PDC launches performance based accountability

By Mulukien Yowondwossen

Executives of Federal offices will be accountable during their tenure at public offices after evaluation. Planning and Development Commission (PDC) launches Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) System to centralize the evaluation and performance of federal offices.

According to the new scheme the responsibility will also include poor performance. At the launching ceremony followed by discussion, participants from different offices and professions raised the issue that the accountability should consider weak performances.

Meseret Danme, Deputy Auditor General of Office of Federal Auditor General, said that her office conducted performance audit for the readiness of PDC to attain the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) from 2015/16 to 2018/19 budget year. “We have seen some areas during the audits,” she said. “The gap of road map for SDG, the role of executors was not purely stated, and there is lack of information, administration and database, and we have also commented that public offices to participate the private sector and civic society in the preparation of programs, and to achieve the SDG’s we recommend PDC to conduct its strategy,” she explained.

Relevant and strong monitoring mechanism and coordination are also recommended for the achievement of the UN SDG goals that is expected to end by 2030, according to the Deputy Auditor General. “We considered that PDC is using our recommendation to develop this software,” Meseret said.

She added that after developing this software and conduct M and E properly, “based on our experience and evaluation poor performance and lack of delivery was not considered as

Addis gets new Drainage Master Plan

By Mulukien Yowondwossen

The first Drainage Master Plan for the capital city is being conducted by the Addis Ababa City Roads Authority (AACRA) for controlling flood in a coordinated manner. Moges Tibebe, Director General of AACRA, said that the master plan project is awarded for Sering Ingegneria, an Italian company based in Palermo with its local partner Metaferia Sering Ingegneria, an Italian company based in Palermo with its local partner Metaferia

The Drainage Master Plan will serve to obtain design criteria for storm drainage design, to evaluate the existing storm drainage system for adequacy, as a basis for design of proposed structures to improve the storm drainage system of the city, and as a guide/reference to evaluate proposed drainage systems for new developments.

The city has significant elevation difference from Entoto to Akaki that makes massive areas in the city vulnerable to flood, according to Moges. The Drainage Master Plan will serve to obtain design criteria for storm drainage design, to
INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY

T

here is a myriad of perceptible activities in our global operating systems that are determinedly employed to control, domination, entombment, etc., to undermine the sovereignty of the individual human being. This process of dismantling individual sovereignty starts from early childhood, from the early rearing institutions of school and family. Thereafter, the globally sanctioned institutions of ‘higher learning’ or the business of indoctrination and brainwashing. These institutions are very influential in preparing the average drone into becoming a passive ‘cog in the wheel’, the modern cannon fodder not to mention the process of undermining individuality also leverages, amongst other things, the institutions of mass entertainment. By this, we mean spectator sports, non-documentary films/movies/news, etc. Nevertheless, there are now incipient movements that are willing to challenge the intensified zombification of the masses!

One such movement started about fifty years ago in the United States. It is called ‘Sovereign Citizens’. The organization is now labeled a ‘domestic terrorist’ by the CIA, nothing more, nothing less! But there are certain things in the doctrine of ‘Sovereign Citizens’ that have won the appeal to the average American. Do, not only in the US. Incidentally, a disproportionate number of followers of ‘Sovereign Citizens’ were or still are African Americans; again nothing new here. Amongst their fundamental principles, not one mention the act of renouncingphony money, i.e., money near nothingness. The American dollar column is notoriously known for its stand againstphony money, there is no point of biology in this issue. Here is their attempt to mention the major consequence or crime of phony money. Its mortal sin is; the continual and significant dilution of earned money obtained by the sweat, blood and tears of the global working class. When criminal thugs in suits can print billions or even trillions to undermine the legitimate accumulation that is known as human (mass) money, there is bound to be a movement (sooner or later) that will be determined to bring about the demise of the act.

As we have been stating all along, such events of financial suicide are not only occurring in our own backyard. The global currencies became unhinged from gold and became more ‘fiat’. Since then, wide swaths of the US economy were systematically disflished while the parasitic manipulators/connected (free banks, etc.) were rewarded for their destruction of nature and social harmony!

The other thing of the ‘Sovereign Citizens’ that appeals to many people in the world is the concern about the erosion of ‘freedom’, whatever that means. We admit; absolute freedom is a thoroughly zombified population that blindly obey whatever is uttered by the manipulators of phony states. Don’t forget the state is, for all practical purposes, the freedom of the people. The state is becoming more and more part of the problem and hardly part of the solution. For instance, according to documents published by a wing of the ruling class in the US, the wars of the 21st century are to be waged mostly using bio-weapons! Some analysts count the current pandemias (e.g. ‘cave silent’ or ‘optional’ is one optional of Covid-19, to be a dry run; an ingress towards impending medical chaos! Another tech assisted control mechanism that is in the offing, is digital currency. Obviously, it is intended to directly control the resources and financial behavior of the sheeple, there goes another loss of individual sovereignty. Because of these and other reasons, movements like ‘Sovereign Citizens’ have become more nuanced, and they are working to become more popular, going forward!

Outside of the US, advanced industrial countries tend to be more measured and restrained in their collective existence. This gives hope that there might be some potential in these countries for the ‘sheeple’. But at least when certain boundaries/redlines are crossed. We have seen a glimpse of this reality (this in the last weeks) in Berlin and many other places, but do not expect the MSM (Main Stream Media) to cover such events. More importantly, the system of political governance within these countries allows a more laissez-faire way than elsewhere, potentially facilitating conditions to tackle serious matters. On the other hand, the hegemons seems to lack the social/institutional infrastructure to manage such severe situations; it is only theatrics that obtains there. Indeed, the present situation can be the oncoming out of the current political, economic, social, etc. quandare! Here is the old objective that people have been so afraid of, you made evil the means of survival, do not expect men to remain good. Do not expect someone to stay and lose their lives for the purpose of becoming the fodder of the immigrant. Do not expect them to produce, work, produce, produce; punished and looting rewarded. Do not ask, ‘Who is destroying the world?’

Chris Sweeney

COMMENT

A Sovereign Citizen revival could spark anarchy - but our leaders are bringing it upon themselves

Sovereign Citizens, an obscure and sometimes violent underground movement, is becoming visible again, as demonstrably harsher laws such as those enacted in Melbourne have driven people to rebel against oppressive authorities.

As disproportionately repressive laws are introduced under the mantra of combating Covid-19, there are growing signs that people have reached boiling point. Trapped by social pressure and authoritarian zealots, they’re becoming so-called ‘Sovereign Citizens.’

The subculture has recently sparked, unsurprisingly, in chiefbourse, driven by nonsensical laws allowing police to enter anyone’s house without a warrant or permission. That’s on top of the six-week curfew between 8pm and 5am, and a range of other diktats.

But Sovereign Citizens have begun to violently challenge cops enforcing these rules. One follower repeatedly smashed a female officer’s head into a concrete floor after being challenged about not wearing a mask in a shopping mall. Others have refused to give police their particulars when pulled over in their cars.

Victoria Police Chief Commissioner Shane Patton said, ‘On at least four occasions in the last week, we’ve had to smash the windows of cars and pull people out to provide details. We’ve seen a trend, an emergence, if you like, of groups of people, but nonetheless concerning groups, who classify themselves as Sovereign Citizens, whatever that might mean.’

The movement began in the United States back in the 1970s. In these countries for cohesive actions, they have given direct/indirect consent to government control, taxation, and the protocol of things such as driving licenses. They’re not a unified group and have no definitive leader - instead, they’re a collection of like-minded individuals.

One branch was classified by the CIA as domestic terrorists, after Sovereign Citizens file legitimate tax forms for illegitimate purposes, to escape paying taxes.

But Sovereign Citizens have begun to violently challenge cops enforcing these rules. One follower repeatedly smashed a female officer’s head into a concrete floor after being challenged about not wearing a mask in a shopping mall. Others have refused to give police their particulars when pulled over in their cars.

Victoria Police Chief Commissioner Shane Patton said, ‘On at least four occasions in the last week, we’ve had to smash the windows of cars and pull people out to provide details. We’ve seen a trend, an emergence, if you like, of groups of people, but nonetheless concerning groups, who classify themselves as Sovereign Citizens, whatever that might mean.’

The movement began in the United States back in the 1970s. In these countries for cohesive actions, they have given direct/indirect consent to government control, taxation, and the protocol of things such as driving licenses. They’re not a unified group and have no definitive leader - instead, they’re a collection of like-minded individuals.

One branch was classified by the CIA as domestic terrorists, after Sovereign Citizens file legitimate tax forms for illegitimate purposes, to escape paying taxes.

Branches of the CIA have been active in tracking down Sovereign Citizens, who they believe each person has a monetary value, held in a US bank on behalf of the sheeple.

One branch was classified by the CIA as domestic terrorists, after Sovereign Citizens file legitimate tax forms for illegitimate purposes, to escape paying taxes.

Branches of the CIA have been active in tracking down Sovereign Citizens, who they believe each person has a monetary value, held in a US bank on behalf of the sheeple.

One branch was classified by the CIA as domestic terrorists, after Sovereign Citizens file legitimate tax forms for illegitimate purposes, to escape paying taxes.

Branches of the CIA have been active in tracking down Sovereign Citizens, who they believe each person has a monetary value, held in a US bank on behalf of the sheeple.

One branch was classified by the CIA as domestic terrorists, after Sovereign Citizens file legitimate tax forms for illegitimate purposes, to escape paying taxes.

Branches of the CIA have been active in tracking down Sovereign Citizens, who they believe each person has a monetary value, held in a US bank on behalf of the sheeple.
Earlier operation of GERD will stimulate real GDP growth in the Eastern Nile basin

By our staff reporter

A new study commissioned by the Ethiopian Economics Association reveals that if the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is concluded in these four years the Ethiopian economy is expected to grow at the rate of 1.5 percent due to GERD operation and similarly, the economy of Sudan expands by 1.2 percent with GERD operating upstream, mainly due to enhanced capital stock resulting from the GERD induced flood damage reduction.

“Reduced sediment load and hence enhanced power generation in Sudan’s power plants induced by GERD operation would also stimulate economic growth in the Sudan. With benefits in terms of improved water use efficiency, the GERD would further improve economic growth in the Sudan. GERD operation does offer significant benefits for Egypt’s economy in terms of increased water supply due to reduced evaporation loss from the HAD, as well as the opportunity for improving water use efficiency as a result of a more regulated flow of water throughout the year. Overall, the results show that GERD operation would enhance Egypt’s economy to a certain extent (0.04%),” it added.

The welfare effects of the GERD, as measured by the equivalent variation (EV), would be substantial, according to the study document. The total welfare gain in the Eastern Nile countries induced by GERD is about USD 9.17 billion.

