act of sacrifice demonstrates that individuals from different backgrounds are capable of exhibiting courage, compassion, and selflessness regardless of their differences.

The act of sacrifice can bring about a sense of purpose, fulfillment, and a greater understanding of one's place within society. It can inspire individuals to reassess their priorities, values, and goals leading to personal development and a deeper commitment to contributing positively to the well-being of others.

Sacrifice also has the potential to foster resilience and perseverance among individuals and communities. When faced with adversity or challenges, witnessing sacrifices made by others can instill a sense of hope, determination, and belief in the inherent goodness of humanity. These acts serve as a reminder that individuals have the strength and capacity to overcome obstacles and make a positive impact even in the face of adversity.

Women in Focus

Kindness knows no boundaries

BY ELIZABETH MENGISTU

The concept of “home” has different interpretations and meanings for different people.

Some people say that home is where you were born, where you can lead a comfortable life, spend both good and bad moments with your families, relatives, friends, neighbors and the nearby communities and your source of love, warmth, happiness and all memories.

Others say that home is not necessarily where you were born or the birthplace where you spent good and bad times with your family, neighbors and friends. It is not even a place where you accumulate wealth. Rather, it is where your heart is. Where your affection lies and emotionally connected though it is not your birthplace and the people are not your own descendants. For these people, the saying “home is where the heart is,” the most fitting maxim.

No matter what it may cost them, these people listen to what their heart tells them and move to other areas, leaving behind the comfortable life they lead.

This same has happened to Program Coordinator of Afar Pastoralist Development Association (APDA) Valerie Browning, or Maalika, as the people of Afar called her, to mean “Queen.”

It was three decades ago, while she was only 22, a British-born young volunteer Australian nurse, named Valerie Browning, came to Ethiopia to help people affected by devastating famine. When she came to Ethiopia, the nurse had limited or no clue about the African Continent and Africans. Even she had never dreamt of spending the rest of her life in the continent where she was totally unfamiliar with. However, as luck would have it, the young nurse who came to Ethiopia to assist drought affected people made her living in Afar State, the hottest area in Ethiopia.

At the interview she held five years ago with Barefoot Initiative, a Non-Government Organization (NGO) working to assist communities in the Afar, Maalika said: “I live here and I will die here.” And now, 35 years have already elapsed since Maalika has started living in Logya, in Afar State, devoting her life to the people of Afar.

As Valerie stated to *The Ethiopian Herald*, she grew one of 8 children on a farm in NSW Australia; and when she was only 16 years going on 17, she left the rural area and went to Sydney to train as a nurse and midwife.

“When I was 22 years old, in 1993, the first recorded famine happened in Ethiopia. My friend, she was only 23, saw the news in a newspaper and decided then and there to put both our names down to volunteer to go as nurses from Australia as a ‘medical team’ to assist in the disaster.”

The most surprising thing was that neither of them had any real idea about Ethiopia or even



Valerie Browning (Maalika) along with her husband Ismael Ali Gardo

“For me, the Afar people with their amazing sense of justice and serving one another are an absolute inspiration and teacher I can never be grateful enough for”

the name of the capital city, Addis Ababa. Just following what their heart told them to do, they went for it- they signed and enrolled in the list of Christian mission organization called Sudan Interior Mission. And without really making any decision or knowing, within 10 days of that; they were sitting on a plane bound for Ethiopia via New Delhi in India.

“All I remember was how we thought we could assist by allowing other nurses from the capital Addis to go to the famine area by doing their work in Black Lion Hospital, for example.”

Anyway, before they knew it, they were on a bus going to Alamata, Tigray State, where the Mission had a base and Save the Children, a charity organization for children, was working.

“Actually, I tried to get out of it by claiming we would be useless since we had no idea of malaria or any other local sickness, nor did we know anything about the people. Within a week of reaching Alamata, we were sent down the escarpment with donkeys and 2 translators from Asmara University to treat sick and starving people. We were both shocked with what we saw and, since I could not align how this tragedy had happened, people simply dead and dying of malnutrition – I have always remained with the determination to fight utter injustice and to seek to serve local people,” she said trying to recall her past experiences as a nurse in unknown place with unfamiliar people.

“One mother had brought 3 of her children to us in what was called Gubgubdo – now called Yallo in Afar State to treat – all 3 died in front of us from midday till the evening from starvation,” Maalika said sadly.

