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NBE calls on Diasporas to harness macroeconomic opportunities

- Flotation bolstering export, increasing remittances

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BRICS spurs multilateralism addressing global challenges: Premier

BY STAFF REPORTER

ADDIS ABABA –The gathering of heads of the group represents hope in the pursuit of effective multilateralism to address the pressing global challenges the nations face today. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (PhD)

said.

In his remarks at the ongoing 16th BRICS Summit in Kazan, Russia, the Prime Minister yesterday underscored that as the newest member of the BRICS family, Ethiopia is prepared to engage constructively in fostering a multilateralism that serves both developed

and developing nations, anchored in the principle of equity.

“Our world is rapidly evolving with the multitude of crises that demands wisdom and thoughtful approach. It is crucial to

See BRICS spurs ... Page 3

Delving into Ethiopia 2029 AFCON bid

BY YESUF ENDRIS

Ethiopia, one of the founding members of the Confederation of African Football (CAF), has officially submitted a bid to host the 37th African Cup of Nations (AFCON) in 2029. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (PhD) announced the country’s commitment to fulfilling all infrastructural requirements during the 46th CAF Ordinary General Assembly held this week in Addis Ababa.

The Prime Minister highlighted that hosting AFCON would strengthen Ethiopia’s position in sports and tourism, helping the country reclaim its historic prominence in African football. He mentioned that various sports facilities, including international-standard stadiums, are currently under construction, with nearly 10 either close to completion or needing minor renovations. Ethiopia previously hosted AFCON in 1962, the same year the Waliya, Ethiopia’s national team, won the tournament.

“Several new stadiums, such as those in See Delving into Ethiopia ... Page 3



Photo: Gebabo Gebrie

Amb. Simone Knapp

Austria lauds Ethiopia’s macro-economic reform

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Expo to augment Ethiopia's animal husbandry sector

BY ASHENAFI ANIMUT

ADDIS ABABA-The Animal Husbandry Value Chain Exhibition and Conference will bring together over 100 exhibitors from 14 countries to connect with more than 5,000 trade and professional visitors.

The event, scheduled for October 31 at Millennium Hall, Addis Ababa, will run for three days, fostering innovation and collaboration in Ethiopia's livestock industry.

Organized by Prana Events, the event will take place under the theme "Livestock: Now and the Future; Current Opportunities, Challenges, and the Way Forward." It will bring together experts from government, the private sector, and international organizations to discuss current challenges and explore future growth opportunities within the livestock sector.

Speaking to journalists yesterday, Prana Events Managing Director Nebeyu Lemma noted that the expo will showcase the latest technologies, inputs, and solutions designed to advance animal husbandry. He indicated that the event will create market linkages, promote investment, and facilitate knowledge sharing on innovative production systems.

The event will also feature the official Netherlands Pavilion for the third consecutive year, reinforcing international partnerships and technology transfer. Participating

countries include China, Germany, the U.S., Turkey, Kenya, and more, making it a hub for global leaders in the livestock value chain.

Nebeyu further noted that the conference aims to ensure food security by boosting Ethiopia's livestock resources, improving productivity in the dairy and meat sectors, and modernizing agricultural practices.

The Ministry of Agriculture's Executive Lead for Livestock and Fisheries, Tsigereda Fekadu, mentioned the government's Yelimat Tirufat program, a four-year initiative to enhance production in dairy, poultry, and honey sectors to meet growing consumer demand. She also noted that while Ethiopia is one of the largest livestock-owning countries, productivity remains a challenge, requiring policy interventions and sustainable practices.

The three-day event aims to strengthen Ethiopia's livestock value chain, foster market cooperation, and spotlight investment opportunities that will contribute to food security and economic growth.

Ethiopia's animal husbandry sector is essential to the economy and cultural heritage, featuring one of Africa's largest livestock populations, including cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. It supports millions of rural households by providing income, food security, and employment, with products like milk, meat, leather, and wool vital for local consumption and export.

NBE calls on Diasporas to harness macroeconomic opportunities

• Flotation bolstering export, increasing remittances

BY TSEGAYE TILAHUN

ADDIS ABABA - The National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) has called on Diaspora communities to harness opportunities created by macroeconomic reform measures.

The NBE Governor Mamo Mihretu discussed with stakeholders on recent macroeconomic reforms and financial restructuring initiatives to modernize banking sector at the Ethiopian Embassy in Washington.

Speaking at the occasion, Governor Mamo urged members of Diasporas to exploit macroeconomic reform opportunities to benefit themselves and their original homeland. He elaborated the economic reform measures and created new opportunities for participants. The measures have been taken to mitigate inflationary pressures and currency depreciation.

The implementation market based foreign currency flotation has been bolstering export and increasing remittances. "The NBE's ultimate goal is to instill trust in our banking institutions by building the right incentive mechanism for a healthy financial architecture, one that centers economic development and growth."

According to the Governor, in a bid to enhance transparency and competitiveness, the NBE recently implemented a 2% cap on bank fees for foreign exchange transactions. Furthermore, to diversify the market, it has licensed five new Independent Foreign Exchange Bureaus, including Dugda Fidelity Investment PLC and Global Independent Foreign Exchange Bureau.

While the Ethiopian banking sector shows



Mamo Mihretu

signs of recovery, with restructured debt and improved capital adequacy, loan portfolios remain constrained, primarily serving a limited clientele.

Ethiopia is also considering the entry of foreign retail banks into its previously closed market, a move that could disrupt the landscape for domestic banks that have historically faced little competition due to stringent regulations. "The layers of strict regulation meant there was little incentive to innovate for banks," he added.

The recent reforms aim to reduce bureaucratic obstacles and enhance the overall banking environment, though many local banks may struggle to compete against foreign entrants without adequate capitalization.

Legislation is on the horizon to encourage bank mergers, aiming to centralize capital and strengthen the sector in anticipation of increased competition. Pooling resources will be a matter of survival even for the biggest of the current institutions, he noted.

Expert insists MoH integrate nutritionists to combat chronic diseases

BY MISGANAW ASNAKE

ADDIS ABABA-A nutrition expert is urging the Ministry of Health (MoH) to integrate nutrition specialists into healthcare facilities to improve public health and reduce the incidence of chronic diseases.

Founder and CEO of Loza Nutritional Consulting and Therapy Muluken Fekadie emphasized the importance of including nutrition experts in all hospitals and health centers, similar to medical professionals, to raise awareness about healthy diets and prevent chronic illnesses.

"Everyone has unique nutritional needs based on their physiology," Muluken told *The Ethiopian Herald*. "People must make mindful dietary choices throughout different stages of life. Proper nutrition plays a crucial role in managing and preventing diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity, heart disease, and certain cancers."

Muluken added that community engagement and education are essential to building sustainable health outcomes. "Empowering individuals with the knowledge to make informed dietary decisions is key



to controlling diseases and promoting wellness," he said. He also urged government institutions to collaborate with nutrition service providers to design programs targeting chronic diseases at a national level.

According to Muluken, nutrition can serve as both a preventative and therapeutic tool. "By arranging the right types of food properly,

individuals can not only control diseases but also speed up recovery and prevent complications. Public and private hospitals must play an active role in promoting nutrition-focused care across all sectors," he noted.

His organization, Loza Nutritional Consulting and Therapy, founded two years

ago, has provided evidence-based nutrition care to over 10,000 patients. "Our team creates tailored nutrition plans based on health status, physical activity, and lifestyle to support medical treatment and prevent complications," he said.

Muluken emphasized that access to reliable nutrition services should extend to all communities, including low-income groups, children, and athletes. He called on both public and private healthcare providers to prioritize nutrition to fight chronic diseases and empower individuals to achieve sustainable lifestyle changes.

"Our goal is to help people manage diseases through proper nutrition, recover faster, and improve their quality of life," Muluken added.

Studies indicated that nutrition plays a critical role in both the prevention and management of chronic diseases, which include conditions like diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular diseases, and certain cancers. A balanced and nutrient-rich diet can help reduce the risk of developing these diseases and improve overall health outcomes for those already affected.

Austria lauds Ethiopia's macro-economic reform

BY YESUF ENDRIS

ADDIS ABABA – The macro-economic reform measure taken by the Ethiopian government is a bold step to stabilize the economy through creating a better business environment, Austrian Ambassador to Ethiopia commented.

Approached by *The Ethiopian Herald*, Ambassador Simone Knapp stressed on the macro-economic reform impacts and stated the reform as a historic, bold step to stabilize Ethiopia's economy and its partnerships with private sectors and other countries.

"I would really like to congratulate Ethiopia for taking this bold step. I understand this has been well thorough thought through decisions that Ethiopia to undertake this Macro-economic Reforms. These are historic reforms we have seen rarely from other countries that

had to take these reforms to take place," she stated.

According to the Ambassador, Austria's neighboring countries improved their economy with similar reforms that Ethiopia is now implementing.

Countries established following the end of cold war have changed their political and economic approach to open system. There was difficulty for those countries until they decided to open their economy to private sectors akin to what Ethiopia is doing now, she indicated.

The opportunities these countries gained from those macroeconomic changes are evident, thereby Ethiopia is also likely to be beneficiary for taking this bold step, she said.

"We know and understand that this pauses like some volatility and some uncertainties are the face that the country still has to go

through, and there still needs to be a lot of adoptions. Austria supports Ethiopia for the right decisions in which the economy will be open for investors and for partnerships with other countries."

The macro-economic reform will stabilize the economy. Some reforms are still coming and are necessary to be undertaken. It is also one of reasons initiating the Austrian embassy to invite Austrian companies to see the new business environment and the new business climate here in Ethiopia, she remarked.

