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# Debt restructuring, currency challenges highlighted in IMF's review

By our staff reporter

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) delegation is currently in Ethiopia to conduct the crucial fourth review of the country's Extended Credit Facility (ECF) program, which serves as a key benchmark for the nation's economic reform agenda.

Led by Alvaros Piris, the delegation has been in Ethiopia since late October, overseeing the ECF program that Ethiopia initiated approximately a year and a half ago. During their visit, the delegation has met with officials from various government offices and engaged with key economic stakeholders and entities.

A meeting with officials from financial institutions, including the state-owned Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, was also part of their itinerary. This bank is undergoing its own reforms as part of a broader macroeconomic initiative launched in July 2024.

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Advertisement



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# COMESA court of justice rules in favor of Ethiopian lawyer, invalidates judge appointment

By our staff reporter

In a landmark ruling with significant ramifications, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Court of Justice has ruled in favor of a legal challenge presented by prominent Ethiopian lawyer, identifying errors in the appointment of a judge by the COMESA Secretariat.

The verdict, announced in Lusaka, Zambia, nullifies the election and appointment of Justice Chui Yew Cheong from Mauritius.

This decision concludes a lengthy legal battle initiated by Ethiopian lawyer Tewodros Getachew, who questioned the fairness and procedural integrity of a judicial election held in November 2024.

The controversy began when Tewodros, who placed eighth in that election, raised concerns about procedural irregularities.

The situation escalated when Justice Chui Yew Cheong, the seventh-place candidate, withdrew from the position. Rather than offering the role to the next candidate in line, COMESA leadership selected another nominee from Mauritius, prompting Tewodros to file a formal lawsuit.

After considering his request for a preliminary injunction, the COMESA Court of Justice issued a historic ruling on April 16, 2025, prohibiting the Secretariat and the Secretary General of COMESA from proceeding with the appointment and swearing-in of judges.

For the first time in the organization's history, a court order prevented the newly elected 12 judges from being sworn in.

As the litigation progressed, the East African Law Society intervened as an interested party on behalf of eight member countries.

In its final judgment, the court identified significant

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# War Is Not the Answer: A Plea for Peace and Negotiation for the People's Sake

The scars of war run deep for many Ethiopians, as the wounds from the brutal conflict between the government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) three years ago remain unhealed. The devastating civil war, which lasted from November 2020 to November 2022, fractured families, destroyed livelihoods, and left large areas of the northern region in ruins. Although the official cessation of hostilities was marked by the Pretoria Agreement in late 2022, the legacy of conflict continues to burden the nation’s collective psyche.

As tensions rise again in various parts of Ethiopia, an urgent question arises: Is war the answer? The people, weary from past trauma and disruption, are resoundingly clear in their response they are fed up with conflict and tired of the endless cycle of violence, loss, and displacement. It is time for all parties leaders, politicians, and armed groups to abandon the notion of war as a solution and instead embrace dialogue, negotiation, and reconciliation. The future of the country demands nothing less.

War does not heal; it only deepens divides and creates new scars. The complex political and ethnic disputes that erupted into violence stem from long-standing grievances and misunderstandings. However, resolving these differences through force only perpetuates suffering and instability. The gains of peace are fragile, and each new flare-up erodes trust, heightens insecurity, and threatens to unravel the progress made so far.

Politicians must recognize that their struggles for power come at an unbearable cost to the people. This is not a game of chess; it is a real society where every bullet misses its mark by taking innocent lives and destroying homes. Leaders must prioritize the nation’s unity and wellbeing over narrow political ambitions. Ethiopia’s citizens deserve governance that places peace, prosperity, and the protection of human rights above all else.

Negotiation is the path forward, requiring courage, humility, and a willingness to listen. Each side must acknowledge the pain they have inflicted, recognize the legitimacy of grievances, and commit to genuine dialogue. Reconciliation will not happen overnight, but lasting peace must be built on a foundation of respect, inclusion, and justice.

International mediation during the Pretoria peace talks demonstrated that constructive dialogue is possible even after devastating conflict. However, these discussions were only a beginning. Sustained engagement is now more crucial than ever to address unresolved issues, reintegrate displaced communities, disarm combatants effectively, and restore trust among Ethiopians.

Equally important is the role of broader society. Civil society organizations, community leaders, religious figures, and youth must be empowered to participate in peacebuilding. Grassroots reconciliation and local-level peace initiatives complement national efforts and help mend the social fabric torn by war.

It is understandable that wounds run deep and mistrust persists. However, perpetuating violence only leads to cycles of revenge and destruction, jeopardizing the futures of an entire generation. The people have already paid an unbearable price—from food insecurity and displacement to shattered infrastructure and trauma. The country cannot afford another round of war.

The international community and regional bodies should continue to support Ethiopia’s peace process, urging all stakeholders to embrace dialogue and refrain from violence. Economic recovery, social healing, and national development critically depend on stability and peace.

The message to all actors in Ethiopia today must be clear: Lasting solutions can only be achieved through peaceful negotiation. Let arms fall silent and voices be raised in dialogue. Let leaders act responsibly, with a vision for a united, peaceful, and prosperous Ethiopia.

To those caught in the middle, those who have suffered losses, and those fearing for their future—your suffering must end. The war stopped three years ago, but the healing has just begun. It is time for renewed commitment to peace, for the sake of the children who deserve to grow up in a country free of fear and violence. It is time for Ethiopia’s leaders to put the people first, not politics.

Peace is not a dream but a necessity. War is not the answer.



■ By Vitaly Ryumshin

COMMENT

# The empire of irony: Why memes are America’s new propaganda

*How Trump rules the US with memes and why ‘brain-numbing’ content is the future of politics*

“Your mom” has become the accidental protagonist of October 2025. Once a throwaway line in online debates, she now features in exchanges at the highest levels of American politics. The unlikely transformation began with S.V. Date, a journalist from the HuffPost, who repeatedly tried to ask the Trump administration difficult questions. Each time, he was met not with answers but with taunts – and, eventually, jokes about his mother.

The exchanges bordered on the surreal. Instead of officials speaking for the world’s most powerful government, the conversations sounded like teenagers arguing during an online game. Yet the tone reflected something deeper: the complete merger of American politics and internet culture.

It isn’t only White House staff who behave like this. Donald Trump himself runs what looks more like a meme account than the feed of a sitting president. His social media channels are flooded with AI-generated videos – sometimes absurd, sometimes aggressive, always designed to dominate attention.

When the No Kings protests erupted across US cities earlier this year, Trump responded not with appeals for calm, but with digital theatre. He posted videos of himself wearing a golden crown, flying a fighter jet, and spraying demonstrators with an unidentified brown mist. His vice president, J.D. Vance, soon joined in, releasing “royal” memes of his own. The White House, once the stage of solemn addresses, now operates like a TikTok studio.

Many in the US establishment find this behaviour degrading, a sign of immaturity unbecoming of high office. Yet critics miss the larger point: America’s political opposition is no better. The Democrats, equally addicted to meme warfare, have been fighting back with their own AI-generated absurdities. During the recent government shutdown, Republicans circulated deepfakes depicting Democratic leaders as Mexican labourers; Democrats replied with videos of cats lecturing viewers about how Trump is “destroying America.”

If one puts aside moral panic and aesthetic snobbery, it becomes clear that a revolution in political communication is under way. Politics is no longer about polished speeches or carefully scripted interviews. It has entered the age of post-irony: where complexity is replaced by accessibility, and outrage outperforms nuance.

In this sense, Trump is not the clown at the centre of the circus; he is the ringmaster. He has gathered around himself a team that understands the new language of mass communication. His

28-year-old press secretary, Karoline Leavitt, was the first to use the now-famous “your mom” retort. Having grown up online, she instinctively knows what catches fire on social media. Trump’s informal adviser – his 19-year-old son Barron – also belongs to a generation fluent in memes, irony, and viral timing.

Trump himself, for all his flaws, remains unusually open to new trends. He is one of the few political figures of his age who recognises that the digital public square is governed not by logic or decorum, but by the rules of entertainment. This is why his critics, armed with fact-checking and moral indignation, consistently lose the information war. They are trying to argue; he is performing.

A meme, even a crude one, engages emotions faster than any policy paper. It mocks, entertains, and sticks in memory. Viewers might cringe when they see “Dark Reaper Trump” stalking Democrats to a heavy-metal soundtrack, but they remember it. The content may be brain-melting, but that is precisely the point: it bypasses rational resistance.

So far, this new form of political communication remains largely an American phenomenon. Few other governments have adopted it systematically. But its logic is universal, and its spread inevitable. In Russia, the groundwork already exists. Our advertising and PR industries long ago learned to use internet humour, irony, and meme culture to sell products. Politics, however, has remained more conservative – more formal, more serious, less entertainment-driven than in the United States.

That distinction will not last forever. By early 2025, more than 80 percent of Russians were using the internet daily. Online culture now shapes public moods, values, and even voting behaviour. It is only a matter of time before political communication catches up.

When it does, the American experiment under Trump will serve as a case study – not for imitation, but for understanding. The United States, for all its talk of freedom and democracy, has turned political life into a meme economy where attention is the only currency and ridicule the main weapon.

Russia does not need to copy this model. But it cannot ignore it either. As digital communication becomes the battlefield of the 21st century, knowing how memes move minds may prove as essential as knowing how armies move borders.

*This article was first published by the online newspaper Gazeta.ru and was translated and edited by the RT team*

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# Ethiopia implements customs tariff reductions with 24 AfCFTA Member States to boost continental trade

By Eyasu Zekarias

Ethiopia has officially commenced implementing customs duty reductions with 24 member states of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), marking a significant step forward in continental economic integration. This move, backed by Council of Ministers Regulation No. 574/2025 published in the Federal Negarit Gazette on July 14, 2025, initiates a multi-year plan to eliminate customs duties on over 90% of goods traded with eligible African partners.

The customs duty relief applies as part of Ethiopia's commitment to the AfCFTA agreement, ratified by the House of Peoples' Representatives and approved at the African Union summit in February 2024. The initiative promotes trade based on mutual acceptance and benefit among member states.

The 24 countries that have fulfilled their national requirements and submitted commodity trade proposals to the AfCFTA Secretariat include Algeria, Burundi, Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, and Morocco, among others. These nations are now eligible for tariff reductions or duty-free trade with Ethiopia.

Launched officially on October 9, 2025, the AfCFTA aims to create a single continental market encompassing 55 African countries, a population of 1.4 billion, and a combined



GDP of US\$3.4 trillion. By removing tariffs and non-tariff barriers, the agreement seeks to enhance product competitiveness, foster intra-African trade, and stimulate economic growth.

Ethiopia has prepared strategically for AfCFTA implementation by identifying priority comparative advantage products, target countries, and mitigation strategies. A National Coordinating Committee comprising ministries, the Customs Commission, the National Bank, and logistics institutions oversees progress.

Already, Ethiopian Airlines has begun exporting meat, vegetables, fruits, dried coffee, and cereals to Kenya, Somalia, and South Africa, leveraging AfCFTA opportunities. The Customs Commission has issued guidance to branches and traders to ensure they understand the new tariff system and comply with destination countries' regulations.



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# Addis Ababa Business Forum urges government to act against fraudulent “Business” gangs exploiting youth



By Eyasu Zekarias

The Addis Ababa Business Forum (AABF) has issued a strong call for the government to take decisive and swift measures against criminal gangs operating under the guise of legitimate business, allegedly committing fraud, robbery, and abuse particularly targeting the country's youth.

Ashenafi Muse, President of the Forum, condemned these groups for defrauding

citizens and tarnishing the reputation of genuine investors working toward Ethiopia's economic development. “While the vast majority of investors and business community contribute constructively, a small but unscrupulous minority exploits legal frameworks to engage in illegal business activities,” he said.

AABF highlighted how these criminal enterprises often lure young Ethiopians, who represent the hope and engine of

the country's growth, with deceptive schemes—ranging from false real estate offers and purported car imports to fraudulent promises of lucrative opportunities abroad. Victims, many drawn in by celebrity endorsements or misleading advertisements, often lose their savings and assets, sometimes leading to deeper poverty or even illegal migration attempts.

The forum expressed particular concern about scams involving religious institutions' sanctity and the extensive use of media campaigns that fabricate unrealistic hopes among the public, even falsely displaying endorsements from government officials and ambassadors to build trust.

Though refraining from naming specific entities, AABF warned it may pursue legal action against perpetrators and urged the government to also investigate and sanction any officials shielding these fraudulent actors.

“The actions of these deceptive groups are damaging public trust in the business community and disrupting normal trade systems,” Ashenafi Muse stated. He described the groups as dangerous networks with local and abroad agendas that pose a threat to national security if

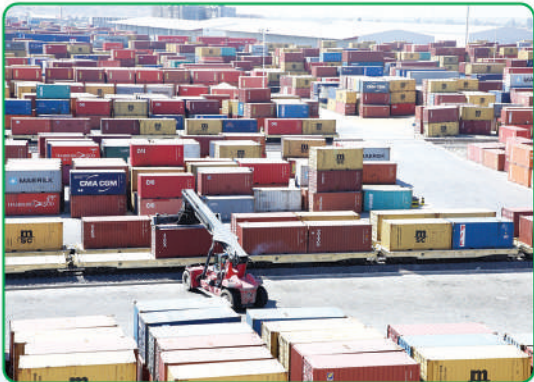
“Victims, many drawn in by celebrity endorsements or misleading advertisements, often lose their savings and assets, sometimes leading to deeper poverty or even illegal migration attempts”

not stopped promptly.

The AABF called on relevant government bodies to cooperate closely with the public to dismantle these criminal operations and protect honest investors and citizens from further harm.

AUCTION RESULT   Thursday, October 30, 2025		The 35 <sup>th</sup> OMO auction result for Liquidity-Absorbing Open Market Operation	
Auction No.	OMO-Auction No.35	Total allotted amount (in Millions of Birr):	158,650.0
Date of Auction	October 30/2025	Fixed Interest Rate	15%
Type of Operations	2-Weeks-Deposit Taking Operation	Start date of the operations	October 30/2025
Total amount of bids submitted by participants (in Millions of Birr)	158,650.0	Maturity date of the operations	November 13, 2025
Number of bidders	6	Settlement Date	October 30/2025





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BANKS ASSET IN BILLION ETB AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

Abay Bank:	↑	Addis Int'l Bank:	↑	Ahadu Bank:	↑	Amhara Bank:	↑	Awash Bank:	↑
66.4	(21%)	15.4	(22%)	6.4	(107%)	35	(24%)	282	(26%)

# Commodity exporters call for intervention as high local prices hamper contract signings



By our staff reporter

Ethiopian commodity exporters are calling for government intervention in the local market to help meet the annual export revenue targets outlined in the national budget. They contend that many export contracts remain unsigned due to local prices being artificially high and disconnected from declining global rates. This period is critical for securing new contracts with

international buyers, coinciding with the arrival of new harvests. However, market activity has surprisingly decreased. As local prices rise contrary to global trends, exporters are adopting a ‘wait-and-see’ approach, hesitant to commit to contracts they fear may be unprofitable.

For example, the local price of sesame is currently higher than the international price, a situation confirmed by multiple exporters.

This issue affects various agricultural commodities monitored by the Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI).

Exporters highlight that the ministry's weekly indicative price contributes to the problem, claiming it is not accurately guided by international benchmarks. This misguidance leads local farmers and suppliers to hold out for unrealistic rates.

Exporters and experts inform Capital that the resulting high local prices have disrupted the export commodity market, resulting in fewer contracts than expected. They urge the government to ensure the local market is more closely aligned with international price references.

Sector experts agree, stating that the local market is ‘messed up’ due to a lack of information correlated with global rates.

They acknowledge the challenge of controlling prices at the grassroots level but emphasize the government’s responsibility to guide market participants.

Experts caution exporters against engaging in

unnecessary domestic competition that could price them out of the international market.

Despite the current disruption, they note that the past harvest season yielded impressive production volumes for major export commodities and identify security issues requiring political solutions as another significant challenge needing government attention.

During a recent meeting at MoTRI Minister Kassahun Gofe, exporters argued that the ministry's weekly international price indicator should more accurately reflect actual global market rates. Experts supported this view, suggesting that inconsistencies in the weekly price indications, which sometimes overlook international trends, contribute to market dysfunction.

The call for intervention comes amid ambitious export revenue targets. While Ethiopia secured USD 8.3 billion in the last fiscal year, driven largely by gold and coffee, it has projected an increase to USD 9.4 billion for the current year.

For other agricultural commodities regulated by MoTRI, such as oilseeds and pulses, the goal is to raise earnings to nearly USD 1 billion.

This follows a disappointing performance in the last fiscal year, where export earnings from these sectors fell to USD 876 million, missing the target and falling short of the previous year's USD 907 million.

Exporters warn that without alignment with global prices, the anticipated foreign exchange inflow from the sector is at serious risk.



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BANKS ASSET IN BILLION ETB AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

Bank of Abyssinia:

222

(33%)

Berhan Bank:

46

(2%)

Bunna Bank:

54.5

(17.5%)

CBE:

1,440

(10%)

Coop Bank of Oromia:

140

(0%)

# NBE unveils major reforms to modernize financial sector

By our staff reporter

In a decisive effort to modernize its financial sector, the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) has implemented two transformative directives that significantly liberalize foreign exchange risk management and introduce a rigorous new capital adequacy framework. These reforms represent the most substantial shift in the country's banking regulation in decades.

The central bank has introduced a directive that governs foreign exchange exposure limits, increasing the permissible net open position for commercial banks.

A key change links a bank's maximum foreign exchange exposure to its core capital, enhancing financial stability by aligning risk capacity with a bank's actual financial strength.

This new guidance replaces a previously restrictive directive, particularly affecting banks involved in extensive trade finance or foreign exchange transactions with the diaspora. The updated limit grants institutions greater operational flexibility to navigate the evolving money market.

However, this increased flexibility comes with significantly tighter oversight. The directive requires that foreign exchange risk be assessed on a consolidated basis, meaning banks must include all their foreign exchange offices and branch operations in a single assessment using a specific procedure known as the "shorthand method." Additionally, banks

are obligated to take "every reasonable step" to promptly rectify any breach of the limit, with any excess exposure needing to be corrected by the end of the next working day. Non-compliance will result in severe administrative penalties.

Sector expert Eyasu Theodros highlighted the strategic importance of this shift, stating, "This new foreign exchange risk exposure limit guidance reflects the clear transition to a more transparent and orderly foreign exchange management system." He noted that the real opportunity lies in modernization through automated risk reporting and active interbank market transactions, signaling a critical transition from a "scarcity mindset" to a governed, rules-based market.

In a complementary reform, the NBE has fundamentally revised capital requirements for banks. The new Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Directive replaces an outdated capital rule with a sophisticated framework inspired by international Basel III standards.

This reform transitions from a static paid-up capital requirement to a dynamic system where capital must align with the risks a bank undertakes. The new framework introduces a multi-tiered capital structure and mandates that banks maintain a higher minimum total capital ratio. For the first time, banks must calculate separate capital charges for market risk and operational risk, moving beyond the traditional focus on credit

risk. The directive also establishes strict eligibility criteria for regulatory capital and enhances loss-absorption features.

