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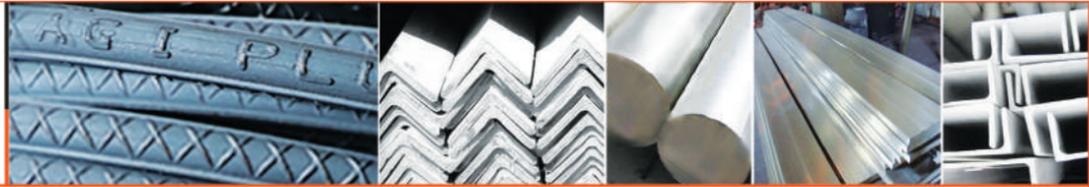


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Ethiopia and Djibouti Seal Deal to Link Strategic Ports to Railway by 2026

By our staff reporter

Ethiopia and Djibouti have agreed to connect key strategic ports to the Ethio-Djibouti Railway (EDR) line by the end of 2026, marking a significant step toward strengthening the corridor that underpins Ethiopia's external trade.

The decision was endorsed this week by the

Ethio-Djibouti Joint Railway Commission (JRC), a ministerial platform established under the 2016 bilateral railway agreement. The commission met in Djibouti on February 17, 2026, co-chaired by Alemu Sime, Ethiopia's Minister of Transport and Logistics, and Hassan Houmed Ibrahim, Djibouti's Minister of Infrastructure and Equipment.

According to sources familiar with the

discussions, the commission agreed to expedite rail connectivity to the Doraleh Multipurpose Port (DMP) and the oil terminal operated by Horizon Djibouti Terminals Limited (HDTL), with completion targeted by November 2026. Currently, only the SGTD container terminal at Doraleh is directly linked to the railway.

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Ethiopia Retains Heavy Export Taxes on Raw Hides as Legal Reform Looms

By Eyasu Zekarias

The Ministry of Industry has decided against imposing a total ban on the export of raw hides and skins, opting instead to sustain strict financial measures designed to discourage the practice while promoting domestic value addition.

Senior officials say the government will maintain a 150% export tax on raw hides and raise minimum export floor prices to make the trade commercially unattractive. The move is part of a broader strategy to boost foreign currency earnings and expand job creation through finished leather products rather than rely on limited returns from unprocessed exports.

Zerihun Abebe, Chief Executive for Export Products Competitiveness at the Ministry, told *Capital* that while the government is advancing market liberalisation reforms, a complete export ban would be counterproductive. He noted that ox hides, in particular, are in high demand for consumption in West African markets, a trade driven largely by food demand rather than industrial use.

“We have kept a 150% export tax on raw hides,” Zerihun said, describing the rate as intentionally high. In collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration, the Ministry is also working to increase the minimum export price per hide from \$7 to \$10.

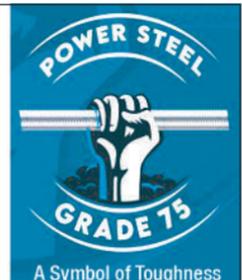
“These measures make it economically difficult to export raw materials without adding value,” he said. “We haven’t shut it down completely—nor would that be practical—but we are making it unsustainable.”

At the same time, the Ministry is preparing amendments to the Raw Hides and Skins Marketing Proclamation, first enacted in 2013 and revised in 2018. Officials acknowledge that the current legal framework does not clearly define the marketing chain and has created structural barriers for businesses.

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Turkey in the Horn: Business Diplomacy or Strategic Command?

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's recent visit to Ethiopia marks more than a routine diplomatic engagement. It signals a carefully structured expansion of Turkey's economic footprint in the Horn of Africa, paired with a growing ambition to shape the region's geopolitical balance.

At the commercial level, the visit delivered concrete outcomes. Energy cooperation agreements, commitments to expand bilateral trade, and renewed investment discussions underscore Ankara's intent to deepen its role in Ethiopia's industrial and infrastructure transformation. For Ethiopia, Turkish engagement presents tangible opportunities in renewable energy, manufacturing partnerships, construction, and logistics, sectors critical to the country's long-term development strategy. Turkish firms have already established a significant presence in Ethiopia; this latest round of agreements strengthens that trajectory.

Yet the visit was not confined to trade and investment. It unfolded amid heightened regional tensions, particularly around questions of sovereignty, maritime access, and shifting alliances in the Red Sea corridor. In this context, Erdoğan's clear statement that disputes in the Horn should be resolved through negotiation rather than military means carries strategic weight. His emphasis on dialogue and territorial integrity reflects Turkey's positioning not merely as an economic partner, but as a mediator seeking influence over the region's diplomatic architecture.

This dual-track approach, economic engagement coupled with geopolitical mediation, is not accidental. Turkey has steadily expanded its presence across the Horn over the past decade, combining infrastructure projects, security cooperation, and diplomatic outreach. The result is a model of influence where trade agreements and investment flows operate alongside political leverage.

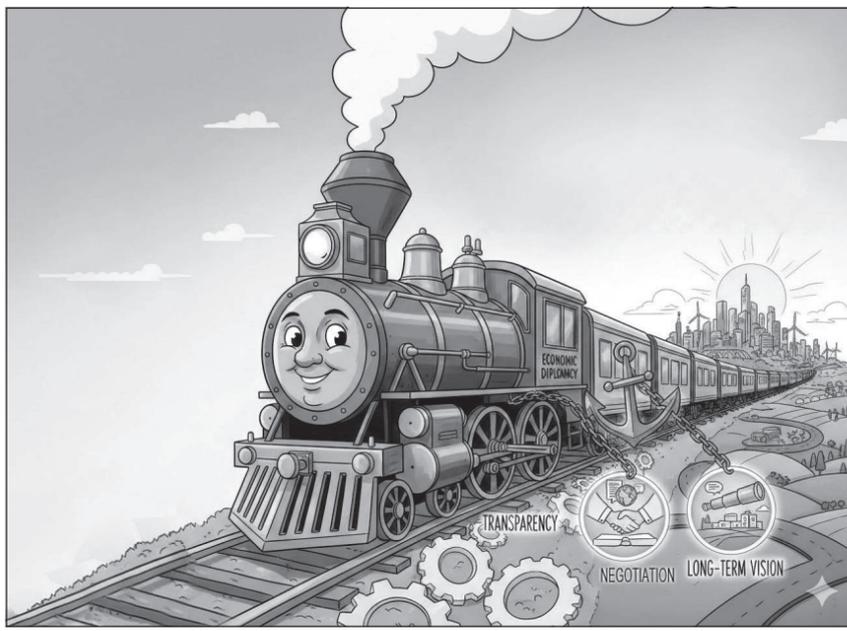
For African policymakers and business leaders, the implications are significant. Turkey's expanding economic role offers access to capital, technology, and diversified partnerships at a time when global supply chains are realigning. However, economic cooperation must be carefully structured to ensure that domestic industries benefit, local enterprises are integrated into value chains, and strategic autonomy is preserved.