Ethiopia is expected to benefit a welfare gain of about USD 6.83 billion while the Sudan and Egypt are expected to experience a welfare gain of USD 1.11 billion each. Thus, all the Eastern Nile countries experience a positive welfare change due to GERD operation, although the distribution is uneven with Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt earning 74, 13 and 13 percent of the total welfare gain, respectively.

If the filling and operational period is delayed it would have also economic loss for the three countries according to the study.

It said that the effect of the GERD on real GDP in the Eastern Nile economies varies for different filling period of the dam.

“The gain in real GDP of the Eastern Nile basin declines to USD 5.97 billion when GERD operation is delayed by a year (i.e. it becomes operational in 2025). Extending GERD filling period by three and six years would bring its basin – wide economic significance (in terms of contribution to real GDP) down to USD 5.15 billion and USD 4.15 billion, respectively, from USD 8.07 billion in basin – wide real GDP expected to be realized if the GERD is filled in four years period (2020 – 2024 period),” the study explained.

Ethiopia’s real GDP gain from the GERD is estimated to decline successively from USD 6.79 billion to USD 3.1 billion if GERD operation is delayed from 2024 to 2030 (i.e. delays by six years). The total loss to Ethiopia in terms of foregone real GDP gains due to delays in GERD operation up to 2030 would be USD 24.68 billion. Sudan and Egypt would lose a total real GDP gain of USD 4.47 billion and USD 790 million, respectively, for the same reason.

“Reducing the GERD operation period would also diminish economic growth in the Eastern Nile countries,” it says adding “extending GERD operation by six years to 2030 diminishes GERD induced economic growth in Ethiopia and Sudan to 0.25 and 0.9 percent, respectively, as compared to 1.5 and 1.2 percent economic growth the countries could achieve if the GERD goes operational in 2024.”

Economic growth rate in Egypt would also oscillate between 0.04 and 0.03 percent and remains, on average, stable at 0.04 percent for all GERD operation periods considered.
On 1 July Egyptair will start its gradual operations to certain destinations, please visit our office to reschedule your flights.
Different entities provided support for the fight against COVID-19 to the Addis Ababa City Administration.

USAID-Save the Children has extended COVID-19 emergency cash assistance worth 26 million birr to 4,429 households for three months in Addis Ababa in response to the pandemic. Moreover, 100 Medical oxygen concentrators that are used in hospitals to produce oxygen for patients amounting 10 million birr from Bamacon Engineering as support to the fight against coronavirus. Ethiopian Industrial Inputs Development Enterprise also extended COVID-19 emergency supply to vulnerable segments of the society through the city administration.

Foreign companies contribute to black market money spike

By our staff reporter

More and more foreign companies are said to be now using the black market causing the price of foreign currency to rise even higher and the difference between the legal exchange rate at banks and the black market to be over 10 birr. According to sources the rate changes every day on the black market. The current estimation is 45 birr per USD while it is about 35 birr at banks. One British Pound is 55.50 birr and one Euro is 50 birr.

In the past years for some time illegal foreign currency market rates went down closer to bank prices. Over the last few months they resembled a roller coaster but during the last couple of weeks they have skyrocketed again and now are much more different than the legal market.

Sources say that this is happening because there are many foreign companies investing in Ethiopia but not registered at the international level, attempting to obtain foreign currency. These people said that at present, foreign industries investing in Ethiopia are dominant players in the black market. They often are producing just as much as local investors but have better access to hard currency through the suppliers’ credit scheme to import inputs than similar but locally owned businesses.

Experts explained that currently foreign companies are able to manage huge liquidity since their business is the dominant player in terms of production throughout the year and they have a lower production cost than those who get a smaller portion of LC for their businesses. Experts said that these investors should wait a long period to wire their foreign currency via banks to their home country since the country is in hard currency crunch.

They said that sometimes the investor collects the foreign currency locally but mainly focuses on the remittances sent by diaspora for family here. The long waiting at banks to transfer their money to home countries pushes foreign investors to become a major player in the illegal currency market, a sales person working with foreign company told Capital. “They are collecting the foreign currency illegally here,” he added. He expressed his speculation that the current increase in the rate of the parallel market may be related with this new and growing demand.
Addis gets new . . .

“Besides that there are other reasons like poor solid waste management of dwellers and destruction occurred when other infrastructures are being developed,” he added.

“Previously we have designed every drainage at the road networks separately that would be consolidated together for sustainable and proper treatment,” he explained the benefit of the master plan, which is the first by its nature.

The master plan design undertaken with the cost of 36 million birr, is supported by the World Bank and is expected to be concluded in the budget year.

“The design will critically show the way forward and indicate what and when how the design will critically show the way forward and indicate what and when how they are not integrated. Tsigereda of EEVA said that M and E system is vital for better decision making since it indicates evidences and information about operations. She recommended that besides political commitment taken recently national M and E plan is required for the ten year development plan. “Since M and E by nature is resource intensive to do professional evaluation, we have to go on planned and selective manner for M and E implementation,” EEVA’s President said.

Tsigereda recommended the formation of strong and independent organs in public offices to conduct quality M and E. The first comprehensive monitoring and evaluation directive was issued two years ago by the Council of Ministers. “I frequently stated political commitment because it is crucial to attain the expected performance,” Fitsum said.

“We will apply the performance based accountability to measure the operation of leaders besides the usual legal accountability procedure,” she said. “At the initial stage we give priority to support public offices to achieve their goals and narrow the weakest part,” she told Capital, adding “offices may get three half years based on the evaluation to correct the weak performance but after that based on the direction stated on the directive measures will be taken if the failure is not corrected.”

Abraham Belay, Minister of Technology and Innovation, said that the ministry will continue to provide similar support without charge for public offices and will continue to work to improve the master reporting system. Fitsum said that the next step will be developing the capacity of public office to be familiar with the M and E System. Inspection works and evaluative research would be conducted based on the platform.
Government drops tax, tariffs on all edible oil products

By Metasebia Teshome

To stabilize the market and minimize economic effects of COVID 19 on households the government has decided to remove tax and tariffs posed on all kinds of imported edible oil products.

“The government is working to fulfill basic needs of the people in helping them to pass the time, to increase the supply to meet the demand in all different kinds of oil products,” said Eshete Asfaw, State Minister of Trade and Industry, adding that available capacity to expand production could make oil turn into one of the engines of economic growth of the country.

There are over 900 companies importing different kinds of cooking oil mainly from Dubai, Netherlands, Indonesia, China and other Middle East countries. Also there are over 1,000 companies that are registered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry to process oil in the country. However, despite the price the supply has never met the demand.

Following the decision of the government the oil market has seen a massive reduction on price including sunflower and other refined standard oil products. Usually one liter of sunflower imported oil was sold 90 birr, however after the statement the market dropped to 70 birr per liter on average.

From the beginning of the next Ethiopian New Year the government is planning a crucial shift to suspend import of edible oil and focus to locally produce oil.

Eshete Asfaw, said that under the government’s plan as of October 10 the country will fully stop oil import. And the government will support local producers to increase their capacity and to begin their operation as soon as possible.

Currently the country imports 40 million liters of palm edible oil every month through 24 selected importers to distribute it with affordable price.

Recently Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed said that the government is working to substitute the import of basic commodities like wheat and edible oil by local production. He said that the wheat production that expanded in these two years will enable the government to stop the import of wheat fully that consume close to a billion dollar every year. The country allocates about half a billion dollar for oil import per annum.

The National Polio Plus Committee in Ethiopia (NPPC) together with the Rotary family in Ethiopia conducted the 2nd tree planting and Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI) advocacy program with WHO, Core Group and other partners and allies at the “Kusquu Entoto Polio Eradication Initiative Memorial Park,” on Saturday, August 15, 2020.

The National Polio-Plus Committee Ethiopia (NPPC) together with the Rotary family in Ethiopia took part in the Green Initiative call of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed for the second round this year planting 5,000 trees, aiming to use the program as a platform to raise awareness about the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of childhood immunization and Polio eradication.

“This year’s tree planting session intends to highlight the COVID 19 pandemic prevention plans that the government is currently undertaking. The tree planting session also aims to continue building the routine immunization culture & fostering Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI),” said Teguest Yilma National Polio Plus Committee President.

ROTARY joined the National “Green Legacy initiative” by planting 5000 trees this year.

The tree planting and PEI advocacy session took place on August 15th in partnership with the Ethiopian Heritage Trust that has allocated part of the land under its care, where the Rotary family in Ethiopia with PEI partners and allies planted 5000 trees last year.
STAY ACTIVE

MAINTAIN YOUR
FITNESS ROUTINE

Gerji (MaxView Fitness) BAWA Center Ground Floor,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Call: +251 116 299 951/52/53
Email: tfsales@bekdesgroup.com
发扬银行 

发扬银行的最新产品

_expiry_1604

发扬银行的最新产品（截止至1604年）

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>序号</th>
<th>产品名称</th>
<th>有效期</th>
<th>收益率</th>
<th>产品类型</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.04</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.08</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.09</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.16</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.17</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.18</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.19</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.20</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.21</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
<td>ከጐረ የጋራ ከቁጠጊ የጋራ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A farmer or woman without a donkey faces a traditional burden of beast of burden, gives women the opportunity for a less marginalised, more productive role in society. The Donkey Sanctuary said “working donkeys and mules are the backbone of rural economies in Ethiopia. They play a central and critical role in supporting poor and rural communities, providing people with a means to earn a living, transport goods, collect water or enable their children to access education. Unfortunately, the remote and informal settlements and then onward to livestock and food security frameworks. Ethiopia has approximately 8.8 million donkeys, the largest population in Africa. These animals are often visible in rural areas - on roadsides carrying vital supplies of water and firewood for homesteads or pulling carts with goods to trade at market. Less visible is the contribution they make to the development and support of people’s livelihoods in semi-urban and urban environments. In these areas, the value of donkeys is not only economic but provides people with a sense of kinship, relief, and pride. Yet, the socio-economic contributions made by donkeys are often ignored in government processes, which favours ruminant livestock. As a result of their lack of protection, they are now more vulnerable to the skin trade, which could see their population decimated in the coming years. Consequently, those who depend on donkeys would find themselves in precarious positions with their livelihoods in question.

The skin trade is an additional challenge for these undervalued animals with the escalating demand for their skins as raw material in the production of a traditional Chinese medicine called ejião. The medicine claims to promote health and vitality as well as treat various conditions such as anaemia. The research, focusing on direct contact with local community groups, revealed donkeys to be a critical source of support to households, creating economic and social opportunities. The value of donkeys is evident, particularly to those living in semi-urban and rural areas. Donkeys provide companionship as sentient beings. Donkeys provide companionship as sentient beings. Donkeys can be seen in urban environments as well, roaming the streets and parks, providing people with a sense of kinship, relief, and pride. Yet, the socio-economic contributions made by donkeys are often ignored in government processes, which favours ruminant livestock. As a result of their lack of protection, they are now more vulnerable to the skin trade, which could see their population decimated in the coming years. Consequently, those who depend on donkeys would find themselves in precarious positions with their livelihoods in question.