This comprehensive capital overhaul aims to create a more resilient banking sector capable of withstanding modern financial shocks. Banks have been granted a transitional period to achieve full compliance with these robust new standards.

Together, these directives underscore the NBE's commitment to fostering a stable, confident, and modern financial system. By aligning with global standards and heeding advice from international financial institutions, these reforms mark a significant advancement in supporting Ethiopia's broader economic growth and integration.

## Debt restructuring, . . .

Continued from page 1

Sources indicate that these meetings are a continuation of discussions held during the IMF and World Bank annual meeting in Washington D.C. last month.

The Ethiopian government is reportedly seeking additional support from international partners, separate from the four-year, \$3.4 billion ECF arrangement approved in July 2024, which is currently being disbursed.

This program aims to support Ethiopia's economic reforms, addressing macroeconomic imbalances, improving stability, and indirectly alleviating foreign currency shortages while boosting reserves.

According to IMF documentation, the fourth review will assess Ethiopia's progress against specific quantitative performance criteria and structural benchmarks, including targets for net international reserves set for the end of June 2025.

Experts note that this review coincides with several advancing reform processes, particularly debt restructuring negotiations with both official creditors and private bondholders, which are

nearing finalization.

They also highlight challenges arising from the fluctuating gap between official and parallel market exchange rates.

In response, the government has been intensively working over the past few weeks to dismantle illegal market activities, including illicit remittance networks and the illegal gold trade.

However, some traders monitoring the market report a decrease in foreign currency availability at commercial banks, which they suggest could be seasonal or related to banks' business dealings with the Ethiopian Petroleum Supply Enterprise.

Banks prefer to work with the Enterprise because it offers local currency in exchange for foreign currency, leveraging its ample liquidity.

Additionally, experts note that this period marks the beginning of the harvest season for upcoming exports.

Upon the successful completion of this fourth review, Ethiopia will be eligible to draw an additional SDR 191.7 million (approximately US\$262.3 million) from the IMF.

## Egypt to build new port, logistics facilities in Djibouti

By our staff reporter

Egypt is set to participate in the construction of new port and logistics facilities in Djibouti, a crucial hub for Ethiopian international trade.

This initiative is expected to be finalized during an upcoming visit by Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister to Djibouti, known for its advanced logistics infrastructure.

The groundwork for this collaboration was established during a meeting on November 3rd between an Egyptian delegation, led by Mohamed Fathy Moussa, and Aboubaker Omar Hadi, Chairman of the Djibouti Ports and Free Zones Authority (DPFZA).

Their discussions focused on preparations for the official visit of Kamel El-Wazir, Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister for Industrial Development, scheduled for the coming weeks.

They also covered the main points of an agreement to be signed during the visit, which will address several strategic projects.

A key initiative includes developing a 20MW solar park to transform the SGTD Port, the modern container terminal in

the region, into a fully green port.

Additionally, a 10-hectare logistics zone will be created to promote Egyptian exports to regional markets under CIF Djibouti terms.

Another significant project involves constructing a new container terminal featuring a 1,450-meter quay, an 18-meter depth, and an annual capacity of 5 million TEUs.

The DPFZA stated that these projects will collectively enhance Djibouti's status as a leading maritime and logistics hub in the region.

This development comes as neighboring Ethiopia seeks to regain direct access to the sea, having been landlocked since Eritrea's independence over three decades ago.

The issue of sea access has long been a key point of contention in political debates among Ethiopian opposition parties and the former ruling party, the EPRDF.

The EPRDF played a crucial role in the 1993 Eritrean referendum, which it conducted in collaboration with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

## COMESA court of justice . . .

Continued from page 1

procedural irregularities throughout the election process, including the failure to properly notify Ethiopia of the election schedule, not circulating Tewodros' CV to the Council of Ministers, confusing his name with that of the minister, denying receipt of Tewodros' CV despite prior acknowledgment from the Secretary General's office, late submission of his credentials, and the last-minute addition of another candidate who lacked proper vetting and credentials.

The court's most crucial finding addressed the eligibility of Justice Chui Yew Cheong. It ruled that, as a retired Supreme Court judge who was beyond the official age limit for high judicial office in Mauritius, she was ineligible for appointment under the COMESA Treaty. Additionally, the court sharply criticized the Secretary General for overstepping their authority. When Mauritius withdrew Justice Cheong and later indicated her willingness to serve again, the Secretary General unilaterally decided that no vacancy existed.

The court asserted that the power to

determine vacancies resides not with the Secretariat, but with the Electoral College of COMESA Justice Ministers and Attorneys General.

Consequently, the court has directed this Electoral College to resolve the resulting vacancy within the next 60 days.

While the injunction against the other judges was lifted, allowing them to be sworn in, the ruling prohibits Justice Cheong from assuming her post.

The court also awarded half of the legal costs to Tewodros and the intervening law society, acknowledging their partial success in upholding the rule of law within the regional bloc.

Following the ruling, a pleased Tewodros, who also serves as President of the Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), remarked that this case has transformed the process of electing judges, not only for COMESA but across the continent.

In a text message to Capital, he stated, "This is a huge statement for the rule of law, not just in COMESA, but across the globe."



ICO Indicator prices (US cents/lb) 4-Nov-25

I-CIP

335.93

-0.32%

Colombian Milds

412.35

-0.29%

Other Milds

413.97

-0.30%

Brazilian Naturals

385.29

-0.38%

Robusta

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\*1lb=0.45kg

# Afreximbank to pilot first RMB-financed project

By Eyasu Zekarias

The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) is set to pioneer Africa’s use of the Chinese renminbi (RMB) in project financing after becoming a direct participant in China’s Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS). This landmark development underscores Afreximbank’s strategic shift from traditional dollar-based financing to RMB transactions, aiming to deepen financial integration between Africa and its largest trading partner, China.

Announced at a high-level seminar on China-Africa cooperation in Addis Ababa, the initiative supports Africa’s industrial development ambitions and promotes green, integrated, and sustainable growth aligned with Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

With direct access to CIPS since June 2025, Afreximbank gains the ability to finance projects across Africa using RMB, streamlining transaction processes and cutting costs and currency exchange risks associated with cross-border trade and project finance.

Afreximbank’s successful issuance of Panda bonds on China’s capital market has diversified its funding and set important benchmarks for African financial institutions. Dr. Kwabena Ayirebi, Director for Banking Operations at Afreximbank, highlighted the forthcoming RMB-financed projects, calling them a crucial step in diversifying financial resources and fortifying trade and investment ties.

China, Africa’s largest trading partner for 16 consecutive years, recorded a trade turnover of US\$295.6 billion in 2024. The transition to RMB financing is expected to accelerate this economic partnership by easing trade and investment flows.

The seminar also highlighted the evolution of China-Africa relations from aid-based cooperation to a strategic partnership focused on sustainable industrialization. Since the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) launch in 2000, China’s total foreign direct investment and credit to Africa exceeded US\$50 billion during 2022-24.

To institutionalize this partnership, Afreximbank proposed establishing the China-Africa Development Planning Institute. This institute would bring together African and Chinese planners to design regional industrial strategies, develop forecasting tools, and



Jiang Feng, Head of China’s Mission to the African Union and Representative to UNECA

adapt China’s five-year planning philosophy to Africa’s unique context.

Jiang Feng, Head of China’s Mission to the African Union and Representative to UNECA, reaffirmed China’s role as a loyal partner in Africa’s industrial journey, underscoring industrialization as Africa’s legitimate right free from externally imposed constraints.

Experts at the seminar, including Yuan Shenglong of China’s National Development and Reform Commission, called for enhanced cooperation to safeguard developing nations’ interests and advance a more equitable international system. China’s multifaceted support—including finance, technology, manpower, infrastructure, industrial parks, agriculture, and energy—is fueling Africa’s socio-economic progress.

This evolving partnership in local currency project finance and joint planning aims to measure success beyond GDP, focusing on dignity, resilience, and opportunity for African peoples. With Afreximbank at the forefront, Africa is shifting from participating in global trade to shaping its financial architecture.

# Government maintains 3% Social Development Tax on Duty-Free Imports

By Eyasu Zekarias

The Ministry of Finance has confirmed that the mandatory 3% Social Development Tax (SDT) on some foreign goods will remain in place, even as it rolls out a new and enhanced duty-free incentive program aimed at significantly boosting foreign and domestic investment.

Officials clarified during a stakeholder forum convened by the Ministry of Finance that the term "duty-free" refers specifically to exemptions or reductions in customs duties—which, in Ethiopia’s Customs Tariff Act, range from 0% to 35%—and does not imply a complete removal of all import-related taxes. While investors will continue to benefit from customs duty exemptions and VAT relief on capital goods, the modest 3% SDT and applicable excise taxes will still be charged.

Tewedaje Mohammed, Head of the Legal Affairs Department at the Ministry of Finance, emphasized that maintaining the SDT is important not only as a stable source of national revenue but also as a necessary measure aligned with Ethiopia’s commitments under international trade frameworks such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the ongoing

World Trade Organization (WTO) accession process.

The SDT, introduced in 2022, is designed to finance social security initiatives including education, healthcare, and emergency assistance for communities affected by disasters. Authorities also addressed challenges in the importation of capital goods post-business license issuance—a previous source of management difficulties—and introduced clearer distinctions and requirements in the new draft regulation.

Under the revised incentive system, existing businesses seeking to qualify for new benefits must obtain fresh investment licenses, with the aim of replacing the previously ineffective incentive framework with a results-based, targeted approach. The new legislation prioritizes capital investments in strategic sectors and large-scale projects, linking tax benefits directly to measurable outcomes.

Among its provisions, the incentive offers 75% discounted income tax for 10 to 15 years to investors who pour in at least 5 million birr in special economic zones; a 10% discounted tax rate for agricultural startups for 5 years; exemption from dividend tax for 5 years; and reduced profit taxes of 5% and 10% for foreign trade

# Lion aims for birr 10 billion capital by 2028 following share transfer from Geez Bank

By Eyasu Zekarias

Lion International Bank S.C. (LIB) has reported remarkable financial performance for the 2024/25 fiscal year, announcing a net profit before tax of Birr 1.8 billion—a substantial 94% increase compared to the previous year. This sharp improvement is linked to strategic changes following the transfer of shareholders from the former Geez Bank, which had not commenced operations.

At the 6th Extraordinary Shareholders’ Annual Meeting, LIB approved an ambitious plan to raise its paid-up capital to Birr 10 billion by June 30, 2028. This goal builds on successfully surpassing the National Bank of Ethiopia’s (NBE) minimum capital requirement of Birr 5 billion for 2026. The capital increase was facilitated by the shareholder transfer from Geez Bank, officially recognized by the National Bank on August 25, 2025.

Alem Asfaw, Chairperson of LIB’s Board of Directors, highlighted that the transaction provides a strategic solution for former Geez Bank investors and sets a precedent for mergers and acquisitions within Ethiopia’s financial sector. The merger substantially boosted Lion Bank’s capital base, enhancing its financial stability and operational capacity.

LIB’s total assets expanded by 25% to Birr 54 billion, while capital and reserves rose by 28% to Birr 6.5 billion. Customer deposits grew 23%, increasing by Birr 8.3 billion to a total of Birr 44 billion. Additionally, the bank experienced a 24% rise in its customer base, reaching 2.4 million.

The loan portfolio grew by 19% to Birr 36.2 billion, with 75% allocated strategically to exporters, importers, domestic trade, and other vital economic sectors. LIB also strengthened partnerships with over ten international money transfer service providers, achieving a 38% increase in remittances with US\$104 million raised during the year.

Operational expansion included opening 35 new branches, bringing the network total to 341, and increasing staff numbers to 6,888 employees.

Financial inclusion advanced with the launch of the interest-free banking service under the ‘AI-Nejashi’ brand. In just over a year, this service attracted over 7,000 customers and handled transactions exceeding Birr 657 million, delivered through three full branches and 115 ‘window-based’ service points nationwide.

LIB is actively preparing for an initial public offering (IPO) on the Ethiopian Securities Exchange (ESX), establishing a Capital Market Project Office and onboarding marketing and legal consultants to support the process.

“Together, we will continue the legacy of Lion International Bank—making it stronger, smarter, and more resilient than ever,” stated Board Chairperson Alem Asfaw. President Daniel Tekeste echoed this optimism, emphasizing the 94% profit growth as proof of shareholder and customer confidence.

The bank is finalizing a three-year strategic plan themed “Rebuilding Lion International Bank,” focused on surpassing the Birr 10 billion capital target, accelerating technology-driven initiatives, enhancing operational efficiency, and investing in employee development.

entities inside and outside special zones, respectively. Additionally, a 15% business profit tax will be temporarily imposed on participants in carbon markets or renewable energy projects to protect atmospheric safety.

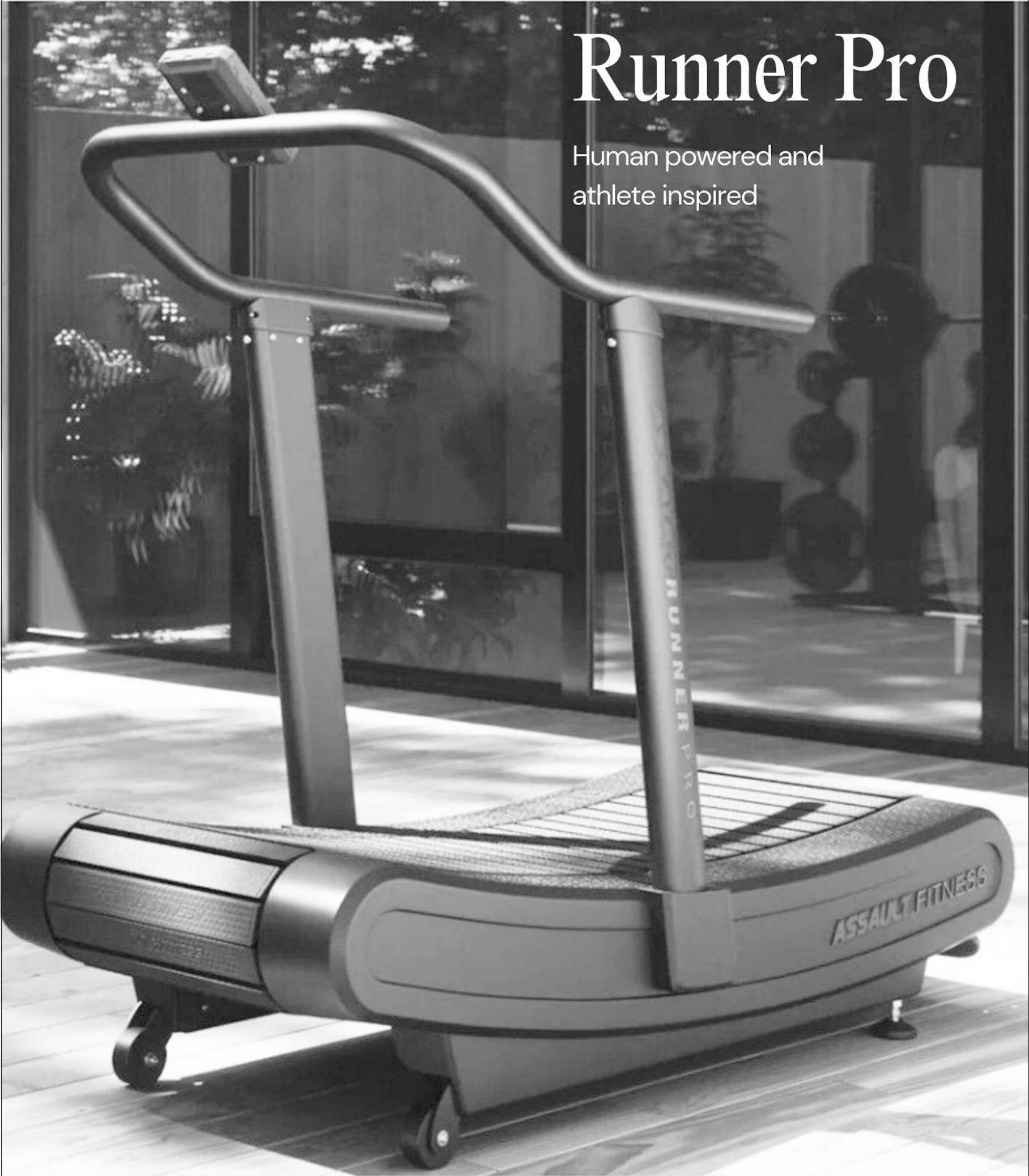
The new law requires investment institutions to enter into performance agreements with investors, clearly defining investment levels, export goals, and employment creation targets.



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# Capital NEWS IN BRIEF

## Tigray fighters enter Afar region, stoking fears of new conflict

Afar region has accused forces from neighbouring Tigray of crossing into its territory, seizing several villages and attacking civilians, in what it called a breach of the 2022 peace deal that ended the war in northern Ethiopia.

Between 2020 and 2022, Tigray was the centre of a devastating two-year war that pitted the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) against Ethiopia's federal army and left at least 600,000 people dead, according to the African Union.

In a statement released late on Wednesday, Afar authorities said TPLF fighters "entered Afar territory by force today".

The group, which governs the Tigray region, was accused of "controlling six villages and bombing civilians with mortars". Officials did not provide details on casualties.

"The TPLF learns nothing from its mistakes," the Afar administration said, condemning what it described as "acts of terror".

(Al Jazeera)

## Russia-Ethiopia trade triples in 2025 as partnership deepens

Russia's foreign trade with Ethiopia increased by 46 per cent in 2024 compared with the previous year, and from January to August 2025, the volume of trade has tripled year-on-year. The figures were announced by Russian Minister of Economic Development Maksim

Reshetnikov during an official visit of a Russian delegation to Ethiopia, as reported by the official website of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

As part of the visit, Russian representatives held talks with Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, Minister of Finance Ahmed Shide, and Governor of the National Bank of Ethiopia Eyob Tekalign. The discussions focused on current issues and long-term prospects for bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Reshetnikov outlined the key priorities for strengthening partnership between the two countries – expanding and diversifying trade flows, boosting investment cooperation, and implementing joint projects in e-commerce, the digital economy, and logistics. He emphasised that Russia views Ethiopia as one of its most important partners in Africa.

(TV BRICS)

## STIP a Significant Step Toward Decarbonizing Air Transport

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) noted the European Commission's release of the Sustainable Transport Investment Plan (STIP) as a significant step in recognizing the urgent need to accelerate air transport's decarbonization. The plan addresses several long-standing weaknesses in the EU's aviation decarbonization strategy, but more action is still needed.

"We welcome the Commission's recognition of market challenges that derive from SAF mandates that were flawed from the outset, particularly the price gap between sustainable and conventional fuels, and the need for robust investment support. Extending SAF

support under the EU ETS, exploring tradable SAF and book-and-claim mechanisms, simplifying operator reporting, improving access to sustainability certificates via the Union Database (UDB), and advancing dual conformance of SAF under EU RED and CORSIA to promote global harmonization are positive steps but we need to see how words turn into reality. Particularly, we are concerned that the STIP falls short of critical industry expectations. We hope this is just the start of a continued review of EU aviation sustainability initiatives which will ultimately lead to a more efficient and successful program of decarbonization for aviation," said Willie Walsh, IATA's Director General.