The Horn of Africa sits at a critical intersection of global trade routes. Stability in the region is not simply a political objective, it is an economic necessity. Cross-border commerce, infrastructure development, and AfCFTA implementation all depend on predictability and peace. Erdoğan's call for negotiation over confrontation aligns with the business community's fundamental interest: stability as the foundation of growth.

The key question, therefore, is not whether Turkey should play a larger role in the Horn, but how that role is shaped. If Ankara's engagement strengthens regional integration, supports industrialization, and reinforces peaceful dispute resolution, it will contribute positively to Africa's economic ambitions. If, however, strategic competition overshadows cooperative development, the benefits may be diluted.

For Ethiopia and its neighbors, the challenge is to harness external partnerships, whether Turkish, Gulf, or otherwise, in ways that advance national development priorities while supporting regional cohesion. Economic diplomacy can be a powerful engine of progress. But it must be anchored in transparency, negotiation, and long-term vision.

In the Horn today, business and geopolitics are no longer separate spheres. They are intertwined. Turkey understands this well. The region's leaders must ensure they do too.



■ By Menassie Kifle

COMMENT

Ethiopia's Next Opportunity: Building on Government-Led Urban Transformation to Unlock Real Estate Potential

In recent years, the role of government in improving the urban environment across Ethiopia has been both visible and significant. Large-scale corridor development projects, city renewal initiatives, expanded public spaces, and infrastructure upgrades are elevating the standard of Ethiopian cities to a level not seen before. These efforts are not only improving mobility and service delivery for citizens, but also reshaping how cities look, feel, and function.

This progress deserves recognition. Creating cleaner, better-planned, and more livable cities is not easy, and the government's leadership has been central in setting direction, mobilizing resources, and maintaining momentum. The changes underway in Addis Ababa and other cities have laid a strong foundation for the next phase of development.

The question, from my perspective, is how Ethiopia can build on this foundation to generate sustainable economic returns.

One area that stands out is real estate. Urban transformation has already improved the physical environment. With the right approach, real estate development could convert these improvements into long-term capital inflows, employment opportunities, and foreign exchange earnings.

Looking at Dubai's experience helps put this opportunity into context. Over the past decade, Dubai has turned real estate into a major economic driver by attracting billions of dollars in annual investment. In recent years, the city has received around 10 to 15 billion dollars each year in foreign direct investment, with real estate playing a central role. In 2024 alone, property transactions exceeded 200 billion dollars. These numbers reflect more than construction activity; they reflect

confidence, policy clarity, and long-term investor commitment.

Ethiopia does not need to replicate Dubai's model, but it can learn from its scale. If Ethiopia were to attract even 10 percent of the real estate-related capital that flows into Dubai annually, this could mean roughly 1 to 1.5 billion dollars a year. At 20 percent, the figure could reach 2 to 3 billion dollars. For Ethiopia's economy, these amounts would be transformative, especially in terms of foreign exchange availability.

Addis Ababa, in particular, has a unique advantage. As the seat of the African Union, it already carries symbolic and political weight. The government's ongoing efforts to modernize the city create an opportunity to position Addis Ababa not only as Africa's diplomatic capital, but also as a place where Africans feel welcome to live, invest, and build long-term ties.

The government's current urban reforms show that bold action is possible. Extending that reform mindset to the real estate sector could open a new chapter of growth, while still protecting citizens' interests. Affordability, transparency, and orderly urban planning must remain central, but they should go hand in hand with openness to long-term investment.

Ethiopia's transformation so far has been driven by vision and state leadership. By building on the improved urban environment that is already taking shape, the real estate sector could become a powerful complement to existing development efforts and help carry Ethiopia's cities, and its economy, to a new level.

Menassie Kifle (B.Pharm, MSC) is a businessperson based in Addis Ababa. He is also founder and Managing Director of Citrus International Trading PLC.

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Animal Product Prices Surge as Meat and Dairy Costs Jump Over 14% in a Month

By our staff report

Ethiopian households are facing renewed pressure as the cost of essential animal products surged sharply between December 2025 and January 2026, offsetting modest relief seen in other food categories.

The January 2026 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) report shows that meat and dairy prices rose between 14 percent and 20 percent within a single month, placing additional strain on family budgets already stretched by inflation and market disruptions.

According to the report, the national median cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for a six-person household declined by 1 percent, largely due to seasonal harvests that pushed down vegetable prices.

However, the drop in vegetable prices was outweighed by steep increases in protein-rich foods, which are essential for a balanced household diet.

Nationally, cow milk prices surged by 20 percent, while raw fish prices also climbed by 20 percent. Goat meat increased by 14 percent, and egg prices rose by 5 percent over the same period.

“Contrary to the overall decline in food prices, most meat and animal products showed price increases during the specified period,” the report stated.

The impact of rising prices has not been uniform across the country. While Tigray and Amhara experienced slight declines in overall consumer basket costs due to harvest-related supply improvements, other regions recorded notable inflation.

The surge in animal-product prices is closely

tied to supply-side constraints. Nearly 30 percent of meat and fish vendors reported serious difficulties sourcing sufficient products to meet demand. The main causes cited were domestic transport constraints (33 percent), vendor capital shortages (28 percent), and reduced production levels (22 percent).

Access to markets is also becoming increasingly difficult for consumers. Vendors reported that vulnerable households are struggling to reach marketplaces due to movement restrictions and security concerns.

Despite the spike in animal-product prices, the report recorded a slight nationwide decline in non-food item (NFI) costs, general household expenditure, and overall food prices during the one-month period. Non-food item prices dropped by 3 percent, overall national expenditure fell by 1 percent, and food costs declined marginally by 0.4 percent.