The skin trade is an additional challenge for these undervalued animals with the escalating demand for their skins as raw material in the production of a traditional Chinese medicine called ejião. The medicine claims to promote health and vitality as well as treat various conditions such as anaemia. The research, focusing on direct contact with local community groups, revealed donkeys to be a critical source of support to households, creating economic and social opportunities. The value of donkeys is evident, particularly to those living in semi-urban and rural areas. Donkeys provide companionship as sentient beings.

The research concludes that donkeys are not included in livestock development programmes or policy economic policies in Ethiopia. Owners are thus left exposed to the escalating skin trade and global demand for raw materials to make a traditional Chinese medicine called ejião.
The Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) has received financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Tanzania-Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services. The consulting services ("Services") include provision of Consultancy Services for the Design of the EAPP Power Market.

**Objective of the Assignment**

The objective of the assignment is to develop a design for the EAPP power market that provides the framework for drafting the legal text of the market rules, codes, procedures and agreements in future. The consultancy covers a market for all 11 member countries of EAPP as well as potential market integration with countries within the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP). Consideration for integration should also be made for prospective EAPP members (South Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia).

This assignment is part of broader assignment intended to implement an EAPP-wide power market, with all necessary software, hardware, rules and agreements in place. The broader assignment has been split into three phases.

1. **Phase 1 - Design of the EAPP power market.** Phase 1 has the objective of providing a conceptual design of the power market for the EAPP region, including aspects such as a Day Ahead Market compatible with the SAPP, an Intra-Day Market, a forward market, balancing market, cash out (imbalance settlement), and market(s) for ancillary services. This Phase will include identification of the aspects of the market that EAPP should centrally organise and those that it should not.

2. **Phase 2 - Drafting of Rules for the EAPP centrally organised power market consistent with the design identified in Phase 1.** This Phase has the objective of drafting the detailed legal text for EAPP's centrally organised power market, comprising the market rules and preparing required agreements including those to accede to the market, and supporting the EAPP in managing Phase 3.

3. **Phase 3 - Implementation of the EAPP centrally organised power market.** Phase 3 has the objective of developing and delivering the trading platform, software, hardware, other systems and operating procedures in line with the market rules, testing and implementing the systems and taking the market live.

**Scope of Work**

1. The EAPP aims at building on the progress made so far by assessing the recent market study report (2014) and obtain clear design and actions to be taken to start a power market. Therefore, the consultant should as a first task begin by reviewing and evaluating the recent market study report and the experience with the shadow market to understand implications for implementing a competitive power market in the EAPP region.

2. The second component is to identify different options for the market design (including phasing) for the EAPP power market, including which aspects of the power market should be centrally organized by EAPP and which should be left for each country to organize or not be organized (left to bilateral trade).

3. The third component is the assessment of pros and cons of the different design options and to arrive at a recommendation for the high-level design option appropriate for the EAPP, including any phasing. While facilitating the selection of the market design, the Consultant should aim for a market design by balancing the benefits of simplicity against those from a more efficient albeit more complex design. For the selected/recommended market design option, the Consultant will develop a detailed roadmap and implementation timetable for the power market.

The expected commencement date for the assignment is October 2020. The total input of the assignment is six (6) months. The detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for the assignment can be found at http://eappool.org/tenders-and-rfps/. The Eastern Africa Power Pool now invites eligible consulting firms ("Consultants") to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services. The short-listing criteria are:

1. Core Business (Areas of Expertise);
2. Years in Business;
3. Experience similar Assignments. For each project performed, the consultant shall provide the name and contact details of the client (office and e-mail address, and telephone number), date(s) of execution, name(s) of lead and associate firms, contract amount, and financing sources, and Technical and Managerial Capability.

**Key Experts**

The attention of interested Consultants is drawn to Section III, paragraphs 3.14, 3.16, and 3.17 of the World Bank's "Procurement Regulations for IFP Borrowers" July 2016, revised November 2017 and August 2018 ("Procurement Regulations"), setting forth the World Bank's policy on conflict of interest. Consultants may associate with other firms to enhance their qualifications but should indicate clearly whether the association is in the form of a joint venture and/or a sub consultancy. In the case of a joint venture, all the partners in the joint venture shall be jointly and severally liable for the entire contract, if selected.

A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the Consultant's Qualifications based Selection (CQS) method set out in the Procurement Regulations.

Further information can be obtained from Eastern Africa Power Pool, E-mail: eapp@eappool.org, and copy to ckiangi@eappool.org.

Expressions of interest must be delivered in a written form to the address below (in person, or by courier, or by e-mail) on or before September 2, 2020, at 15:00 hours – East Africa Time. Expressions of interest shall be clearly marked – "EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE DESIGN OF THE EAPP POWER MARKET, REF. NO.: "ET-EAPP-186205-CS-CQS"."
Capital: Since the first case of COVID-19 in Ethiopia was announced, stay at home was advised as the best precaution. In the following weeks, media reports showed an increase in cases against Women and Girls. As an organization working on reducing gender based violence, what is Initiative Africa’s response to the situation?

Yehualashet: Gender based violence has been one of the major challenges of most patriarchal societies who are way behind achieving gender equality like Ethiopia. I think the COVID-19 crisis brought new challenging situation and also became an eye opener to understand more about gender equality and see our gender structure. As you have said there is more news of gender based violence on the media though we are short of statistic evidences to show the increase. For example, in Addis Ababa there are three one-stop-centres - Tirunesh Beijing, Gandhi and Menelik hospitals - which serve those victims of sexual violence but have seen a decrease in reported cases of sexual violence. This is perhaps because women and girls fear going to health centres during this crisis, or perhaps because they live with the people who have caused them harm and they do not have the privacy to report the abuse. On the other hand, some studies which disclosed preliminary results that the number of confirmed rape cases and domestic violence is increasing by 25-30%. The instances of the violence have been executed by close relatives, family members and abusers partners. Different regional states have also reported early marriage cases. Hence, as part of our Making Change Happen Project, we are conducting a survey to have the evidence and plan an intervention.

Capital: Kindly, elaborate more about the Making Change Happen Project.

Yehualashet: In Ethiopia, gender inequalities prevail and are affecting everyone. Not everyone experiences inequality in the same way. The situation is worse, and often different, for women and girls. Women are vulnerable to increased risk of acts of violence. Women still remain severely underrepresented in key, growth-enhancing fields of education such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics. The labour markets exhibit many “gender gaps” particularly beyond the lowest level of hierarchy. Women remain underrepresented as subjects of news stories, as sources and as experts. They are also slightly influencing the media than men.

In order to address such issues Initiative Africa started to implement the Making Change Happen Project as we are an organization striving to contribute to the country’s development goals by increasing women’s participation, leadership, influence and decision making. The Making Change Happen Project is focused on addressing the issues in the workplace, schools and communities, and the media. It is a three years project which ends in June 2021 and supported by the Embassy of Sweden/Sida. The project targets 92 Woredas in six regional states and is working to directly benefit more than 178,590 girls and boys in and out of school. Capital: What is the progress of the project with regards to the components you mentioned?

Africa begins continent-wide study of COVID-19 antibodies

An Africa-wide study of antibodies to the coronavirus has begun, while evidence from a smaller study indicates that many more people have been infected than official numbers show, the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - which serve those victims of sexual violence but have seen a decrease in reported cases of sexual violence. This is perhaps because women and girls fear going to health centres during this crisis, or perhaps because they live with the people who have caused them harm and they do not have the privacy to report the abuse. On the other hand, some studies which disclosed preliminary results that the number of confirmed rape cases and domestic violence is increasing by 25-30%. The instances of the violence have been executed by close relatives, family members and abusers partners. Different regional states have also reported early marriage cases. Hence, as part of our Making Change Happen Project, we are conducting a survey to have the evidence and plan an intervention.

Emirates adds Houston, expanding its U.S network

Emirates has announced that it will resume passenger services to Buenos Aires (1 September), Cebu (20 August), and Houston (23 August). This will bring the airline’s network to 74 destinations, offering travellers convenient connections between the Middle East, Africa, Asia Pacific, Europe and the Americas through its Dubai hub. Flights between Dubai and Birmingham will operate four times a week, while flights between Dubai and Cebu will operate two times a week, utilizing an Emirates Boeing 777-300ER aircraft. Emirates’ flights between Dubai and Houston will operate three times a week, utilizing an Emirates Boeing 777-200LR aircraft. The airline currently offers passenger services to five gateways in the United States including New York JFK, Washington DC, Boston (15 August), Chicago and Los Angeles - an U.S. network to six cities, along with offering 27 weekly flights to the country. Customers can book flights on emirates.com or via travel agents. 

More than 9,000 arrests in Ethiopia since June killing of singer

Ethiopia has arrested more than 9,000 people after deadly clashes last month, the state-run Ethiopia Daily News reported on Thursday. The report said 9,198 people were arrested in a “worrying” development, with 86 cases confirmed in the province. The Daily said the country faces significant logistical challenges in trying to rapidly investigate and respond to the outbreak because the cases are spreading over a vast area, sometimes separated by more than 250 kilometers, and many areas are accessible only by helicopter or boat.

WHO: Congo facing growing Ebola crisis

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is facing a growing Ebola outbreak in the country’s northwest Equateur province in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) says. At his COVID-19 news briefing in Geneva on Thursday, WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said the outbreak is a “worrying” development, with 86 cases confirmed in the province. He said the DRC government faces significant logistical challenges in trying to rapidly investigate and respond to the outbreak because the cases are spreading over a vast area, sometimes separated by more than 250 kilometers, and many areas are accessible only by helicopter or boat.

Tedros said he knows from experience that this is a “terrible health security. “It is a matter of global health security. Whether it’s COVID-19, Ebola or other high impact diseases, we must be prepared, we need to be on high alert and we need to respond quickly.”

Term of the Day

KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS

Definition

Named for economist John Maynard Keynes. An economic theory which advocates government intervention, or demand-side management of the economy, to achieve full employment and stable prices.

Usage Example

With the global economic woes of recent years, sharp debate has formed over whether to adopt Keynesian economics or austerity measures instead.
Ruchika Bahl is the Chief Technical Advisor for the EUTF Project under the International Labor Organization (ILO), Addressing the Root Causes of Migration, a part of the Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia’ (SINCE) Programme. The project is strengthening National employment programs and youth employment services aiming to create decent work and employment opportunities for large number of potential youth and women migrants in Ethiopia, hence making migration an informed choice for them.