To her, this is just the first step bringing these Austrian companies; it is taking making the ball rolling. "Of course, there needs to be follow-up, meetings between the companies and to attract other companies who are not yet coming. This will be a long long-term process of partnering up on the economic field between Austria and Ethiopia," she emphasized.

Delving into Ethiopia ...

Bahir Dar and Dire Dawa, will soon be inaugurated. We are committed to meeting all CAF requirements to host the tournament," said Sports and Culture Minister Shewit Shanka. She assured that six international-standard stadiums required by CAF will be ready, with 10 stadiums already meeting the criteria and awaiting certification.

CAF President Patrice Tlhopane Motsepe welcomed Ethiopia's proposal, acknowledging the country's proud football heritage and its role as host of this year's CAF Assembly. He urged the Ethiopian government and the Football Federation to work closely together to ensure that preparations for the bid are completed in a timely manner.

Premier Abiy emphasized that the government's focus on sports infrastructure aims to position Ethiopia as a hub for sports tourism in East Africa. He added that this event would boost the nation's economy by attracting international visitors and investment. Hosting AFCON 2029, he noted, would also inspire the next generation of athletes and bring the football community together.

Former Ethiopian national player Minyahil Teshome expressed optimism about the bid, noting that the government's commitment to developing sports infrastructure would benefit both the sports community and fans. "This is an exciting time for Ethiopian football, but we need to ensure all stadiums meet CAF and FIFA standards to make this dream a reality," Minyahil said.

Another ex-national team player Salahadin Seid echoed similar views, saying that Ethiopia's football legacy makes it well-suited to host a prestigious event like AFCON. "Our mission now is to complete the construction of facilities and secure this opportunity for our country," he remarked.

The government's bid aligns with Ethiopia's broader strategy to grow sports and tourism industries. With stadiums such as Adey Abeba, Akaki Kality, and Abebe Bikila being prepared, the country is optimistic about meeting CAF's hosting standards. Ethiopia hopes that AFCON 2029 will serve as a platform to enhance its regional reputation and attract global attention.

Chinese university pledges support to Ethiopia

BY MESERET BEHAILU

ADDIS ABABA –China's Tianjin University of Technology and Education (TUTE) and the Ethiopian Technical and Vocational Training Institute (TVTI) have reached agreement that the latter would receive various supports from the university.

The institutions, represented by TVTI Director General Biruk Kedir (PhD) and TUTE Chairman Zhang Jingang, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) yesterday in the presence of Minister of Labor and Skills, Muferiat Kamil and Chinese Deputy Minister of Education, Wu Yan.

During the signing ceremony, Biruk said that Yan's visit to Ethiopia aimed at strengthening the bilateral and multilateral relationship between the two countries.

As to him, the MoU encourages the TVTI to produce proficient citizens with the support of the university.

"Chinese government and its people have been playing an indispensable role



in supporting Ethiopian -TVTI since its establishment," he said, adding that the MoU is also crucial to bring advanced technology, improve the capability of citizens and the relationship between vocational institutes and industries – vital to maximizing quality.

He further stated that teachers, trainers, industry stakeholders, and students are benefiting from such support through capacitating their knowledge and skills in the area which the country is looking ambitiously.

"Particularly, increasing cooperation in Artificial Inelegance (AI) and robotics is among the main collaboration of the two countries," he indicated.

Chinese Luban workshop was unveiled four years ago in order to back TVTI, Biruk recalled.

TUTE was established in 1979 focusing on nurturing vocational educational teachers in China. It teaches in engineering, education, science, management, economics, literature and fine arts.

BRICS spurs multilateralism ...

acknowledge that economic growth in developing countries is often challenged by unfair global financial systems."

"The imbalances in our global economic framework are driving rising inequality, inflation, and unemployment, making collective efforts more urgent than ever. The calls for climate action and climate finance continue to be ignored even as the crisis deepens."

"In the middle of these challenges, however, I see a tremendous opportunity in BRICS, with its collective voice representing nearly half of the global population. And over a third of global GDP, BRICS has the potential to be a transformative force for a more equitable world order."

Intra -BRICS trade, investment, and tourism can ignite economic growth that not only benefits the member states, but also serves as a model for cooperation and solidarity in addressing global challenges, Prime Minister Abiy noted.

"We must leverage our diverse economies

and high growth potential to achieve tangible economic gains that uplift our people."

Enhancing cooperation in the development of Artificial Intelligence is essential, he said adding that Ethiopia strongly supports the proposal made both by President Putin and President Xi on this matter.

Furthermore, the expedited consideration of membership requests to the New Development Bank will serve to enhance alternative financing particularity for infrastructural projects that are crucial to our development, the premier noted.

"Ethiopia believes BRICS is uniquely positioned to galvanize support for a fair and representative multilateralism. Together, we can champion reforms that address the concerns of developing nations and ensure that their voices are heard on the global stage."

As to him, Ethiopia, in particular, wishes to emphasize that the reform of the UN Security

Council deserves attention and has confidence that the countries at this summit will prioritize Africa's representation in the UN Security Council adhering to the common African position.

"This is not just about representation. It is about justice, equity, and ensuring that all nations can contribute to global governance. Ethiopia exemplifies the practical relevance of our partnership, embodying the hope and potential that BRICS represents," he remarked.

"Ethiopia, now the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, is endowed with a young and dynamic workforce, vast arable land and abundant renewable energy resources. These assets present unparalleled opportunities for investment and trade, and our ongoing macroeconomic reforms have unlocked new avenues for growth."

"Our Green Legacy Initiative, which mobilized our citizens to plant more than 40 billion seedlings in six years, stands as a testament

to our commitment to sustainable and climate -resilient economic growth. Ethiopia is equally committed to ensuring for security, having become the largest wheat producer in Africa through enhanced productivity," the Premier pointed out.

"Our investments in smart cities and tourism development highlight our cultural and historical richness, drawing visitors from around the globe. Therefore, Ethiopia renews my call for strong Intra-BRICS economic cooperation across sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, energy, tourism, and, importantly, artificial intelligence."

The Premier assured member nations of Ethiopia's unwavering commitment to actively participate in realizing group's shared vision for a brighter future, calling for the partnership between member countries to address immediate challenges and lay the groundwork for a more equitable and inclusive multilateral world.

Opinion

Ethiopia's longstanding commitment to maintaining peace, stability in Horn, beyond

BY ADDISALEM MULAT

It is widely recognized that from the dawn of history, Ethiopia has been taking a role in maintaining peace and security in the Horn of Africa. Apart from mobilizing its peacekeeping forces to nearby nations in the region, Ethiopia has been going to the ends of the earth with a focus on fostering regional integration and taking the region to new benchmark and unprecedented heights.

In actual fact, Ethiopia has been demonstrating its resolute commitment for restoring peace and tranquility effectuating every possible thing with the objective of accomplishing the appropriate goal at the earliest possible juncture.

In the aftermath of Ethiopia's peacekeeping mission forces' success stories registered at different points in time in the Horn of Africa, the wider international community has been giving a pat on the back and expressing admiration.

No matter what the challenges may be, Ethiopia has sustained ensuring peace and tranquilly in the left, right and center of the region. In view of the foregoing, the region has set in motion breathing a sigh of relief and bolstering regional integration.

Notwithstanding the fact that some predicaments have been witnessed by some terrorists working around the clock to back the region into a corner utilizing abroad assortment of fake news stories, the country has been smoothing the path of peace and tranquility irrespective of challenges using Ethiopian National Defense Forces.

Ethiopia leaves no stone unturned with the motive of restoring peace and tranquilly in neighboring nations making the most of its effective techniques. On the heels of Ethiopia's unflinching stance to exterminate terrorists residing under the umbrella of the region, the sought-after possession has been moving forward in the right direction.

Some neighboring countries should trust Ethiopia to maintain its peacekeeping efforts in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region, Assistant Researcher at Kuwait University, Indrissa Ibrahim (PhD) stressed. The country's consistent engagement in peace missions reflects its dedication to fostering a stable environment for its neighbors.

In an exclusive interview with ENA, the Academic Researcher of African Affairs, Indrissa Ibrahim Ayat said that some neighboring countries are choosing not to collaborate with Ethiopia, an anchor nation in the Horn of Africa, which has been steadfast in fostering regional stability and cooperation. Certain neighboring countries would rather join distant club to push them to their own whims and become a leader in a region that they do not belong to, claiming they could be the peace keeper but they are actually bent on destabilizing the region, the expert warned.



Ethiopian National Defense Force at peace keeping mission in Somalia

"We all know what happened 30 years ago with Siad Barre. They are the same countries who led that country to be what it is today. Those who created the problem cannot offer the solution," he stressed.

"But a country (Ethiopia) that stands beside you, helping you and sending its own soldiers to fight against Al-Shabaab and other armed groups, you cannot come today and accuse that country of trying to destabilize your country, and bringing alien actors," Ibrahim stressed.

However, he added that one should rely on Ethiopia to be the peacekeeper that it had been for like 30 years to continue doing so. Ethiopia's exceptional contribution to ensuring peace and security in the Horn of Africa has been witnessed by the wider international community time and time again.

It is worth mentioning that Ethiopia's high degree of amalgamation with nearby nations in the context of its unflagging support for the freedoms of African nations have been held in high regard by various people.

In the present circumstances, Ethiopia, along with other peace keeping troops of the countries in the region, has continued consolidating peace and security in the Horn of Africa with the aspiration of doing away with extremists residing in every nook and cranny of the region.