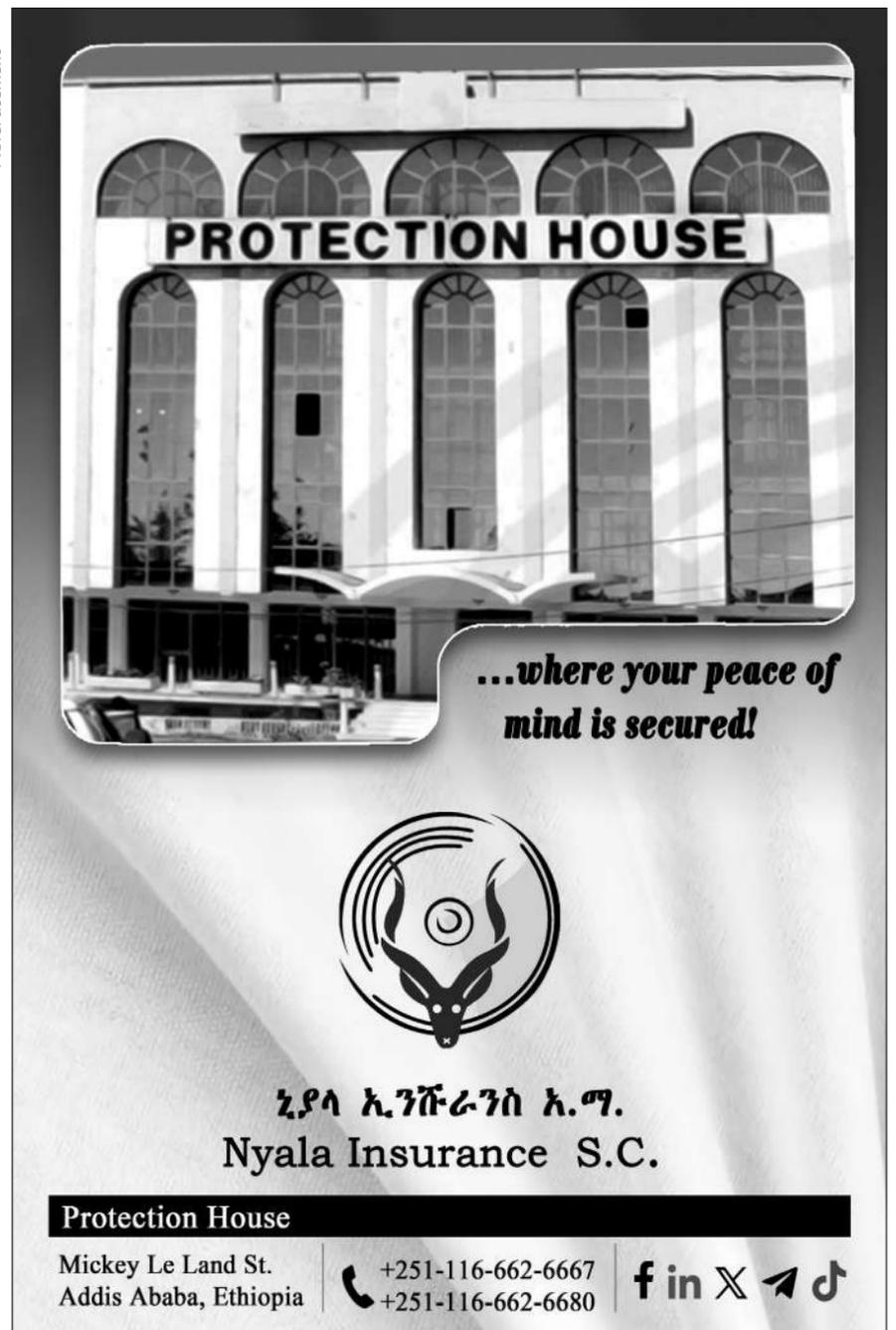
This modest easing was most evident in Tigray, Amhara, South Ethiopia, Gambella, Addis Ababa, and Southwest Ethiopia, where harvest season dynamics improved the availability of vegetables and staple grains.

Market monitors caution, however, that the relief may be temporary. While harvest cycles support crop supply, animal-product supply chains remain vulnerable to transport bottlenecks, financing constraints, and broader market instability.

Looking ahead, 68 percent of food vendors expect prices to rise again next month, citing currency fluctuations and continued market uncertainty as key drivers.

Humanitarian organizations are calling for continuous market monitoring to track price volatility and adjust assistance programs to ensure vulnerable households maintain access to essential food items.

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Addis Ababa Summit Puts BRICS Alternatives and Africa–Asia Trade at Center of Economic Debate

By our staff reporter

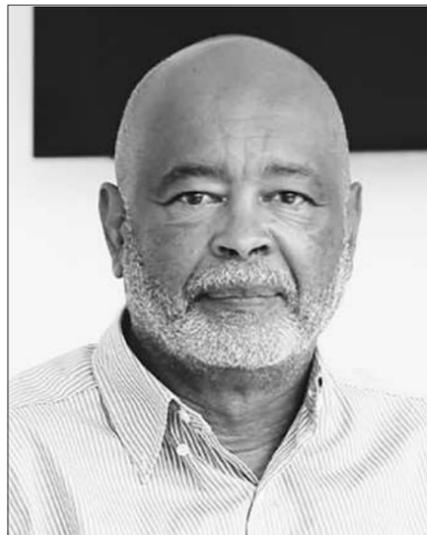
As developing nations increasingly reassess their reliance on traditional Western financial frameworks, a high-level summit in Addis Ababa placed both the BRICS bloc and Africa–Asia trade relations at the heart of discussions on the continent’s economic future.

Held on the margins of the February summit of the African Union, the gathering brought together policymakers, business leaders and development experts to examine alternatives to Western-led financial models and explore new trade partnerships. The event was co-organized by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and the Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Participants argued that the “conditionalities” attached to Western financial institutions—often centered on sharp tax increases, fiscal austerity and rapid market liberalization—have become increasingly unsustainable. Critics at the summit said such measures have frequently failed to generate inclusive growth in vulnerable economies, instead contributing to rising debt burdens and constrained industrial expansion.

Kebour Ghenna, Executive Director of the Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, noted that Africa has long operated under a “let the market decide” philosophy promoted by Western institutions. While deregulation and fiscal tightening were intended to spur efficiency and growth, he argued that the results have often fallen short of expectations for fragile economies.

In contrast, the emerging BRICS model



Kebour Ghenna, Executive Director of PACCI

was presented as an alternative approach that prioritizes infrastructure development, technology transfer, national sovereignty and South–South cooperation. Many participants described it as more closely aligned with Africa’s long-term development aspirations, though they acknowledged that the bloc’s financial architecture remains a work in progress.

Jeffrey D. Sachs, professor at Columbia University and president of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, struck an optimistic tone. “Africa’s era of rapid growth has arrived,” he said, outlining what he described as the continent’s next development phase.