Driven by the hatred of injustice, after that she worked for 2 years in a Sudanese Refugee Camp during the Dergue war; learning much more about situations of struggles for freedom.

Eventually, in the 1980’s she worked voluntarily as a freelance journalist to the BBC broadcasting about refugees coming into Somalia, the injustice of no food being given to them. And eventually Maalika met and married her Afar husband, Ismael Ali Gardo, in 1989. They got married and at first started living in Djibouti.

Since then, her ongoing life of learning privilege showed her the cause of the Afar people and, at the beginning of the Djibouti civil war; she was there when 34 Afar people formed the organization where she is serving now as program coordinator for Afar Pastoralist Development Association.

At that time, the people of Afar were looking for how they could participate in such basic social services as education, health care and even get involved in the market. The clan elders, who were the drivers of the

organization, were only seeking the ‘kick-start’ that their people could run their own assistance.

Unfortunately, this did not happen as droughts, locusts, floods, disease outbreaks have pushed Afar people from being self-sufficient to having the extraordinarily high food insecurity they have today. The 2021/22 northern conflict, on its part, added to the overall disaster, as she stated.

“Today, I am the Program Coordinator for Afar Pastoralist Development Association, an all-Afar organization working deeply in the communities where roads do not reach and people have no services. After all these years, I am still driven to be part of seeing justice done and am utterly inspired by local people who have made such amazing changes. It is made possible to reduce maternal mortality from one of the worst in the world to less than the Ethiopian average, that the Afar leaders as well as women are stopping harmful practices including FGM and literacy has brought Afar into places to be university lecturers as well as government leaders is such a thrill,” Maalika remarked.

According to Maalika, in each and every of her steps, God is within her.

“As with my earlier life, it is God in Heaven who keeps me here and invigorates me for each day’s challenges. For any of us, especially women who think they are ‘up against the wind’ to achieve what they want to, they should realize the whole purpose, scope and plan is not theirs, it is Eternal.

Our challenges are now even bigger but, in the end, if we stay true to our belief and to the people we serve, all can be solved. The political tangle we live in today is the doing of us who stand up and judge one another – that must stop. For me, the Afar people with their amazing sense of justice and serving one another are an absolute inspiration and teacher I can never be grateful enough for,” Maalika, a visionary woman who is striving to solve problems and improve the lives of the people of Afar, concluded.

For the people of Afar, words seem inadequate to express their gratitude to Maalika. According to them, the utmost energies she has been and is still exerting to improve the lives of the pastoral community, reduce the level of illiteracy, eliminate harmful traditional practices, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), promote maternal and child health care and reduce obstetric fistula, education and social affairs among others, are bearing fruits.

In the achievement gained so far and the changes witnessed in the State, the footprints of Maalika, and her colleagues, are always there.

Joining hands with local people and committed to bring about a significant and lasting impact in the lives of Afar people, she is striving to make her dream a reality. And undoubtedly, they will all achieve what they aspire to achieve.

Society

Tribute Ethiopians who pay sacrifice to honor Ethiopia, Ethiopians

BY MENGISTEAB TESHOME

“Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile.” This quote was uttered by the famous German- born theoretical physicist Albert Einstein, when talking about the value of living and sacrificing self-interest for the good of others.

According to him, living a life that is preoccupied only with one’s own self has no purpose or meaning. Instead, living a life that is dedicated to helping others and making a positive impact on the world is what truly gives life purpose and value.

When it is said sacrificing self-interest for the sake of others, it does not mean solely about giving the most precious and the greatest gift that one can give for others – his/her life. Aside from those selfless, brave individuals who fight and pay the ultimate sacrifice to preserve the country, sustain unity, sovereignty and let their fellowmen breathe freely in an environment of freedom, it also includes and touches numerous aspects that we carry out with determination, commitment and a sense of selflessness.

Ranging from donating blood to save lives to the blood and sweat paid to see the country’s flag high above at the international arena, from living for the wellbeing of others sacrificing own comforts and desires to sharing food, the notion of sacrifice is far-reaching and across-the-board.