(Press release)

## New Potato Variety Offers a Lifeline to Farmers Battling Blight

The same disease that caused the Irish Potato Famine nearly two centuries ago still devastates potato crops worldwide, inflicting up to USD 10 billion in annual losses. Now, climate change is driving the disease higher into the Andes and threatening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers who grow one of the world's most important staple foods. However, ahead of the COP30 UN Climate Change Conference in Brazil, a new disease-resistant potato variety highlights the innovation farmers need to thrive in a changing climate.

Developed by scientists from the International Potato Center (CIP) with the participation of Indigenous communities, the new potato variety, called CIP-Asiryq, resists the disease that struck Ireland, late blight. It requires fewer fungicide sprays, cooks 25% faster than Peru's popular Yungay variety, and shows strong

potential for both table and processing markets. "Late blight costs billions of dollars every year in lost production," said Dr. Stefan Schmitz, executive director of the Crop Trust. "The new resistant variety gives potato farmers an option that can reduce losses, cut costs and strengthen food security in Peru and around the world. It's good news for everyone who likes potatoes."

(Press release)


## Term of the Day

### GORDON GROWTH MODEL (GGM)



#### » Definition


The Gordon Growth Model (GGM), a crucial tool in financial valuation, helps in determining a stock's intrinsic value based on expected future dividends growing at a constant rate. As a straightforward variant of the dividend discount model (DDM), it is particularly valuable for analyzing companies with stable dividend growth.

The model discounts the infinite series of future dividends to present value, offering investors insights into whether a stock is undervalued or overvalued relative to its current market price. By using dividends per share, growth rates, and the required rate of return as inputs, GGM streamlines the evaluation of a stock's fair value, especially for companies with predictable dividend patterns.



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# Spotlight

Ever catch the perfect picture with your digital camera or camera phone and wish you could find a way for others to experience it? Here is your chance. If you find yourself at the right place at the right time and happen to catch an amazing scene you believe someone else should see, send us your news pictures with no more than 30 words to [spotlight@capitalethiopia.com](mailto:spotlight@capitalethiopia.com) and we will publish it.

## Save the Children and Ministry of Education Launch Education Cannot Wait Multi-Year Resilience Programme II in Ethiopia

Save the Children Ethiopia, together with the Ministry of Education and a consortium of partners including Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Humanity Inclusion (HI), Development Expertise Center (DEC), Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), Tigray Development Association (TDA), and OWS Development Fund (OWS-DF), officially launched the second phase of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Programme II (MYRP II). This joint endeavour aims to provide resilient, inclusive, and quality education to children affected by crises across Ethiopia.

The launch also marked the establishment of the National Level Project Steering Committee for Ethiopia MYRP II. Chaired by the Ministry of Education and co-chaired by Save the Children, the committee includes members from regional education bureaus, donors, and other key stakeholders. This body provides strategic oversight, ensures accountability, fosters cross-sector coordination, and mobilizes critical resources to sustain education for vulnerable children.

## Report: inequality is making pandemics more likely, more deadly and more costly

A report by world-leading economists, public health experts, and political leaders released today ahead of G20 meetings, Breaking the inequality-pandemic cycle: building true health security in a global age, shows that inequality is making the world more vulnerable to pandemics.

In landmark findings based on two years of research and convenings around the world, the new report shows that high levels of inequality are linked to outbreaks becoming pandemics and that inequality is undermining national and global responses, making pandemics more disruptive, deadly, and longer in duration. The report also shows that pandemics increase inequality, fuelling a cycle that research shows is visible not just for COVID-19, but also for AIDS, Ebola, Influenza, Mpox and beyond.

Evidence gathered by the experts also shows that “inequality-informed” pandemic responses, alongside actions on inequality taken before pandemics hit, can protect the world from the next global disease crisis more effectively than current preparedness efforts. The report lays out the social determinants of pandemics and actions that can be taken to address them, linked also to communities and multi-sectoral governance. It provides recommendations for global economic policy, and access to affordable medicines. As well as strengthening preparedness for future pandemics, the proposals in the report can also help decisively end existing health crises, such as HIV, tuberculosis and Mpox.

## IATA’s 2025 Global Passenger Survey Reveals Mobile and Digital ID as the Future of Travel

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) released the results of its 2025 Global Passenger Survey (GPS), highlighting two key trends that are redefining the passenger travel experience: **Mobile Reliance Rising:** More travelers are managing every stage of their journey using smartphones. **Biometric Adoption Accelerating:** Use of biometrics and digital identity is expanding to enable more seamless airport processing, and travelers like it.

“Passengers want to manage their travel the same way they manage many other aspects of their lives—on their smartphones and using digital ID. As experience grows with digital processes from booking to baggage claim, the message that travelers are sending in this year’s GPS is clear: they like it, and they want more of it. There is an important caveat which is the need to continue building trust, so cybersecurity remains a priority. Cybersecurity must be core to the end-to-end digital transformation of how we book, pay, and experience air travel,” said Nick Careen, IATA’s Senior Vice President Operations, Safety and Security.

ENOUGH LAUNDRY BASKETS FOR THE ENTIRE APARTMENT



PHOTO: Anteneh Akilu

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PHOTO: Anteneh Akilu

## World Summit on Social Development: Stakeholders stress education overhaul to avert global “learning crisis”

At a high-level session held at the World Summit on Social Development on Tuesday, global education leaders issued an urgent call for a fundamental transformation of education systems, warning that a failure to bridge the gap between schooling and skills is exacerbating inequality and stifling economic growth, particularly in the Global South.

The session, titled “Foundations for the Future: Basic Education as a Pathway to Skills and Jobs,” featured a unified message from government officials, international envoys, and youth advocates: the current model is broken, and incremental change is no longer enough.

“What would life be without the basic skills to learn, read, and understand essential services?” asked Ms. Samantha Umar, a Youth Leader for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), in her opening remarks. She framed education as the non-negotiable foundation for human development and social inclusion, highlighting the urgency of addressing equity, opportunity, and employability for the world’s youth.

## Integrating Domestic and International Departure Passenger Flows Could Save Millions and Streamline Travel

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) released a study showing substantial cost savings, operational efficiencies, passenger experience, and sustainability gains can be made by using biometric digital ID technology to manage the segregation of international and domestic departing passengers at airports where they are currently separated by physical barriers.

The Domestic and International Passenger Integration Program (DIPIP) report (pdf) was a joint effort with AtkinsRéalis engineering services and project management company.

“Regulatory requirements and technology limitations have meant that domestic and international departure passenger flows need to be physically separated at many airports. That’s no longer the case. Digital ID powered by biometrics can achieve the needed segregation without creating a physically separated flow with duplicated facilities which is inefficient and costly. The study shows that segregating passengers with digital ID will lead to a better travel experience for travelers, reduce costs for airports and airlines, and maintain security and border control requirements. It’s a compelling case for a much-needed modernization,” said Nick Careen, IATA’s Senior Vice President for Operations, Safety and Security.

## Emirates maintains position as the world's most profitable airline

The Emirates Group announced a new record half-year financial performance, posting a profit before tax of AED 12.2 billion (US\$ 3.3 billion) for the first six months of 2025-26, making this the fourth consecutive year of record profitability for the half-year reporting period.

After accounting for income tax charges, the Group's profit after tax is AED 10.6 billion (US\$ 2.9 billion), up 13% from last year. Illustrating its strong operating performance, the Group maintained a robust EBITDA of AED 21.1 billion (US\$ 5.7 billion), 3% higher than the AED 20.4 billion (US\$ 5.6 billion) reported for the same period last year.

Group revenue was AED 75.4 billion (US\$ 20.6 billion) for the first six months of 2025-26, up 4% from AED 70.8 billion (US\$ 19.3 billion) last year. The Group closed the first half year of 2025-26 with a record cash position of AED 56.0 billion (US\$ 15.2 billion) on 30 September 2025, compared to AED 53.4 billion (US\$ 14.6 billion) on 31 March 2025. The Group has been able to tap on its own strong cash reserves to support business needs, including funding for new aircraft deliveries and servicing existing debt obligations. The Group also paid the remaining AED 2 billion (US\$ 545 million) in dividend to its owner, of the AED 6 billion (US\$ 1.6 billion) declared during the financial year 2024-25.





# THE CELEBRATION OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREEN MARCH: MOROCCO'S PATH OF UNITY, SOVEREIGNTY AND DEVELOPMENT

*As Morocco commemorates fifty years since the historic Green March, the Kingdom celebrates not only a defining moment of national unity, but also the consolidation of sovereignty, progress and peace under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI.*

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Green March a defining moment in Morocco's modern history and a symbol of national unity and determination. In November 1975, the call of His late Majesty King Hassan II inspired hundreds of thousands of Moroccans to march peacefully toward the Moroccan Sahara, asserting the Kingdom's sovereignty and right to territorial integrity. It was not a march of conquest, but of faith and patriotism — a collective act that brought the Moroccan people together around a single destiny.

Half a century later, it continues to embody Morocco's unwavering commitment to its territorial integrity and its broader vision for peace and development. The southern provinces have become a living example of progress and prosperity. Infrastructure, ports, universities, renewable-energy projects and social initiatives have turned the region into a strategic economic hub linking Morocco with the rest of Africa. Commemorating this anniversary therefore means celebrating a national project that continues to thrive, evolve and inspire.

## A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR PEACE AND REALISM

The 50th anniversary also coincides with a new diplomatic milestone. The recent UN Security Council resolution on the Moroccan Sahara confirms the credibility and pre-eminence of the Autonomy Plan under the Moroccan sovereignty as the only serious, credible and realistic basis for resolving this regional dispute.

For the Kingdom of Morocco, this decision represents a diplomatic victory not over others, but for legitimacy, peace and stability. It validates Morocco's consistent efforts, under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, to consolidate its sovereignty over its southern provinces while promoting regional cooperation and economic integration. It also reflects the growing international support for Morocco's position, as an increasing number of

countries now consider the Moroccan Autonomy Plan as the most feasible and sustainable framework for a lasting settlement.

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S VISION: FROM SOVEREIGNTY TO SHARED PROSPERITY

In his address to the nation following the adoption of the resolution 2797, His Majesty King Mohammed VI described this moment as a turning point — a before and an after. The Sovereign affirmed that Morocco is entering a new chapter in consolidating the Moroccan identity of the Sahara, marking the beginning of a definitive resolution to this long-standing issue through a consensual, realistic and forward-looking solution based on the Moroccan Autonomy Plan.

His Majesty emphasised that this is not a victory against any party, but a triumph for peace, legitimacy and development. He reaffirmed Morocco's steadfast commitment to dialogue and cooperation, extending a sincere hand to regional partners to turn this momentum into a new era of stability and shared prosperity.

## A LEGACY THAT CONTINUES TO INSPIRE AFRICA

As Morocco celebrates fifty years since the Green March, it is not merely revisiting its past — it is reaffirming a living legacy that continues to shape its present and future. The transformation of the southern provinces, the consolidation of sovereignty and the renewed international recognition of the Moroccan Autonomy Plan together form a model of resilience and vision.

For African nations, the message is clear and timeless: unity and sovereignty must always serve the higher purpose of development, dignity and peace. The Green March, fifty years on, remains a powerful reminder that when a nation stands united behind justice and progress, its march never truly ends.



Laayoune city, Morocco



Green March, 1975





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## I N T E R V I E W



# Integrating Data and Disciplines to Advance Sustainable Land Management

**A**ndré Kooiman, senior sustainable land management expert at ISRIC and scientific coordinator of the Land, Soil, and Crop (LSC) Hubs project, brings decades of experience spanning Africa, Europe, and Asia. With a background in land and water management, spatial planning, and geo-information science, Kooiman leads a transformative initiative that tackles fragmented agricultural data systems by linking diverse datasets and stakeholders. His work contributes to bridging gaps between agricultural research, policy, and practice, supporting climate-resilient farming and evidence-based policymaking across Ethiopia and partner countries. In this interview, Kooiman shares insights into the challenges and successes of the LSC Hubs project, its role in sustainable land governance, and plans for scaling its impact across Africa.

**Capital:** What is the LCC Hub, and how does it address the challenges of fragmented agricultural data?

**André Kooiman:** The LSC Hubs serve as a technical facility designed to integrate existing agricultural data, incorporate new data, and facilitate its sharing. They link various datasets and establish standards for data providers to record, catalogue, and describe their data, enabling open or what we call fair data sharing systems.

On the technical side, we connect

existing soil data, crop data from various institutions, land data, and climate data, with plans to incorporate water data in the near future. The second aspect is organizational; the hubs function as networks of data providers and users.

These networks consist of stakeholders who utilize the data at different levels—national, regional, and local.

Currently, data is managed by various institutions, each operating under its own mandate, resources, and principles, leading to the creation of separate databases. We recognize that to support

actionable data for farmers and other stakeholders, it is essential to link data from different sectors. This involves collaboration with institutions like the Ministry of Agriculture, which manages soil data, and EIAR, which provides crop data, along with other organizations in Ethiopia, including the Centers of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

**Capital:** How will national institutes financially sustain and update the LSC Hubs now that international funding has ended?

**André:** International funding has played a crucial role in developing the hubs by integrating them into existing initiatives in the country. We aim to keep maintenance costs low so that national organizations like EIAR can support the system's upkeep using their own resources. Additionally, we are engaging with the user community to create a demand for information, which will help sustain the system.

From a sustainability perspective, we anticipate political support for the ongoing maintenance of the LSC Hubs.



We are also exploring avenues for additional funding to support further activities, particularly scaling efforts. We have piloted two borderland projects in Ethiopia, working closely with Kenya and Rwanda. In Kenya, we are developing the hubs in two borderland areas, focusing on specific villages.

As part of our scaling strategy, we hope to connect with other initiatives that can benefit from our lessons learned. One notable example is an ongoing project called TRANSFORM, which involves collaboration with EIAR, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other partners from the LSC network.

**Capital: What are the biggest challenges you are currently facing during the five years of implementation, and what have you learned?**

**André:** When we started, it was during the Covid pandemic, which made it impossible to hold physical meetings or engage directly. This was a significant challenge. After a year and a half, conditions began to improve, and we were able to overcome many obstacles. We maintained ongoing communication, and with two additional visits and increased engagement, we addressed some of the delays caused by the pandemic.

Another challenge was the lack of a direct link between agricultural research, agricultural research information, and agricultural extension, whether from the private sector or government sources.

Various institutions are involved, and by connecting information providers with stakeholders who use the data, we have successfully bridged the gap between agricultural research, extension services, and farmers’ groups.

A further challenge has been working in a country with security concerns. We have collaborated closely with the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), which has worked with security officers from UN organizations and local authorities to assess how we could operate safely. We have adapted our program to these circumstances.

On the policy front, Ethiopia has provided a remarkably positive experience for us. At the policy level, many initiatives have been implemented that have enabled this project to succeed. These include policies related to sustainable land management and agricultural practices focusing on improved productivity, climate adaptation, and data sharing. A data-sharing policy was officially approved approximately six months ago, establishing open data as formal policy in Ethiopia. This has empowered our project and helped us catch up on earlier delays.

**Capital: How will the Hub data be used to directly change and improve national agricultural policies?**

**André:** The hubs will assist in refining existing policies. We know that policies are currently being developed and revised. For example, the hub will enhance fertilizer recommendations for farmers and help create tailored fertilizer blends from common plants suited to specific local conditions across the country.

This is one way we can support adjustments to fertilizer use policies. Additionally, the hubs will monitor soil health and land degradation, identifying

hotspots and informing how policies and plans can be improved based on this data. It is important to note that agriculture is a devolved responsibility in Ethiopia, with local governments playing a key role in policy development. We have collaborated with regional stakeholders to utilize the hub's resources effectively for their policies and plans.

**Capital: How were fragmented research datasets centralized and standardized into the LSC Hubs?**

**André:** We standardized the description of data through metadata protocols and forms. This introduced a consistent approach for different data providers to describe their datasets' metadata in a common format, making them searchable in data catalogs, which we also standardized. These catalogs ensure that datasets from various providers can be uniformly accessed.

Additionally, we did not consolidate all data into a single large database. Instead, the data remains with the national organizations that originally managed it. Our focus was on enabling data exchange and accessibility via APIs, allowing users to easily search for and link datasets. This integration facilitates connections between different sources, such as soil data from the Ministry of Agriculture, agronomic datasets from the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), and climate data from meteorological providers.

**Capital: What was the key lesson learned from the collaboration between international and national research institutes?**

**André:** A key lesson learned is that no single organization could have achieved what we accomplished as a partnership. The collaboration between international and national organizations was crucial to our success. We successfully established the data hubs while remaining open to existing initiatives.

We did not recreate established concepts from international organizations; instead, we carefully analyzed ongoing efforts in Ethiopia. We focused on building upon existing initiatives without duplicating or replicating them.

**Capital: How do the Hubs support both climate resilience and climate change mitigation?**

**André:** We incorporated information about carbon and changes in carbon levels as part of the data layers within the hub. On the mitigation side, we included indicators that monitor soil organic carbon and track changes in organic carbon stock. This supports organizations responsible for reporting under the UNFCCC on greenhouse gas emissions, particularly from agricultural sources.

Most importantly, we focused on assessing the impact of climate on small-scale agriculture by integrating climate data layers into the actionable data provided to farmers.

**Capital: What is the plan to transfer the project's knowledge and successful model to other African countries?**

**André:** We have included datasets on changes in average temperature, the length of the growing season, and average rainfall over recent years. This data is accessible alongside information on agricultural practices and farming

systems specific to each area. By linking these datasets, we can create connections with future climate scenarios, allowing farmers to adapt more easily. They will be able to identify optimal planting and harvesting times, as well as alternative crops that could be introduced.

**Capital: Besides farmers, who else is the Hub data designed to serve?**

**André:** We have realized that the data we provide, as well as the structure of our data hubs, requires what we call "infomeries" to package information effectively for farmers. While farmers are the ultimate beneficiaries of the data, they are not the only ones. There are field-level activities necessary to improve productivity and sustainable land management, as well as activities that need to be addressed at the border, regional, and national levels.

We have engaged various stakeholders—including government representatives, private sector players, NGOs, universities, and development partners—during our needs assessment to understand their requirements related to soil fertility management and soil and water conservation.

Identifying roles and typical products is crucial. For example, at the regional level, devolved agricultural policy-making and planning serve as important decision-making tools for the government.

Our users have been actively involved in this process. At the national level, the focus shifts to research needs and determining future priorities, making national entities another key stakeholder. The private sector plays a role in how to

package data from the hub for distribution within their networks of farmers. One of our upcoming tasks is to define the business model for this initiative and explore ways to strengthen connections among these user groups, thereby ensuring robust demand for the information services provided by the hubs.

**Capital: What is the plan to transfer the project's knowledge and successful model to other African countries?**

**André:** Several initiatives supported by international donors include connections to LSC hubs in other countries, which is one option. However, I also want to address another aspect of scaling.

This project has been piloted in three countries, with two districts in each country—specifically, two woredas in Ethiopia, each with two villages. When we discuss scaling, we don't just consider expanding the project to other countries; we also think about how to scale within Ethiopia. This means applying the lessons learned to other woredas and exploring additional villages and borderlands to cover the entire country.