According to Sachs, that future will rest on



Jeffrey D. Sachs President of the SDSN

three pillars: the African Continental Free Trade Area, a large-scale shift to renewable energy, and expanded investment in science and education. If fully implemented, he argued, the African Union’s strategy—anchored in solar power, quality education and integrated continental trade—could position Africa as a key driver of global sustainable development.

The session examined how deeper commercial engagement with China and South Asian economies could accelerate industrialization, infrastructure development and technology transfer across Africa, particularly as global supply chains undergo significant reconfiguration.

Sachs encouraged African businesses to expand trade and investment ties with Asian

partners, describing South–South cooperation as an increasingly important complement to Africa’s broader global trade strategy.

However, speakers stressed that diversification must be accompanied by strategic negotiation. Kebour underscored that trade agreements with Asian economies should be built on fairness, reciprocity and value addition. He cautioned against arrangements that risk reinforcing raw material dependency or locking African economies into unequal terms.

“Africa’s engagement with Asia must be anchored in industrial development and equitable partnership,” he said, emphasizing that expanded trade should strengthen local enterprises, boost manufacturing capacity and align with the objectives of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Data presented during the broader summit underscored the scale of the challenge. Despite the promise of continental integration, intra-African trade currently stands at just 15 percent—far below levels recorded in Europe or Asia. Participants agreed that deepening regional value chains and strengthening industrial linkages remain urgent priorities.

As the meetings concluded, a common theme emerged: while new partnerships—whether through BRICS or expanded Africa–Asia trade—offer significant opportunities, sustainable transformation must ultimately be driven from within the continent. Without structural economic reform, private-sector revitalization and decisive action to address energy shortages through green technology, speakers warned, shifts in global financial alignments alone will not deliver lasting prosperity.



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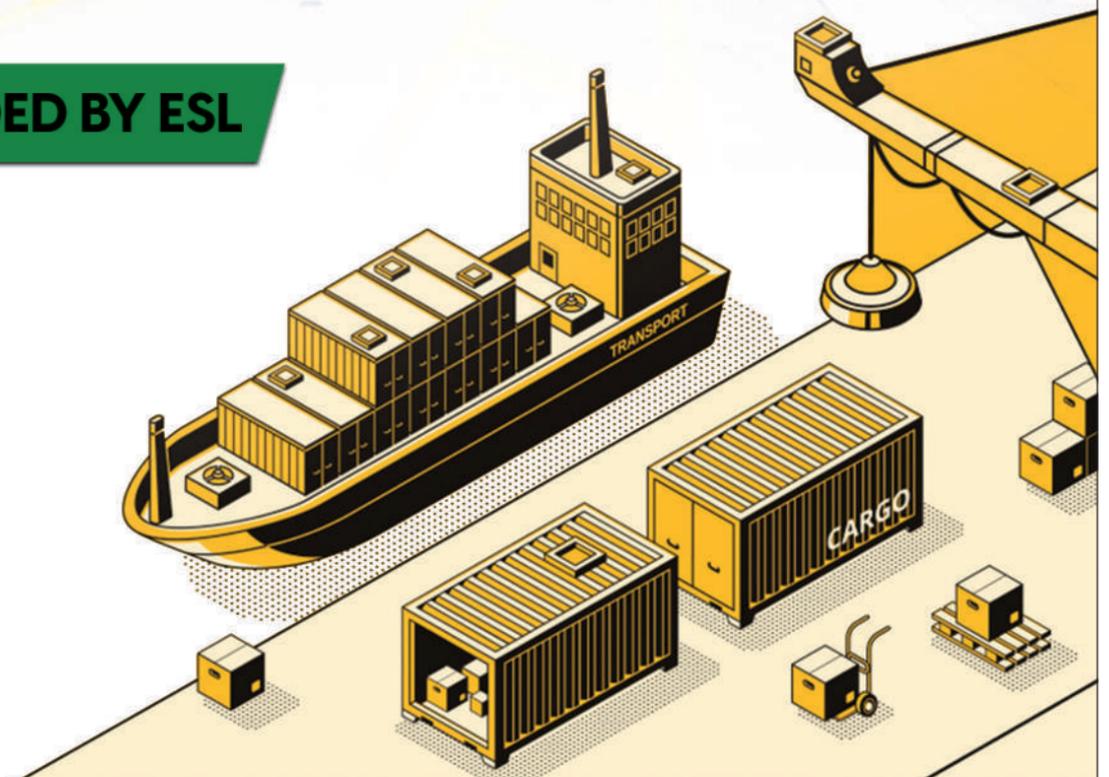


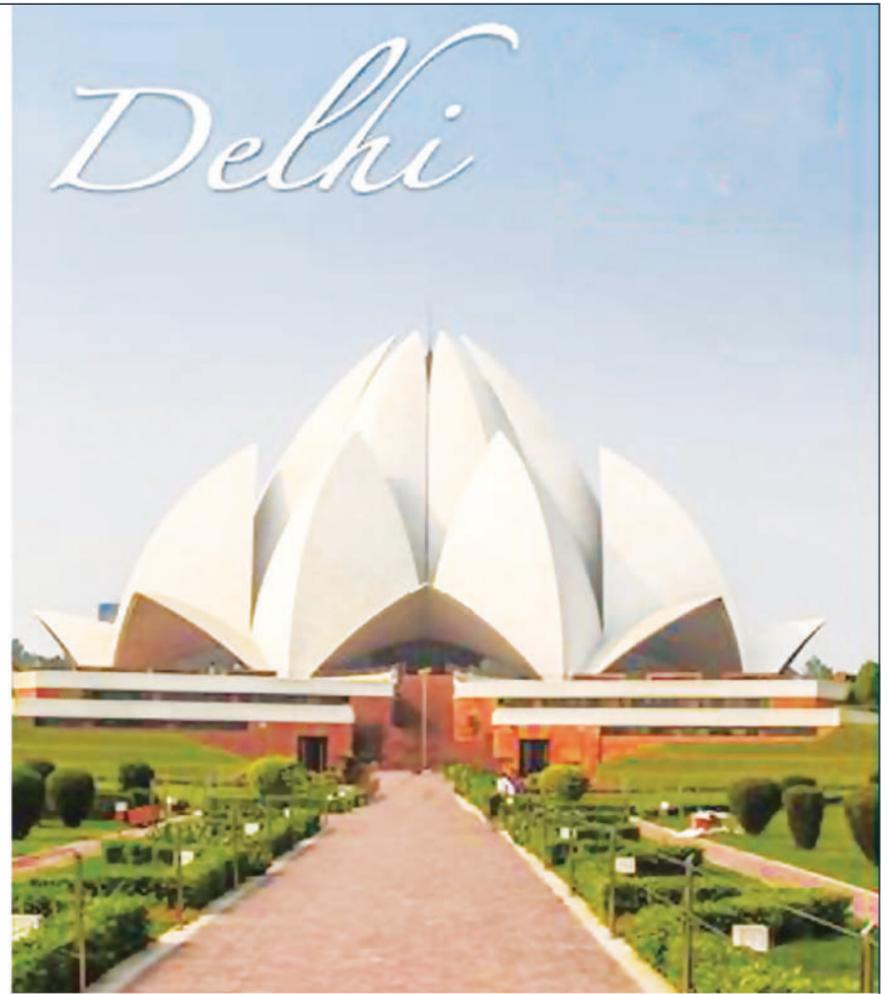
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Ethiopia and Djibouti . . .