Ruchika has 20 years of work experience on development cooperation and policy advocacy with leading INGOs, bilateral and UN agencies across Asia, South America and Africa. Over the last two decades she has worked with diverse stakeholders on labor migration, advocated for migrant workers’ rights and designed financial inclusion and economic development programs for vulnerable groups at national and regional level. Ruchika is a lawyer with additional qualifications in Gender & Social Policy, Social Work and Psychology.

Capital: Can you tell us about the project you are heading?

Ruchika Bahl: I currently address the root cause of migration. The project is funded by European Union Trust Fund and it is the first project of its kind not only in Ethiopia but also in Africa. Here in Ethiopia it is managed by the Italian Embassy. The project mainly focuses on the enhancement and increment of possibilities for young people in the labor market. But this is primarily based on their migration choice, that is, if they would want to stay in their country to participate in their economy or migrate elsewhere to do so. The project kick started in 2016 and we chose Bahirdar in Amhara Region. The project’s major focus was to increase information about employment opportunities thus enhancing opportunities for young people. This was achieved by allowing job seekers to have access to vacancies. This further led to a match making process where the job seekers were matched to employers and or the private sector. We chose to start our pilot project in Amhara Region because youth unemployment in that region was the highest. The decision was made in partnership with the government of Ethiopia, specifically with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Capital: What are the successes of the project in the three years of implementation?

Ruchika: As of now we have set up two successful centers. The first one is a youth employability service center- which is set up at a Sub-city administration level in Bahirdar, in three Kebeles. We have found the existing platform in Amhara as a valuable one stop service center. We have used the existing system to embark on our new process. We have trained staff ranging from the Bureau of Youth and Social Affairs and TVET to help the youth to better identify their choices. They can opt to pursue for self-employment or wage employment, because not every person is interested in setting up an enterprise. To that effect we have set up a platform where the youth can come and register themselves as job seekers. We have also reached out to the private sector through the Amhara Employers Federation, which is our key partner in our technical group. Through them the private sector has played a huge role in orienting and highlighting to the youth on benefits of sending applications for the vacancy posts as well as provide them with jobs through the vacancies. We have also introduced additional services such as employability services- which in turn means the youth can build up their soft skills currently required to navigate the work environment. This service educates the youth on how to look for a job and also how to well prepare for the interview. This is a priority for us because the Private Sector often say that the youth lack some soft skills, thus this service combats that.

Secondly, we have set up unemployment centers at the city administration level. We have trained staff from BONSA and TVET to run this particular center in partnership with the regional government. The two centers have been operational for two years.

Capital: How do you evaluate the demand and the challenges?

Ruchika: We can say that there is a huge demand. For instance we have approximately registered about 35,000 youth as job seekers. And so far we have received 330 vacancies, which translates to only 10 percent in comparison to the job seekers out there. So our current focus is on how to encourage the private sector on fair employment services. This is in link with government’s obligation to provide free employment services, since the government of Ethiopia has ratified the ILO convention on public employment services. As part of this convention it is obligated to provide free employment service to anybody who requires it. This is also in line with the critical elements of the National Employment Policy of 2016 and more recently the...
National Plan of Action for Jobs. So we are using the existing government institutional framework to build the capacity of staffs in the institution to deliver these services. That is the purpose of it all. The other thing is that when we started the project we were posed with a lot of challenges. Youth employment is something that cuts across several ministries mandates, thus this can create chaos when it comes to ministries demanding from us. However, for this not to be a barrier, we set up Multi-Ministerial technical working groups. This comprised of the Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs-which is responsible for labor and employment Bureau of TVET-responsible for vocational training and delivering right skills and the Bureau of Women, Children and Youth whose mandate is youth mobilization and mainstreaming. We also engaged employers and trade unions with this technical groups to create collective responsibility and ownership amongst ministerial offices.

The second challenge we faced was on the side of digitization. Lack of Information Technology means that the service being used by government presented us with a drawback. Moreover, there was lack of skill in the operationalization of digital technology. So the center initially started as a manual labor exchange center, but we then transition to a digital way of things. We developed a company website and mobile application, so that one can easily visit the website and register as a potential job seeker. Various jobs are available on the site which are sent and shared to the job seeker.

Capital: There are a lot of donor funded projects operating on empowerment, what makes your project unique?

Ruchika: I think youth employment is a national urgent priority for Ethiopia’s government and several donors are investing in the same. But there is always room for others to invest in this sector since it is huge. What makes ILO unique is the fact that it is a technical agency that works in partnership with Ethiopia’s government. We believe in the principle of ‘TRIPARITITE’- which means that employers, trade unions and governments are the three key partners in essentially running the world’s workforce. We believe that government is not able to do everything, thus it needs the participation of private sector and trade unions. What’s also unique of our project is that it is the first pilot project. We are therefore not duplicating existing government’s framework but rather strengthening government’s capacity to deliver the expected services.

We can say we are killing two birds with one stone because, we are providing youth employability through government platforms as well as investing to build government capacity by training staff to deliver on it. We do not source external staff so this is a working progress. This program is open to other regions wanting us to replicate the same in their areas. Since it has been a successful demonstrative project, the government can now say if it works in Bahir Dar, it can work in other places as well.

Lastly what makes us unique is the participation of private sector and trade unions. This partnership leads to the private sector having a transparent recruiting procedure, which was a challenge before.

Capital: Do you have plans to expand the project to other places?

Ruchika: This is a pilot project, and we have also closely worked with the government through the Job Creation Commission (JCC) on the development of the national plan for job creation. Furthermore, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in conjunction with JCC are developing a new vision and a new roadmap on public employment services in the country. They are working on a new way to redefine how public employment services should be. We are making structural changes that will be effective and efficient on ground. In terms of capacity, upon implementation it will create a much easier role to replicate what is planned for the country at regional level.

Capital: Ethiopia’s youth is very high, beside there is a high scarcity of jobs, can we say that the government is working with its full potential on employment?

Ruchika: Ethiopia is a very young country. 77 percent of the population is below the age of 35 and about 73 percent of the youth are between the ages of 0-25 years. The working population is between 15- 64 and this comprises of 65 percent of the population. This demographic bulge of youth presents some challenges. The challenge is on how to channel this youthful population as some want to migrate and others want to participate in the labor market through self-employment. There is a huge skill miss match since even the graduates in the country are just going for available jobs. To combat this, some private sector companies have trainee programs but not all companies are investing in jobs and skill creation. Furthermore, the youth are challenged with finance as the salary is too low, thus demotivating them not to keep the jobs.

**INVITATION TO BID FOR**

Construction of a Guard House and HCB and Masonry Fences.

LITBS-2020-9160613

**Topic - UNICEF Hawassa Field Office is seeking qualified contractors to bid on the Construction of a Guard House and HCB and Masonry Fences.**

Details of the requirements for this bid, eligibility criteria, etc. can be found in the bid document.


Any query or clarification with regard to this bid shall be sent through an email to supplyyadisabaaba@unicef.org or on 21 August 2020. Bid clarification response will be posted on the same website at 2merkato.com. While sending your request for clarification, please ensure that you specify the LITBS number in the subject email, provide the name of your company, contact person, email and mobile number.

The due date for submission of proposals/Bids to UNICEF Addis Ababa Office, is on or before 02:00 pm (East African Time) 26 August 2020. Please read the LITBS for detailed requirements and due dates.

On the envelop of the bid pack please ensure to quote LITBS 9160613 - Construction of a Guard House and HCB and Masonry Fences.

Contractors based in Hawassa are highly encouraged to participate in this Bid.

**ADDRESS:**

For Local Vendors, UNICEF Ethiopia, UNECA Compound, Zambesi Building, 2nd floor Supply Section, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
писать

Questions?
Afuah Hirsch on exploring African culture beyond the western gaze

By Afua Hirsch

I am making my new television series African Renaissance, one question has always nagged me: what would the African continent look like if it had never been colonised? Filming the work of the Ethiopian photographer Aïda Muluneh, who lives in Addis Ababa, the question lost its hypothetical quality. As a new arrival in the Ethiopian capital, I was struggling to adjust to the alphabet of Ethiopia’s Amharic, as well as to a system of date and time that slum global convention. As you read this, it is 2012 in Ethiopia, and the time runs on a 12-hour clock beginning at daybreak and again at dusk. I saw how Muluneh styled her model with floor-skimming braids, and dressed her in trademark primary colours, fusing Afro-futurist art, fashion and photography into her surrealist prints. To me, these images were akin to a journey into the spiritual world of our country, one that has never fully succumbed to Eurocentric cultural or administrative traditions. Ethiopia is beginning to overcome the hijacking of its reputation as synonymous with famine and misery, an image omnipresent for as long as I can remember. Drawing attention to the country’s past handicaps may have benefitted the West rather than its citizens. Ethiopia’s future to balance charity appeals with other images of this ancient land has created a meaningful single narrative. For some decades, Ethiopia is beginning to become a bucket-list destination, one that attracts travellers and photographers. The church in Europe was first navigating its future toward balance with the traditional and contemporary is more profound than a form of chauvinism. “Africa is a force,” she explains. “And here, Africans need to know that as well, and be proud of what they are. People without culture disappear from Earth.” Senegal’s first president, Léopold Senghor, was a powerful proponent of this philosophy, which he and others – notably the Martinican writer Aimé Césaire – dubbed négritude. The poet-president invested a monumental 30 per cent of Senegal’s budget in culture and the arts, a powerful commitment for a new nation, and one from which Britain could well learn. Modern Kenya too has much to teach us about policy responses to our greatest challenges. The east African nation has positioned itself as a country willing to take bold measures on climate change and sustainability, and that evolution is reflected in its art scene. Arriving in a country that has banned plastic bags – your airline warns you to leave any in your possession on the plane when you touch down – it’s perhaps no surprise that sculptors such as Meshack Otro are creating fusion pieces that experiment with form and space using metals, plastics and other waste materials salvaged from Nairobi dumps. These contemporary stories have to be understood within the historical context of a country that experienced Britain’s most audacious and criminal land grabs. Outsiders’ perceptions of Kenya risk being layered with decades of colonial remnant over this land—a narrative we unflinchingly explore in the series. I visit the house where Danish author Karen Blixen wrote Out of Africa, a novel that did so much to promote the idea of Africa as one vast, empty, savannah, populated by many majestick creatures and a few inconsequential humans. I interview Mau-Mau veterans at the site of one of the torture camps Britain built to “deracialise” the men and women whose crime was to fight back against the appropriation of their resources and the exploitation of their labour. The Kenyan painter Michael Soi is emerging as a leading voice in the conversation about the new wave of colonialism threatening so many African nations’ sovereignty—the scramble for influence, credit and resource extraction. Soi’s paintings probe the role of China, as well as Kenya’s political elite, with humour and satire. Seeing Xi Jinping painted in a nappy, Soi-style, is a rare visual treat. Growing up with African heritage in Britain, at a time when it still had a nostalgic longing for colonial greatness, left me profoundly unaware of the true complexity of art in African countries. No single series could really remedy that—the breadth of artistic tradition and contemporary creativity across the African continent far exceeds what hour-long films about three countries can offer. But after a life spent re-educating myself, making this series has taught me two things. The first is that in Africa there is no tension between tradition and contemporary art. African cultures are always reinventing themselves with the same innovative spirit and talent that have earned them the global influence they have today. The second is that, in every one of these countries, I still have so much more to learn. (Financial Times)
In recent years, the production of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) especially crops has become one of the top national development agendas in Ethiopia. Genetically Modified (GM) crop experts in their recent study “Challenges and Opportunities of Genetically Modified Crops Production; Future Perspectives in Ethiopia, Review” state "3.7% reduction in pesticide usage and an increase in yield of over 21% was obtained by cultivating GM crops, which shows an increase in production and environmental benefit at the same time."