These two levels of scaling are opportunities we are currently identifying, especially through the Soil Initiative for Africa, which is a continental effort, along with various regional initiatives under that umbrella, such as the Africa Fertilizer Soil Health Summit and the Soil Initiative for Africa Action Plan. These serve as entry points we are pursuing, including regional initiatives in IGAD and national projects like the Transform project I mentioned in Ethiopia.



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

UNHCR Representation in Ethiopia Tel.: +251 11 6612822 P. O. Box 1076 Email: ETHADSMS@unhcr.org

TENDER NOTICE

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Representation Office in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, invites qualified and registered Contractors / Suppliers to participate in the following tender:

SN	TENDER SUBJECT	CLOSING DATE
1	REQUEST FOR QUOTATION REF. NO.: UNHCR: RFQ-HCR-AA-2025-028 For the Production/ Fabrication, and Installation of 20-Meter Monopole Communication Masts – FO Bambasi and FO Tsore (Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State)	14 November 2025 17:00 Hrs. EAT

Tender Document Request Instructions

Interested suppliers must request the tender documents for by email only.

Please send your request to [ethadsms@unhcr.org](mailto:ethadsms@unhcr.org) clearly stating the respective Reference Number in the email subject line.

**Submission of bids** must also be made through [ethadsms@unhcr.org](mailto:ethadsms@unhcr.org)

Tender documents will be available for collection from **Monday, 10 November 2025**, during the following working hours:

- Monday to Thursday: 09:00 -12:00 and 14:00-16:00
- Friday: 09:00 - 14:00

All tender submissions must comply with the requirements stated in the tender documents and must be **typewritten, computer-generated, or in PDF format. Submissions received after the deadline (14 November 2025) will not be accepted.**

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SERVICES,

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Visit the website for detailed admission requirements and qualifications on offer.

Documents needed for admission application\*

**For a Doctoral degree:**

- Master’s and bachelor’s degree certificates and academic records
- Outline of proposed doctoral research (3–5 pages)
- Copy of passport, national ID, or birth certificate
- CV

**For a Master’s degree:**

- Bachelor’s/Honors degree certificates and academic records
- For a master’s degree that involves research only, an outline of proposed master’s research (3–5 pages)
- Copy of passport, national ID, or birth certificate
- CV

\*Applicants for programs in the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences need to complete a departmental questionnaire.

\*Applicants for programs in the College of Science, Engineering, and Technology need to first contact professors in the college and get a confirmation letter that should be uploaded together with other documents at the time of online application.

\*If you are admitted, you will be required to get your qualification evaluated by the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and submit the certificate of evaluation to Unisa within your 1st year of registration.

\* Other requirements may apply.

**For further information:**

**Telephone:** +251936812181, +251948262076, or +251938487101  
**E-mail:** mokongb@unisa.ac.za, ahmedze@unisa.ac.za, or tadesss@unisa.ac.za  
Visit our Campus in Beklo Bet (Lancha) Area, Kirkos Sub City, Addis Ababa  
(50 meters behind the NOC petrol station)

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# MOENCO GOFA BRANCH

It is with great pleasure that our company, MOENCO, announces the opening of its fourth Toyota and Suzuki vehicle spare parts retail center in Addis Ababa. The new center is located on the 1st floor of the Selassie Building at Gofa Gabriel Square.



## Location

MOENCO GOFA BRANCH -  
Gofa Gabriel Square area, 1st floor of Selassie Building



[www.moencoethiopia.com](http://www.moencoethiopia.com)





ግሎባል ባንክ ኢትዮጵያ  
አጋራ ስኬታችን



GLOBAL BANK  
ETHIOPIA  
OUR SHARED SUCCESS

## የባለአክሲዮኖች 13ኛ መደበኛ እና 5ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤዎች የሰብሰባ ጥሪ

የግሎባል ባንክ ኢትዮጵያ አ.ማ. የባለአክሲዮኖች 13ኛ መደበኛ እና 5ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤዎች በኢትዮጵያ የንግድ ሐግ አንቀጽ 366(1) ፣ 367(1)፣ 370፣ 371(1) እና 400 እንዲሁም በባንኩ መመሪያ ጽሑፍ አንቀጽ 20 እና 21 መሠረት ቅዳሜ ታህሳስ 04 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም ከጠዋቱ 2:00 ሰዓት ጀምሮ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ፒያሳ አካባቢ በሚገኘው የአድዋ ድል መታሰቢያ የፓን አፍሪካ አደራሽ ስለሚካሄድ የተከበራችሁ የባንኩ ባለአክሲዮኖች በዕለቱ በጉባኤዎቹ ላይ እንድትገኙ የባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በአክብሮት ጥሪውን ያስተላልፋል።

### 1. ስለ አክሲዮን ማህበሩ መግለጫ

- 1.1. የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ስም፡- ግሎባል ባንክ ኢትዮጵያ አ.ማ.
- 1.2. የዋና መስሪያ ቤት አድራሻ፡- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ፣ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ፣ ወረዳ 07
- 1.3. የንግድ ሞዘገብ ቁጥር፡- KK/AA/3/0005948/2006
- 1.4. የሥራ ፍቃድ ቁጥር፡- LBB/018/2012
- 1.5. የተፈረመ ካፒታል፡- ብር 5,000,000,000.00
- 1.6. የተከፈለ ካፒታል፡- ብር 5,000,000,000.00
- 1.7. የባንኩ ድረ ገጽ፡- <https://www.globalbankethiopia.com/>

### 2. የ13 ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አጀንዳዎች

- 2.1. የጉባኤውን አጀንዳ ማጽደቅ፣
- 2.2. እ.ኤ.አ. በ2024/25 የሂሳብ ዓመት የተደረገ የአክሲዮን ዘወውሮችንና አዳዲስ አክሲዮኖችን ሽያጭ ማሳወቅ፣
- 2.3. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/25 ሂሳብ ዓመት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድን ሪፖርት ማድመጥ፣
- 2.4. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/25 ሂሳብ ዓመት የውጭ ሥራዎችን ሪፖርት ማድመጥ፣
- 2.5. በተራ ቁጥር 2.3 ላይ በቀረበው የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፣
- 2.6. በተራ ቁጥር 2.4 ላይ በቀረበው የውጭ ሥራዎች ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፣
- 2.7. እ.ኤ.አ. በ2024/25 የሂሳብ ዓመት የተጣራ ትርፍ ክፍል በቀረበው የውሳኔ ሂሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፣
- 2.8. እ.ኤ.አ. ከ2025/26 እስከ 2027/28 የሂሳብ ዓመታት የውጭ ሥራ መገምገምና የአገልግሎት ክፍያውን መወሰን እና
- 2.9. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/25 ሂሳብ ዓመት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላትን ዓመታዊ የሰራ ሞጋ እና እ.ኤ.አ. የ2025/26 ሂሳብ ዓመት ወርሃዊ የአበል ክፍያ መወሰን ናቸው።

### 3. የ5ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አጀንዳዎች

- 3.1. የጉባኤውን አጀንዳ ማጽደቅ፣
- 3.2. የባንኩን ካፒታል ለማሳደግ በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በቀረበው የውሳኔ ሂሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን እና
- 3.3. የባንኩን መመሪያ ጽሑፍ ማሻሻል ናቸው።

### 4. ማሳሰቢያ

- 4.1. በጉባኤው ላይ በአካል መገኘት የሚገባ ባለአክሲዮኖች ይህ የጥሪ ማስተዋወቂያ ከወጣበት ቀን ጀምሮ እስከ ታህሳስ 01 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም ከቀን 10:00 ሰዓት ድረስ ከኢትዮጵያ ሆቴል በስተጀርባ ናሽናል ታወር ከሚገኘው የባንኩ ዋና መስሪያ ቤት 9ኛ ፎቅ 4ይናንስና አካውንቲንግ መምሪያ አክሲዮን (ሼር) ክፍል በመገኘት የወክልና ቅጽ በመሙላት ወይም ወል ለማዋዋል ሥልጣን ካለው አካል በጉባኤው ላይ ለመገኘት እና ደምጽ ለመስጠት የሚያስችል የተሰጠ የውክልና ማስረጃ ዋናውንና አንድ ቅጂ ይዞ በመምጣት በጉባኤው ላይ መሳተፍ የሚችሉ መሆኑን በአክብሮት እየገልጽን የባንኩ የአክሲዮን ባለቤቶች ራሳቸው መጥተው በጉባኤው ላይ እንዲሳተፉ እናበረታታለን።
- 4.2. የባንኩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ወይም ሕጋዊ ወኪሎቻቸው በጉባኤው ላይ ለመሳተፍ ሲመጡ ማንነታቸውን የሚያሳይ የብሔራዊ ዲሞክራሲ መታወቂያ (ፋይዳ)፣ የታደሰ የቀበሌ መታወቂያ ወይም ፓስፖርት ወይም መንጃ ፍቃድ ይዛችሁ እንዲትቀርቡ፣ እንዲሁም ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን የውጭ ሀገር ዜግነት ያላቸው የባንኩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ይህንን የሚያረጋግጥ ቀን ያላለፈበት መታወቂያ (ቤጫ ካርድ) ይዘው መቅረብ እንዳለባቸው እናሳውቃለን።
- 4.3. በተጨማሪም የድርጅት ተወካዮች፣ የድርጅቱ ሥራ አስኪያጅ ወይም ተመሳሳይ የኃላፊነት ደረጃ ላይ ያሉ መሆናቸውን የሚያረጋግጥ ማስረጃ ወይም ድርጅቱን ወክለው እንዲገኙ የሚያረጋግጥ የተመዘገበ ቀለንባሌ ወይም ወል ለማዋዋል ሥልጣን ካለው አካል የተሰጠ የውክልና ሰነድ ይዘው መቅረብ ያለባቸው መሆኑን እንገልጻለን።
- 4.4. በሰራ ላይ ያሉ የባንኩ የቦርድ አባላት እና ሠራተኞች በየትኛውም የባለአክሲዮኖች ጉባኤ ላይ ማንኛውንም ባለአክሲዮን ወክለው መሳተፍ አይችሉም።

የግሎባል ባንክ ኢትዮጵያ አ.ማ. ዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ





# United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

## REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

This notice is placed on behalf of UNECA. You are therefore requested to direct all your queries to United Nations Economic Commission for Africa using the e-mail address provided below:

<b>Title of the EOI:</b> FOR THE PROVISION OF ZAMBEZI BUILDING EXTERNAL WALL GRANITE CLADDING REPLACEMENT PROJECT
<b>Date of this EOI:</b> 4 November 2025
<b>Closing Date for Receipt of EOI:</b> 12 November 2025
<b>EOI Number:</b> EOIUNECA23944
<b>E-mail Address:</b> mamod@un.org
<b>Address EOI response by fax for the Attention of:</b> Daniel Mamo
<b>UNSPSC Code:</b> 1101508,72100000,72101500,72101507

### DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) seeks to engage a qualified Building and safety maintenance and repair Services provider and Architectural/Engineering firm to provide Professional Services for its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is committed to ensuring the safety, functionality, and long-term sustainability of its campus infrastructure. To uphold this commitment, ongoing upgrades and improvements are implemented to enhance both existing and future developments. One of the current planned upgrades is the replacement of the mechanical hanging system for the external granite cladding of the Zambezi Building.

The Zambezi Building is an eight-story office building (Basement + Ground + 6 Upper Floors + Roof Terrace). Construction began in 2010 and resumed in June 2014. The building is organized along an east-west axis, consisting of two main rectangular volumes connected by a central core. Cylindrical open staircases at either end enhance the building’s safety by providing dedicated escape routes. The external façade is finished with plaster and paint, glazing, and granite cladding.

The building façade incorporates granite cladding, covering an area of approximately 3,100 square meters. Each granite tile measures 600 x 300 x 20 mm. Two fixing methods were originally used for installation:

- ➡ Direct Fix Mortar Method: Granite tiles are adhered to the façade using cement mortar or adhesive. This method is primarily applied around doors, windows, edges, and small tile pieces.
- ➡ Mechanical Clip/Pin Method: The majority of the granite tiles are secured using a mechanical anchoring system affixed to the concrete wall.

Over time, multiple defects have been observed in the cladding system. Some tiles have completely detached and fallen, while others remain loose or partially delaminated. Companies expressing interest should note that this Request for Expression of Interest (REOI) serves as pre-qualification of the companies that will be invited to participate in the tender process. Interested firms will be invited to the tender by "Request for Proposal -RFP" at later stage and the detail requirement will be further specified in the RFP document.

UNECA reserves the right to change or cancel the requirements at any time during the EOI/ or solicitation process. Thus, submitting a reply to this EOI does not automatically guarantee that your company will be considered for receipt of the solicitation when issued. The RFP and any subsequent commitment to contract will be issued in accordance with UN rules and regulations.

UNECA is precluded from entering into contract with a vendor that is not registered with United Nations Global Market Place(UNGM). Thus, only those vendors who are registered or provisionally registered or have started their registration process in UNGM will be eligible to receive the solicitation document RFP.

Those interested in responding to this EOI but not currently registered as vendors with UNGM, are encouraged to register before submission date for closing of the EOI in the United Nations Global Market Place (UNGM). Further details may be obtained by visiting <https://www.ungm.org/Vendor/Registration>. In order to be eligible for UN Registration, please make sure to declare in writing the Prerequisite for Eligibility criteria itemized from A-F as contained in EOI instruction attached.

The successful bidder will be required to register in UNGM at Level 2 before the Contract award.

Those interested vendors who fulfill the above requirements are required to express their interest in this EOI electronically. In case you have difficulties submitting your interest electronically, please contact: **mamod@un.org** on or before the closing date of **12 November 2025**.

### SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS / INFORMATION (IF ANY)

Vendors must be able to avail minimum two types of vehicles among the four types of Vehicles mentioned above.

Vendors interested in participating in the planned solicitation process should submit the vendor Response Form of this EOI electronically through the link

(at <https://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/sites/www.un.org/Depts.ptd/files/pdf/eoi23944.pdf> the closing date set for the above.





# ለሲዳማ ባንክ አ.ማ. ባለአክሲዮኖች የተለለፈ የጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ጥሪ

በኢ.ፌ.ዲ.ሪ ንግድ ሕግ አንቀጽ 366(1)፣ 367(1)፣ 393(2) እና 400 እንዲሁም በማህበሩ መመስረቻ ጽሁፍ አንቀጽ 21(1) እና 22(1) መሰረት 4ኛ መደበኛ እና 4ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤዎችን ቅዳሜ፣ ህዳር 27 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም (December 06/2025) ከጠዋቱ 1:00 ሰዓት ጀምሮ አዲስ አበባ ከተማ በሚገኘው የኢትዮጵያ ስካይ ላይት ሆቴል፤ አባይ ቦል ሩም የስብሰባ አዳራሽ ይካሄዳል። ስለሆነም የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች በዕለቱ በአካል ወይም በሕጋዊ ወኪል አማካኝነት በጉባኤው ላይ እንድትሳተፉ የባንኩ ዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ጥሪውን ያስተላልፋል።

## 1. አክሲዮን ማህበሩን የሚመለከቱ ዋና ዋና መረጃዎች

- 1.1 ዋና መ/ቤት አድራሻ፡- አዲስ አበባ ከተማ፣ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 04፣ የቤት ቁ. 892፣ ድረ-ገጽ፡ [www.sidamabanksc.com](http://www.sidamabanksc.com)
- 1.2 የንግድ ምዝገባ ቁጥር፡- MT/AA/10/0053062/2014
- 1.3 የኢብባ መዝገብ ቁጥር፡- LLB/TM/031/2022
- 1.4 የተፈረመ ካፒታል፡- 1.4 ቢሊዮን
- 1.5 የተከፈለ ካፒታል፡- 1.13 ቢሊዮን

## 2. 4ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አጀንዳዎች

- 2.1 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ምልመላና ምርጫ አስፈጻሚ ጊዜያዊ ኮሚቴን መምረጥ
- 2.2 የአክሲዮን ዝውውሮችን ማሳወቅ እና አክሲዮን ገዝተው የገቡ አዳዲስ ባለአክሲዮኖችን መቀበል
- 2.3 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ እ.ኤ.አ 2024/2025 በጀት ዓመት ዓመታዊ የሥራ አፈጻጸም ሪፖርት መስማትና ማጽደቅ
- 2.4 የውጭ አዲተሮችን እ.ኤ.አ 2024/2025 በጀት ዓመት ዓመታዊ የአዲት ሪፖርት መስማትና ማጽደቅ
- 2.5 እ.ኤ.አ 2024/2025 በጀት ዓመት ዓመታዊ የተጣራ የትርፍ ድልድል ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን
- 2.6 ለቀጣይ ሦስት በጀት ዓመታት (እ.ኤ.አ 2025/2026 – 2027/2028) የሚያገለግል የውጭ አዲተር መሾምና ክፍያውን መወሰን
- 2.7 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላትን እ.ኤ.አ የ2024/2025 በጀት ዓመት ዓመታዊ ክፍያ እና እ.ኤ.አ የ2025/2026 በጀት ዓመት ወርሃዊ ክፍያን መወሰን
- 2.8 የተጓደሉ ገለልተኛ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ምርጫ ማካሄድ
- 2.9 የጉባኤውን ቃለ-ጉባኤ ማጽደቅ

## 3. 4ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አጀንዳዎች

- 3.1 በማህበሩ መመስረቻ ጽሁፍ ማሻሻያ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን
- 3.2 የጉባኤውን ቃለ-ጉባኤ ማጽደቅ

## 4. ማሳሰቢያ

- 4.1 በጉባኤው ላይ በአካል የሚገኙ ባለ አክሲዮኖችም ሆነ ወኪሎች ማንነታቸውን የሚገልጽ የታደሰ መታወቂያ ወይም ፓስፖርት ወይም ፋይዳ መታወቂያ ወይም መንጃ ፈቃድ መያዝ ይኖርባቸዋል።
- 4.2 በጉባኤው ላይ በአካል መሳተፍ የማይችሉ ባለ አክሲዮኖች አግባብነት ባለው አካል የተመዘገበ ውክልና ወይም በባንኩ የተዘጋጀውን የውክልና ቅጽ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ፣ ላንቻ አካባቢ ሚክሮ ፕላዛ ሕንጻ ከሚገኘው የባንኩ ዋና መ/ቤት 3ኛ ፎቅ ቢሮ ቁ. 311 ወይም ሀዋሳ ከተማ ሂጣታ ቀበሌ ከሚገኘው የባንኩ ሕንጻ 6ኛ ፎቅ ከህዳር 01 – 24/ 2018 ዓ.ም ከቀኑ 10:00 ሰዓት ድረስ በመሙላት በወኪል አማካኝነት መሳተፍ የምትችሉ መሆኑን እንገልጻለን።

ሲዳማ ባንክ አ.ማ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ

ለተጨማሪ መረጃ፡- የባንኩን ድረ-ገጽ፡ [www.sidamabanksc.com](http://www.sidamabanksc.com) ወይም የፌስ ቡክ ገጽ፡ <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61576843714120> ይጎብኙ፤ በስልክ ቁ. 011 470 4726 / 046 221 8625 ይደውሉ።

ሲዳማ ባንክ አ.ማ.  
በጋራ እንችላለን!