It is widely acknowledged that since time immemorial, Ethiopia has been contributing to the regional peace by exerting all possible efforts and mobilizing its peacekeeping mission in different parts of the globe.

As Ethiopia has been getting involved in African matters with the intention of bringing about peace and tranquility in a number of locations in the continent of Africa, the country has been winning the hearts and minds of the international community.

Everybody unanimously agree the fact that Ethiopia has been playing a meaningful role in upholding the peace and security of the Horn region battling with extremists working on a daily basis to move the region

into uncharted waters.

No matter how hard terrorists fought to get control of the region, they failed to materialize their objective in consequence of Ethiopia's National Defense Forces bravery. Despite encounters, Ethiopia is committed to ensuring sustainable peace and stability in the region.

The price that Ethiopia has paid to give rise to peace and security in the Horn of Africa took a stroll down memory lane and indulged in nostalgia.

Albeit terrorists at various points in time made an effort to move the Horn of Africa region into uncharted territory working in league with various terrorist networks, Ethiopia has persisted putting a stop to unofficial combatants from the length and breadth of the region.

Head of Political Affairs and Counter Terrorism Focal Point for the African Union (AU), Babatunde Abayomi Taiwo commended the commitment of Ethiopia for its positive contribution to peace and security in Africa and globally, according to information obtained from local media.

The first African Defense Ministers Conference organized by Ethiopia on its own initiative recently held in Addis Ababa at the Adwa Victory Memorial Museum. During the occasion, AU's official expressed deep gratitude to Ethiopia for hosting the event, which aims to address the continent's complex security challenges.

Taiwo highlighted Ethiopia's significant contributions to the AU and the United Nations since 1951, particularly its leadership and in peacekeeping missions in Somalia and other regions.

Growing geopolitical tensions could threaten Africa's sovereignty and stability, urging a unified approach to strengthen defenses against transnational threats and enhance Africa's position in the global arena. Aside from historic contribution for freedom and pacification of Africa, Ethiopia pressed on playing a due part to ensure peace and security in the continent.

Notwithstanding the fact that some groups

move heaven and earth with the purpose of dragging the positive moves of the country employing cock and bull stories that do not reflect the existing reality on the ground, Ethiopia has continued battling with extremists with a view to safeguarding peace and security. To this point, the country has preceded making history once in a while.

There is no doubt that Ethiopia has been bending over backwards to make the Horn of Africa free from terrorists through the passage of time. No matter how long it takes, the Horn of Africa will set in motion uttering a sigh of relief.

Speaking to the Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA), Ambassador Konjit SeneGiorgis, in the recent past stated that the nation has been putting unwavering effort along with IGAD and AU to safeguard peace and security in the region.

Besides, striving to create economic cooperation in the continent, Ethiopia has remained the largest troop contributor to AU and UN peacekeeping missions in Rwanda, Burundi, Liberia, Sudan and Somalia, she said.

Ethiopia's contribution to the continent is not limited to its symbolism of freedom, Konjit said, adding that the country also takes the lion's share in the coming in to force of former OAU now African Union that aimed to rid the continent of colonization and apartheid.

As it has been working with the purpose of restoring peace and tranquility in the Horn of Africa and beyond, by eliminating terrorist groups, the international community should stand by the side of Ethiopia.

According to Chief of General Staff of ENDF, Field Marshal Birhanu Jula, the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) made unparalleled sacrifices to bring peace to the people of Somalia.

Field Marshal Birhanu welcomed a battalion of ENDF which successfully completed its peacekeeping mission under the umbrella of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) in Ferfer Woreda of Shebele Zone, Somali State.

Upon receiving the battalion, Field Marshal Birhanu emphasized that Ethiopia sent its army to Somalia for several years prior to and following the resolutions passed by the African Union, and paid incalculable price to protect the Somali people from al-Shabaab's attacks.

Field Marshal Birhanu added that the battalion was well-harmonized to the people of Somalia and won their acclaim for its bravery throughout the peacekeeping mission, local media reported.

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

Editorial

Ethiopia's historic attendance at BRICS summit

Ethiopia has made its maiden attendance at the BRICS summit ever since it joined the bloc as a full member. Ethiopia's government should enhance its active participation in such economic and diplomatic blocs to solicit the necessary financial and diplomatic support required to catapult the country's economic development. This effort of the government would not be limited to supporting the country but also coordinating efforts for the continent.

First, Ethiopia's membership in BRICS and the benefit it can garner from it and vice versa should be seen along with the case of all developing countries especially that of Africa. Ethiopia faces problems that are shared by all developing countries and Africa too. Solving the problems needs the united actions of these countries.

One of the main problems that developing countries are facing at this moment is economic. This issue is the source of all other problems like security and migration ... etc. The best solution to address this big problem is to join hands, think together and work with concerted efforts.

For the last close to a century-long period, developing countries have passed through unbearable challenges to their economy which subsequently posed even more threats against their peace, security and autonomy.

Despite being equal and rightful parts of the global community, they have faced the brunt of all economic crises that are outcomes of the unfair and unjust world order that is inclined towards the long-time economic giants, the Western world.

For instance, their trade ties with these buyers are mainly designed in line with the needs of the economic superpowers that have the upper hand in bargaining power. The trade policies do not appeal to the basic needs of the developing countries. So the developing countries would not have a fair share of the trade and investment relations created as the economic order is unfairly dominated.

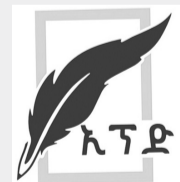
Building an alternative economic bloc would be a primary and vital agenda of developing countries like Ethiopia. Such developing countries urgently and desperately need more sources of financing for development as well as trade and investment ties that can boost their local economic development activities.

Believing in the importance of forming a shared platform, Africa made various attempts to form continental economic and trade blocs in the past few decades. Among such attempts is the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). AfCFTA is one of the Flagship projects of the African Union (AU) under its Agenda 2063 aiming to significantly alleviate the long-ingrained economic challenges of the continent by synergizing the market and investment potentials within itself.

In the long run, the continental trade area would need strong and favorable partnerships for financing and market relations which are not surrounded by biased rules and orders.

Fostering the operation of BRICS could be one step towards paving the way for alternative sources of partnership for the continental free trade area as well as other regional economic communities in the continent.

Ethiopia, along with other members of the BRICS, should do its best towards activating the economic and diplomatic cooperation of the member states so that the bloc can fully become able to provide alternatives to the existing global economic system. It should also work towards bringing more developing countries, especially from Africa, on board so that they can work and give momentum to the ongoing activities of realizing the continental economic and trade platform. As such it can be considered as a turning point in bringing more benefits to the country as well as to the continent.



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Opinion

How Ethiopia's BRICS membership can benefit itself and the world

BY ZEKARIAS WOLDEMARIAM

Ethiopia's membership in the BRICS Plus is beneficial for the country as well as for the bloc and beyond. While Ethiopia can reinforce its aggressive economic development endeavor under its BRICS plus membership, it can also catalyze the bloc's success in its long-term goal of realizing a fair and just global economic system.

At this moment the global economic system is lopsided in that it primarily serves the West's ambition for dominance or hegemony. The main enabler of the West's economic and subsequently political dominance is its monopoly of the trade transaction system. The absence of equivalent and competent system has put in place a system where the dominant force tends to coerce the overall relations.

It is clear to anyone that putting the fate of the whole world under the mercy of one bloc would possibly leave the future of the latter under the indirect but rigorous control of the former. This tendency has shown its harmful impact in the fact that the poor and the backwards are left with no power at global forums like the UN.

Seen from the West perspective, there is no reason to care about creating a just and fair system for the entire world. They would rather do whatever it takes to carry on this system as long as it maintains their hegemony and supremacy.

This calls for the establishment of an alternative force to ally with in a bid to take practical measures to overcome it. It is up to the subjects of their domination to find their way out of the unfair economic and political domination of the current system. Many opportunities are unfolding here and there to take advantage of and start the long journey towards a fair and just global system.

The BRICS is a new economic bloc that is formed by rapidly growing and large economies of the world; Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. After years the bloc has added new countries Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, and United Arab Emirates. The group accounts for a significant proportion of the world's economy and population size.

Ethiopia's membership in the BRICS alliance is a historical opportunity both for itself as well as for the alliance and the remaining part of the world that is waiting for the alternative economic bloc that can rescue them from the unfair domination of the West.

Ethiopia is a country with 120 million people which makes it the 2nd most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa as well as about 13th in the world. With its rapidly growing economy, it is now the fifth largest in the continent. Further more recent

report indicates that these five countries, South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria and Ethiopia account for about half of the GDP of the continent.

This means out of the five economic giants of the continent, three of them are already in BRICS; i.e. South Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia. This makes a significant portion of the continent's economic powerhouse aligned with the thriving bloc.

In addition to this, Ethiopia plays significant political and diplomatic influence in Africa. Its membership in BRICS can leverage the bloc's interrelation with sub-Saharan Africa.

On the other hand, Ethiopia can also benefit immensely from its membership in BRICS. Despite being listed among the largest and most rapidly growing economies of the continent, Ethiopia's economy still needs a lot of support to be sustainable and score remarkable change. For instance, it needs an increasing flow of foreign direct investment in sectors like manufacturing, infrastructure, tourism, finance ... etc.

Many of the BRICS members, especially India and China are already big sources of FDI in Ethiopia. Yet BRICS can open up new opportunities to further increase the flow of FDI between the member countries.