The study also indicates that Ethiopian economy is dependent on agriculture for food, industrial raw materials such as textile industry and export. “However, despite adopting many kinds of production improvement programs, productivity is still very low. This is a critical concept in fostering innovation to transform agriculture sector for more profit and industrialization in Ethiopia” it added.

In developing GM crops, Ethiopia has made strides in adopting favorable legal instruments and introducing some of the globally endorsed GM crops - cotton, maize and Enset. In 2018, the Ethiopian government authorized plantation of Bt-cotton with a view to curb the challenge of bollworm (moth caterpillar that attacks the cotton boll). GM Enset (false banana), which is highly affected by bacterial wilt, is the other crop permitted for contained authorized plantation of BT-cotton with maize and Enset.

FEEDING GROWING POPULATIONS

Many countries in the world are experiencing high population growth and breakneck pace and exacerbating existing challenges which are even worsened in recent years: chronic hunger. GMO crops could help to relieve this problem by providing increased yields and being more resistant to environmental stressors.

Particularly, the increasing prevalence of drought has prompted the development of crops that are more tolerant of high temperatures. These efforts, however, have afforded mixed results due to the genetic complexity of drought resistance and similar traits. Regardless, continuing to research this type of genetic engineering remains a promising strategy for feeding the world’s growing population.

GMOs Are Not New To Human Being

Ever since human beings began farming activities, they have done genetic modifications while cultivating their foods by selecting peculiar varieties and propagating them. Global scientific studies confirm that genetic modifications with natural ingredients and wild plants Assorting seeds from the best looking plants to replant the following year has been a method of manual genetic selection for many years. A variety of DNA analyses of evolutionary genetics show that genes have been transferred among plant species.

According to genetic engineering experts, genes can be transmitted by a parasite or pathogen such as a virus or a sap-sucking insect. Spontaneous or natural mutations are usually induced in three general ways- radiation, chemical and transpose insertion.

These days, it is also very difficult to avoid GMO foods because any food with ingredients of corn or soybeans are bioengineered and many processed foods are made of these crops. Much of the sugar in the US market is also derived from sugar beets which are genetically engineered. It is really hard to trace the DNA of highly processed products such as fructose corn syrup or just a drop of GM ingredients. Therefore, the U.S. Department of Agriculture doesn’t force manufacturers to put labels to specify bioengineered foods stuffs. Therefore, people might have reflected stereotypical expression towards GMO foods while at the same time consuming them.

GLOBALIZATION

Today, globalization highly connected the world in many aspects and people travel a great deal as modern transportation systems are expanding more than ever before. This situation would facilitate both the illegal and legal movement of GMO crops and produce.

To this end, for example, farmers from Kenya or Sudan could simply exchange or transport the products to farmers in Ethiopia through the existing borders trade or social connections. Therefore, globalization can be one aspect of transnational corporation and the spread of non regulated Bi-crops.

So far, various evidences and reports from media show that illegal GMO products especially edible oils have penetrated the Ethiopian market. Moreover, we don’t have the capability as well as appropriate institutions and mechanisms in place to oversee the transportation of GMO products especially via border connections.

BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY

Ethiopia could focus on building local capacity and generating own technologies to avoid the trap of multinational corporations and not to remain in a vicious circle of marketing interests. To this end, encouraging activities have been underway by public institutions like the Heleba Biotechnology Institute. In addition, the country could also exploit the potential of highly experienced biotechnologists and genetic engineers in the Ethiopian Diaspora who flee their country earlier due to lack of good governance and democracy to build its own capacity in the field and tackle the challenges coming from international multi-national corporations depending on its own GM technologies.

GM CROPS ARE EXPANDING

According to the “Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops: 2017” report by the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA), 24 out of 29 (including the two African nations) grew multiple varieties. Global heritage of biotech crops stood at 189.6 million in 2017, up from 185.1 million in the prior year.

Aside from South Africa and Sudan, 11 African countries – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda supported biotech crop research, with 14 traits on 12 crops under various stages of development.
Debt relief for poor countries

In certain circumstances, common morality says that creditors should not force their borrowers to pay interest and principal fully and on time. The COVID 19 pandemic and the global economic collapse it has caused are just such circumstances, for both persons and governments. For the poorest countries harmed by the crisis (e.g., Guinea, Haiti, Nepal), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has developed a mechanism to free governments from debt servicing payments to the IMF. The principle is right, but the country coverage is far too limited and the period of relief too short.

Barry Herman, Senior Fellow in the Graduate Program in International Affairs at The New School in New York City, stated that the IMF is trying to mobilize funds from donor governments to extend its debt relief program although they themselves have huge crisis-related domestic spending needs. However, donor governments do not have to fund poor country debt relief from their fiscal budgets. There is another resource available. They can tap long-unused reserve assets available at the Fund called “Special Drawing Rights” (SDRs). Not only can Special Drawing Rights fund relief from debt owed to the IMF, they can also fund relief from debt due to the World Bank and the major regional development banks. Here is how it could be done:

According to Barry Herman, in 2015, in the wake of the Ebola crisis, the IMF created the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT). The Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust is designed to pay the interest and principal due on debt owed to the IMF by low-income and vulnerable countries hit by catastrophes, freeing up government resources for more urgent uses. To receive the benefit, a government requests assistance from the IMF Executive Board. If the Board approves, the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust pays the Fund on behalf of the indebted government. Interest and principal payments continue to be made, just not by the debtor country. Moreover, unpaid debt servicing is not postponed and added to debt servicing payments due in the future; it is cancelled.

Using Special Drawing Rights to fund IMF special programs for low-income countries was suggested by United States Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in April 2020. The important point is that Special Drawing Rights have real value, mostly unused by the richest countries who have most of them. When governments use Special Drawing Rights, it is usually to cover shortfalls in external payments due. However, they must first exchange the Special Drawing Rights for dollars or euros or another freely usable currency. Countries with large reserves simply draw on their foreign exchange holdings.

Barry Herman noted that the countries that the IMF classifies as “advanced” held 126 billion Special Drawing Rights in their reserves at the end of 2019, valued at about $177 billion. Special Drawing Rights could be tapped for the pending enlargement of the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust to $1.4 billion to provide two years of relief instead of six months, as currently. The Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust could well be further expanded to fund comparable relief for middle-income countries hit by the pandemic, such as Ecuador and Pakistan, or hurt by other disasters, natural or otherwise.

Holger Schmieding, Chief Economist at Berenberg Bank in London stated that the World Bank and regional development banks have no facility comparable to the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust, but nothing prevents their governing bodies from creating them. Moreover, they are all “prescribed holders” of Special Drawing Rights, meaning that governments can transfer Special Drawing Rights to them. Unlike the IMF, development banks need to exchange the Special Drawing Rights deposited in their trust funds into the currencies of their loans. This would be straightforward as the trust would sell Special Drawing Rights to the country whose currency it needed, e.g., to the United States Treasury’s Exchange Stabilization Fund.

Then, each development bank would pursue its policies on which countries to help and to what extent. On May 28, World Bank President David Malpass, reacting to debt-relief proposals from the Group of 20, expressed his fear that any change to normal debt servicing would negatively impact the Bank’s standing in financial markets, where it issues bonds that finance its loans to middle-income countries. But if the World Bank emulated the IMF’s Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust, it would ensure uninterrupted debt servicing while providing relief to countries in crisis. Investors in the Bank’s bonds would appreciate that distinction.

According to Holger Schmieding, it is not clear why these proposals have not already been taken up. Perhaps the problem is that Special Drawing Rights are thought about, if they are thought about at all, by monetary authorities rather than by development cooperation ministries. Or perhaps it is inertia. Many governments and the IMF Managing Director support a global increase in Special Drawing Rights which is fully warranted, but will take time.

As Barry Herman noted, a substantial increase in multilateral relief can be organized now, with existing Special Drawing Rights. It is not a lot of money, but the relief it would provide and the distress it would offer is immeasurable. For the G20 finance ministers, it is time for them to act.
Virtual Conference On Online Examination Challenges in Ethiopia - Resolution By Global Speakers

11:30 AM, August 18th 2020

Join us @ https://educationconference.melimu.com

Brought to you by mElimu and its Ethiopian partner Net&Com, PLC.

Speakers

Dr. John Cheluget
Deputy Vice Chancellor
MUA, Kenya

Anteneh Ewetu
President
UC, Ethiopia

Llewellyn Schultz
Executive Director
G CITI, South Africa

ncsalesint@bekdesgroup.com
2nd Floor, Bawa Center Bole Subcity, Wereda 14 H. No. 0440 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

www.mElimu.com
+251-11-6299953
Sudoku

The game is easy, the rules are simple. All you have to do is make sure you fill every 3x3 box every row and every column, without repetition, using the number 1-9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>MOVIE TITLE</th>
<th>DOMESTIC GROSS</th>
<th>INTERNATIONAL GROSS</th>
<th>RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Home Alone</td>
<td>$285,761,243</td>
<td>$477,063,114</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Back to the Future Part III</td>
<td>$88,277,583</td>
<td>$249,127,982</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Father of the Bride</td>
<td>$89,325,780</td>
<td>$89,325,780</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Sandlot</td>
<td>$32,950,136</td>
<td>$34,348,443</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ladybugs</td>
<td>$14,796,494</td>
<td>$14,796,494</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Preacher’s Wife</td>
<td>$48,102,795</td>
<td>$48,102,795</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Matilda</td>
<td>$33,459,416</td>
<td>$33,459,416</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Edward Scissorhands</td>
<td>$56,362,352</td>
<td>$86,024,005</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Free Willy</td>
<td>$37,098,625</td>
<td>$153,698,625</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GQ Online Stream

**PROJECT POWER**

Project Power is a 2020 science fiction crime action-thriller superhero film directed by Ariel Schulman and Henry Joost, produced by Eric Newman and Bryan Unkeless, and written by Mattson Tomlin. It stars Jamie Foxx, Joseph Gordon-Levitt, and Dominique Fishback, alongside Machine Gun Kelly, Rodrigo Santoro, Amy Landecker and Allen Maldonado, and follows a drug dealer, police officer, and former soldier who team up to stop the distribution of a pill that gives the user superpowers for five minutes.