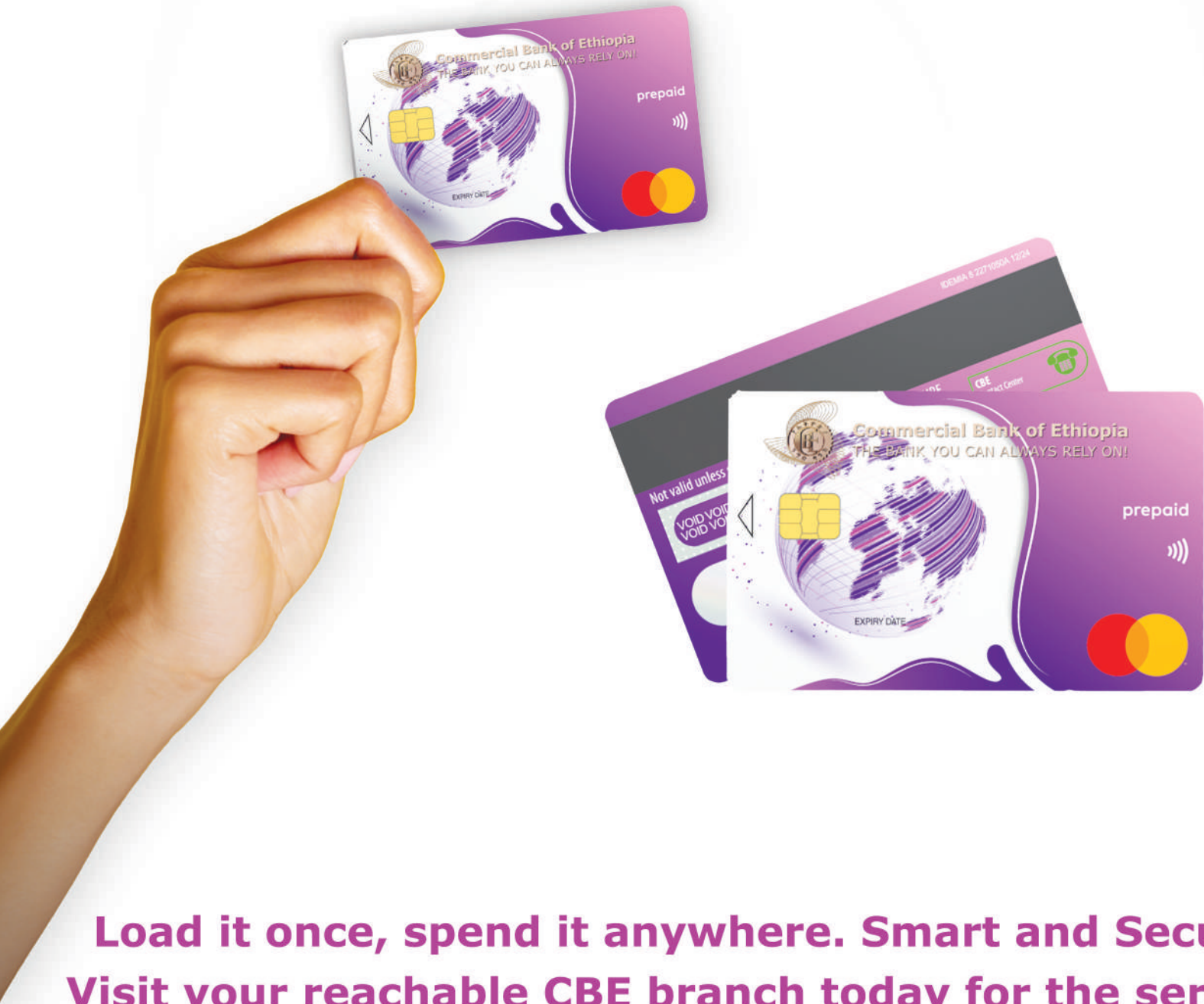




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# TRANSFORMING A LITTLE-KNOWN KENYAN TOWN INTO AFRICA'S FILM CAPITAL

By Seth Onyango, bird story agency

The morning sun falls gently over Kitale, a town where maize fields stretch beyond the horizon. Inside a modest studio, Peter Pages Bwire reviews schedules for the coming week, surrounded by cameras, scripts, and equipment stacked against the walls.

He has just returned from Lagos, where he secured a partnership that will bring Nollywood filmmakers to Kitale. Among those coming to Kitale is Dr. Inya Lawal, a renowned social entrepreneur and founder of the African Creative Market (ACM), who will bring her experience in bridging creative commerce and empowering African storytellers to join the programme.

They will train local film and TV professionals, collaborate with the Kitale Film Week, and work through the Kitale Film Institute to develop and distribute African stories that have so far remained largely untold. It's a full-circle moment for Bwire, who still remembers the first time he picked a film for an audience back in 2009. Then, a student at a high school in Cherangany, in Kenya's North Rift, stood before his classmates as they argued over what to watch for entertainment.

He picked Osuofia in London, a Nollywood classic whose humour filled the room with laughter and left an impression that never quite faded. "I've loved that film to this day," he said. "And I still hope some of the Nollywood filmmakers who inspired us can now help train those who grew up watching them."

That early fascination with storytelling followed him to Kenyatta University, on the outskirts of Kenya's capital, Nairobi, where he studied film and theatre. There, he began screening films for fellow students and charging 50 shillings (about \$0.40) for entry, just enough to keep him and his friends going. What started as informal gatherings evolved into organised events, culminating in the inaugural Kitale Film Festival in 2023 at the town museum.

While studying film, Bwire initially imagined a career in movie-making, but soon realized that production alone did not suit him.

"I really did not find my space inside production," he said. Instead, he gravitated

toward distribution, exhibition, and organising festivals.

In 2016, he organised the Festival of Dots in Nairobi, an early effort to provide African filmmakers with a platform. The festival revealed gaps in the ecosystem, highlighting that many filmmakers lacked avenues to showcase their work, reach audiences, or earn a living from their craft. To address this, Bwire pursued further education in the film business at the University of Exeter and the London Film School.

But just as his career gained momentum, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the industry. Internships, shoots, and distribution deals disappeared. He spent a brief spell in Italy before returning to Kitale and began to figure out how film could help shape sustainable urban development.

His plan centred on embedding sustainability into every layer of growth—green spaces, food security, education reform, smart infrastructure, and employment opportunities—all aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Film would not only drive cultural production but also shape how people imagined and built their future.

"Kitale was a natural place for me," he said. "I know the people, I know places, and I know where to begin."

At the Manchester Creative Exchange conference in 2019, he presented an idea that merged culture with urban planning—using film as a tool for education, employment, and community building. The idea took root, and in 2023, Kitale hosted its first film festival at the county museum.

"The very first was an opening night moderated by Terryanne Chebet (a renowned Kenyan TV presenter)," he recalled. "We showed Run for Your Life, an action movie shot right here in Kitale and available on YouTube. We also screened Zueni, which was a major film that year. The theme was 'Welcome Home,' and there was this big mood of homecoming by people from Kitale who live in other towns."

The first projects were modest. A large feature film proved too ambitious, so Bwire focused on small-scale productions,



bringing together musicians, photographers, and aspiring filmmakers. From these early efforts, Kitale Film Week was born that same year. The festival now runs for eight days every February, combining public screenings with workshops, school visits, and panels to train filmmakers and build audiences.

Bwire is deliberate about adapting international models to African realities. Having studied European and Hollywood circuits, he insists the goal is not imitation but translation. "We are not Europeans, we are not Asians. We are people in Kitale. We are making this festival for people here," he said. Audience habits, access, and payment preferences inform how the festival is structured.

Networking sits at its heart. Panels and informal meetups allow young filmmakers to meet mentors, government officials, and distributors. "The main thing we bring together is people," he said. "People can watch films anywhere, but meeting, exchanging ideas, planning projects—that's what grows an industry."

Mentorship remains a central pillar. Bwire wants African storytellers to learn from one another rather than depend on validation from outside. His partnership with Nollywood professionals aims to pass on skills to younger filmmakers, echoing his teenage admiration for Osuofia in London.

"We want a generation of African storytellers who love their stories, love their homes, and love their people," he said.

During his visit to Lagos, Bwire appealed to filmmakers and storytellers to embrace their roots and honour the places they come from.

"When we talk about building a global hub for African storytelling, it is the relationship we build with each other, everyone, wherever they are. So start building from there. The more local you go, the more global you become," he urged.

Beyond Kitale, Bwire has contributed to film curricula at universities from London to Trinidad and Tobago, always centring African perspectives. He also organises mobile cinema screenings in rural areas, bringing films directly to people who rarely see African stories on screen.

But funding remains one of the biggest hurdles, with most African festivals still dependent on foreign donors. Kitale Film Week, however, is built on local ownership—supported by county governments, hotels, filmmakers, and volunteers who contribute time, skills, or money. "Because we are Africans, this festival is our business," Bwire insisted. "The energy and momentum from our local community keep us going."

As Kitale Film Week prepares for its fourth edition in 2026, its influence is beginning to spread. Training sessions are expanding, partnerships are deepening, and mobile cinema initiatives are drawing new audiences. Bwire's dream is to build a continental network of filmmakers who tell African stories on their own terms.

## ROSATOM LAUNCHES INTERNATIONAL QUIZ CELEBRATING ATOMIC SCIENCE

The State Corporation Rosatom will hold the Global Atomic Quiz to mark World Science Day on November 10. Global Atomic Quiz is not just a popular science quiz but a truly global educational project that explains the basics of nuclear physics, shows the importance of nuclear technologies in everyday life and highlights the role that nuclear plays in preserving our fragile planet.

This year, the quiz will be accessible from Vietnam to Brazil: it will take place online in 16 languages, as well as in person. The main offline event will be held in Moscow, where university students will have the opportunity to test their knowledge.

Participants will not only learn more about

peaceful nuclear energy and win unique prizes but also explore different eras of atomic discoveries. They will have 24 hours to answer 18 questions of varying difficulty and topics. The quiz questions will be divided into three thematic sections: "History," "Today's Technology" and "The Future."

The list of winners will be published on the project website by November 22. One hundred winners will receive exclusive prizes. A special prize - a trip to Russia - will be awarded to three participants who demonstrate the best results. All participants will receive an electronic certificate.

The project has been held since 2020 in 16 languages: Russian, English, Uzbek, Arabic, Hungarian, Turkish, Portuguese, Spanish,

Chinese, Burmese, Indonesian, Bengali, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Mongolian, and Vietnamese. Over five years, more than 65,000 school and university students from over 100 countries have taken part in the quiz. In 2023, the quiz became a prize winner of IX All-Russian award "For Fidelity to Science" in the category "Science for the world".

The educational activities of Rosatom are aimed at a broad audience. The goals of its scientific outreach projects, in addition to popularising atomic technologies, include increasing access to knowledge about science and technology as a whole and enhancing the appeal of scientific and technical education and engineering specialties. The educational infrastructure network created by Rosatom

includes 25 information centres for atomic energy in Russia and abroad, which attracted over 280,000 visitors in 2023.

One of the contests organised by Rosatom annually is Atoms Empowering Africa competition. By encouraging African youth to explore and present the benefits of nuclear energy, the competition is not only fostering scientific curiosity but also paving the way for a sustainable energy future in Africa. In August 2025, the winners of the 8th Atoms Empowering Africa video contest travelled to Russia for a unique five-day educational tour of key facilities in the Russian nuclear sector.

Another valuable event by Rosatom is Icebreaker of Knowledge. This year it was dedicated to the 80 years of Russian nuclear industry and the 500th anniversary since the beginning of the development of the Northern Sea Route. This year, 66 schoolchildren from 21 countries, including Bolivia, Egypt, South Africa, Namibia and Ghana, have joined the expedition to the North Pole.



# Society

## A Public Mandate, A Private Method

By Befikadu Eba

A flicker of hope recently emerged in the national discourse when the Prime Minister, addressing Parliament, declared the government's intention to extensively invest in promoting pre-primary education. It was a welcome and necessary commitment, one that acknowledges the foundational role education plays in national development. Yet, as the applause faded, a sobering reality set in. For while a strong foundation is indispensable, a house is useless if most people cannot reach the door, let alone climb to the top floors. This investment in the base must be matched by a radical rethinking of the entire educational structure, or we risk building a nation where children's potential is determined not by their intellect, but by their parents' wallet.

I say this as a product of that very system. I still remember the crisp, slightly brittle feel of the pages and the distinct, inky smell of the one textbook I shared with my classmate. It was for chemistry, a subject that both fascinated and terrified me. Our teacher, a man of immense patience but limited resources, would draw a complex diagram of an atom on the small, worn-out blackboard, and we would huddle together, two heads bent over a single book, trying to match his chalky artistry with the blurry printed images before us. We didn't think of it as a hardship then; it was just how school was. That shared textbook, in a strange way, felt like a pact - a silent understanding that we were in this together, this tiring climb towards something better.

That "something better" was the distant, sparkling dream of university. It was a dream nurtured entirely within the walls of Ethiopia's public education system. The system was far from perfect, often creaking under the weight of its own challenges, but it held a promise. It promised that if you worked hard enough, if you mastered the material in those shared textbooks and listened intently to your overworked teachers, a path would open for you. And for my generation, that promise, however frayed at the edges, was largely kept.

Today, I look at the educational landscape of Ethiopia, and a cold, familiar fear grips me. It is the fear that the ladder I climbed is being pulled up, rung by rung. I am forced to ask a haunting question: if I were a student today, coming from the same background and relying on the same public schools, would I make it to college? The evidence, increasingly, suggests a grim answer.

The recent headlines don't lie; the top performers in the crucial 12th-grade national exams are overwhelmingly from boarding schools, private institutions, and specialized community schools.

This isn't just a statistics. It is the sound of a systemic fault line cracking open, a divide that threatens to shatter the dreams of hundreds of thousands.

This divide isn't merely about school fees. It is a gap that separates two realities. On one side, you have students with access to small class sizes, well-stocked libraries, constant electricity, internet access, and teachers who are not perpetually exhausted from managing classrooms of sixty or

seventy students. On the other side, in the public schools where the vast majority of Ethiopian children are educated, you find the echoes of my own experience: overcrowding, a dire shortage of learning materials, and an infrastructure that often seems to be held together by hope and sheer will. The Prime Minister's investment in pre-primary education is crucial, but what happens to these students after primary school? The question is not just "How many of the general public can afford these elite schools?" That answer is painfully obvious - precious few. The more profound question is, "What does it mean for a nation when the gateway to higher education and future leadership is effectively priced out of reach for most of its citizens?"

The consequences of this quality gap wave out far beyond the schoolyard walls. When we fail to educate a generation properly, we are not just failing individual students; we are failing our future engineers, our doctors, our agricultural scientists, our civil servants. The quality missed in the classroom today translates into bridges that are less safe, patients who receive poorer care, and policies that are less effectively implemented tomorrow. A nation's intellectual capital is its most vital resource, and we are watching ours become stratified and stunted. We are, in essence, building our future on an unstable foundation, where talent is recognized not by its potential, but by its parents' ability to pay.

But beyond these macro-economic repercussions, there is a more intimate, more human tragedy unfolding. It is the tragedy of shattered dreams. Imagine the bright, eager student in a rural public school or a crowded city school, who has the same fire and curiosity I once had. For that student, the dream of university is not just a personal ambition; it is a family's hope, a community's pride. To have that door slammed shut, not because of a lack of effort or intellect, but because of a systemic disadvantage, is a profound injustice. It tells a young person that their potential is predetermined by their economic background, that their future is not theirs to shape. When you let the dreams of hundreds of thousands shatter, you are not just creating a generation of unemployed youth; you are creating a generation of the disillusioned, and that has long-term socio-economic repercussions that are far more dangerous than any budget deficit.

This is the context that makes the government's planned investment so critical, yet so incomplete. The government has, without a doubt, invested heavily in expanding access to education. The number of schools built is commendable. But investment is not just about inputs; it is about outcomes. It is time to ask a hard, necessary question: are the returns on the investments in public schools becoming unacceptable? If the ultimate output of the system - students qualified for higher education - is increasingly skewed towards a privileged minority, then the system is failing in its core mission of being an engine of social mobility and national development. We must move from a focus on mere enrollment to a relentless pursuit of quality and equity.

So, how can the government's welcome investment be leveraged for the greatest impact? Abolishing private schools is not the answer; that would be a regressive step that ignores the real demand for quality. Instead, we need a paradigm shift, a move from seeing the public and private sectors as rivals to viewing them as potential collaborators. This is where the idea of a PublicPrivate Partnership (PPP) model becomes not just attractive, but perhaps essential.

Imagine a scenario where the immense infrastructure and human capital of the public system - the school buildings, the teaching staff, and the vast student body - are strategically complemented by the management expertise, technological integration, and pedagogical innovation of highperforming private schools. This isn't about privatizing public education. It is rather about infusing it with proven strategies for success.

What could this look like in practice? A well-established private school with a track record of excellence could enter into a management contract for a cluster of public schools. Their role wouldn't be to replace the existing teachers, but to mentor them, to provide them with ongoing professional development, and to introduce modern classroom management techniques. They could share their curriculum resources and assessment methods. They could help implement a robust system of data-driven decision-making to identify struggling students early and provide targeted support.

The private partner could bring in their operational efficiency to manage school maintenance, ensure textbooks and supplies are procured and distributed effectively, and perhaps even set up computer labs and libraries that are actually functional. The core value of public education - its accessibility and affordability - would remain untouched. The transformation would be in the quality of the education delivered within those familiar walls.

Of course, any PPP model would need a robust regulatory framework to prevent profiteering and ensure accountability. The government's role would evolve from being the sole, overwhelmed provider to being a sharp-eyed guarantor of standards and equity. The success of the partnership would be measured by one primary metric: the improved performance and widened opportunities for the students in the public schools.

This is more than just a policy proposal; it is a call to build upon the government's commitment and reaffirm a fundamental belief. It is the belief that the child in a rural village deserves the same shot at a bright future as the child in an urban private school. The system that nurtured me, for all its flaws, held that belief at its core.

We stand at a crossroads, with a renewed government focus on education. We can continue down the current path, where the gap between the haves and have-nots in education widens into a permanent canyon, dooming us to a future of deeper inequality and stalled progress. Or, we can choose a path of innovation and collaboration. We can choose to build a system where the infrastructure of the public sector is empowered by the efficiency of the private sector, creating a rising tide that lifts all boats. We owe it to the next generation to ensure that the ladder of education is not a luxury for the few, but a sturdy, reliable path for the many. We cannot, and must not, let their dreams be a casualty of our inaction. The shared textbook of my youth was a symbol of shared struggle, but it should never have to be a symbol of a foreclosed future.

*Befikadu Eba is Founder and Managing Director of Erudite Africa Investments, a former Banker with strong interests in Economics, Private Sector Development, Public Finance and Financial Inclusion. He is reachable at befikadu.eba@eruditeafrica.com.*



## Save the Children

# INVITATION TO TENDER

### FOR THE SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE SEED

**Tender Reference - SCI-ET-2025-026**

Save the Children International (SCI) invites qualified and experienced suppliers to submit sealed bids for the supply and delivery of Vegetable seeds for its EU-funded AICS project implemented in Afar Region (Afambo, Chifra, and Telalak woredas).