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The move follows Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's recent visit to Djibouti, where he emphasized the cost-effectiveness of rail transport and pushed for greater cargo volumes to shift from road to rail. During his mid-January talks with President Ismail Omar Guelleh, discussions reportedly centered on positioning the railway as the backbone of bilateral trade. The JRC is now expected to translate that political commitment into operational results.

Government officials say the administration is prioritizing rail-based transport to handle a larger share of petroleum and fertilizer shipments. Swift connectivity to DMP is considered critical, particularly for fertilizer imports, which are strategic for Ethiopia's agricultural productivity.

Sources said the commission also agreed to conduct joint technical studies and facilitate the smooth cross-border movement of EDR personnel, equipment, and machinery to ensure efficient implementation of the port linkages. In addition to finalizing the railway connection to HDTL, the two sides pledged to fast-track the necessary technical and operational work to integrate DMP into the main rail line.

The discussions extended to the Djibouti Damerjog Industrial Development (DDID) project, a major port and industrial complex located about 16 kilometers south of Djibouti City near the Somaliland border. As part of the development, Djibouti is finalizing construction of the Damerjog Liquid Bulk Port (DLBP), which Ethiopian officials view as vital to meeting the country's growing fuel demand.

During a site visit on Monday, Alemu conveyed Ethiopia's interest in utilizing DLBP to expand storage and handling capacity. Currently, the Ethiopian Petroleum Supply Enterprise relies on the Horizon depot at Doraleh, from which roughly 350 trucks transport fuel daily to Ethiopia. Rising consumption, fully utilized storage capacity, and mounting demurrage costs have driven Ethiopia to seek alternative facilities capable of handling larger volumes.

According to the Djibouti Ports and Free Zones Authority, DLBP's oil jetty will have an annual capacity of 25 million tonnes and support up to

12 vessel rotations. The port will serve multiple storage terminals with a combined static storage capacity of around two million cubic meters, offering the scale required to support Ethiopia's expanding energy logistics.

As part of the rail expansion, EDR plans to construct a 17-kilometer line linking the Damerjog oil terminal to Nagad Railway Station in Djibouti, enabling direct fuel transport to Ethiopia. A feasibility study conducted by Great Horn Investment Holding, a subsidiary of the Djibouti Ports and Free Zones Authority, estimates the project's capital expenditure at USD 90 million, or roughly USD 5 million per kilometer.

EDR has also expressed interest in acquiring a 49 percent stake in the Damerjog fuel storage project, including infrastructure for jet fuel handling, signaling its ambition to deepen its role beyond rail operations.

Following the JRC meeting, EDR CEO Takele Uma described the outcome as the beginning of a new chapter in bilateral railway cooperation. He said the commission had endorsed a strategic roadmap aimed at ensuring seamless railway operations while positioning EDR as the central artery of trade between the two countries. He also highlighted ongoing logistics reforms along the Djibouti Corridor and efforts to increase capacity and streamline supply chains.

Earlier in January, Prime Minister Abiy toured both HDTL and DMP during his visit to Djibouti. Although DMP handles a substantial portion of Ethiopia's imports, including fertilizer, it currently relies on a 1.9-kilometer trucking link to connect with the railway—an arrangement estimated to cost about USD 10 million annually. Establishing a direct rail connection is therefore seen as a priority to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

The HDTL terminal, operated by the UAE's ENOC Group, is also slated for rail integration. Under the proposed arrangement, EDR would construct the approximately three-kilometer extension, while the terminal operator would develop the necessary loading infrastructure.

EDR is concurrently expanding its domestic

project portfolio. The company is rehabilitating sections of the existing railway and completing a three-kilometer spur line linking the AMG Industrial Park to Gelan Station. It has also signaled interest in a future 40-kilometer dual-track line connecting Bole International Airport to a planned airport city in Bishoftu, supported by technical cooperation with China Civil

Engineering Construction Corporation.

Industry sources indicate that EDR is expected to lead both the DMP and HDTL rail connection projects. If delivered on schedule, the new links are anticipated to significantly lower transport costs, ease congestion along the corridor, and reinforce the railway's role as the backbone of Ethiopia's trade through Djibouti. ■

Ethiopia Retains Heavy . . .

Continued from page 1

According to Zerihun, existing rules prevent manufacturers from sourcing hides directly from downstream suppliers, forcing them to rely heavily on intermediaries. This fragmentation has inflated costs, reduced quality control, and weakened the competitiveness of local tanneries. Consultations are now underway with the Ministry of Agriculture and industry associations to introduce a more flexible and transparent system.

Environmental compliance has also emerged as a significant hurdle. Officials argue that regulatory and ecological pressures, rather than lack of financing, have played a larger role in slowing the sector. To address this, the government is fast-tracking the development of "Modjo Leather City," an integrated industrial hub that will feature a centralised waste treatment plant. The project is expected to help tanneries meet increasingly stringent international "Green Leather" standards demanded by global buyers.

For more than two decades, Ethiopia's hides and skins industry has been a cornerstone of the country's agriculture-led industrialisation strategy. Despite possessing one of Africa's largest livestock populations, the sector continues to struggle with low off-take rates, poor animal husbandry practices, and persistent quality defects.

Zelalem Merawi, President of the Ethiopian Leather Industries Association (ELIA), highlighted what he described as a troubling contradiction: significant quantities of raw hides are wasted even as factories face material shortages.

"The leather industry was once the country's second-largest source of foreign currency after coffee," he said. Today, annual export earnings range between \$30 million and \$40 million. However, the sector plays a much larger role in import substitution, producing goods valued at up to \$3 billion domestically, including footwear for the military and police.

Zelalem pointed to emerging success stories in value addition. Over the past five years, Ethiopia has earned around \$180 million from gelatin exports made from leather scraps previously considered waste. "Even rejected hides are being transformed," he said. "Gelatin for food and industrial use shows that value can be added at every stage."