Ethiopia needs more financing to fund its growing demand for infrastructure development as well as for the construction of basic public facilities like schooling, health service, water, clean energy, telecommunication as well as housing, among others. The financing should be free from preconditions and coercion as accustomed to by the former usual creditors of the West. Rather it must be tailored to the real needs of the people and the objective situation of the country. BRICS has the will and capacity to respond to the needs of the country.

Furthermore, the country needs to duly raise its export market opportunity to increase its foreign exchange earnings. The BRICS can avail a huge market potential for the country's major export items like agricultural products.

The fact that Ethiopia has already started implementing a macroeconomic reform will also increase its chance of benefitting more from its membership in BRICS. For instance, the liberalization of the banking and merchandise sectors can attract potential investors from the bloc's members.

In general, to realize the BRICS goal of seeing a fair world, the members have to speed up the implementation of the new BRICS bank and payment clearance system. This is a major step that can enable them to eventually contend with the existing hegemonic or monopolistic system of the West.

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

Business & Economy

Vigilant post-harvest handling for production growth

BY MENGESHA AMARE

Housing over 120 million populations, as a second-most populous country in Africa, Ethiopia's economy and income and livelihood of the majority of its population depends on agriculture. The sector, as is the case in most African countries, still remains the backbone of the economy of the nation.

Ethiopia has been working from dawn to dusk with a view to enhancing agricultural production, augmenting productivity, ensuring food and nutrition security, sustaining a raw material supply for the agro-industry, manufacturing, among others.

However, the high magnitude of post-harvest losses and other socio-economic problems contribute to the nation's continued food and nutrition insecurity. This trend has to be well averted via devising a range of solutions to a number of problems, of course.

Keeping this in mind, *The Ethiopian Herald* conducted an exclusive interview with Segni Bekele, senior agriculturalist graduated from Arba-Minch University, to solicit information about Ethiopian agricultural production and the challenges facing the sector especially during harvest and post-harvest seasons.

He said, "Ministry of Agriculture has recently developed the National Post-harvest Management Strategy, which predominantly focuses on three commodity groups: grain crops, horticulture crops, and animal source foods. The strategy comprises six strategic objectives with critical interventions aimed at reducing post harvest loss and mitigating the prevailing food shortage across the nation."

However, in due course of harvesting crops, there should be great care during harvest and post-harvest seasons so as to prevent huge loss of crops, and the effective execution of the post harvest strategy, with the cooperation and commitment of all relevant parties, can help reduce crop loss, he added.

"In agriculture, post-harvest handling is the stage of crop production immediately following harvest, including cooling, cleaning, sorting and packing. The instant a crop is removed from the ground, or separated from its parent plant, it begins to deteriorate. Post-harvest treatment largely determines final quality, whether a crop is sold for fresh consumption, or used as an ingredient in a processed food product," he opined.

Yes, he said applying post-harvest technology targets at maintaining quality like appearance, texture, flavor and nutritive value of fruits and vegetables, protecting food safety and reducing losses between harvest and consumption. Effective management during the post-harvest period, rather than the level of sophistication of any given technology, is the key in reaching the desired objectives.

According to Segni, as simple, low cost technologies often can be more appropriate for small volume, limited resource commercial operations, farmers involved in direct marketing, as well as for suppliers to



Attention for the harvest season

exporters in the nation.

As to him, the methods may not be sustainable over the long term, due to socio-economic, cultural and/or environmental concerns. For example, the use of post-harvest pesticides may reduce the incidence of surface defects but can be costly both in terms of money and environmental consequences. In addition, the growing demand for organically produced fruits and vegetables offers new opportunities for small-scale producers and marketers.

The local conditions for small-scale handlers like lack of credit for investments in post-harvest technology, unreliable electric power supply, lack of transport options, storage facilities and/or packaging materials, have to be well addressed to avoid crop harvest loss.

Many of the practices included in the manual have successfully been used to reduce losses and maintain produce quality of crops, but these ways have to be well backed by modern ways, he opined.

There are many interacting steps involved in any post-harvest system. Produce is often handled by many different people, transported and stored repeatedly between harvest and consumption. While particular practices and the sequence of operations will vary for each crop, there is a general series of steps in post-harvest handling systems that will be followed for the purposes of the manual.

He further elucidated that in agriculture, post-harvest handling is the stage of crop production immediately following harvest like field handling, transporting to packing house, operations at the packing house, cleaning, and sorting/grading – packaging or storage.

To meet deficit post-harvest losses have to be reduced. This means that post-harvest management is one of the critical issues. Post-harvest management is of course he said a system of handling, storing, and transporting agricultural commodities after harvest. For some commodities such as coffee, post-harvest activities may include drying and fermenting as well.

Moreover, post-harvest management allows the effective planning of how to sustainably manage finite resources for the future. In other words, through effective post-harvest management, action can be done now so that the environment can sustain future generations.

During the post-harvest period, handlers

and producers focus on preserving quality, quantity, and the safety of the commodities. Smallholders usually work with limited resources like manpower, financing, inputs, and others.

Here, he added as lack of infrastructure, proper knowledge and the right technology can hugely affect yield and, resulting from this, income, such a prime hurdle has to be well dealt with. Investments on seeds, fertilizers, and other important pre-harvest inputs can go to waste if post-harvest handling is not done properly.

As to him, a single year's poor harvest can amount to a loss of decades' worth of savings. This can be avoided by placing secure and reliable post-harvest systems. Financial support from both non-governmental organizations and governmental bodies can also be provided to operators with relevant support to help them have a successful and sustainable production and productivity.

He added thanks to new ideas and solutions, technology and innovative techniques are helping agricultural sector operators—the farming community in brief—brings down post-harvest losses.

Closely monitoring commodities during storage can also greatly aid in making sure that they are protected. True, almost all crops require a stable system of pre-and post harvest operations and utilization. However, no or little emphasis is given to such lucrative ways, which needs to be reversed.

It is essential that the pre-and post production systems need to be well strengthened to help producers have benefit they deserve and it can be possible to feed more people by reducing losses due to post harvest handling problems, he underlined.

He added that apparently, it is possible to reduce loss of the produce during harvesting, threshing, cleaning, transporting, storage and preparation as human consumption and as animal feed by taking care of all steps.

Undeniably, he said Ethiopia is in the process of building an inclusive economic system that aims to ensure the prosperity of its people. The Government plays a crucial role in achieving this by facilitating the fair distribution of wealth and intervening in strategic areas while adhering to the principles of a market-led economy.

One of the key objectives of the government's strategic plan is to industrialize the nation's agriculture, making it less reliant on traditional practices focused on exports

and reducing imports. This approach places particular emphasis on generating employment opportunities, enhancing food and nutrition security, and promoting agro-industrial development.

As a follow up of the endorsement of the strategy, the Ethiopian government has deployed post-harvest management specialists to federal, regional and district level of administration to stem out the technical challenges of food losses.

"Minimization of post-harvest losses of crops could be achieved through a holistic approach by providing short and long-term training on post-harvest management practices, promoting the use of post-harvest technologies, paying special attention to the institutional support systems like agriculture extension and rural credit services, strengthening the support for post-harvest handling technologies, reinforcing the existing farmer cooperative marketing, and improvements of the local market and road networking infrastructures of rural areas should be undertaken by the government in collaboration with non-government organizations, development partners and even the farming community," he said.

According to Segni, reduction of post-harvest losses of crops between farm and market is crucial task to minimize the food gaps thereby ensuring food and nutrition security in Ethiopia. However, a lack of understanding of the extent and associated contributing factors are posing major challenges for the effective implementation of grain post-harvest loss management strategies and to scale up for all other crop types.

In a nut shell, a post-harvest loss contributes to the reduction of food supply and, hence, leads to high food prices in the market and thereby aggravating the food insecurity situation in the country. The main reasons of post-harvest loss among others is inherent weaknesses in post-harvest handling techniques due to the poor management practices, lack of infrastructure and appropriate equipments and limited access to market. In response to this, a number of cost effective post-harvest handling management techniques and technologies are introduced by government in collaboration with development partners.

Therefore, the reduction of post-harvest losses of all crops could be considered as a viable strategy for improving livelihoods of farmers and releasing the pressure on the environment.

Art & Culture



The cultural meaning and way out of depravity or “Gomie” in Gamo *Dubusha*

BY MEKDES TAYE (PhD)

Since recent years most scholars and researchers have focused their study on the culture of Gamo *Dubusha*. Dr Temsgen for example is the one who undertook his PhD dissertation on this culture. Before examining the culture, *The Ethiopian Herald* had got some relevant information from different written materials and some responsible bodies. Thus, after this general pilot looks; Herald’s crew was in the area to examine the prevalent cultural proceedings. Among the most interesting cultural activities, I picked up *Gomie*, which means crossing the respected norms of the people in the area. Have a stay with us to learn more about this culture.

As the dissertation of Dr. Temsgen and the exclusive interview of elders with *The Ethiopian Herald* showed, *Gomie* in Gamo people is understood in the following way. Elders for generations had posited rules and responsibilities of the people to be followed for the peaceful and blissful destiny of the community. Honesty and respect between people are the leading ones in these rules and regulations that are legalized culturally in a special meeting place called *Dubusha*. Among the listed details in the rules, individuals or tribes could violate them intentionally or naively. When a certain rule and expectation is breached, it is called *Gomie* or sin.

If a person or group never violates the rules of the elders, then something bad could happen on the person who made that transgression. There is a strong mythology that is highly adored by the community. That is if the person who did wrong never confessed his blunder to the elders at *Dubusha*, then the Holy Spirit could make retaliation on him, his family, and his clan too. The people that Herald approached are quite certain those gaffes are punished if he or she never confesses openly on *Dubusha*. In this process, the person who committed the given misdemeanor is advised to tell the truth, to confess the wrongdoing. But if he proves adamant then the elders bring him to *Dubusha*.