**Mandatory Requirements:**

- Be legally registered and have a valid business license for seed production, or supply.
- Stock Availability
- Provide proof of experience in supplying agricultural or vegetable seeds within the last three years.
- Submit at least three recommendation letters or work certificates from previous contracts with government or international NGOs.

The detailed criteria are included in the bid document. Thus, interested companies are invited to get the tender document from save the children Addis Ababa, ethiopia office.

**Tender document**

- Potential bidders may obtain tender documents against payment of a non-refundable amount of ETB 100 from SCI offices in Addis Ababa Country office starting from **November 11, 2025, up to November 21, 2025**, during working hours.

**Address**

- Save the children Ethiopia Country Office, close to Meskel Square, near the Hyatt Regency Hotel.**

**Bid Submission**

- Tenders must be submitted in Separate sealed envelopes with official company seal, and clearly marked by the "bidders' name, address, and the tender reference
- The tender must be submitted in the bid box prepared for the purpose at SCI offices in Addis Ababa Country office on or before **November 24, 2025, 3:00 PM.**

**SCI reserves the right to accept or reject this bid, in partial, or in its entirety**



# Kerchanshe Group CEO Dr. Esrael Degafa Honored with Rising Star Award 2025



London, United Kingdom – November 6, 2025 – Dr. Esrael Degafa, CEO of Kerchanshe Group, has been recognized with the Rising Star Award at the Sustainable Times RISE Awards 2025 in London. This prestigious award celebrates leaders and organizations shaping the future through sustainable business practices and innovative solutions.

Under Dr. Degafa's leadership, Kerchanshe Coffee has become a benchmark for sustainable coffee production in Ethiopia. His vision focuses on empowering farmers, improving livelihoods, and ensuring that every step of the coffee value chain is transparent and traceable. By prioritizing sustainability, Dr. Degafa has introduced practices that protect the environment, support local communities, and deliver premium-quality Ethiopian Arabica coffee to global markets.

"Receiving this recognition is an honor, but it is truly a reflection of the dedication of our farmers and team members," said Dr. Degafa. "Our mission has always been to build a coffee business that creates meaningful impact — from the farm to every cup enjoyed around the world."

In addition to this accolade, Dr. Degafa was also named Person of the Year 2025 by the African Leadership Awards, further recognizing his transformative leadership and commitment to sustainable development across Ethiopia and beyond.



TINAWBUSINESS S.C.

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Beyond Quality

## Invitation to international competitive Bid (ICB)

**Ethiopia**

**Procurement of 10 units Electric Express Buses (61 seat)**

**November 5, 2025**

**ICB No.: ICB/TBSC-001/2025**

Tinaw Business S.C. has received financing from the Facility Investing for Employment (IFE), which is an investment facility created by KfW Development Bank (KfW) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) as an integral part of the Special Initiative on Training and Job Creation toward the cost of the Procurement of Electric Express Buses.

Tinaw Business S.C. now invites sealed Bids from eligible Bidders for procurement of 10 units of Electric Express Buses (61seat).

Bidding will be conducted by means of the International Competitive Bidding procedure with qualification as specified in the "Procurement Procedures for Recipients" from the facility investing for Employment (IFE) and/or in KfW's Procurement Guidelines ("KfW Guidelines").

Interested eligible Bidders may obtain further information from Tinaw Business S.C. representative Mr. Muluken Lemma, [muluken-lemma@tinawflower.com](mailto:muluken-lemma@tinawflower.com)

cc to: [menilik.tefera@tinawflower.com](mailto:menilik.tefera@tinawflower.com) & [getwubishet@yahoo.com](mailto:getwubishet@yahoo.com)

A complete set of bidding documents is available to interested Bidders upon the submission of a written application to the address below and

upon payment of a non-refundable fee of **ETB 2,000 (Two thousand Birr)** or **USD 20.00** for Bids downloadable as an electronic file. The bidding documents received from the Purchaser are not transferable.

Bids must be delivered to the address indicated in the clause ITB 22.1 of the bidding document on or before **December 15, 2025 at 10:00 AM**. Late Bids will be rejected.

In addition to hard copies stated in the bid document, bidders are required to submit a soft copy of their offer either by CD or Flash in PDF password protected format.

Bids will be opened in a public session in the presence of the Bidders' designated representatives.

All Bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security.

Tinaw Business S.C. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all bids and to cancel the bid in whole or in part.

**Address: South Africa St., Bistrate Gabriel, San Building, 5th floor, Office No.501**

**City: Addis Ababa**

**Tel: +251944221457, 251 11 3720111, ZIP Code: 18582**

**Country: Ethiopia**

**Electronic mail address:**

**[muluken-lemma@tinawflower.com](mailto:muluken-lemma@tinawflower.com)**



# The Global Business of Human Trafficking

■ Alazar Kebede

Human trafficking is not an underground aberration. It is a multibillion-dollar business woven into the fabric of the global economy. Behind every glossy product, every cheap service, and every unregulated supply chain lies the possibility that someone’s freedom has been traded for profit.

According to the International Labour Organization, trafficking and forced labour generate over \$150 billion in profits each year, making it one of the world’s most lucrative criminal enterprises. Yet, unlike the trade in drugs or weapons, human trafficking sustains itself not merely through crime but through demand from industries, consumers, and the indifference of global capitalism.

The logic of the trafficking industry mirrors the logic of free markets: where there is demand, supply will follow. In the trafficking economy, the “supply” comes from human vulnerability. Victims are drawn from the world’s most precarious populations - migrants, the poor, the displaced, the stateless.

They are recruited with promises of work abroad or a better life. A young woman from

Nigeria believes she is heading to Europe to become a hairdresser; a boy from Bangladesh signs a contract he cannot read. Once enmeshed, they are stripped of documents, choice, and freedom. Consent dissolves into coercion.

The demand side is hiding in plain sight. Trafficking fuels the sex industry, domestic service, agriculture, construction, and even high-tech manufacturing. The smartphone in your pocket, the T-shirt on your back, or the shrimp on your dinner plate may all bear traces of forced labour.

In Southeast Asia, enslaved fishermen toil for years to fill seafood exports bound for Western supermarkets. In the Middle East, migrant labourers work in conditions so exploitative they blur into bondage. Meanwhile, online sex markets have digitised the trade in human bodies, where victims are advertised and sold in the same algorithmic spaces that host everyday e-commerce.

This is not a distant problem. It is a system the global North benefits from, often unwittingly. The cheapness of our lifestyles has a hidden cost, paid by those whose names we will never know.

Human trafficking thrives not in the absence

of law but in the presence of corruption. Border guards are bribed, police look the other way, and government officials profit from forged documents. Criminal syndicates often work hand in glove with legitimate businesses and local elites. The risk is low, the rewards are vast. Traffickers understand something that global markets have taught them well: impunity is profitable.

The digital era has not only accelerated legal trade, it has also streamlined human exploitation. Recruitment happens through social media; surveillance apps keep victims under control; cryptocurrencies facilitate anonymous payments. Trafficking is no longer a shadowy operation, it is a modern enterprise, complete with branding, logistics, and scalable profit margins. Its efficiency is chilling.

Ending trafficking requires dismantling its business model. That means following the money and demanding transparency from corporations. Governments must compel companies to trace their supply chains and publish where and how their goods are produced. The UK’s Modern Slavery Act was a step in the right direction, but its enforcement has been weak and inconsistent.

Financial institutions should be required to identify and report suspicious transactions linked to trafficking, just as they do with money laundering. And consumers must abandon the illusion that “cheap” ever comes without cost.

Technology can help. AI and blockchain tools can trace goods and detect exploitation patterns, but political will must come first. Without accountability, innovation simply becomes another instrument of denial.

Ultimately, trafficking is not just a criminal enterprise. It is a moral indictment of a global economy that devalues human life. It thrives because it reflects our own priorities: profit over people, growth over dignity.

If the 19th century’s great shame was chattel slavery, ours is the quiet normalization of modern slavery, disguised by bureaucracy, distance, and the digital screen. Until we confront the economic systems that depend on exploitation, the business of human trafficking will continue to grow in the shadows of our prosperity.

Human lives should never be a commodity. But as long as the global market rewards those who treat them as such, that is exactly what they will remain.

# Digital Dreams, Invisible Children: Ethiopia’s Struggle to Make Every Birth Count

■ By Cassadee Yan

In a low-slung maternity clinic on the edge of a rural Ethiopian village, a mother cradles her newborn son as the nurse apologizes: the registration computer is down again. Currently, the baby has no official name in government records—only a paper slip that may never reach the national database.

Across Ethiopia, such moments capture the tension between technological ambitions and administrative realities. The government’s Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA), established in 2013, is responsible for recording every birth, death, marriage, divorce, and adoption and linking those records to a national identification system. Backed by UNICEF, the World Bank, and other partners, this initiative was envisioned as a cornerstone of the country’s digital transformation. Its mission is simple yet profound: to ensure that every Ethiopian is visible to the state from the moment of birth.

After a decade of reform, progress has been real, but uneven. According to Vital Strategies (2023), birth registration in Ethiopia now stands at 37 percent completeness, while death registration lags behind at 16 percent. The improvement marks a leap from the 3 percent rate reported by UNICEF in 2019, but it still leaves millions of children without any formal record of existence.

Cassadee Orinthia Yan—a researcher of nationality law, citizenship rights, and social inclusion governance at the Maslow Quest Foundation—describes the situation as “a paradox of visibility.” Technology, she said, can register births efficiently, but it cannot replace the social and political relationships that give identity meaning. “Digitization without reach,” she observed, “creates an illusion of inclusion.”

Nationality, Identity, and the Fragile Architecture of Belonging

Ethiopia’s Nationality Proclamation No. 378/2003 defines citizenship primarily through descent: a child is an Ethiopian citizen if either parent is an Ethiopian citizen. In theory, the law is inclusive and gender-neutral, aligning with international norms and standards. However, in practice, the absence of comprehensive civil registration weakens the law’s protections.

The 1995 Constitution guarantees equality among Ethiopia’s diverse nationalities, but the country’s federal structure, designed to celebrate autonomy, can also fragment

identity. For children born in border areas, displacement zones, or refugee camps, documentation often depends on which administrative unit or even which official records the event.

Yan argues that nationality in law is hollow without proof of identity. “Birth registration is the bridge between citizenship as a legal concept and belonging as a lived experience,” she said. The government’s Proclamation No. 1049/2017, which established a digital civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system, was intended to build this bridge. Each certificate, linked to a national ID, would serve as both documentation and declaration—a guarantee that the state knows who its citizens are.

The Geography of Invisibility

Despite legal and institutional progress in Ethiopia’s civil registration system, birth registration coverage remains deeply uneven. A study published in BMC Sustainable Cities found that while registration rates remain very low overall, children born in urban areas are significantly more likely to be registered than those born in rural areas.

The reasons for this are both logistical and cultural. Many births still occur at home, attended by traditional midwives with no link to the government. Registration often requires travel, paperwork, and fees that are prohibitive for low-income or displaced families to afford. In places where the nearest registrar’s office is a day’s walk away, the system itself becomes inaccessible to the people.

A 2025 Ethiopian Tribune report highlighted the uneven digital rollout: while the new mobile civil registration platform has expanded its reach in some regions, it still accounts for only about 24 percent of total registrations. In areas with poor connectivity or unstable power, the electronic system remains largely symbolic.

These gaps have far-reaching implications for the field. Children without birth certificates cannot easily enroll in schools, access public healthcare, or prove their age for legal protection. For those born to refugee or internally displaced parents, the absence of registration can lead to lifelong exclusion from citizenship. “When the act of being counted depends on geography and class,” Yan noted, “the right to identity becomes a privilege.”

Technology Meets Tradition

The government’s digital registration project, part of its wider e-governance reform, has

streamlined recordkeeping in hospitals and urban centers. Digital certificates can now be issued within days, with the data synced to national servers. However, in rural Ethiopia, where the state’s presence is inconsistent, the transition from paper to pixels has been much slower.

Many communities remain completely outside the system. In pastoralist areas, mobility and mistrust of the bureaucracy hinder registration. In conflict-affected regions, destroyed infrastructure and population displacement have interrupted records. Even when mobile registration vans reach remote areas, linguistic barriers, limited awareness, and poor follow-up often undermine the continuity of immunization.

According to UNICEF Ethiopia, the integration of birth registration services within healthcare delivery in internally displaced person (IDP) sites has enabled over 160,000 children to receive birth certificates through outreach efforts in conflict-affected regions in 2023.

Yan acknowledges these efforts but warns that the success of digitization depends less on bandwidth and more on trust. “Technology can record lives,” she said, “but only legitimacy can make them count.”

The Human Cost of Invisibility

The consequences of non-registration are the most severe among Ethiopia’s displaced populations. According to the UNHCR’s 2024 Protection and Solutions Strategy, the country currently hosts over 936,000 refugees—mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan—and an estimated 3.8 million internally displaced people driven by conflict and climate shocks. In many of these communities, identity documents are lost, destroyed or never issued.

For families living in refugee camps or informal settlements, the absence of documentation perpetuates their exclusion. The UNHCR’s 2023 Annual Results Report for Ethiopia confirms that 15,181 refugee children were issued birth certificates through the national registration system that year, but the coverage remains a fraction of total births. Many children born in camps or displacement sites remain unregistered, caught in a bureaucratic gap between humanitarian assistance and state recognition of their existence.

Yan calls this “dual invisibility”: a layered exclusion where the unregistered disappear twice—first from the law, lacking identity

or nationality, and then from the data, absent in the statistics guiding policy and aid. This distortion undermines equitable governance, producing blind spots in resource allocation, social protection, and metrics defining national progress.

Rebuilding Recognition

Experts increasingly agree that technology alone cannot achieve universal birth registration in Ethiopia. Administrative reform must be aligned with accessibility and public trust. Penalties for late registration often discourage families from participating, while integrating the process into existing health and education systems could make it routine rather than an exception. Expanding mobile registration units and empowering local authorities to reach remote and conflict-affected regions are essential steps toward inclusion.

However, the challenge is not only administrative but also moral. Birth registration is more than just an entry in a database; it is the state’s first act of recognition. It affirms that life counts and that a person belongs. As Yan observes, the success of reform will be measured less by servers or software than by empathy itself: “A nation’s modernity is not defined by the sophistication of its systems, but by the dignity it affords to the names inside them.”

Every Name a Beginning

Ethiopia’s quest for universal birth registration remains incomplete. The figures speak to both progress and persistence: roughly 37 percent of births are now officially recorded, leaving nearly two-thirds of children without a legal identity. Yet behind every new certificate lies something larger than data: a quiet act of inclusion, a restoration of belonging to the nation’s collective record.

Across the country, in clinics where electricity flickers and Internet signals fade, work continues. Registrars move from village to village, mothers wait patiently for their children’s names to be entered into the system, and a fragile but vital promise endures. If Ethiopia can close the gap between technology and trust, between data and dignity, it may yet realize the most fundamental duty of governance: to acknowledge every life and to ensure that every child — wherever born — is seen, counted, and named.

*Cassadee Yan is a researcher and writer on the social justice dimensions of nationality law and can be reached via c@mq.org*



# Focus on Building Ethical Leaders and Organizations!

■ By Sintayehu Girma Aytaged

The renowned management scholar Peter Drucker famously stated that countries experiencing slow growth are often "mismanaged in leadership." This observation underscores the crucial role of human capital, particularly ethical leaders, in shaping the success or failure of nations and enterprises.

In their book *Why Nations Fail*, Acemoglu and Robinson assert that the primary distinction between prosperous nations and those trapped in poverty lies not in natural resources, climate, or culture, but in the leaders' ability to create inclusive political and economic institutions. If external factors were the key determinants, North and South Korea would exhibit similar growth patterns. Instead, the disparity arises from South Korea's success in establishing an inclusive political system grounded in the rule of law—not the rule of officials—which promotes innovation and economic vitality. The foundation of such an inclusive system is the presence of ethical leaders. Morally exemplary leaders foster inclusive institutions, while morally corrupt officials create extractive systems, normalizing corruption, undermining social capital, and leading nations toward collapse.

Globally, nothing affects institutions and nations as profoundly, for better or worse, as ethics.

The prosperity of developed nations rests on an ethical foundation. The rise of the Western world is often attributed to the "Protestant Ethic." Likewise, China's remarkable growth, which lifted over half a billion people out of poverty within 30 years, involved significant shifts away from outdated traditional values. The rapid development of East Asian nations like South Korea is linked to a strong sense of national consensus. In these countries, standards were so high that customs officials refrained from stealing goods prepared for export, and engineers maintained quality in public works projects—schools, hospitals, and roads—without succumbing to personal gain. This professionalism starkly contrasts with our context, illustrating how ethics serves as the foremost preventive measure against corruption.

Society rightly expects fair, efficient, and accurate service from all public institutions. Today, the principles that "The customer is always right" and "customer sovereignty" are increasingly embraced. An organization, institution, or country that neglects customer satisfaction risks self-destruction, particularly as appealing, boundary-less service providers become more prevalent.

**The Detrimental Impact of Corruption**

Despite public expectations for fair service, ethical values are rapidly declining in the public sectors of many developing nations. This decay is primarily evident in corruption, defined as the abuse of public authority for private gain. The damage it causes is extensive:

**Political Impact:** Corruption undermines the rule of law and poses the greatest obstacle to democracy. In environments where corruption is rampant, institutions cannot be established—only the rule of individuals prevails—rendering the creation of sustainable, inclusive political and economic systems impossible.

**Economic Impact:** Corruption erodes national wealth. Limited public resources are often misallocated to economically questionable projects (such as certain dams or pipelines) that provide minimal benefits to the poor. It hampers the expansion of vital services like education, healthcare, and water supply to rural areas. Crucially, it stifles competition, contracts the free market, and significantly reduces investment.

**Social Impact:** The most severe damage occurs in the erosion of the social fabric. Corruption diminishes public trust in the political system, breeds despair and indifference towards public servants, and ultimately drives unscrupulous leaders to transfer national wealth abroad. Furthermore,

it normalizes bribery, transforming the act of soliciting and offering bribes from an ethical failure into an accepted, destructive behavior.

**Defining and Building Ethical Leadership**

Building ethical leadership is the primary solution to combatting the pervasive corruption in Ethiopia. Ethical leaders inspire ethical followers, and together they cultivate an ethical culture.

**What is an Ethical Leader?**

A leader is defined as someone with followers, regardless of their formal authority.

An ethical (moral) leader is guided by strong principles, committed to truth, and dedicated to pursuing what is right, fair, and just, serving as an exemplary role model for their followers.

Ethical leadership involves consistently applying ethical actions and judgments in all decision-making, always promoting the common good.

**Principles of Ethical Leadership**

**Respect and Service:** Ethical leaders respect and serve others. (The servant-leader is servant first. True followership requires genuine servitude.)

**Righteous Action:** They decide and implement what is right.

**Honesty:** They embody honesty, both in their words and actions.

**Community Building:** They actively foster community and social capital.

**Role Modeling:** They serve as impeccable role models through both their words and actions.

**Constructing an Ethical Organization**

A good reputation is essential—it determines success or failure. As Warren Buffett noted, he places the highest value on his reputation, which takes years to build and seconds to destroy. Therefore, organizations must focus on cultivating a strong ethical culture guided by four cultural pillars: clear ethical values, impartial judgment, incentives, and sustainable cultural practices.