He made the remarks during a signing ceremony in which ELIA partnered with Messe Frankfurt (ASFAW) to host the All Africa Leather Fair, an initiative aimed at positioning Ethiopia as a continental hub for leather fashion by attracting international buyers and showcasing its shift toward finished products.

Despite ongoing reforms, industry stakeholders caution that major challenges remain. Access to credit is limited, raw material shortages persist—partly driven by continued exports—and quality control mechanisms once overseen by the Ministry of Agriculture have weakened.

They stress that while environmental standards and urban development reforms are important, fully serviced industrial parks must be prioritised to relocate factories, improve sustainability, and safeguard the hundreds of thousands of jobs supported by the leather value chain. ■

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Ato Aman Fishatsion, Founder and CEO of EBS Television.



Ethiopia Ranks 119th in Global Network Readiness Index 2025

By our staff reporter

Ethiopia has been ranked 119th out of 127 countries in the 2025 edition of the Network Readiness Index (NRI), underscoring both its progress in digital infrastructure and the steep challenges it faces in governance, inclusion, and effective use of technology.

The Index, published by the Portulans Institute, assesses countries' capacity to leverage digital technologies for economic growth, societal well-being, and sustainable development. Ethiopia, categorized as a low-income country, scored 27.52 points, placing it near the bottom of the global table but ahead of several African peers, including Mali, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Madagascar, Angola, Mauritania, and Burundi.

Within its income group, Ethiopia ranks 4th among low-income economies, behind Rwanda, Uganda, and Malawi. This suggests that while the country is a laggard globally, it performs somewhat better when compared with nations facing similar economic constraints.

Across Africa, Mauritius (58th), South Africa (69th), and Kenya (77th) lead the continent on network readiness, with Rwanda (87th) highlighted as a low-income country that outperforms expectations relative to its GDP per capita. Ethiopia does not feature among these "outperformers," instead remaining in the lower tier of regional rankings.

Despite its overall low position, the report identifies several areas where Ethiopia is building a base for digital transformation.

The country performs comparatively well in fixed broadband infrastructure, ranking 56th worldwide for fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) building internet subscriptions. It also records mid-range positions for international internet bandwidth (81st) and population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (74th), showing that basic connectivity is expanding.

In the Impact pillar's economic dimension, Ethiopia ranks 62nd, supported by the size of its domestic market (54th) and a visible, though still modest, level of ICT services exports (85th). These indicators point to growing potential for the digital economy, even if this has yet to translate into broad-based benefits.

The report is sharply critical of Ethiopia's performance in digital governance and inclusion.

Ethiopia ranks 124th in the Governance pillar, reflecting serious gaps in regulatory quality, digital trust, and institutional readiness. The country is also placed 124th for Inclusion, highlighting deep digital divides related to access, capacity, and participation.

E-participation—a measure of how governments use digital tools to engage citizens—is particularly weak, with Ethiopia ranked 124th in this area. The low ranking suggests that digital platforms are not yet being used effectively to support transparency, participation, or citizen-centered service delivery.

The People pillar also reveals a significant deficit. Individuals, businesses, and public institutions are not leveraging digital technologies at scale, and Ethiopia sits close to the bottom globally in people-related dimensions of network readiness.

On the broader social front, the NRI shows that Ethiopia's digital progress has not yet translated into improved quality of life.

The country ranks 115th in the Impact pillar overall and 125th on indicators related to good health and well-being. This suggests that digital technologies are not yet being systematically harnessed to strengthen health systems, social services, or human development outcomes.

The report also notes a mixed picture in investment and equity-related indicators.

Ethiopia posts a relatively strong ranking in income inequality, at 29th globally,

suggesting a narrower income gap than in many countries, even if overall income levels remain low. The Index further records positive signals in selected investment measures, including annual investment in telecommunication services and the scale of the public cloud computing market, where Ethiopia performs better than its overall rank might imply.

However, these advances are undermined by low digital adoption across firms and households, with businesses ranked far

behind global leaders and individuals facing major barriers in access, skills, and meaningful use of technology.

Taken together, the 2025 Network Readiness Index portrays Ethiopia as a country at a digital crossroads: one that has started to lay essential infrastructure and enjoys a sizable domestic market, but remains constrained by weak governance, limited inclusion, and low human-capital utilization in the digital sphere.

DESSU Corridor Authority Established, Paving Way for Seamless East African Trade

By our staff reporter

After a three-month delay, ministers from Djibouti, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda have officially signed an agreement to establish the Djibouti–Ethiopia–South Sudan–Uganda (DESSU) Corridor Authority, marking a major milestone in East African regional integration.

The signing ceremony, originally scheduled to take place in Ethiopia last November, was held on February 14 at the Palace Kempinski Hotel in Djibouti City. The event was attended by the transport ministers of the four member countries, along with diplomats and development partners. Sources close to the matter told *Capital* that the November meeting was abruptly canceled due to the unexpected absence of representatives from one of the four member nations.

The newly established authority formalizes the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed last year, transforming the corridor vision into a tangible institution. Officials hailed the development as a strategic game-changer expected to deliver significant economic and logistical benefits by strengthening cross-border connectivity and trade facilitation.

Speaking at the ceremony, Hassan Houmed, Djibouti's Minister of Infrastructure and Equipment, emphasized that the initiative aligns with the goals of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) while reinforcing the bloc's standing within regional bodies such as IGAD and

COMESA." We are not merely building roads; we are building peace through economic interdependence," Houmed stated. He reaffirmed his government's full commitment to making the DESSU Corridor "a global success and a model of regional integration for the entire African continent."

Ethiopia's Minister of Transport and Logistics, Alemu Sime, framed the corridor as a collective aspiration to build a seamless trade ecosystem across the Horn of Africa. "As a land-linked nation, Ethiopia embraces its role as a connector linking our neighbors, South Sudan and Uganda, to the sea through the ports of Djibouti," Sime said.

Aboubaker Omar Hadi, Chairman of the Djibouti Ports and Free Zones Authority, provided a detailed vision of the project's scope, describing the DESSU Corridor as an "integrated economic system" designed to open up landlocked countries to the Red Sea. He outlined a continuous logistics chain linking the Port of Djibouti to key inland cities, including Addis Ababa, Jimma, Boma, Kapoeta, Nimule, Gulu, and Kampala. Hadi stressed that the economic impact would be "direct and quantifiable," predicting that the corridor will significantly reduce logistics costs, shorten transit times, and improve supply chain predictability. "These efficiencies will translate into stronger export competitiveness, increased trade volumes, industrial development, job creation, and sustained GDP growth across the four countries," he added.