In Gamo people, there are misdemeanors that are recognized as curses or *Gomie* that could happen on various issues. Dr Temsgen had

posited 16 *Gomies* that could be committed by the person or the tribe. Let me bring the major themes that they zero in on so as to examine how critical and smart this culture is.

The first one is *Bayra Woga Gomie*. This *Gomie* is conducted when the person who takes a responsibility to lead his people makes mistakes and abuses his people. In the culture, leaders should be loyal, respectful, honest, and hard worker. But instead of adoring such things if they infringe on these obligations, then it is seen as a major offence. There is a belief that the Holy Spirit gets annoyed and punishes the person if he never confesses it on *Dubusha*. This belief is too strong that the culturally assigned elders take a great care on preserving and transferring it to generations.

The second one is *Layma Gomie*: as Dr. Temsgen explained it in his paper this *Gomie* is done by the married couples. In Gamo *Dubusha*, adultery is a very detested and repulsing thing. If one of the spouses commits the crime, it is seen a serious *Gomie* when she or he never brings it to *Dubusha* before getting to her or him. Ato Munaye Mossole, the Culture and Tourism Department Head added that, in the culture, marriage is the most respected thing. Thus, if either of the spouses indulge in a sexual affair breaking marital vows, s/he is going to face challenges that result from the wrath of God.

The other *Gomie* is related to the territory of a person or tribe. In Gamo culture, the property and border of the person is respected and recognized by the people. If a person or tribe gets encroaches on others’ territory the move is considered as a sin or a type of *Gomie* called *Dihasa Gomie*.

In the culture of Gamo *Dubusha* respect and care given to food is also the basic concern of the people. Elders preach and by word of mouth pass down the culture that dictated food should be preserved safely and used appropriately. If anyone abuses it, it becomes a sort of wrongdoing or *Gomie*. This *Gomie* is *Katis Gomie*.

In Gamo culture elders had rules and regulations that were culturally confirmed at the meeting place called *Dubusha*. Among these rules, the Gamo people are required to

respect and take great care of the bereaved wife and her children after the death of her husband. But instead of this if a person or tribe attempts to harm or disrespect the widow or her children, that action is seen as a taboo and recognized as a crime or *Gomie*. This type of wrong deed or offense is *Yio Gomie*.

There are also other *Gomies* mentioned in the dissertation of Temesgen. Let me bring the major leitmotifs of the remaining sins. There is a *Gomie* on a person who failed to apply the death notes. If the mentioned words on this note are not practiced and interpreted as per the words, the activity that the person crossed is leveled as a type of *Gomie*.

In addition to cattle’s, barns are expected to be esteemed and handled well by Gamo people. Cattle should be kept well with respect. If there is one who violated this principle it becomes a type of sine or *Gomie*.

Money and children could be given to someone trustfully. Respecting trust and seeing to the wellbeing of the given thing or person is the basic requirement of decent Gamo. But, if that person fails to protect his trust, then the culture force it to be a *Gomie*.

In the culture the place of graves and graves themselves need to be protected. If this respect is violated it is taken as *Gomie*.

At *Dubusha* oath and promise are very serious. The one that makes a certain oath should preserve it and apply it ahead. If he fails to protect it, it is dragged back to *Gomie*.

The people should be good and cooperative to each other. Tricking or practical jokes like prank is a very unwelcome trait. If someone made a deliberate trick on his brother, it becomes *Gomie*.

Human beings are equal in the cultural administration of *Gamo Dubusha*. If a given tribe or person attempts to degrade people who are leading their life engaging in handmade jobs it is seen as a crime itself. Everybody is equal before the almighty. There is also a wrong deed that is leveled as a sin in the culture. That is genital mutilation is supposed to be done properly. If not, it is a type of misdemeanor. Finally, not confessing a type of wrong deed or *Gomie* is a *Gomie* itself. This one is called *Tuna Gomie*.

The above mentioned *Gomies* are taken from the mentioned dissertation and from interviews with four *Deres’ Kawos*. As the *Kawos* and the study showed these *Gomies* are going to be canceled primarily with the confession of the criminal to elders. If he insists then the elders bring him to *Dubusha*. At this place the person had the chance to admit his missteps.

As the exclusive interview with the four *Kawos* that are Dita, Choye, Kogota or Eizo and Bonkie commonly said, a type of *Gomie* could happen in the family level or in the community level. Whatever malfeasance happened in the people, there are elders that could hear and judge the confession. When the person knowingly or unknowingly commits one of the mentioned sins or *Gomies*, he can come to the meeting place, *Dubusha*, and alert the elders to come there. After understanding the sin, elders could prepare a meeting to be held with masses called *Gomie Kebera*. Thus, the person who committed the crime could openly confess to the mass and the elders. Then based on the type and intensity of the crime or misdemeanor, the person is going to cover the psychological compensation and loss of the missed issue as per the logical judgment of the elders. Here the process is highly interacted with the Spirit of God that fairness and balanced judgment is soundly made by the leaders or *Huduga* Then after this ceremony, the person gets free and starts living his previous life without any frustration or regret. The mistake is already omitted by that *Dubusha Kebera*.

As scholars and professionals like Dr. Addisu Adamu mentioned to the Herald, this culture had been practiced for centuries. Before the modern legal process, people have been peacefully and cooperatively living just by this cultural drill. Since the people respected their God and this is highly synthesized and contextualized culturally, an honest and respectful generation has been produced in the area. Though there are challenges these days, the culture still prevails in the community and keeps on creating an accountable generation. Thus, if this culture is examined effectively and utilized scientifically, I think, it could be the cornerstone for bringing human beings together and creating a harmonious universe at large.

Indepth

Terrorist expansion, hegemonic control in the Horn of Africa: Implications for Ethiopia

BY SOLOMON DIBABA

The IS which lost ground in most parts of the world seems to search for a safe haven in the Horn of Africa searching for a niche in Somalia. On yet another development, the Federal Government of Somalia has invited foreign forces into the country. In a country where Al-Shabab and Al-Qaida are controlling quite a larger territory of the nation, it is no surprise that global terrorist groups and hegemonic forces are now focusing on Somalia. The entry of Egyptian hegemonic forces in Somalia based on Somalia's a smokescreen of attack on her sovereignty by Ethiopia has grown to the extent that Al-Shabab has managed to attack targets in Mogadishu. Global terrorist forces are now clustering on the Horn exploiting the situation from weak governance and insecurity in Somalia.

Apart from the traditional powers that are competing for controlling the Red Sea route and outlet to the Indian Ocean, a consortium of terrorist forces and hegemonic and destabilizing pentagonal alliances who are in an alliance on the Horn are joining the conspiracy of choking Ethiopia who has been managing the peace and stability of 60% of Somali territory and attempting to block her right to have access to the sea. The expansion of terrorism on the Horn is indeed an offshoot of terrorist expansion in the rest of the continent.

Various researches and data from several sources that document and report incidents of terrorist attacks and entrenchments across Africa including Global Terrorism Index 2022, shows at least three key trends in Africa. The first trend is the increasing surge in the incidents of terrorist attacks over the years. The second trend involves the equally troubling rise in fatalities from attacks. From a human security perspective, it is worth noting that much of the burden of the attacks and the fatalities is borne by civilians. The most recent figures show that these two trends are particularly true in the Sahel and the Central Africa regions. The third trend relates to the geographic expansion of the threat of terrorism on the continent. There is no longer a region of the continent free from the activities of groups identified as terrorists. This geographic expansion continues as more and more territories face the risk of becoming theatre of terrorist operations.

According to the 2022 Global Terrorism Index published in March 2022, five of the ten countries most affected by terrorism are from Africa. All except Somalia are from the Sahel/Lake Chad Basin region. Six of the eight countries in the Sahel are amongst the 10 most impacted

countries for terrorism in Africa. Of these, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are the ones experiencing fast growing burden of terrorism in Africa today. According to the index, out of 20 countries most affected by terrorism in the world, eleven are also from Africa including the Horn.

The terrorist threat in Africa has been shaped by activities in two regions and led by two terrorist organizations, both affiliated to Al Qaeda, namely Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), in North and West Africa, and Al-Shabaab in East Africa.¹³ Boko Haram, while active in northeast Nigeria, was far from its later day infamy as the most lethal terrorist group in Africa. Over the past seven years, the geography of terrorism in Africa has completely changed.

Terrorism in the Horn of Africa is a major concern for regional security due to its geopolitical significance and ongoing conflicts. The Horn of Africa, which includes countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and parts of Sudan, has been a hotspot for extremist activities and terror networks, including groups like Al-Shabaab and Islamic State affiliate

Weak and unstable governments as well as ethnic and religious conflicts and fragile state structures and lack of good governance create environments where extremist groups can flourish. Somalia's decades-long conflict has made it a center of terrorism, with Al-Shabaab controlling large areas.

The region's borders are often poorly monitored, allowing militants and arms to move freely between countries like Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti, increasing the spread of terrorism.

Various foreign military bases and interventions, including those by the United States and other countries, have been established to counter terrorism, particularly targeting Al-Shabaab. However, this foreign presence also contributes to local anti-Western sentiments that extremist groups exploited which led to the mitosis of new terrorist groups

High unemployment, poverty, and lack of education in many Horn of Africa countries leave young people vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organizations. Who give them false promises of employments overseas?

The region is rife with inter-clan and ethnic conflicts, which are often manipulated by terrorist groups to gain influence, especially in areas where governments have limited control.