**Clear Ethical Values:** Strategies should be grounded in clear principles and supported by a concise, inspiring mission statement. A mission must serve as a guiding policy for hiring, promotion, and separation, reflecting the institution's ethical standards. (Example: Patagonia's mission: "Build the best product, cause no unnecessary harm, use business to inspire and implement solutions to the environmental crisis.")

**Impartial Judgment:** Individuals often overlook the ethical dimensions of their decisions, leading to ethical lapses (e.g., hiring a friend without considering the impact on more qualified but unknown candidates). To ensure impartial judgment, leaders must "think twice" to avoid bias between familiar individuals and those they do not know.

**Incentives:** Incentives must be explicitly connected to ethical behavior. Results should be evaluated not just on what was achieved, but how it was achieved (ethically or unethically). Ethical employees should be rewarded with both extrinsic (financial) and intrinsic (recognition, appreciation, positive impact, fulfilling work) rewards. Leaders must emphasize non-financial recognition to strengthen an ethical mindset.

**Cultural Practices (Ethical Beacons):**

While senior leaders set the tone, establishing strict ethical standards for middle management is crucial, as they influence the daily behavior of employees. Good principles foster good followers. If mid-level managers lie, cheat, or steal, the likelihood of subordinates mimicking these behaviors increases exponentially. Implementing these ethical standards as "Ethical Beacons" guides the entire workforce.

By focusing on the development of ethical leaders and ethical organizations, we can collectively create a better future for Ethiopia.

*You can find the writer via [Sintayehugirma57@gmail.com](mailto:Sintayehugirma57@gmail.com)*

## Entrepreneur PROFILE:

### RESUME

**Name:** Bereket Moges

**Education:** BA in Journalism and communication

**Company name:** Beta Fashion

**Title:** Founder

**Founded in:** 2023

**What it does:** Sells men's apparel

**Hq:** Tuledimtu, Addis Ababa

**Number of Employees:** 1



### STARTUP CAPITAL

50,000 birr

### CURRENT CAPITAL

Growing

### BIG PICTURE

### PERSONAL

**Reason for starting the**

**Business:** To be self-sufficient financially

**Biggest perk of ownership:**

The ups and downs

**Biggest strength:** I don't give up hope easily

**Biggest challenge:** Tax issues

**Plan:** Growing my current business

**First career:** Journalist

**Most interested in meeting:** None

**Most admired person:** *Athlete Haile Gebrselassie*

**Stress reducer:** Listening to spiritual songs

**Favorite pastime:** Making money makes me happy

**Favorite book:** Samgara, by journalist Simon Dereje

**Favorite destination:** Japan

**Favorite automobile:** Range Rover

## DAILY EXCHANGE RATE

Nov. 7, 2025

EUR (€)	176.05	177.81	± 1.76
AED (ا.د.)	41.66	42.08	± 0.41
SAR (ر.س.)	40.80	41.21	± 0.40
AUD (\$)	99.49	100.48	± 0.99
CAD (\$)	108.75	109.84	± 1.08
USD (\$)	153.03	154.56	± 1.53
KES (KSh)	1.18	1.21	± 0.03
INR (₹)	1.72	1.74	± 0.01
DJF (Fdj)	0.85	0.88	± 0.02
DKK (kr)	23.58	23.81	± 0.23
NOK (kr)	15.00	15.15	± 0.14



Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development

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für die Welt

Country Office, Addis Ababa Office: +251 113 85 1311 PO Box 201318 Email: info@padd-africa.org www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de Member of **actalliance**

# CALL FOR EXTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE

Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development (PADD) or Bread for the World (BftW) is an international development agency owned by the Protestant Churches in Germany based in Berlin. One of its offices is located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, registered as an international NGO with the Federal Republic of Ethiopia Charities and Societies Agency, registration number 1295. BftW works through various faith-based and secular civil society partners worldwide with whom they share similar values. The main thematic areas of BftW are (1) new poverty and hunger crises, (2) Climate Change, (3) violence and fragility, (4) women's rights and empowerment, and (5) digital change.

Its sister organization Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), is tasked with emergency relief and disaster response.

Although PADD is providing financial support for its partners in the Horn of Africa region since the 1970s, it executes its project through partner organizations; PADD opened its Office in Addis Ababa in 2009. PADD works with more than 40 partners in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

**PADD has three different projects**

- ➔ One is designed for its office running (Overhead or Administration project),
- ➔ The second account is used to provide capacity building for its partner organizations, and
- ➔ The third one is assigned for emergency relief activities.

**OBJECTIVES**

PADD is looking for a reputable Audit Firm to undertake the audit of its account for the period ended **December 31, 2025, 2026 and 2027**. Authorized Audit Firm with appropriate license from authorized government offices are invited to submit their proposal consideration. As needed, the agreement with the awarded audit firm might be renewed for the next two fiscal years.

**THE AUDITORS SHALL RENDER THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:**

- ➔ Audit the financial records for the year ended **December 31, 2025, 2026, 2027** of PADD.
- ➔ Conduct the audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing standards, Ethiopian Charities and Societies Agency's auditing requirements and applicable local regulations.
- ➔ Ensure that the audit encompasses tests on financial controls; safeguarding of assets; compliance with established PADD's policies and procedures; compliance with relevant national laws and regulations.
- ➔ Provide an Audit Report in accordance with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and local statutory requirements and in accordance with the reporting standards expressed in relevant PADD's Policies and procedures.
- ➔ Express opinion as to the reasonableness of the financial statements in all material respects.
- ➔ Include in the audit report an opinion on compliance with procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance of detecting misstatements due to errors or fraud that are material to the financial statements.
- ➔ Inform PADD office management if the financial statements appeared to have been miss-stated because of material errors or fraud.
- ➔ If required, request PADD office management to provide written confirmation or oral presentations during the course of the audit on matters relevant to the financial statements.
- ➔ Complete the assignment in the time stipulated in the engagement

letter.

➔ Submit the list of auditors to be deployed for this audit before the start of the audit.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Applicants must declare any financial or otherwise interest, direct or indirect, which may affect the impartiality of any obligations the successful Tenderer owes to PADD. Tenderers should notify PADD at the time of submitting a Tender if they consider there to be a conflict of interest.

**REQUIRED DOCUMENTS**

1. Language skills: English for reporting
2. The firm's Profile
3. Renewed Business license (as Financial Consultancy or Audit Firm)
4. Certificate of Professional Competence from the Office of the Federal Auditor General or the respective Authority.
5. Professional license (as Financial Consultancy or Audit Firm)
6. Chartered Accountants registration certificate
7. Tax Identification/Tax Payer Certificate (TIN)
8. Value Added Tax (VAT) Certificate
9. Experience in auditing iNGOs and fulfilling the requirements of CSA and AABE
10. Experience in auditing financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSAS
11. The proposal should demonstrate the firm's qualifications and the particular staff assignments and availability to complete the audit on a timely basis
12. Estimated number of days to complete the audit
13. The audit firm should demonstrate auditing at least for five years of experience in auditing
14. The financial proposal should present the cost breakdown, including taxes.

Those interested in audit firms or financial consultancy firms who fulfill the above minimum qualifications can submit technical and financial proposals no later than **November 24, 2025 (No Exception)**.

**Note:**

- I. Technical and financial proposals must be submitted separately.
- II. All interested firms are required to submit their technical proposal via e-mail at **solomon.kebede@padd-africa.org** and **zinaye.alemu@padd-africa.org**
- III. The financial proposal must be submitted in person to PADD's office in a sealed envelope.

**PADD physical address is the following:**

Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development/  
Bread for the World

Horn of Africa Regional Office

Around Besrate Gebriel Church, next to Save  
the Children Bldg, near Togo Embassy, All Africa  
Conference of Church Building (3rd Floor)

Nifas Silk Lafto Sub City

Woreda 03-0665 St.

House No. 330

Telephone: Office: +251 113 85 13 11/12/13



# Clarity Before COP30

■ By Marie Owens Thomsen

The world’s attention will be focused on COP30 in Brazil over the coming two weeks. As with all COPs, it’s an important opportunity to take stock of where we are at regarding the efforts to decarbonize air transport.

But first, let’s clarify who does what in that domain. Domestic air transport falls under the responsibility of national governments and is relevant to the UNFCCC COP process as States need to report on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). International aviation has been under the responsibility of the UN special agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for 80 years.

It’s been almost a decade since ICAO member States agreed in 2016 to establish a globally harmonized scheme called CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation) to tackle CO2 emissions from international air transport. Early last month, the ICAO Assembly reviewed its progress, looking at how well CORSIA is working. When fully operational, aviation’s international carbon emissions should be stabilized at 85% of 2019 levels.

The significance of CORSIA should not be underestimated in the effort to decarbonize flying. CORSIA is the first

and only global agreement to manage CO2 emissions of an industrial sector. Governments have agreed that it will be the only economic measure applied to international aviation, preserving fairness. This principle was reaffirmed at the recent ICAO 42nd Assembly. Thanks to ICAO’s quality criteria for CORSIA carbon credits, they are the most sought-after in the carbon credit market. A fully developed, transparent, liquid, and trusted carbon market will be able to raise money from all kinds of global investors for projects in mostly developing countries that generate certified CO2 emissions reductions. What is there not to love?

Over CORSIA’s lifetime until 2035, airlines will likely pay between USD 30-60 billion to be compliant with their obligations under CORSIA, and voluntary demand for credits has great potential. However, countries that have eligible projects may choose to use their credits for other purposes than for air transport, or they might find the necessary administrative and other procedures too difficult to overcome. This has resulted in an acutely under-supplied market where Guyana is currently the only State that has made credits available in the market. It is a most perplexing paradox that the UN Member States in ICAO put an obligation on airlines to buy CORSIA

credits, but the same UN Member States under COP are not obliged to make the credits available to airlines.

In that light, it is both exasperating and disappointing that many States are putting forward proposals that undermine CORSIA. That includes the Global Solidarity Levies Task Force, which was initiated at COP28 to investigate novel sources of funding for climate action, as well as the EU’s so far failed attempts to impose its ETS extra-territorially. Such initiatives completely ignore the commitment the same States made at ICAO - that CORSIA should be the single, one and only solution for charging international airlines for their CO2 emissions.

Of course, carbon credits are only one part of air transport’s decarbonization. The major contribution to our industry’s emissions reductions will be from replacing fossil-based jet fuel with Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). Today though, there is only enough SAF in the world to cover less than 1% of our energy needs. Why? Fundamentally because government incentives continue to favor fossil fuels, making these energies a much more lucrative investment than renewable fuels.

There is a common message for governments emanating from the current state of play regarding both SAF and

CORSIA. It can be summed up in one word—clarity.

➔ CORSIA is a great mechanism and achievement. Governments must unambiguously support its success and refrain from undermining it by introducing competing and duplicative taxes and charges.

➔ SAF is the game changer for decarbonizing aviation and a vector for growth in its own right. Governments must support the production ramp-up of SAF with incentives and policies that clearly make it a winning investment - and one that will benefit all users of renewable fuels, of which market air transport only represents around 10%.

At the 42nd ICAO Assembly governments gave us assurances of this clarity. Over the three years until the next Assembly, we need to see this materializing in real policies and initiatives. And over the next weeks at COP30, we count on those same governments to demonstrate their will to enact policies that are consistent with their goals, provide the clarity that investors need, and take advantage of the opportunities that come in its wake.

Marie Owens Thomsen is IATA’s Senior Vice President, Sustainability & Chief Economist



ብርሃን ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ  
BERHAN INSURANCE S.C

## ለብርሃን ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ. ባለአክሲዮኖች በሙሉ

### እጩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላትን ለማሳወቅ የወጣ ማስታወቂያ

የብርሃን ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ. ባለአክሲዮኖች ሳዳር 21 ቀን 2017 ዓ.ም. ባካሌዱት 13ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ የኩባንያው ባለአክሲዮኖች በ2018 ዓ.ም. በሚያካሂዱት 14ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ወቅት በሚደረገው የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ምርጫ እጩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላትን መልምሎ ለጉባኤው የሚያቀርብ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ምልመላና አስመራጭ ኮሚቴ መስየሙ ይታወሳል፡፡

በዚሁ መሰረት አስመራጭ ኮሚቴው በኢትዮጵያ የንግድ ሕግና ሌሎች አግባብነት ባላቸው አዋጆች፤ በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ ቁጥር SIB/48/2019 ሌሎች አግባብነት ባላቸው መመሪያዎች፤ በኩባንያው መመሰረቻ ጽሁፍ፤ እንዲሁም በኩባንያው የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት የጥቆማ እና የምርጫ አፈጻጸም መመሪያ መሰረት ከሐምሌ 1 ቀን 2017 እስከ መስከረም 30 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም. ድረስ ከባለአክሲዮኖች ጥቆማ በመቀበልና አስፈላጊውን ማጣራት በማድረግ ለዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባልነት እጩ ሆነው የቀረቡት 18 (አሥራ ስምንት) እጩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት እና 5 (አምስት) ተጠባባቂዎች ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት መሆኑን እንገልጻለን፡፡

#### ተጽዕኖ ፈጣሪ ባልሆኑ ባለአክሲዮኖች ብቻ ተጠቁመው ለምርጫ የቀረቡ እጩዎች

1. ወ/ሮ ይመናሹ ካሳሁን መኮንን
2. ወ/ሪት ትዕግስት ጌታቸው አርእያ
3. ዶ/ር ተክለጻድቅ ሪባ አያኔ
4. ጆሽዋ ሁለገብ ኃ/የተ/ህብረት ሥራ ማህበር (ተወካይ አቶ ኃይለ ኑሩ መራራ)
5. አቶ ፈለቀ ጥበበ ወ/ሰማያት
6. ዶ/ር ብሩክ አየለ አሳሌ

ተጽዕኖ ፈጣሪ የሆኑ ባለአክሲዮኖችን ጨምሮ በሁሉም ባለአክሲዮኖች ተጠቁመው ለምርጫ የቀረቡ እጩዎች

1. ብርሃን ባንክ አ.ማ. (ተወካይ አቶ ኤርምያስ ተፈራ ሻውል)
2. አቶ ተስፋ ታደሰ ፊዳ
3. ወ/ሮ ዘውዴ በላቸው መሸሻ
4. ዶ/ር ሳለሁ አንተነህ ተማረ
5. አቶ አዲሱ ደምሴ ባዩ
6. አቶ ዳዊት ከበደ አበራ
7. አቶ ዓብይ መልካ ርሪሳ
8. አቶ መላኩ አርጋዋ ሸቱ
9. ኤደን ቢዝነስ አ.ማ. (ተወካይ ዶ/ር ዝናሬ ማሞ ኃይሌ)
10. ግላንስ ትሬዲንግ ኃ/የተ/የግል ማህበር (ተወካይ አቶ ብርሃኑ ጌታቸው ጌንሳቶ)
11. አቶ ግርማ ቦርሼ ባቲ
12. ወ/ሮ ሰላማዊት ግርማ ታዬ


#### ተጠባባቂዎች

1. አቶ ሮቤል መርሻ ጫንያለው
2. ሰካይ ስታንዳርድ ቢዝነስ ኃ/የተ/የግ/ማህበር (ተወካይ አቶ በረከት ወ/ገብርኤል ግደይ)
3. አቶ በየነ ዓለሙ ወ/ማርያም
4. ዶ/ር ወርቁ ኃይለማርያም መሐመድ
5. አቶ ጀመራ ገመዳ መርሻ

የብርሃን ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ. የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ የምልመላና አስመራጭ ኮሚቴ



Goods and Services  
Procurement



World Food  
Programme

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

PROVISION OF VARIOUS OUTSOURCED SERVICES  
FOR WFP OFFICES LOCATED IN THE COUNTRY

Ref: EOI-003-2025

The United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) in Ethiopia is seeking formal Expressions of Interest (EOI) from well-established, fully qualified service providers for provision of Supervisor, Cleaning/Janitorial, Messenger/Photocopying/Office Assistants, Reception, Registry Handling, Office Casual Assistants (tea/coffee/refreshments), Cooks/cafeteria services, Porters, Gardner, Car Wash, Plumber, Generator Operator, Fuel Attendant, Senior Handyman, Handyman (Masonry) and Assistant Handyman (Masonry) and similar services for its offices located in CO (Addis Ababa)and in sub-offices located in different parts of the country.

The service providers will be required to provide cleaning materials and equipment required for the cleaning service.

Prospective service providers must have a minimum of three (3) years’ experience in the line of business.

Description of Requirements

The prospective service provider will be required to have the legal capacity to operate in the following locations. Companies should disclose if they are able to provide the service at all locations, or if they are only able to operate in some locations.

No.	Regions	WFP Offices Location
1	Addis Ababa Administration	Addis Ababa
2	Oromia Region	Adama
3	Afar Region	Semera
4	Dire Dawa Administration	Dire Dawa
5	SNNP	Hawassa
6	Amhara Region	Bahir Dar Dessie Kombolcha
7	Tigray Region	Mekelle
8	Somalia Region	Jijiga Gode Dolo Ado
9	Gambella Region	Gambella Town
10	Benshangul Region	Assossa

Required Documents

Interested applicants must provide the following documents:

- Company’s Confirmation in Writing of Interest to Participate in the Prequalification Process.
- Filled WFP Registration. Forms Please Contact [addisababa.procurement@wfp.org](mailto:addisababa.procurement@wfp.org) to Obtain Copies of the Forms.
- Company Profile indicating their services and locations that they have license to operate.
- Valid Business License for the requested services including the second page of the license that has the category of service. Additional regional business licenses for the locations that the company is currently operating should be attached.
- Commercial Registration Certificate from the Relevant Authority.
- VAT Registration Certificate.
- TIN Certificate
- Memorandum of Understanding/Article of Association (In case of PLC or SC).
- Three Reference Letters from Clients.
- Other Relevant Supporting Documents, if any.

WFP will evaluate each application based on the company’s demonstrated experience in the required services.

The inclusion of disability policy and women-owned companies add value to the prequalification process.

Method of Submission of Documents

Vendors who are interested to participate in the prequalification process should express their interest to WFP by e-mail to [addisababa.procurement@wfp.org](mailto:addisababa.procurement@wfp.org) the registration forms indicated above will be sent to them via the same e-mail address.

Vendors are required to complete the registration form and send via the e-mail address indicated above together with copies of supporting documents no later than Tuesday, 20 November 2025.

Applicants that have difficulty using the e-mail can submit the documentation in an envelope marked as below to WFP Registry at the below address. Please note that WFP office will be closed at 02:00pm on Fridays.

CONFIDENTIAL

Pre-qualification for Various Outsourced Service Providers

EOI Number: EOI-003-25

Registry

UN WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ETHIOPIA

Bole Sub City Woreda 02 House Number 2753, Ring Road,

P.O.Box 25584 code 1000

Addis Ababa

Any requests for clarifications shall be sent to the same email address not later than 3 days before the above deadline.

COMPANIES OWNED BY WOMEN AND BY PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY ARE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE



FAO REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH SUDAN

NOTICE OF ADVERTISEMENT:

Consultancy Services for the Feasibility  
Studies (FS) and Detailed Design (DD) of  
Aweil Irrigation Rice Scheme (AIRS) and  
Related Infrastructures – South Sudan

SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE:  
An open competitive bidding.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) invites qualified and eligible firms to submit proposals for consultancy services to conduct feasibility studies and detailed design of the Aweil Irrigation Rice Scheme (AIRS) and related infrastructures in South Sudan.