Ethiopia's TVET Enrollment Plummets by 50% Amid Systemic Overhaul

By Eyasu Zekarias

It has been confirmed that student enrollment in Ethiopia's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has decreased by more than 50% over the past three years.

This significant decline has sparked concerns, as it comes at a critical time when the country is striving to empower its youth workforce with industrial skills. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Country Study Report confirmed that TVET enrollment, which stood at 478,910 in 2020/21, dropped to 213,663 in 2023/24.

Experts attribute this sharp decline to a "structural shift" in education policy—specifically the transition to recruiting trainees from Grade 12 instead of Grade 10—combined with a persistent societal stigma that views vocational training as a "second-rate" option.

The report indicates that the sector is at a "critical crossroads." Unless it is modernized rapidly, the prospects for millions of young people entering the labor market could be dimmed.

It was noted that this report, which is part of the YES-PACT initiative in Ethiopia and was officially launched on February 12, 2026, was prepared through the collaboration of ACET and the Policy Studies Institute (PSI).

Adamnesh A. Bogale, Head of the Gender Equality Program at ACET, presented the report's key findings, stating that the decline is a result of systemic transitions within education policy.

Previously, TVET institutions accepted students who completed Grade 10; however, the new requirement mandates Grade 12 completion. While this move aims to improve the foundational knowledge and quality of trainees, it has created a temporary gap in vocational colleges.

Furthermore, the deep-seated social perception of TVET as a destination only for those who fail to enter university persists. Another pressing concern is the mismatch between classroom instruction and the practical demands of modern employers.

Adamnesh emphasized that this is not merely an educational issue but a question of national economic competitiveness,

urging that the sector be placed at the center of the national prosperity strategy.

Over the years, the government has introduced several reforms and frameworks, including Competency-Based Training (CBT), the National TVET Strategy, the National Qualifications Framework, the 70/30 training approach, apprenticeship programs, and the Certificate of Competence (CoC) system.

However, despite these efforts, it is acknowledged that numerous challenges still hinder the full implementation of competency-based or outcome-based training in Ethiopia.

Amare Matebu, Lead Researcher and Head of IUPRC at PSI, stated that the national economy can only be grown by establishing a system based on market demand. He urged that research must move beyond being mere paper-based documents and be translated into action to bring about real change.

The study, which involved various stakeholders, identified five fundamental obstacles facing the sector.

These obstacles include a shortage of trainers

with up-to-date industrial experience, outdated training infrastructure that lags decades behind, inconsistent private sector engagement, a lack of financing for high-investment requirements, and the exclusion of digital skills—such as Artificial Intelligence (AI)—from the curriculum.

As Ethiopia sets its sights on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), the report calls for a radical modernization of the TVET curriculum. While basic digital literacy exists, advanced fields such as AI, robotics, and green energy technologies are largely absent. Agro-processing, manufacturing, construction, and technology-enabled services have been identified as critical sectors for future growth.

The strategy includes recommendations to involve the private sector in curriculum design, integrate digital and green skills, increase women's participation, improve trainers' salaries and career development, and encourage colleges to generate their own revenue.

Specifically, the fields of construction, agro-processing, manufacturing, and tech-supported business sectors have been identified as vital for Ethiopia's transformation.

It was agreed that the government should act as a facilitator while the private sector takes on a role in co-shaping the workforce. Adamnesh described the report as a "strategic mirror" for change, emphasizing that the present moment is a critical time to reshape the TVET sector.



A strategic initiative integrating WASH and Health sectors to eradicate Polio, Cholera, and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

WASH or Perpetual Crisis? AU Leaders Call for Bold Shift to End Polio and Waterborne Diseases

By Eyassu Zekarias

The fight against polio, cholera, and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Africa risks becoming a perpetual crisis unless the continent dramatically scales up sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure.

That was the stark warning from global health leaders and policymakers who gathered on the sidelines of the 39th African Union (AU) Summit. The high-level forum called for a decisive shift from fragmented, disease-specific responses toward an integrated strategy linking water, sanitation, and health systems to permanently eradicate polio and other waterborne diseases.

Held on February 14, 2026, under the theme “WASH and Health Synergies to End Polio

“If we solve unsafe water, poor sanitation, and lack of hygiene, we will solve 70 to 80 percent of Neglected Tropical Diseases,” Karutu said. Of the 21 known NTDs, at least 15 are directly linked to water and sanitation conditions.

“Preventive medicines quickly reduce the disease burden,” she added. “But without WASH improvements and behavioral change, reinfection happens almost immediately. We treat, and the cycle begins again.”

Alison Parker, Regional Director for UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa, reinforced the call for prevention-first strategies, emphasizing that infrastructure must go hand in hand with education and behavior change.

and sanitation services could have saved 1.4 million lives globally in a single year. In Africa—home to roughly 40 percent of the global NTD burden—the absence of clean water continues to fuel disease transmission.

Although Africa has been certified free of wild poliovirus since 2020, new variant strains detected in 2025, alongside recurring cholera, typhoid, and other NTD outbreaks, continue to strain fragile health systems.

Cholera remains a major concern. The case fatality rate rose to 2.0 percent in 2025, with Africa accounting for 80 percent of global deaths. Diseases such as bilharzia (schistosomiasis) continue to impose significant health and economic costs, particularly on women and children, due to inadequate sanitation facilities and widespread open defecation.

Director for Advocacy and Communications (Africa Offices) at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, argued that integration is now imperative, citing the Global Polio Eradication Initiative as a model.

“Integration is not an option; it is a necessity,” she said. “Polio is found in the most challenging, hard-to-reach places. Community health workers are risking their lives to reach these communities. If those systems can reach the most remote areas, we must use them to deliver other essential health services as a single, integrated package.”

Africa requires an estimated \$30 billion annually to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6—clean water and sanitation for all—by 2030. Yet the returns are substantial: every dollar invested in water and sanitation is projected to generate seven dollars in increased productivity and reduced healthcare costs.

Teguest Yilma, Chair of Rotary National PolioPlus Committee Ethiopia, said the science, data, and technology to solve these challenges already exist. What is missing, she argued, is sustained political commitment.

“Success demands more than policy declarations,” Teguest stressed. “It requires political courage, sustained investment, and cross-sector collaboration.”

“Polio may be close to eradication, but its final defeat—and the control of cholera and other water-borne diseases—depends on our collective commitment to integrated solutions. No child should be left behind. Now is the time for action.”