A Somali-based militant group that has been responsible for major terror attacks in

Somalia and Kenya. Al-Shabab has strong ties to Al-Qaeda and controls significant parts of Somalia.

Though less influential than Al-Shabaab, there are factions of the Islamic State that operate in parts of Somalia, competing for influence in the region.

A regional peacekeeping mission aimed at stabilizing Somalia and countering Al-Shabaab's influence. The U.S. conducts airstrikes and supports local governments and regional forces in combating terror groups.

Countries like Ethiopia have actively engaged in counter-terrorism operations to prevent the spillover of extremist activities from Somalia.

Terrorism in the Horn of Africa poses a significant threat to regional stability, economic development, and peace efforts. Collaborative regional and international efforts are critical for combating this menace.

Hegemony on the Horn of Africa as practiced by those who have always attempted to weaken Ethiopia is performed by a triangulation of military and political forces that are under the pay of political forces. The politics and diplomacy in peace keeping has now become congruent with the interests of some western powers who wish to use puppet regimes in peace keeping to once again asserting their political diktat by all means including military encirclement. Somalia has now become a melting point of terrorism further complicating the efforts of hegemonic powers who pose as peace keepers while in fact their actions are vividly leading to a total war which could destroy the statehood of country.

The quest for peace keeping on the Horn as expressed by Egypt is only a sugar coated manifestation of hegemony in the region. This will certainly have further implications not only for Ethiopia but for Egypt as well because Egyptian political forces that have lost ground due to the usurpation of state power by former military leaders will not sit on the fence but also try to exploit the situation for their own purpose. On the other hand, the Egyptian economy cannot buttress the hegemonic desires of the government and this is forcing the expansionists to opt for a second degree proxy war on Ethiopia by mobilizing and arming groups who wish to take power by force in Ethiopia.

It must be noted that hegemonic intervention by Egypt in countries like Libya and to a certain degree in Sudan, Mali and Niger has resulted in the destabilization in the entire Sahel region making the area a breeding ground of terrorist forces.

The political and diplomatic situation in the Horn of Africa is rapidly changing by days with interesting twists and turns. The hegemonic activities on the Horn of Africa are a new form of neo-colonialism which is openly being financed by global big pockets that wish to keep the region in their own sphere of influence.

Ethiopia's face of with Somalia cannot be punctuated only in terms of the issue of securing ports. Ethiopia is trying to establish an economic community of the countries of the Horn of Africa which has not been palatable to western powers who wish to keep the area in poverty by using food aid as an ivy treatment for crisis ridden economies in the region. They do not tolerate economic integration and mutual support among countries of the Horn of Africa and that is why they are ready to destabilize the region through their "trusted partner."

The neo-colonial mentality induced Egyptian desire for hegemony not only targets Ethiopia's efforts to use her natural resources but also fragmenting the country by supporting armed groups who are being used as a Trojan Horse for the destabilization of the country.

The current emotion ridden stance by the Somali Government is putting it at loggerheads with the states that make up the federal government and a total crisis seems to be in the making.

What could the federal government do at this point in time? The author thinks that the Ethiopian government could handle the case in deeper patience and diplomatic ingenuity.

On the other hand, the government needs to debrief the public on what exactly is going on save the national security information that may not be disclosed for practical purposes.

Moreover, in a world with seems to be guided by the credo of might is right, Ethiopia needs to further develop her military power to deter any attempt to trample with the national interest of the country. Citizens and overseas particularly the youth need to support government efforts to settle internal disputes with dialogue and refrain from bad language and misinformation on the social media.

At this point in time, the government needs to ensure that all development programs in the country are being conducted based on the national plan. The people of Ethiopia need to effectively support the ENDF in all aspects because the army is shouldering greater responsibilities in striving to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The symbiotic alliance between terrorism and hegemony in the Horn of Africa will collapse over time.

Law & Politics

CFA: A boon to regional integration

BY STAFF REPORTER

The time has come for downstream nations to join the Nile basin and adopt a more cooperative and progressive approach to managing the shared resources as the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) formally enters into force on October 13, 2024, marking a watershed moment. The agreement's formal implementation will end years of pointless debate and declare that collaboration is essential to guiding the area onto a path of shared growth.

Downstream nations must understand that clinging to past accords won't address today's problems. In a time of increasing uncertainty, joining the CFA is about securing their long-term water security, not about giving up power. By joining forces, they can secure their water needs, promote regional stability, and contribute to determining the rules of cooperation.

The use of the longest river in the world has been perceived as a monopoly for far too long. Furthermore, the so-called historical rights made any potential resolution difficult and the road to a common settlement rocky. The antiquated location downstream has impeded development and made the water-scarce area more vulnerable.

When properly implemented and managed, CFA provides a route to a more sustainable and cooperative future in which all nations have a role in the reasonable management of the river and the common resources are distributed fairly.

Due to colonial-era treaties that granted them exclusive rights and monopoly over the common resource, Egypt and Sudan have long controlled the Abay River's use and narrative. Under the agreements they signed in 1929 and 1959, Egypt and Sudan were effectively granted more than 90% of the Nile's flow, leaving the upstream nations with little access to the river despite their contributions to its flow. Relying on out-of-date agreements and disregarding contemporary situations is no longer a viable and cooperative solution for the area.

The CFA promotes cooperative investments in development projects, sustainable water management, and infrastructure that are advantageous to all stakeholders. For instance, downstream nations can be guaranteed water flows to support their agriculture and means of subsistence, while upstream nations can create hydroelectric projects that produce electricity for both themselves and their neighbours.

In this sense, downstream countries should reevaluate their objections to the CFA, as demonstrated by the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). The region could reap significant benefits from Ethiopia's development of the GERD. It may supply neighbouring nations with reasonably priced electricity while carefully

controlling water discharges to guarantee that downstream flows are not adversely affected.

The Agreement for the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) upholds values that right historical wrongs, ensure fair usage, and promote understanding and shared accountability. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the dedication, perseverance, and collaborative spirit displayed by state parties throughout this process would, no doubt, enhance cooperation and provide the impetus to realize the equitable and reasonable management and utilization of the shared water resource, the ministry stated in a statement posted on social media.

Ethiopia's Minister of Water and Energy, Engineer Habtamu Itefa, said for his part that the Nile River Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) is a backbone and is going to "make the big shift toward utilization of water resources."

CFA, which will enable the establishment of the Nile River Basin Commission, has officially entered into force, ENA reported.

The Minister of Water and Energy, Engineer Habtamu briefed the media today on the entry into force of CFA.

He congratulated the people of Ethiopia, the governments and the people of the Nile Basin countries for this historic and successful achievement.

"I want to congratulate all Ethiopians and citizens of the Nile Basin member states. This is a wonderful and fruitful achievement for all of us who were demanding justice and equal rights in utilizing our water resources," he stated.

He recalled that previously all laws that we had in the Nile Basin was not inclusive, which was formulated for few citizens, especially on the downstream side. It ignored upstream citizens including Ethiopia and other upstream countries.

"We have been demanding how we can have fair, reasonable utilization right on our water resource. CFA is a backbone and is going to make the big shift toward utilization of water resources," the minister underlined.

He explained that we believe there has been injustice in how the Nile has been utilized, mainly from our brothers and the downstream side.

"CFA is getting no harm on no one, and it's inclusive for the downstream and the upstream needs. That is change and achievement."

Moreover, he urged all basin countries to join the agreement and faithfully implement its principles.

"I would like to request all member states, our Egyptian brothers, and our Sudanese

brothers. If you have any concern regarding the CFA, this all-inclusive, let's get in touch, talk about it and utilize it."

He stated that all countries in the basin can benefit without leaving anyone behind, emphasizing Ethiopia's commitment to collaborating with both downstream and upstream nations.

The minister noted that Ethiopia is contributing more than 85 per cent to Nile Water but "we had no saying at all in the previous time."

With the CFA, Ethiopians and other upstream riparian countries can now come together to plan for the betterment of their shared interests.

This agreement will serve as a foundation for establishing the Nile River Basin Commission.

The commission will operate independently, supporting development throughout the Nile Basin and facilitating the implementation of projects from upstream to downstream.

CFA has about 15 principles, which can be categorized into three main units.

"The first principle focuses on how we utilize our water for development, second addresses the stewardship of our water resources, ensuring their sustainability for current and future generations and third about information and data sharing among basin countries."

Recall South Sudan has become the latest country to ratify the CFA, joining Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi.

Regarding Egypt and Sudan, he pointed out that these countries have historically sought to utilize the Nile's waters exclusively through their agreements.

"Because some parties, particularly Egypt and Sudan, do not accept the agreement, they may wish to continue exploiting water resources solely for themselves, arguing that the entire water wealth belongs only to them. This creates inequality among the countries and underscores the necessity for a legally sound and equitable water use system to avert conflicts."

He said that both countries should come to their senses and join CFA as most of the members are source countries where the Nile River originates.

The CFA highlights the ongoing demand for equitable sharing of water resources, emphasizing the critical need for a fair legal framework to address these challenges.

Given that cooperation is essential to their future success, Egypt and Sudan must take the initiative and sincerely interact with their upstream neighbors. The Nile cannot be a cause of strife; rather, it can represent regional solidarity and progress. And now is the moment to take action.