The film was released on August 14, 2020, by Netflix. It received mixed reviews from critics, with praise for the performances but criticism for not taking full advantage of its premise.
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1 Uses scissors 17 Scornful smile
2 Next egg plans 18 Grown-up boy
3 Sagebrush 19 Spooky
4 Sudden breath 20 Quacking bird
5 Gotten up 22 Needing a nap
6 Break in diplomacy 23 Calm and quiet
7 Ready to harvest 24 Needing a nap
8 First Mrs. Trump 25 Cravings
9 Not fueled by 26 Monthly apartment payment
10 Periods in history 27 Cravings
11 Person buying costly things 28 Calm and quiet
21 Add: abbe 29 More domesticated
22 Needing a nap 30 Scanty hair
31 Monthly apartment payment 31 Monthly apartment payment
32 Cravings 32 Thick carpet
33 Call and quiet 33 Thick carpet
34 Quacking bird 34 Quacking bird
35 More domesticated 35 More domesticated
36 Spooky 36 Spooky
37 Grown-up boy 37 Grown-up boy
38 Scanty hair 38 Scanty hair
39 Spooky 39 Spooky
40 Scanty hair 40 Scanty hair
41 Grown-up boy 41 Grown-up boy
42 Scornful smile 42 Scornful smile
43 Pay for everyone's meal 44 _ up (explode)
44 _ up (explode) 45 Concludes
45 Concludes 46 Intense anger
46 Intense anger 47 Spirit-raising
47 Spirit-raising 48 ''Bald'' birds of prey
48 ''Bald'' birds of prey 49 ''Bald'' birds of prey
49 ''Bald'' birds of prey 50 Kermit or Miss Piggy
50 Kermit or Miss Piggy 51 Kermit or Miss Piggy
51 Kermit or Miss Piggy 52 Kermit or Miss Piggy
52 Kermit or Miss Piggy 53 10, 15, or 20
53 10, 15, or 20 54 Southeast Florida city
54 Southeast Florida city 55 Revealed, as a secret
55 Revealed, as a secret 56 Sweetstakes submission
56 Sweetstakes submission 57 Optimistic
57 Optimistic 58 Halloween face bider
58 Halloween face bider 59 Burn-a-match plant
59 Burn-a-match plant 60 Fishing rod
60 Fishing rod 61 Initial poker payment
61 Initial poker payment 62 Initial poker payment
62 Initial poker payment 63 Initial poker payment
63 Initial poker payment 64 Initial poker payment
64 Initial poker payment 65 Path on a highway
65 Path on a highway 66 Acting roles
66 Acting roles 67 Bottom of a foot
67 Bottom of a foot 68 ''Small'' info for luncheon
68 ''Small'' info for luncheon 69 _ board
69 _ board 70 Retain
70 Retain 71 Building with garden tools
71 Building with garden tools 72 Neat and clean
72 Neat and clean

DOWN
1 Uses scissors 13 Gotten up
2 Next egg plans 18 Periods in history
3 Sagebrush 23 Call and quiet
4 Sudden breath 28 Cravings
5 Gotten up 29 More domesticated
6 Break in diplomacy 30 Scanty hair
7 Ready to harvest 31 Monthly apartment payment
8 First Mrs. Trump 32 Thick carpet
9 Not fueled by 33 Thick carpet
10 Periods in history 34 Quacking bird
11 Person buying costly things 35 More domesticated
21 Add: abbe 36 Spooky
22 Needing a nap 37 Grown-up boy
31 Monthly apartment payment 38 Scanty hair
32 Cravings 39 Spooky
33 Call and quiet 40 Scanty hair
34 Quacking bird 41 Grown-up boy
35 More domesticated 42 Scornful smile
36 Spooky 43 Pay for everyone's meal
37 Grown-up boy 44 _ up (explode)
38 Scanty hair 45 Concludes
39 Spooky 46 Intense anger
40 Scanty hair 47 Spirit-raising
41 Grown-up boy 48 ''Bald'' birds of prey
42 Scornful smile 49 ''Bald'' birds of prey
43 Pay for everyone's meal 50 Kermit or Miss Piggy
44 _ up (explode) 51 Kermit or Miss Piggy
45 Concludes 52 Kermit or Miss Piggy
46 Intense anger 53 10, 15, or 20
47 Spirit-raising 54 Southeast Florida city
48 ''Bald'' birds of prey 55 Revealed, as a secret
49 ''Bald'' birds of prey 56 Sweetstakes submission
50 Kermit or Miss Piggy 57 Optimistic
51 Kermit or Miss Piggy 58 Halloween face bider
52 Kermit or Miss Piggy 59 Burn-a-match plant
53 10, 15, or 20 60 Fishing rod
54 Southeast Florida city 61 Initial poker payment
55 Revealed, as a secret 62 Initial poker payment
56 Sweetstakes submission 63 Initial poker payment
57 Optimistic 64 Initial poker payment
58 Halloween face bider 65 Path on a highway
59 Burn-a-match plant 66 Acting roles
60 Fishing rod 67 Bottom of a foot
61 Initial poker payment 68 ''Small'' info for luncheon
62 Initial poker payment 69 _ board
63 Initial poker payment 70 Retain
64 Initial poker payment 71 Building with garden tools
65 Path on a highway 72 Neat and clean

SOLUTION: see below
ECA report urges African countries to harmonize trade and transport regulations in the fight against COVID-19

The Regional Integration and Trade Division (RITD) at ECA has released a new report entitled “Facilitating Cross-Border Trade through a Coordinated African Response to COVID-19”. The report provides a critical assessment of existing border restrictions and regulations, with a view to providing guidance on how to strike an appropriate balance between curbing the long term spread of the virus and facilitating emergency and essential trade.

Mr. Stephen Karingi, Director of RITD, commenting on the report, noted that COVID-19 may become the “new normal” for some time, forcing African Governments to adapt and move in order to facilitate new “safe” ways of conducting cross-border trade. Maintaining trade flows as much as possible during the pandemic will be crucial in providing access to essential food and medical items and in limiting negative impacts on jobs and poverty.

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, nearly all African countries have imposed various degrees of restrictions on cross-border movement of goods and people, including suspension of international flights, quarantine requirements for entrants, and closures of land and maritime borders. Under a set of strict regulations, these closures target reducing movement of people while allowing exemptions for the movement of emergency and essential freight supplies. Such regulations typically cover mandatory testing, sanitizing trucks, limiting the numbers of crew members, and designating transit resting areas. These restrictions and regulations have helped in the continent’s COVID-19 battle, but they have also had negative impacts on cross-border trade and economic activity. This risks impeding the continent’s progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals set out in the 2030 Agenda and the aspirations in Agenda 2063.

In light of these challenges, it is crucial that African countries cooperate to harmonize COVID-19 border regulations in order to reduce delays, while not undermining the safety of trade. To that end, the report proposes fast tracking implementation of existing Regional Economic Community (REC) COVID-19 agreements, including through establishing regional coordinating committees with the primary task of addressing operational issues at national borders.

In addition, these regional efforts must also be coordinated at the continental level through the African Union. A common COVID-19 AU Protocol on trade and transport is needed given the overlap in membership of RECs and shared trade facilitation goals of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). In developing such a protocol, the experiences and best practice of RECs need to be taken into account. A common African Union COVID-19 test certificate for truck drivers and crew members will also be required to facilitate movement of essential personnel across borders with the least possible interference.

In some instances, new COVID-19 border regulations and concerns of cross-border transmission of the virus have caused clashes between truck drivers and border authorities, and even disputes that have required diplomatic intervention. The primary take-away of the report, is that by magnifying Africa’s cross-border inefficiencies, the pandemic presents an opportunity to reinvigorate efforts targeted at overcoming long-standing trade facilitation challenges. COVID-19 has increased the urgency to do better and find innovative solutions to facilitate safe and efficient cross-border trade. It will be important for Africa to maintain and upgrade these solutions post-COVID-19, to lower trade costs, boost competitiveness, and support more resilient cross-border trade in the face of future shocks.

(Africa in Focus)
Placing the sustainable development goals at the heart of the strategic response to the Corona crisis

This July, the UN released its annual report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs for 2020. This report comes amid the blow the coronavirus has delivered on the implementation of virtually every one of the SDGs. This time international community hopes to achieve by 2030. The report goes on to state that the weakest groups are the most affected, such as developing countries, children, women, the elderly, the disabled, the poor, and immigrant workers.

In addition, the main goals of eradicating poverty and hunger have worsened severely and are seen as symptoms of the circle of acute hunger. The extremely high number of fatalities caused by the pandemic is expected to be joined by many millions of others. Poverty and hunger solutions are bleak not only in the context of the circle of acute hunger. They are the pillar of smoke that goes before the compass. They show us the correct path.

In this region, they are the framework for the implementation of the goals. In this context, Israel is more than willing to share its proven experience and technology with its partners & friends across the world in areas such as public health, modern agriculture and renewable energy to implement the goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, food security and healthy nutrition, access to affordable & clean energy, and clean water & sanitation.

Israel’s world-renowned innovation actually can help achieve most of the 17 goals. This can be illustrated by a new Israeli development - Virmask - a mask that provides full respiratory protection to teams at the forefront of the fight against the virus. Laboratory tests conducted by the company have shown 95% protection against the coronavirus. Compared to the N95 mask used today by medical teams, which transfers up to about five percent of the particles. The mask also prevents floating sprays from reaching the eyes, unlike the N95 which provides protection for the nose and mouth only. In addition, the Virmask allows comfortable airflow for its users and they do not suffer from symptoms like headaches, shortness of breath and nausea.

In Israel, due to its location on the edge of the desert and the circumstances of its establishment and existence, and as a country where innovation, initiative and creativity abound, countless solutions have been formulated and developed in regards to the environment that can be shared with the whole world. Israel’s world-renowned innovation can probably solve one or a few of the solutions needed to feed the world’s population that while constantly growing, is unable to supply the needs. For example, the lack of medical care due to the pandemic, water scarcity and desertification. Examples include: precise agriculture, development of crops resistant to diseases and droughts, the use of brackish water, etc.

Water is another area in which Israel is a global leader, and if we know how to leverage it better, it could bring healing to many global harms while advancing the global economy. In sewage treatment, Israel is a super power, as almost 90% of its wastewater is treated and used for agriculture. Now think how many greenhouse gases, environmental pollution and destruction of natural systems would have been avoided if it was the situation worldwide.