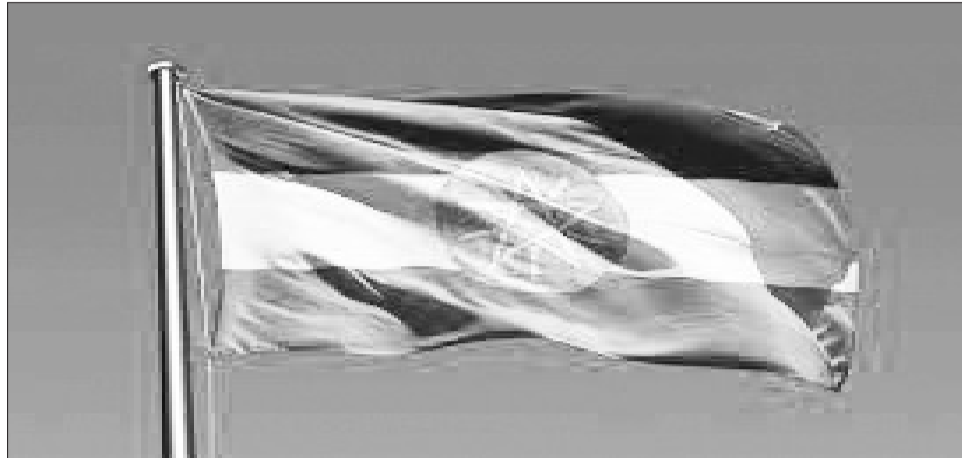
Mega development projects that need commitment and perseverance to give up self-interest are also the other indication of sacrifice.

The construction of the Abbay Hydro Electric Dam which is under construction by the capital of Ethiopians is the other showcase in this regard.

Today, Pagumen 2, Ethiopians are observing ‘Day of Sacrifice’ to honor the heroic citizens who paid price, be it in life, capital, sweat and blood to defend and safeguarded the sovereignty of Ethiopia, to make poverty a history, address the challenges of fellow citizens, amplify the name ‘Ethiopia’ at the international platforms among others. In the same manner, the deep feeling, enthusiasm, and perservance that Ethiopian athletes have been showing in global fields and tracks is also the sacrifice that is paid to honor Ethiopia and Ethiopians.

Bearing in mind the importance of the day into consideration, The Ethiopian Herald approached military veterans and civil senior citizens to share their insights on this same issue.

Lieutenant Demisse Woldemichael, a military veteran who has served in the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) said that honoring the sacrifice made by fellow citizens is commendable for a



Everyone should beware that unless peace and stability are guaranteed, it would be impossible to breathe the air of freedom and peace

numbers reasons, it builds the value of sacrifice among the communities and lets the existing and the coming generation abide by the values his forefathers and mothers, as well as gives insights what does preserving value mean.

According to him, our forefathers and mothers won the Battle of Adwa, 128 years ago, with greater determination and perseverance to defend the territorial sovereignty. In my view, that victory over Italy was one of the remarkable historical junctures that attest Ethiopians’ keenness for common purpose.

This heroic deed paid for the generation is remembered for its remarkable returns not only for Ethiopia but also served as a springboard to the rest of Africans and black people to fight for freedom. As everyone knows, the Victory of Adwa led to the birth of the Pan-Africanism movement and inspired black people all over the world to proudly hold their heads high.

The then Victory at Adwa is priceless and it shall be remembered by the posterity to come because of the selfless sacrifice they paid in routing a superiorly armed invading army.

The current generation of Ethiopians also

is paying sacrifice; he said referring to the commitment and excitement shown by the people to realize the construction of the Abbay Hydroelectric Dam. According to him, Ethiopians, from all walks of life, by prioritizing the construction of the dam over their needs and joining hands, are waiting for its final completion.

Because its significance is not only for this but also for the future generation, they are making history by financing the dam; the people have shown keen interest to stand with the project plan. Everyone welcomed cheerfully to support and finance the construction of the Dam. Public and private servants as well as the Diaspora community have marched in support of the Dam construction in all ways including in purchasing bonds and through private donations.

“I am sure heroes of Ethiopia in all areas will keep on marching forward and making history in all aspects. United we can unchain the vicious circle of poverty through hard sacrifices and engage in productive projects like GERD which have a common purpose.”

According to him, this generation has to sacrifice his/her needs and desires for the common good of all. The sacrifice exhibited on the warfront, sport fields, in charity organizations should be further strengthened and sustained. Everyone should beware that unless peace and stability are guaranteed, it would be impossible to breathe the air of freedom and peace.