When properly implemented and managed, CFA provides a route to a more sustainable and cooperative future in which all nations have a role in the reasonable management of the river and the common resources are distributed fairly

Women in Focus



Women in the culture of Gamo *Dubusha*

BY MEKDES TAYE (PhD)

Generally speaking, the continent of Africa is characterized by rooted patriarchy. Since the people are too conservative and the way they socialize religion is inclined to favor male sections, most of the cultural practices are formed based on exalting up the traits and nature of men rather than women. Women are the most vulnerable and ignored sections of the society. Since they are regarded as weak and soft, they are entitled to stay home, carry out household chores and care for family members. In most of the countries on the continent, the woman's final destination is to get married, bear children and serve her husband and prospective family. She is expected to extend a helping hand and carry out activities in the field.

The reality in Ethiopia is not far from the region mentioned above. Most of the people concentrated in the rural areas of the country believed in the subordination of females. Indigenous cultures like Gamo *Dubusha* in the Gamo Zone, in the southern part of Ethiopia, revealed the real philosophy and reality of the community regarding femininity.

In the culture of Gamo *Dubusha*, the status of women seems patriarchic and at the same time, it has a valuable thing that can be taken as a sample for other indigenous cultures in the country and in the continent. Interviews and physical observations in the area are presented as follows. Have a good read.

In the interview with the *Haleka* around *Chencha*, I understood that women are highly respected and heard if they request any tension to calm down kneeling down. Anyone could not cross women who did the said thing. In addition to that the newly married women are treated and respected at least till their official recognition or *Sophie*.

In the culture female patriarchy seems

accepted and adored. Kawo Tadesse was having an exclusive interview with *The Ethiopian Herald*. Though he never wanted to capitalize on the marginalization of females in the culture his narration is understood in the way mentioned under. He said that when a woman gives birth and has no one to take care of her and her baby, then the husband could do the household routines. He might wash all the dirties of the woman and the baby, prepare food, clean the house, milk cows, and the like. But he performed these jobs behind closed doors for the reason that men are not allowed to carry out such jobs. It is considered a shame- not only for the man but also for the woman too. He said if someone came by chance while the husband was executing this task, he would sneak out of the back door and reappear as if he came from somewhere else. The other thing that impressed me is since such things are too taboo; the wife could not tell the story to anyone.

Gamo Television CEO Addisu Adamu (PhD) also stated one aspect of the culture related to femininity in the following way.

In Gamo culture, when the *Demera*, eve of *Meskel* festival ensues, the male sections of the given family are going to be represented by the plant called Bamboo. Every male, even a newborn baby boy is represented. However, the females are not represented by any form of the plant. He said that in the day, those males under-representation are going to hold this bamboo and move out to the village to light bonfires. But females stay home.

The other unaddressed issue about females in the area is related to inheritance. In the culture of the people, when marriage is made the father of the husband is expected to build a house for the couples in his compound. Then they start living in their house till the groom's father assures them that they can lead their life alone. As Addisu narrated, if the husband is the first son, he

will not be allowed to get out of his father's house. But if he is not, he is free to build his own house and leave his father's house. According to the culture of this community, if the couple gave birth to a female and if the man passed away, his wife and his daughter will never take anything from the house or inherit the land. To get the inheritance, the new born baby should be a boy. Thus, after the death of her husband, the one who becomes a widow is supposed to return to her father's house. The assets are passed on to the brother of her late husband.

As Addisu further explained, if the woman takes the issue to court, it is obvious that she wins her case as the law and regulation allow her to take the inheritance. But that is out of the cultural law of the community and considered as *Gomie* or sin in the eyes of the community. Thus, the woman who takes the case to the court and collects her share faces challenges from the community. They ignore her and stop seeing her in every case. Since women know this very well, they prefer to respect the culture.

In the cultural meeting called *Dubusha*, females are forbidden to get into the place. They contact *Deries* commonly said that there is a demarcation that is lined by the leader or *Haleka* of that place. In this meeting place, it is males who discuss and raise issues. Kawo Tadesse made it brief that if the females in a given community were charged with a misdemeanor or any case to be seen in *Dubusha*, they have a place to stay- just at the corner of the *Dubusha*. When a woman comes up with a case, then there is a mediator who stands between her and the meeting place to bridge her with the elders. I asked the reason behind this. Kawo Tadesse said,

"This place is considered as a temple. It is a highly respected area. As you know, females are not allowed to enter temples [due to their nature, mainly on their periods as the menstrual blood period is considered dirty.]

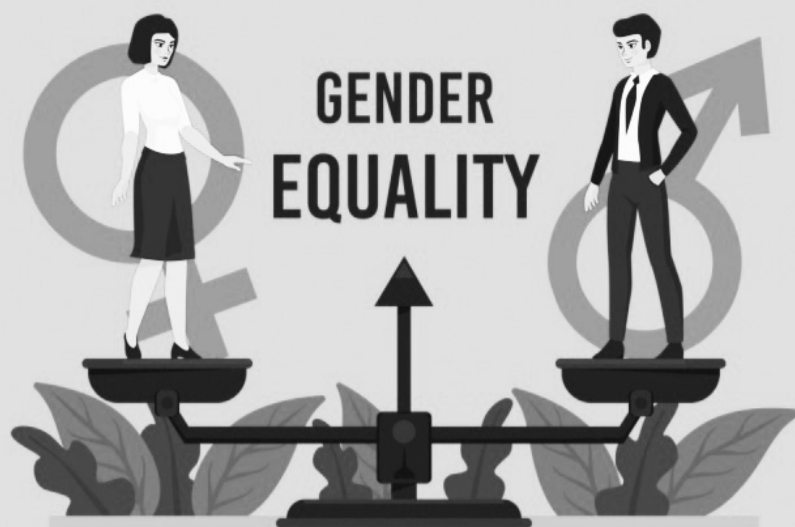
It is like that." He added that this is not done deliberately to ignore females; rather it is due to their nature. Females are mothers, they are lactate, and they have menstruation cycles. Due to this, in most cases, they can't be free of such things. Thus it is safe for them to stay away. In their partitioned surface, their role is to celebrate and warm up the decisions and judgments. They stay quiet till the elders and men talk and decide on a certain issue then after the resolution of a given issue, they explode it with a massive melodious shout and clap.

As the leaders in the studied four *Deries* said, females are not allowed to be the leader or *Haleka* of a given cultural region. Their role is simply to help and encourage their husband. As per the culture, when a man becomes *Huduga*, he has the chance to marry more than one wife. The role of these wives is to assist him and their children. Since this is the accepted norm, the women themselves adore it and live with it with no complaints.

In the mentioned culture, the subordination and exploitation of females in the area is seen as deeply socialized that the females themselves are taking it as the right way of conduct. However, As Kawo reflected, since the culture of *Dubusha* has a platform that appreciates relevant reforms, the issue of females can be revisited strategically so that to keep the culture compatible and inclusive to every section of the society. He also mentioned matters that were revised to protect the rights of women and benefit them meaningfully. This activity will be further strengthened and continued to create a more favorable environment for women. What is more, their vital and irreplaceable contribution, for instance in resolving conflicts, should be reinforced and heightened. It is very effective if patriarchy is approached through the culture itself. Thus, responsible bodies can consider it ahead for boosting gender equality.

Society

Bounties of ensuring gender equality



BY MENGESHA AMARE

In this contemporary world where human rights have received due attention everywhere, why does gender equality seem like a faraway dream these days? Undeniably, women and girls have been facing life-threatening risks because of a lack of empowerment and resources in many places. This fashion has to be prettily addressed to make the world an earthly heaven as life without women is tantamount to a stew devoid of spices.

Keeping this hard fact in mind, *The Ethiopian Herald* approached Tigist Yibeltal, a Gender Specialist who graduated from Addis Ababa University in gender studies, to solicit a piece of information on how gender inequality can be bridged to make a difference via utilizing women and girls' capacity in all aspects.

She said, "Before directly going to gender equality, I would like to say something about equality. Equality means that all people enjoy the same status. All people have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential to contribute to national, political, economic, social, and cultural development thereby fairly benefiting from the outcomes."

She also stated that equity is also quite important as it is a process of being fair. It refers to steps being taken to achieve fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities to both genders. It often requires programs and policies to end existing inequalities. Equity leads to equality, indeed!

Since gender equity is the process of being fair to disadvantaged men or women through specific interventions and actions such as balancing past or current differences that have had a negative impact on a woman or man's ability to participate fully and equally in employment and other opportunities, it has to be the concern of the day in the contemporary world.

Gender inequality means that why a man or a woman does not have equal values, rights, or opportunities. As women everywhere have been facing a range of discrimination, gender equality has to be ensured via making certain, for instance, equality at home. Yes, here gender equality in this example would look like splitting up at-home work as evenly as possible between both genders of a household so that the burden of taking care of the home and family is not solely on women.

"Equal pay for equal work has to also be secured, too. Here, the pay gap between men and women remains strong in almost all

nations of the world, especially for women who are mothers and caregivers. Gender equality in the workforce means, being paid the same salary for equal work, regardless of gender. It also means that if a woman takes time off from work to take maternity leave, for example, she will not be punished when she returns to work," she added.

Whether in the workplace, within a religious group, at a community center or any other group setting, people of all genders deserve to feel safe and be free of bullying and micro-aggressions, sexual harassment, and prejudice based on gender. A society that appreciates and upholds gender equality does not allow for offensive comments, harassment, etc., to be tolerated in any form, Tigist underscored.

As to her, gender equality makes communities safer, healthier and happier. Besides, it attracts economic equality, and when all genders receive equal job opportunities, society benefits. When equal job opportunity is given to both genders, poverty rates are reduced, communities are uplifted and a nation's GDP is significantly improved.