Israel is also highly experienced in the use of technologies for renewable energy. This includes producing energy by using the sun. Eco Power, an Israeli company that is currently developing this technology, won an award at last year’s Climate Change Conference in Madrid. Other Israeli companies are leaders in the fields of energy efficiency and energy storage solutions, such as the use of energy by using compressed air systems.

There are also companies in Israel pioneers in the field of developing animal proteins substitutes, such as cultured meat grown under laboratory conditions, plant protein which mimics meat at the highest level, or proteins produced by the fermentation. That mimics meat at the highest level, or proteins produced by the fermentation. This includes producing energy by using the sun. Eco Power, an Israeli company that is currently developing this technology, won an award at last year’s Climate Change Conference in Madrid.
Sifan to attack Ethiopian Dere Tune's world record in Brussels

Organizers of the AG Memorial Van Damme have announced that world 1500m and 10,000m champion Sifan Hassan will attempt to break the one-hour world record at the Wanda Diamond League meeting in Brussels on 4 September. The Dutch distance runner will have to cover more than 18.517km within 60 minutes to break the record set in 2008 by Ethiopia's Dire Tune. If she is at her best, that distance should be within Hassan's capabilities; when she set a half marathon PB of 1:05:15 in 2018, Hassan covered roughly 19.375km during the first hour. Hassan is familiar with the track in the King Baudouin Stadium. Having set national records there for 3000m in 2014 and the mile in 2015, last year she secured the Diamond League title over 5000m in the Belgian capital. Aside from her unique double at the World Championships in Doha, Hassan’s momentum in 2019 season also included a world mile record of 4:12.33 in Monaco, a European 3000m record of 8:18.49 in Stanford, and a European 5000m record of 14:22.12 in London.

An attack on the men’s one-hour world record (Haile Gebreellassie’s 21.283km) had been previously announced with four-time Olympic champion Mo Farah and Belgian Bashir Abdi set to take on the challenge. They will now be joined by Norway’s Sondre Moen, who has set his sights on breaking the European record of 20.944km set by Jos Hermens in 1976.

FIFA bans Aba Jifar over unpaid Daniel Agyei entitlements

Ethiopia Premier League side Jimma Aba Jifar FC have been hit with a transfer ban by FIFA after they failed to pay Ghanaian goalkeeper Daniel Agyei his owed entitlements.

On 15 April 2020, FIFA’s Dispute Resolution Chamber judged that Jimma Aba Jifar was supposed to pay Agyei a compensation for some breaches of his contract. According to the judgment, passed on 15 April 2020, Jimma Aba Jifar was asked to provide documentary evidence demonstrating they have complied with their obligations. The 2018 Ethiopian Premier League champions have since failed to submit any documentation to prove they have settled the former Black Stars goalkeeper Agyei’s owed entitlements.

Jimma Aba Jifar has been banned from registering any new players either nationally or internationally for the next three transfer windows. The aforementioned ban will only be lifted immediately after the amount due Agyei has been fully paid. Asked about how such drastic measures could be taken without the knowledge of Ethiopian Football Federation, General Secretary Baheru Tilahun told reporters that it will be sealed as quickly as possible. He added that in their squad, currently, only two places for foreign based players are available to complete the maximum of required ten players while insisting that they are in the final stages talking with the remaining ones. He said that in their squad, currently, only two places for foreign based players are available to complete the maximum of required ten players while insisting that they are in the final stages talking with the remaining ones. The 2018 Ethiopian Premier League season Best Goalkeeper of the Year after steering Jimma Aba Jifar to win the ultimate in only their first season in the top flight.

Tanzania League permits ten foreign based footballers

ZAM FC has lauded the government for upholding recommendations made by stakeholders to enable domestic clubs to sign a maximum number of ten foreign based players. According to Information, Culture and Sports Minister Mwakymene, 82.8 per cent of the opinions gathered suggested that the number of foreign based players to be signed by a domestic club should remain unchanged at ten.

He added that eight per cent of the collected opinions proposed that there should not be a limit to sign foreign players provided the concerned clubs have financial muscles to take care of them. Reacting to this was Azam FC Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Abdulkarim Amin “Popat” who said the government decision to allow clubs to sign ten foreign players are good news for them. “It is a great decision, otherwise, the clubs to have been affected if the government chose to trim the number could be us (Azam), Simba and Young Africans because we have more foreign based players. “We have received the decision wholeheartedly and we thank the government for listening to opinions made by football fans in the country,” he said.

He added that in their squad, currently, only two places for foreign based players are available to complete the maximum of required ten players while insisting that they are in the final stages talking with the remaining ones. About domestic signing, Popat said there is only one place remaining for a Tanzanian and that it will be sealed as quickly as possible. According to him, the squad is already on the ground preparing for the next season, while revealing that each player, upon being signed, is going straight to camp.
ECA, Ethiopia launch Decade of Action with tree planting, green jobs, livelihoods and health

The Economic Commission for Africa and the Government of Ethiopia signed an MoU, Thursday, to kick off a four-year USD 3.6 million project on nature-based solutions for water resources infrastructure and community resilience in Ethiopia. The programme was launched through extensive tree planting efforts carried out in four regions over the last week in Amhara, Oromia and Addis Ababa; and later in Afar, where activities have been postponed due to flooding. According to the MoU, the collaboration is conceived as a tangible step forward towards the Decade of Action, by supporting the Government of Ethiopia to integrate nature-based solutions to tackle climate change and foster a ‘Green Recovery’.

The project takes off against the backdrop of African countries losing 3-5% of their GDP on climate change and access to clean energy challenges that have a tragic gender dimension; the majority of the over 3 million people who die from indoor air pollution due to inefficient cooking practices are women in Africa. The initiative aims to stimulate green jobs, improve community livelihoods, enhance the health of rural women and girls, and build climate resilience through nature-based solutions to deforestation and ecosystem degradation.

Speaking at the kick-off event in Addis Ababa, Economic Commission for Africa’s Executive Secretary, Vera Songwe said, “Nature-based solutions for climate action create jobs and contribute to the achievement of the Decade of Action. Today, we begin a journey of hope, of economic development and of better health for women in Ethiopia.”

ECA launches Price Watch Centre for Africa

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has launched a first-of-its-kind continental tool that offers a unique view of price variations in African countries, regional economic communities and at continental level. During the virtual launch on 11 August 2020, ECA Executive Secretary, Vera Songwe, noted that the role of national statistics offices and annual analyses of inflation on the platform has timely, accurate & up-to-date data will be crucial.

She cautioned that the “lack of price data to enable us monitor, analyse and manage economies through informed policy decisions has often led to civil unrests” because when prices of things like food, oil, and energy go up, “people take to the streets.”

The initiative intends, therefore, to bring the prices and managers of all African countries into one platform that’s readily accessible to citizens, decision makers and other stakeholders. The platform will involve monthly, quarterly and annual analyses of inflation.

The launch was chaired by Ghana’s Vice President, Mahamudu Bawumia, who applauded ECA for the initiative, stating “this one-stop-shop for finding data” will go a long way to “increase ECA’s relevance in Africa.”

“We need data on price movements to gauge how changes in consumer prices alone may be affecting the trends in income distribution, poverty levels and inequalities, including especially among those who live on retirement incomes,” said Bawumia. He pointed out that “as we open the doors to continental free trade, price level data will enable across-country comparisons and understanding of regional markets and the competitiveness of producers across Africa.”

Chinese government donates COVID-19 prevention items

Tan Jian, the Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia, on behalf of Prof. Peng Liyuan, wife of the Chinese President Xi Jinping, handed over COVID-19 prevention items including facial masks and infrared thermometers to the office of the First Lady of Ethiopia in a bid to help the host country’s effort to combat the pandemic. Amb. Tan expressed appreciation of the solidarity and support to the Chinese people given by many African countries, particularly Ethiopia, at the most difficult time when China was hit the hardest by the COVID-19.

He noted that as a token of friendship between the Chinese people and their African brothers and sisters, the Chinese government plans to donate medical supplies to help mothers, children and young people through the Office of the First Lady.

Muliken Fenta, Director of Ethiopia’s First Lady Office, expressed thanks for the generous donation by the Chinese government. “As the first country to successfully control the spread of the pandemic, China sets an exemplary role of standing together with Africa to combat the COVID-19 virus and has made great contribution to the prevention and control of the pandemic in Ethiopia,” he said during the ceremony.

Secondary Education should prepare young people for work, says new report

The Mastercard Foundation released a new report, Secondary Education in Africa: Preparing Youth for the Future of Work. The report findings indicate that changes in the nature of work are placing a premium on skills that help young people be adaptable, resilient, and creative problem solvers. Secondary education that provides relevant skills to young workers will help improve productivity, particularly in the informal sector, and will play an important role in driving long-term economic growth and reducing poverty in Africa.

“Digitization, automation, and technological advancements are already changing the nature of work in Africa. Young people must enter the workforce from secondary education equipped with the right skills. So, strategic investments into secondary education can be a big part of ensuring young people and their countries emerge from the other side of COVID-19 stronger and more inclusive,” said Mastercard Foundation President and CEO Reeta Roy, as she welcomed audiences to the Secondary Education in Africa Virtual Summit held earlier today to discuss the report findings.

Across the continent, the youth population is growing and is expected to reach 456 million by 2050. This growth, along with improvements in the number of young people enrolling in, and completing, primary education is increasing the demand for secondary education. Enrollment is expected to double by 2030, representing an additional 46 million students at the secondary level over the next 10 years. This in turn requires an expansion in the education workforce. Over the next 10 years, an additional 10.8 million teachers will be needed. Ensuring high-quality teachers are in classrooms is one of the most strategic investments a country can make to enable all students to develop the skills they will need for work and as citizens of a global world.
**RESUME**

**Name:** Eleni Tsegaye  
**Education:** BA in Teaching  
**Company Name:** Eleni tutor  
**Title:** Owner  
**Founded in:** 2019  
**What it does:** Give private lessons for primary students  
**HQ:** Addis Ababa  
**Number of Employees:** 1

**STARTUP CAPITAL**  
**ONE BIRR**  
**CURRENT CAPITAL**  
**Growing**

**BIG PICTURE PERSONALS**

**Reasons for starting the business:** To have an additional income  
**Biggest perk of ownership:** Mind satisfaction  
**Biggest strength:** Tolerates people  
**Biggest challenging:** Office space  
**Plan:** To create a big institution  
**First Career:** Teacher  
**Most interested in meeting:** Elon Musk  
**Most admired person:** My father  
**Stress reducer:** Crying  
**Favorite past time:** Spending time with my family  
**Favorite book:** I can’t make this up, Kevin Hart  
**Favorite destination:** Canada  
**Favorite automobile:** Ferrari

**Pause the moment**

Located out in the Pacific Ocean, Easter Island, a special territory of Chile, is home to Moai statues that are the only thing left of a culture that once lived here. These gigantic and impressively carved heads are just another reminder that primitive people were not really all that primitive. The stones that attract visitors to this island are made out of volcanic ash; many still remain in the quarry, left behind by the inhabitants as diminishing resources on the island left their tribes doomed to wars that finally killed them off.