The purpose of this advertisement is to notify all eligible and potential bidders that an open tender has been published on [www.ungm.org](http://www.ungm.org)

Date of publication: **22 October 2025**

Tender Reference No: **2025/FRSSD/FRSSD/134400**

Closing date: **19 November 2025 at 11:00 (Juba time)**

**Note:** Proposals must be submitted **online via the UNGM portal** by the deadline indicated above.

**Late submissions, email, or faxed proposals will not be accepted.**

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF BID

THE BID DOCUMENT SHALL BE SUBMITTED AS FOLLOWS:

I. Registration in UNGM: <https://www.ungm.org/Account/Account/Login>

To access the documents, you need to be fully registered in UNGM (Basic Level is sufficient).

The registration with UNGM (<https://www.ungm.org/Vendor/Registration>) is a mandatory requirement in order to participate to FAO tenders.

II. Uploading your Information on UNGM (for registered vendors):

Please login and upload the documents requested in the designated placeholders in the **UNGM** portal and within the indicated deadline, by following the instructions below:

- Log in the **UNGM** website with your e-mail and password.
- Click on **MY TENDERS** and select the related project.
- Click on **VIEW DOCUMENTS** (green button on the left of the specific notice you are interested in);
- Click on the **REQUEST FOR INFORMATION** tab.
- Click on the **“OPT IN”** button;
- To upload all the files, click on the relevant **“UPLOAD DOCUMENT”** red buttons under the **“MY TENDER RETURN”**.

IMPORTANT:

Once all files are uploaded, please remember to click on the red button “SUBMIT RETURN” to send your Information. If the submission is properly completed, you will be able to view and download a receipt under the **“HISTORY”** tab.

All other information and instructions related to the tender are published in the Invitation to Bid.

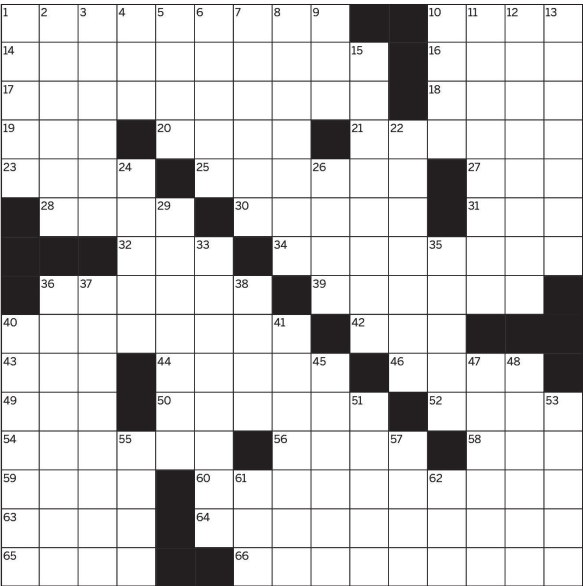
Should you have any questions, please use the **CORRESPONDENCE TAB** in the **UNGM** portal.

**NOTE:** FAO reserves the right to change or cancel the requirement at any time during the tendering and/or solicitation process, without any obligation to inform the interested bidders of the grounds for FAO’s action.

www.capitalethiopia.com



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



### ACROSS

- 1 Advice to someone who's about to blow?
- 10 Applications
- 14 Good-looking?
- 16 Patriots quarterback Drake
- 17 It's the thought that counts
- 18 Card dealer?
- 19 Caribou relative
- 20 Number in brackets
- 21 Like Santa Fe, among U.S. capitals
- 23 Ran out of juice
- 25 Oil formations
- 27 Tool in a shed
- 28 Biblical son of Seth
- 30 Drew
- 31 Dendriform Tolkien character
- 32 Choose
- 34 Challenges for students and senators
- 36 Toast types

- 39 Exercise named for a physiologist
- 40 Get even
- 42 Fan's request
- 43 Suffix with origin or liquid
- 44 "\_\_\_ gusto": "Pleased to meet you"
- 46 Ceremony
- 49 Dwelling for some modern nomads
- 50 \_\_\_ price
- 52 Slander, e.g.
- 54 Eurasian weasel
- 56 Snitch
- 58 Former capital of Brazil
- 59 Type of PED
- 60 Asset turned liability?
- 63 Bit of critique
- 64 Structure installed to annoy a neighbor
- 65 Ambulance team: Abbr.
- 66 "Absolutely relatable behavior right there"

### DOWN

- 1 Performed silently
- 2 Most widespread species of penguin
- 3 Puzzle invented by Tetsuya Miyamoto
- 4 Celebrate Eid al-Fitr, e.g.
- 5 "Sadly ... "
- 6 Bits of trickery
- 7 "Please tell me the shower's available"
- 8 Show place
- 9 Word with single or home
- 10 Question from a troll
- 11 "Twinsies!"
- 12 Gander-herding call?
- 13 Volleyball teams, e.g.
- 15 Overcome, in a way
- 22 Experience that might include hallucinations
- 24 Lorna \_\_\_
- 26 Home, informally

- 29 Alma mater of Stacey Abrams
- 33 Formal bottoms
- 35 Park with a reproduction torii gate and stave church
- 36 Comment when things are heating up
- 37 Protection when things are heating up
- 38 Draw (into)
- 40 Cox of "Orange Is the New Black"
- 41 "About that ... "
- 45 Mindlessly
- 47 "One Day at a Time" star
- 48 Royals prospect?
- 51 Light that never stops?
- 53 Bags often given as swag
- 55 Time to beware
- 57 Feature of some bookstores
- 61 Celebratory Greek cry
- 62 Goal for some night sch. students

**Solution: see below**



## WEEKLY HOROSCOPES

**Aries** This can be a very exciting week! It encourages new ideas. Teamwork and group meetings can spark a more progressive and effective attitude. This period brings an opportunity to shine. Proposals that may have met with resistance can at last find needed support. Unions and other forms of collective bargaining can support your interests now. You may find yourself in the middle of office politics. .

**Cancer** Casual conversations at this time can lead to important breakthroughs as you brainstorm any plan or project. Don't be afraid to stand up for what you believe in. This is a positive time to develop skills using color, texture, art, music, or natural products. If you're looking for something new, this is an especially favorable period for farming, food markets, and agricultural interests. Street smarts can serve you well now.

**Libra** Now it's important to build a good foundation for the future. Careful planning in any area supports your work later. This is a positive time for architectural, drafting, or sculptural interests. You may have a sense that you can be at the right place at the right time. Events bring out your management talent. You may also be a passionate defender of law and order. These are great days for training on the job.

**Capricorn** Those in service positions will find greater support and appreciation for their work now. Efforts that benefit more than one business at a time can be very successful. It's important to pay attention to accounting and cash-flow concerns. It's possible that there could be an unexpected flirtation that works to your advantage. This period is a powerful time to prepare to find or apply for a new job. What happens now is all for the best.

**Taurus** Your sense of fair play should be strong now. Don't let a sense of injury color your thinking. This is a positive time for health careers. If you have benefits on the job, it may be time to talk to human resources to make sure you understand your situation. These are positive days to gather all your resources to achieve a specific goal. People around you will keep you energized, and they can bring important contacts.

**Leo** Your analytical ability can simplify complicated situations. This is a high-energy time and is especially positive for finding a new job or better securing your current position. You can win recognition for detailed craftsmanship or practical solutions. This time is excellent for upgrading any tools or technology you use every day. Don't cut corners. You'll be most successful insisting on quality work and high standards of public service.

**Scorpio** You'll be especially aware of other people's needs and desires. This can help you as a manager or in seeking to do your best on the job. Events can bring recognition and personal satisfaction if you find more effective ways to meet basic needs. Something as simple as bringing in home-cooked food to share can improve everyone's mood. Networking with people you may not know well can help you discover a new or better position.

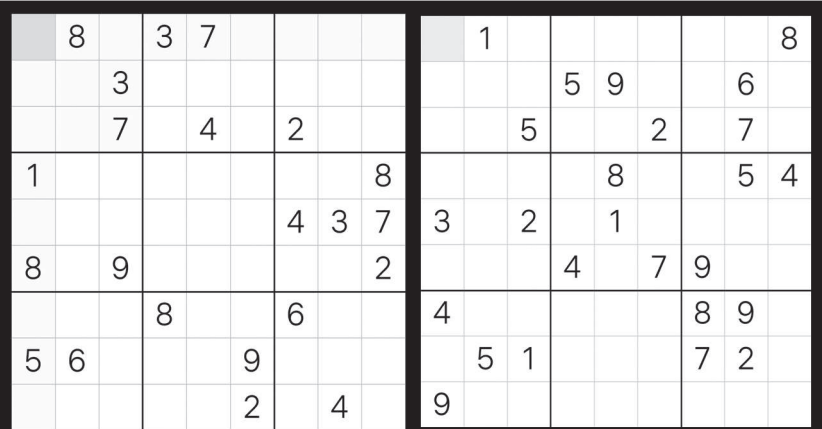
**Aquarius** Those in service positions will find greater support and appreciation for their work now. Efforts that benefit more than one business at a time can be very successful. It's important to pay attention to accounting and cash-flow concerns. It's possible that there could be an unexpected flirtation that works to your advantage. This period is a powerful time to prepare to find or apply for a new job. Take care of the foundation.

**Gemini** Stress and worry don't have to ruin your workweek. You do have the strength and clarity of mind to deal with whatever comes your way. High-pressure situations require a calm and careful approach. You can shine in any situation where you're serving the public. This is a powerful time for using your natural charm to get ahead. It's especially positive for speech therapy, public speaking, political writing, and sharing knowledge.

**Virgo** Expect to be busy now. Legal matters and stubborn employee/employer issues can be stressful. Do your best to stay out of interoffice conflicts. If you've been sitting on intense feelings, there can be a personal or even public meltdown. Do your best to keep things simple. Talk about what's happening with someone you trust. It's especially important not to be thin-skinned in the face of criticism or disappointment on the job.

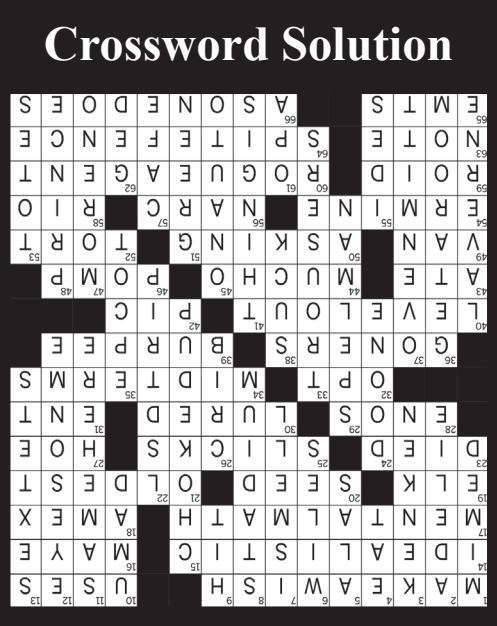
**Sagittarius** This is an important time in which you should do your best to finish any outstanding commitment on the job. Take time to get your work area better organized. If you've been frustrated by the pace of things, this time may finally bring a welcome breakthrough. Your patience and persistence will finally begin to show results. This is a powerful time to prepare to find or apply for a new job.

**Pisces** You may have strong feelings about your career or work situation now. This is a lucky time for recognition from superiors. A positive attitude can help advance your standing with co-workers. Women will need to do their best but not hide their femininity trying to fit in. Be yourself. Frustrating situations can start to move forward. If you need a new or better job, this period is ideal for preparing to make an application.



## 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.







INVITATION TO BID

Sale of Old IT Accessories, Printers and Scanners

REF. PRO32-3-732-PMU/25-4-1

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) invites interested bidders to participate in a closed bid exercise for the Sale of old IT Accessories, Printers and Scanners.

The bid is to be sold “as is, where is” without recourse to warranties of any kind. Bid with some information will be available from **29 October 2025 – 18 November 2025** on UN working hours and days from Monday to Thursday morning time between **9:00 AM to 12:30 PM afternoon time 15:00 PM to 17:00 PM and on Friday 9:00 AM to 13:00 PM.**

For any queries regarding this bid, please contact the Bid Officer, **Tel. 011 5 44 5163 extensions (35163).**

For physical inspection purposes, please contact the Inventory Control Unit of ECA in person or by telephone at **0115 - 44 3115, extension 33115.**

Physical inspections will be conducted on **October 29 & 31 November 3,5,7,10,12,14 and 17** between **9:00 AM and 12:30 PM.**

Interested bidders may collect the bid document from the Procurement Unit, in Room no. NG.4S.03 of its Secretariat Building (Niger) 4th floor in the ECA compound at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during working hours, starting from **29 October 2025 – 18 November 2025** from Monday to Thursday morning time between **9:00 AM to 12:30 PM afternoon time 15:00 PM to 17:00 PM and on Friday 9:00 AM to 13:00 PM** on UN working hours and days only.

The closing date of the bid submission will be **18 November 2025 at 16:00 PM**, and the opening will be on **20 November 2025 at 10:00 AM.** No Proposal shall be received after this deadline.

Please deposit **Birr 200** in United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) account No **1000090977858** and collect bid document from Supply Chain Management Section Procurement unit **4<sup>th</sup> floor Room No. NG.4S.03.**

Bidders will be expected to submit a bid bond of 10% of the total bid amount in the form of CPO as a guarantee to participate in closed bid exercise.

The 10% Bid bond will not be returned to the awarded bidder who failed to collect his/her award. Submission of bid on the basis of another bid is strictly prohibited.

**The Economic Commission for Africa reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received whenever such rejection is in the interest of the organization.**



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

Title of the EOI: The Provision of Asphalt Roads and Parking Areas Rehabilitation at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date of this EOI: 03 November 2025

Closing Date for Receipt of EOI: 01 December 2025

EOI Number: EOIUNECA23936

E-mail Address: gebreegziabhers@un.org;

Address EOI response by fax for the Attention of: Solomon Gebreegziabher

UNSPSC Code: 72103301;

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (**UNECA**) seeks a qualified contractor, either a single firm or joint venture, to design, construct, and deliver high-quality hot mix bituminous asphalt works at its Addis Ababa, Ethiopia headquarters. The project includes engineering and construction services, ensuring compliance with international, UN, and Ethiopian construction standards.

The objective of the requirement is to rehabilitate and upgrade the asphalt roadways and parking areas within the **UNECA** compound to ensure safe, durable, and functional internal transportation infrastructure that meets international, UN, and Ethiopian standards.

Please note that the **UNECA** is precluded from entering into a contract with a firm that is not fully registered with **UNGM**. Firms interested in responding to this invitation but not currently fully registered as vendors with **UNGM** are encouraged to register before submission of the bid. Further details may be obtained by visiting **<https://www.ungm.org/Vendor/Registration>**.

Please use the link for the details and descriptions below. Firms should submit their “expression of interest” electronically through the link before the deadline of **01 December 2025.**

**<https://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/sites/www.un.org.Depts.ptd/files/pdf/eoi23936.pdf>**

**PLEASE NOTE: You should express your interest in this EOI electronically at: <https://www.ungm.org/Public/Notice/283246>**

In case you have difficulties submitting your interest electronically, please contact **[gebreegziabhers@un.org](mailto:gebreegziabhers@un.org)** directly for instructions.

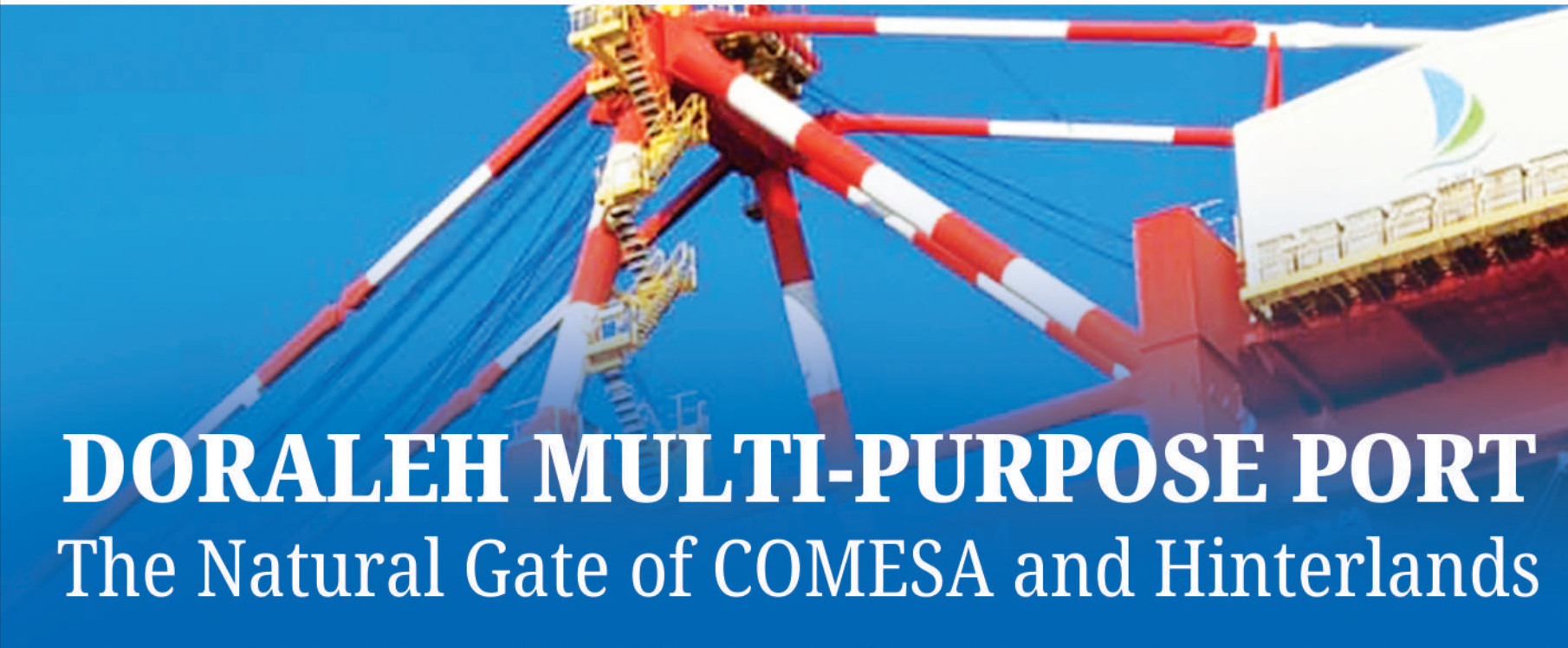




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<b>Doraleh Multi-Purpose Port</b> P.O.BOX 2117 – Djibouti -Republique de Djibouti Tel: +253 21 31 91 92 Hotline: +253 21 31 90 00 Email: <a href="mailto:customercare@dmp.dj">customercare@dmp.dj</a>		<b>ADDIS ABABA Representative Office</b> Tel: (+251) 11 55 33 744 Fax: (+251) 11 55 34 659 Email: <a href="mailto:port.office.addis@gmail.com">port.office.addis@gmail.com</a>	