“In my view, at this juncture Ethiopia badly needs selfless heroic citizens and leadership qualities that are prepared to pay the necessary sacrifice,” he concludes.

A resident of Dessie Town Alemu Assefa for his part said: “in our day to day activities, we are witnessing exemplary Ethiopians engaged in number fields and paying sacrifice for the common good of all. For instance teachers, health professionals, security forces and rangers among others engaging in rural and hinterlands, are offering services with high sacrifices, regardless of low payments and poor infrastructure facilities. Honoring such citizens on “Day of Sacrifice” is commendable because they deserve recognition.

According to him, because nation building is realized through the sacrifice of generations, there must be efforts in valuing energies devoted to bring about a difference.

“And, as we mark this day, Day of Sacrifice, we have to honor Ethiopian heroes/ heroines who are engaged in various fronts of duty and paying selfless sacrifice for love of Ethiopia. Let us also join our hands and pay tribute to those selfless individuals who are discharging their responsibility accordingly,” he concluded.

“Great achievement always requires great sacrifice.”

(Victor Hugo, Les Misérables)

BY SOLOMON DIBABA

While the Ethiopian New Year is just at the corner, we are mindful of the sacrifices paid by all Ethiopians who fought for every inch of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and development for this glorious country. On the 2nd of Pagumen which adds up to the thirteen month of sunshine in this country this year, we mark the valor, tenacity and historical feat that our forefathers and those in the present generation have selflessly paid.

The entire history of this nation is colored with the tenacity in which united Ethiopians fought for the wellbeing of their people and external territory. Ethiopia is undoubtedly one of the most conspicuous origins of African liberation and Pan Africanism. All this was not dished out to the people of Ethiopia but through their sacrifices that are regrettably not well recorded in history but just on only several works by few Ethiopians and foreign historians.

Ethiopians paid sacrifices in flesh and blood to ascertain peace in different parts of the world taking all the risks. Suffice it to mention the most unforgettable peace keeping missions in Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Abiye in South Sudan, and Darfur in Sudan.

Ethiopian national carrier, the Ethiopian Airlines Group paid the most unprecedented sacrifices in transporting COVID-19 vaccines across the world taking all the risks that were quite visible several years back. Nonetheless, Ethiopian medical teams fought neck-and-neck in snatching lives out of the menace of Ebola epidemic in West Africa. A contingent of 200 Ethiopian medical professionals consisting of medical doctors, nurses, field epidemiologists, environmental health professionals and public health specialists, who will support the strengthening of national health systems and Ebola affected West Africa.

All the above indicates that Ethiopians were not limited to sacrifices in their own territory but had reached out to the rest of the world.

The reader will hopefully take note of the author's reminder that this is not about religious or biblical sacrifices. Quite a few authors have written volumes on the sacrifices paid globally or at the national level to ensure peace and development on our planet. Giving one's life at the battle front may be one of the highest levels of sacrifices that a person or a soldier can offer for his country but for sure not the only one.

Millions of Ethiopians here and abroad

have paid multiple sets of unfathomable sacrifices in their careers, lifelong achievements and in their professional duties. Ethiopians paid the most recorded sacrifices over the last couple of centuries by giving their lives to defend the unity and territorial integrity of this nation by fighting more than 30 wars of aggression on the country waged by foreign powers.

Ethiopia's glorious victory at the battle of Adwa is the best example on how the entire population rallied around Menilik II to repulse the aggression made on the country by the Italian colonial forces. Similarly, the people of Ethiopia paid huge sacrifices in defending the territory of the country against the expansionist forces of Somalia in 1964 and 1977.

Paying any sacrifice can really be painful and requires the highest level of endurance to attain the desired goal or target of successes. The author recalls several occasions on which Tirunesh Dibaba and Haile Gebreselassie have won medals by enduring painful situations on the track line.

Many scholars work over night on their researches in a painstaking manner sacrificing their time to achieve their goals. Any sacrifice for the country or individual achievements requires dedication and a strong desire to achieve something at any cost.

Given the situation in which the country is at the present time and considering the extent of the national development programs and the corresponding challenges, Ethiopians have to pay all kinds of sacrifices if they wish to see a peaceful and well developed country. The author wishes to probe into some of these important factors. In the first place paying sacrifices for one's country is a product of unswerving desire for change and improvement of the livelihood of the citizens of this country wherever they are. It is important to set goals at all levels in person or at the national level.