**EASTER ISLAND**

---

**INVITATION TO TENDER**

(Extension)

**Tender Reference #:** T-SCI-ET-2020-009

**Tender Title:** Supplies of Broadcasting Materials and Installation

SAVE THE CHILDREN, the world’s leading independent non-profit organization for children intends to procure various “Supplies of Broadcasting Materials and Installation” and hereby invites potential suppliers to submit a sealed tender for these services.

Potential service providers may continue obtaining tender document against payment of a non-refundable amount of ETB 100.00 from the Save the Children Country Office, Addis Ababa up to August 24, 2020 during working hours from the following Address:

Save the Children, Ethiopia Country Office, Addis Ababa  
Near Bisrate Gabriel Church, Supply Chain | Procurement Office  
Tel # 0113 728455/61 Ext. 388

Tenders submitted must be accompanied with:

- Renewed business license for the year 2012 E.C. VAT | TIN registration certificate;
- Bid Security in the name of “Save the Children International” amounting to ETB 50,000.00 in the form of CPO or bank guarantee valid at least for 3 months from the date of tender submission. (Cash and insurance bond are not accepted)
- Authorization to Import, Manufacture and/or Distribute products
- Company profile
- Documentary evidence in the form of detail specifications, sketch, and/or drawings, verifying conformity of items to requirements
- Evidence of past performance record on similar works and other relevant credentials
- Completely filled SCI Price Schedule
- Warranty services
- Statement of Declaration in compliance to Save the Children Policies

Tenders must be submitted in four (4) sealed envelopes, bearing the bidder’s official seal, and clearly marked TECHINICAL and FINANCIAL “Original” and “Copy”, and must include the bidders’ name, and contact address, as well as the Tender title and Tender Reference number.

Tenders must be submitted in the bid box prepared for this purpose at Save the Children, Ethiopia Country Office on August 25, 2020 before 02:00P.M.

Save the Children Committee will open tender responses on the same day at 02:30 P.M. in the presence of bidders who choose to attend.

Save the Children reserves the right to accept or reject this bid, in partial, or in its entirety.
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation is a not-for-profit international organisation founded in the Netherlands in 1965. In Ethiopia, it has been active since 1974. Currently, we are working in agriculture, energy and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sectors to making a lasting difference in the lives of people. In Agriculture, aligning its strategy with the Government of Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan and Climate Resilient Green Economy, SNV works to alleviate poverty through increased income, food and nutrition security, sustainable markets, and climate change resilience for smallholder farmers.

Currently, SNV Ethiopia is implementing a horticulture project called Horti-LIFE (Horticulture-Livelihood, Innovation, and Food security in Ethiopia) which is a four years project (July 2019 -June 2023) Funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and implemented by SNV Ethiopia (Dutch Development Organisation) in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The aim of this project is to increase incomes of 100,000 smallholder farmers as well as private companies.

The project is implemented in four regional states and 47 woredas: Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region.

The Smallholder Chain Integration Fund (SCIF) aims to integrate 34,000 smallholder farmers in high value chains. Smallholders farmers are expected to get better access to 1) inputs and technologies; 2) services and 3) markets. The Horti-LIFE Smallholder Chain Integration Fund will co-finance project proposals of private companies, farmer cooperatives or unions, or micro-finance institutions.

SNV Ethiopia is inviting eligible organisations that are working in fruit and vegetable sector and interested in integrating smallholder farmers in their business model for this funding opportunity.

**Funding Amount and Matching Requirements**

The maximum amount of funding is Euro 30,000 for a single applicant/project. The matching fund from the applicant should be 40% or more of the total budget i.e. the matching fund of SNV Horti-LIFE project can be a maximum of 60% of the total project budget. This means that the maximum total budget can be 50,000 Euro of which a minimum of 20,000 Euro has to come from the applicant. Applicants who contribute more than 40% have a better chance of winning a grant.

**Eligibility Criteria**

Applicants should be a legally registered organisation or Start-ups who can get registration license and currently operating in Ethiopia.

**Eligible Organizations**

The following organizations are eligible to apply: Farmer cooperatives and unions, Commercial farms/Growers, Input suppliers (Agro-dealers), Fruit or Vegetable Nurseries, Service providers, financial service providers (Micro-finance institutions, and commercial banks), Processing companies, Traders, Wholesalers, supermarkets, restaurants and similar organizations.

**Application Process**

Interested applicants can request Application Guideline, Project Proposal Guideline, and Budget Format by e-mail from the contact address given below. Applicants should understand the guideline first and then prepare the application and submit their application using the format. If applicants need clarification, they can contact Horti-LIFE Fund Manager through the address given below or visit our telegram channel at Horti-LIFE SCIF to get more information and communicate for any requests.

Applicants should submit the following package of documents:

1. Project Concept Note (in word format)
2. Project Budget (in excel format)
3. Copy of company registration or license certificate (for the current fiscal year)

A full application package must be submitted in English to the SNV Horti-LIFE project by the following e-mail address: ghubte@snwworld.org.

Submission Deadline: From this date of announcement till September 15, 2020, till 6:00 pm ET time.
Letters From Melbourne: A "Ghost Town Police State" Under Brutal COVID Lockdown

By Robert Bridge

The citizens of Australia’s second most populous state are suffering under the harshest lockdown conditions of all Western democracies. Their voices need to be heard.

In the past few weeks, Melbourne has introduced shockingly draconian anti-Covid measures, imposed on the metropolis of some 5 million souls. What tragedy was responsible for spurring officials to leap into action? To blame was a fractional uptick in the number of coronavirus deaths – seven to be exact, and all involving citizens above the age of 70 years old.

The media jumped on the “new single-day record in Victoria,” which brought the state death toll to 56. I repeat, 56, and the overwhelming majority of those cases involved elderly people in nursing facilities, some of which are under investigation for their handling of patients. While it goes without saying that elderly lives matter, do seven elderly deaths really warrant the shadowing of one of Australia’s busiest cities?

Despite the extremely low death rate, Melbourne residents - or shall we call them what they really are, prisoners - must adhere to the following rules: 
- No traveling more than 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) from their homes;
- No leaving to other states inside of the country;
- Those under house arrest are permitted to leave home for just one hour each day for exercise;
- Only one person is permitted to go shopping per family each day; shopping is to be done within 5 kilometers from home;
- Unlike traditional prisons, visitations are not permitted to house arrestees;
- All school activities are to be conducted online;
- All businesses, services and construction cancelled;
- Organized sport, forget it;
- Curfew in effect between 8 pm and 5 am.

These restrictions will be in place for (at least) six weeks. Meanwhile, as to be expected, the authorities have been enthusiastic about meting out their street justice on people who allegedly violated the regime’s rules. And not just on the street. The police have been authorized to enter private residences without a warrant.

Shane Patton, Police Chief Commissioner of Victoria, told reporters that there are “consequences” for not going along with the lockdown.

“In the last week, we’ve seen a trend, an emergence, if you will, of groups of people; small groups, but nonetheless concerning groups, who classify themselves as ‘sovereign citizens,’ whatever that might mean, people who don’t think the law applies to them,” Patton, wearing all black attire for the occasion, explained.

“We’ve seen them at checkpoints…not providing a name and address. And at least on three or four occasions in the last week, we’ve had to smash the windows of people in cars and pull them out of there…”

Needless to say, there have been other examples of people losing their patience with the lockdown conditions. Local media reported that an unidentified 38-year-old Melbourne woman was arrested after “repeatedly bumping a 26-year-old police officer with her car” while he was standing in front of her home.

The police officer was reportedly attacked for asking the woman why she wasn’t wearing a mask.

In the same week, a mother was fined $5,452 for breaking with regulations after she was tackled to the ground and handcuffed by three cops. Her daughter filmed the incident, while begging the police, “get off my mum, she’s in pain.”

An American acquaintance, who requested to remain anonymous, sent me the following message from Melbourne where he lives with his family:

“All three of my working kids are in enforced idleness – mandatory masks and, as you might expect in a place with its fair share of inadequate people, mask nazis are the new danger for some citizens. I was in Argentina in the 70’s during the Dirty War and this is the closest I have felt to that kind of experience since those days. Dark days indeed – and I did mention the press? They are specializing in singling out people who voice opposition and shaming them in really vile terms.”

Anika Stojkovski, a corporate compliance and governance consultant based in Melbourne, also offered her personal impressions on the situation.

“I sensed there was something very wrong with all this and predicted what is happening now,” Stojkovski told me via email. “I could feel they were lying.”

“I really think there is more to it and it is all about total control and heading towards the agenda for us all to be watched over. [Note: speech by Dan Andrews] Andrews says he wants every man, woman and child vaccinated. There is no vaccine!! So will we be kept in isolation till when?”

Speaking on the medical situation in the city, Stojkovski was struck by the fact that “all consulting rooms in Australia’s second most populous state are closed…or shall we call them what they really are, prisoners -”

Stojkovski mentioned that the Australian federal government was already busy portraying anyone who questions the logic of the lockdowns with its favorite conversation stopping term, “conspiracy theorist.”

Whatever the case may be, the alleged ‘super spread’ of Covid in Melbourne is already causing political fractures between Canberra and Victoria, in much the same way it is in the United States between the Democrats and the Republicans. Meanwhile, the residents of Melbourne continue to suffer under a lockdown that appears more terminal with each passing day.
BIRHANU MENGESHA TOPOGRAPHIC BEAUTY

Our Service

- Landscape Design
- Indoor outdoor Plants supply
- Irrigation System, Installation and Maintenance
- Pots/Planters
- Garden Furniture
- Outdoor Carpentry: (Gazebos, Trellis, Arches, Decking, Fences)
- Plant Accessories: (Soil, Fertilizer, Wooden chip, Etc.)
- Round about Garden
- Vegetable Garden
- Kitchen Garden

Please contact us
+251 921 06 97 86 / +251 911 03 46 20
birhanumengesha2018@gmail.com / frehiwothail@gmail.com
DORALEH MULTI-PURPOSE PORT
P.O.Box 2117 - Djibouti – République de Djibouti
Tel: +253 21 31 91 92  Hotline: +253 21 31 90 00
Email: customercare@dmp.dj

ADDIS ABABA Representative Office
Tel: (+251) 11 55 33 744  -  Fax: (+251) 11 55 34 659
Email: port.office.addis@gmail.com
www.portdedjibouti.com