Tigist said gender equality also promotes inclusive policies and focuses on increasing the power of the excluded, women and the poor. It is an approach intended to eliminate existing barriers in order to increase access and enable decision-making and participation of marginalized populations. It also helps improve access to goods and services for all including the excluded, women, and those less economically stable.

The marginalized groups may be excluded not only through legal systems, land, and labor markets, but also through discriminatory or stigmatizing attitudes, beliefs, or perceptions. The disadvantage is often based on social identity, which may be across dimensions of gender, age, location, occupation, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenship status, disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity, among other factors. This kind of social exclusion robs individuals of dignity, security, and the opportunity to lead a better life. Unless the root causes of structural exclusion and discrimination are addressed and rooted out, it will be challenging to support sustainable inclusive growth and rapid poverty reduction, she firmly elucidated.

"Gender determines health responses, care practices, health behaviors, and essentially outcomes. There is a link between social norms and biological factors that affect health status. Despite gender equality being a basic human right, it continues to be a leading determinant

of health inequality, too. Discrimination is when decisions are made based on a person's social attributes such as gender, race or ethnic origin, religion, association, physical characteristics, and/or other differentiations," Tigist added.

Gender equity is the realization of equal rights, responsibilities, opportunities, and respect for men, women, and sexual and gender minorities. It is the process of being fair to women, men, and sexual and gender minorities—involves using strategies and measures to compensate for women's historical and social disadvantages. It is also used as a process that leads to gender equality as an outcome.

Gender equality, equally, requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources, and rewards. Where gender inequality exists, it is generally women who are excluded or disadvantaged in relation to decision-making and access to economic and social resources, she stated.

She said, "Gender equality isn't just about fairness; it's the foundation for a thriving society. When we empower everyone, regardless of gender, we unlock stronger economies, healthier communities, and a safer world. It empowers individuals to break free from harmful stereotypes and pursue their dreams, regardless of societal expectations. It also fosters an environment where everyone feels safe, respected, and valued, and where diverse perspectives and talents contribute to innovation and progress. By embracing gender equality, we pave the way for a brighter future for generations to come."

Gender inequality manifests in various aspects of life and can take many forms. First, gender pay gap, women are often paid less than men for the same work or work of equal value. Second, access to education, in some parts of the world, girls may experience gender inequality while accessing education, limiting their opportunities for personal and professional growth. Additionally, certain industries and professions are dominated by one gender, limiting opportunities for the underrepresented gender. Third, domestic violence—women are disproportionately affected by domestic violence, with higher rates of physical and emotional abuse. Hence gender equality is highly needed, she said.

"Gender equality in education for instance benefits every child within the school system, and so does the health aspect. This, in turn, contributes to a stronger economy that

benefits all genders and leads to better health within a community. When health systems are transformed to provide equal access to health care for both genders, equality can be secured," she underlined.

She said, "There are many ways to promote gender equality in daily life, from splitting up household chores equally to fighting gender stereotypes. There are also many groups and nonprofits promoting equity in their communities across the nation, Ethiopia, the continent, and even globally."

She further stated that some of the actions people can take in their respective communities to promote gender equality include advocating for inclusive policies by encouraging local organizations and businesses, supporting women-owned businesses to contribute to economic empowerment, sharing information about gender equality through discussions, workshops, or social media, volunteering time with organizations focusing on gender equality as well as speaking up against gender stereotypes and biases for a more open-minded community.

As to Tigist, Ethiopia has come a long way in improving the situation of women and children. The country achieved six of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is trying to address the remaining challenges within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

"Women living in rural areas are less likely to be empowered across all domains compared to women in urban areas. Programs aimed at empowering girls and women should therefore prioritize rural areas. Particular attention should be dedicated to the three or four states in particular when tackling empowerment across its different domains, especially in some like Afar and Oromia where women are disadvantaged in several domains at the same time," she added.

Women's empowerment is positively associated with improving children's well-being across outcomes such as nutrition, health-related knowledge and education. Investing in women is therefore an effective complementary strategy for improving children's well-being, as to her.

Household wealth, residence in urban areas, fewer children in the household, and the father's attainment of higher education are some of the factors that are positively associated with children's well-being across different dimensions. Thus such a positive trend needs to be well reinvented.



Published Weekly in Collaboration with Haramaya University

HU RAISE-FS project experiences for food security

BY DIRRIBA TESHOME

Haramaya University's (HU) Resilient Agriculture for Inclusive and Sustainable Ethiopian-Food Systems (RAISE-FS) Project was observed by the stakeholders in the third week of October in Babile and Kersa Districts of East Hararghe Zone.

RAISE-FS Coordinator for East Hararghe Zone and a staff of HU, Bulti Tesso (PhD) highlighted the project's objective of transforming the Ethiopian food system through evidence-based agricultural practices. RAISE-FS focuses on enhancing productivity, value chains, and nutritional outcomes while addressing environmental and social concerns.

The project prioritizes commodities such as poultry, legumes, spices, oilseeds, potatoes, and vegetables, aiming to boost exports, substitute imports, improve food systems, ensure climate resilience, support smallholder farmers, and empower youth and women economically.

RAISE-FS introduces innovative products, services, technologies, business models, and service delivery models to Ethiopia. The project directly benefits smallholder farmers, women, and youth.

He emphasized the project's focus on distributing agricultural technologies that are resilient to diseases, drought, and produce high yields within three months. These technologies



Sorghum in the Babile project area

offer affordable food options for farmers.

As well, he urged the government offices and stakeholders at all levels to support food security by widely adopting and sharing the project's experiences.

The RAISE-FS project is working with numerous model farmers in East Hararghe Zone to sow high-yielding, drought and disease-resistant seeds. These farmers are then spreading this knowledge to other farmers in their communities, promoting food security and improved agricultural practices.

He also encouraged all remaining farmers and stakeholders to adopt and utilize the innovative agricultural production practices promoted by

the RAISE-FS project.

Similarly, Deputy Administrators of Babile and Kersa Areas, and Head Agriculture Offices Asnaku Hayile expressed her gratitude for the professional support provided to farmers. They acknowledged the project's significant contribution to increasing agricultural production and ensuring food security. It is enhancing food security if kept up with this pace.

Likewise, a Lecturer at Haramaya University and RAISE-FS Project Cereal Crop Expert, Fuad Abdulalam, highlighted the benefits of the climate-resistant agricultural technology being implemented. This technology improves both production and disease prevention, contributing to food security and increased productivity.

Following field visits, discussions were held on the efforts and achievements of the University and the project. The success of this pilot program has led to hopes of expanding the project to benefit more farmers.

Project beneficiaries shared their experiences, stating that they have significantly increased their crop yields (two to three times) compared to previous years by adopting the improved seeds and practices provided by RAISE-FS.

Farmers, agricultural experts, and development agents, observed sorghum and common bean intercropping practices on local farms, HU Public and International Relations Directorate

reported.

Meanwhile, HU is providing support to modernize the agricultural works in Harari State. In the 2016/17 Ethiopian crop season, HU provided the improved sorghum variety that was sown on 800 hectares and benefited 1200 farmers.

Harari State Agriculture Bureau Extension Director, Mohammad Redwan, told Haramaya University Community Radio FM 91.5 that Haramaya University supported them with 800 kilograms of the best sorghum seeds and organized a cluster of 1,200 farmers.

He explained that it is the first in quantity and quality produced so far adding that the best sorghum seed that has been sown is able to withstand the anti-sorghum weeds and other diseases. "And it can yield up to 43 quintals per hectare."

He said: "This has opened the door for us to spread agricultural technology in the lowland areas of the State and is a seed loved by the farmers."

Equally, farmer Mohammad Abdule, a resident of Kile Local District, said: "In the past, we used to sow straight sorghum, which was choked by shoots and waited for nine months to the end of a year but left with nothing. Now we have finished preparation harvest two hundred quintals of the good sorghum variety that the office brought from Haramaya University for us."



Published Weekly in Cooperation with Dambi Dollo University

DaDU's poultry production initiative

BY DIRRIBA TESHOME

Dambi Dollo University (DaDU) is actively engaged in poultry production through scientific and efficient methods, alongside its teaching learning.

The university's poultry production initiatives have the potential to positively impact the local community by offering access to fresh locally sourced poultry products. This contribution can play a significant role in bolstering food security efforts within the region.

The poultry production program at the university is distinguished by its remarkable advantages in the production of high-quality eggs. This initiative emphasizes the improvement of egg quality through the application of advanced and contemporary breeding methods.

DaDU Poultry Production Centre currently houses 2000 chickens with each chicken

producing one egg daily. This initiative is greatly improving the university's internal revenue. Additionally, it is supplying eggs to local communities at lower prices, which helps in stabilizing the market.

DaDU Integrated Agricultural Research Centre Director, Soressa Shuma (Assistant Professor), emphasized that the university's poultry production can provide substantial benefits to both the institution and the surrounding community.

Firstly, it plays a vital role in enhancing food security by supplying poultry, which is especially important in certain regions.

Secondly, the university can utilize poultry production as a hands-on educational tool, enabling students to learn about agriculture, nutrition, and sustainable farming methods.

Thirdly, the university's poultry facilities can drive advancements in research and innovation, leading to notable



enhancements in poultry management and production techniques.

Lastly, a commitment to environmental sustainability is crucial; when poultry operations are managed properly, they can promote sustainable agricultural practices, including the use of organic feed, waste reduction strategies, and environmentally responsible management practices.

In general, DaDU Integrated Agriculture Research Centre has been actively involved in enhancing poultry production which will be strengthened by scientific research aimed at increasing internal revenue, supporting student food services, advancing educational and research initiatives, and benefiting community services, he concluded it.



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