On the other hand, the sacrifices to be made by every person in this country must be linked to the personal goal of the individual, national and global aspirations. This on the other hand requires adequate level of education, training and psychological and mental preparation to win.

In a country like Ethiopia entangled with all kinds of external and internal challenges, paying the necessary sacrifice for this country requires solid unity of purpose. Even if there are differences of opinion or mindset, Ethiopians must unite to work on the issues they have in common as they have one country that can never be cloned or created anew. Ethiopia belongs to every citizen and not a single or groups of ethnic

configurations.

Moreover, collective sacrifices made on every aspect of socio-economic development are a priority over isolated and scattered individual sacrifices. Results in any sacrifice can be long lasting or sustainable when they are collectively owned and sustained.

The political divide that gained prominence in Ethiopia over the last four years can be explained from two sets of diametrically opposite political outlooks. The politics of civil democratic nationalism and ethnocentric divisive politics which have been at loggerheads in the country can seriously affect the commitment of the current generation to pay all the sacrifices that is expected of citizens at this point in time.

It must be noted that the sacrifices an individual or society pays today is an asset for tomorrow as the saying goes tomorrow begins today and that today is a stepping stone to tomorrow.

The profound sacrifice to be paid for the peaceful development of this country needs concerted coordination and mutual support. It has recently been announced that Ethiopia has joined BRICS. The contributor of this article thinks that although the country has been accepted into this global block, unless coordinated sacrifices are made in all sectors of the economy through promotion of foreign trade, agricultural modernization and efforts to develop the untapped resources of the country, digitalization of all services, infrastructure development, it would be difficult to keep up to the standards of the global bloc and secure benefit from Ethiopia's membership. In short, a lot of sacrifices must be paid before any meaningful and measurable benefit could be secured from the block.

One of the most important aspects of social development is related to common understanding of collective approach to collective sacrifices. Some people vow that they would sacrifice everything they have for the ethnic group into which they belong. There is indeed nothing vividly wrong in this. The problem comes in when every level of thinking is over ethnicized, politicized and gives way to pointless exclusion from the rest of the Ethiopian polity.

Propagandized ethnicity misguides citizens in this country to make unnecessary sacrifices that could regrettably lead to attempts to fulfil the hidden agenda of those who agitate the population to make sacrifices that end up in total destruction of the socio-economic and political as well as cultural fabrics that developed in this country for centuries.

Although civic responsibility compels citizens to make the necessary sacrifice for their country, the government and the entire population is expected to duly recognize the exemplary role of such individuals and use them as a role model to shape the young generation in such a way that they would be ready to make such sacrifices.

How does the current generation in Ethiopia perceive the importance of paying sacrifices for the development of their country without necessarily going to the battle field?

First of all the youth should understand that paying the necessary sacrifice for their country is something enjoyable and honorable. The youth should understand that sacrificing oneself for the development of their country is not something imposed on the generation but as their sacred duty required of every young citizen.

Showing excellence in every field of their activities can be considered as a positive resolve by the young generation to make all the necessary sacrifices in their respective areas of activities.

Among other issues, paying any level of sacrifice for their country demonstrates the love of one's country and its people.

On the other hand, there is a close relationship between paying sacrifice, patriotism and civic nationalism.

Some historical records indicate that patriotism is a feeling of attachment and commitment to a country, nation, or political community. Patriotism (love of country) and nationalism (loyalty to one's nation) are often taken to be synonymous, yet patriotism has its origins some 2,000 years prior to the rise of nationalism in the 19th century.

Both patriotism and nationalism create a positive ground for the prevalence of sacrifices for their country among the youth. But this is not a universal truth as some youth may have patriotic feelings for their country but seem to drag their foot under severe conditions that immediately require a certain level of sacrifice.

The prevalence of ethnic nationalism in Ethiopia is nowadays is one of the factors that is currently complicating the prevalence of civic nationalism and the desire among the youth to pay all the necessary sacrifices for their country.

When it comes to paying sacrifices, Ethiopia is a country that stands out both at the national and international levels. The point is, this historical record must continue in all spheres of public life as Victor Hugo has noted long time ago, “Great achievements always require great sacrifices.”