Dr. Hanan Balkhy, WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, warned that pathogens recognize no borders, conflict lines, or political divisions.

“We must protect water and health facilities, especially in conflict zones,” Balkhy urged, noting that in some fragile settings, access to reliable sanitation remains as low as 8 percent.

The message from the AU forum was unmistakable: without bold investment in water, sanitation, and hygiene—paired with sustained hygiene advocacy and community learning—Africa risks fighting the same diseases year after year. Sustainable WASH investment is not optional; it is the foundation of resilient health systems and the protection of every child’s right to survive and thrive. With it, the continent can not only eliminate polio and curb cholera and NTDs, but also build the human capital necessary to achieve the ambitions of Agenda 2063.



Hanan Balkhy (MD), WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean

Ms Teguest Yilma, Chair of Rotary's Ethiopia National PolioPlus Committee

Dr Mohammed Gedi, polio eradication program coordinator, WHO AFRO

and Water-Borne Diseases, including NTDs and Cholera,” the meeting was convened by the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa and the African Union Commissioner for Health, Humanitarian Affairs, and Social Development, in collaboration with the governments of Nigeria and Zambia.

Participants stressed that while vaccines and medicines are lifesaving, they are not enough. In communities where unsafe water and poor sanitation persist, disease transmission continues unabated. Experts noted that up to 80 percent of NTDs could be prevented through access to clean water and reliable sanitation.

Carol Karutu, Vice President of Programs at the END Fund, criticized the overreliance on periodic Mass Drug Administration (MDA).

“Vaccines save lives, but safe water and good hygiene prevent disease,” Parker said. “Without sustainable WASH systems, outbreaks will keep returning.”

She highlighted the importance of hygiene advocacy and learning, particularly in schools and communities. “Hygiene education must start early and be sustained,” she noted. “When children learn proper handwashing and sanitation practices, they become ambassadors for change in their homes and communities. Investment in hygiene promotion is an investment in lifelong health.”

“No child should fall sick because they lack clean water,” Parker added. “WASH is not just a health intervention—it is a child protection and equity issue.”

Recent data shows that safely managed water

Despite these challenges, responses to outbreaks remain largely reactive, focused on short-term emergency aid rather than long-term investments in water infrastructure, sanitation systems, and robust disease surveillance.

The forum also served as a strategic launchpad for the African Union’s declaration of 2026 as the Year of Ensuring Sustainable Water Supply and Reliable Sanitation Systems. Member states were urged to treat the designation not as symbolic, but as a turning point for mobilizing financing and accelerating structural reforms.

For decades, polio eradication, cholera control, and NTD programs have operated in silos, each with separate funding streams and logistics. Thoko Elphick-Pooley, Deputy

MultiChoice Launches 'Ethiopian Future Skills' to Equip Students with Digital Skills

By our staff reporter

MultiChoice Ethiopia has launched the “Ethiopian Future Skills” initiative, a fully-funded STEM program designed to equip promising public-school students in Addis Ababa with essential digital literacy and coding skills. This 12-week intensive course represents a strategic investment in the country’s next generation of innovators.

The program provides a high-impact learning experience for a carefully selected cohort of students, addressing gaps in digital access by supplying all necessary training, tools, and resources. Beyond basic computer use, the curriculum fosters a deep understanding of how digital systems function. Participants receive hands-on training in coding and programming, alongside crucial soft skills like teamwork and

problem-solving. Demonstrating a strong commitment to inclusive education, the initiative ensures that 50% of the approximately 30 participants will be girls.

According to Gelila G. Michael, Managing Director of MultiChoice Ethiopia, the project is rooted in the company’s “Enriching Lives” philosophy. “With the ‘Ethiopian Future Skills’ initiative, we are starting with a

focused group of students to ensure they get the attention and resources they need to truly grasp these 21st-century skills,” she stated. “It is a small but significant step toward ensuring the next generation of Ethiopians can participate confidently in the digital world.”

Building on MultiChoice Africa’s broader Corporate Social Investment strategy, this initiative empowers youth with foundational STEM knowledge required to become active participants in the global digital economy. By concentrating resources on a dedicated group of high-potential students, the program aims to create tangible impact and serve as a vital stepping stone for personal and professional growth in Ethiopia’s technology landscape.



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رمضان مبارك



Capital NEWS IN BRIEF

Kefi Breaks Ground at Ethiopia Gold Project

Aim-listed Kefi Gold and Copper has started construction at its Tulu Kapi gold project in Ethiopia, targeting first production in 2027 at a rate of 140,000 oz/y.

The milestone follows over a decade of development since Kefi acquired the project in 2013-14. Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali officiated the groundbreaking ceremony in the village of Genji, where the company is building new housing as part of a resettlement program for local farmers.

Kefi Executive Chairperson Harry Anagnostaras-Adams called the project “Africa’s highest-grade and highest-recovery gold development.”

The openpit operation is expected to produce 1.2 million ounces over a 10-year mine life, with potential for future underground expansion.

Separately, Kefi announced it raised £54,000 through the exercise of broker warrants by an existing investor.

(Miningweekly)

Ethiopia, Ireland Sign MOU to Boost Bilateral Cooperation

Addis Ababa — Ethiopia and Ireland have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) aimed at expanding bilateral cooperation across multiple sectors, including business and investment.

Advertisement

The agreement was formalized at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Addis Ababa by Ethiopia’s State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hadera Abera, and Ireland’s State Minister for International Development and Diaspora, Neale Richmond.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, minister Hadera highlighted the MoU as a reflection of the shared commitment between the two nations to maintain regular dialogue and deepen collaboration.

“The cooperation between our two countries extends beyond humanitarian efforts and into vital areas like business and investment,” Hadera said, reaffirming Ethiopia’s dedication to fostering a long-term and meaningful partnership.

(ENA)

Arjo Coal Processing Factory Drives Ethiopia’s Industrial Self-Reliance – PM Abiy

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed commended the Arjo Coal Processing Factory as a key driver of Ethiopia’s industrial expansion, highlighting its strategic role in supporting domestic industries and fostering economic self-reliance.

Today, the Prime Minister visited Kelem Wollega, West Wollega, and East Wollega zones in Oromia regional state to review and observe the performance and outcomes of various development projects.

The tour included agricultural initiatives, irrigation and infrastructure projects, and

industrial sites, providing an opportunity to assess firsthand the tangible benefits these projects are bringing to local communities and the broader regional economy.

After his visit to Arjo Coal Processing Factory in East Wollega zone, the Prime Minister noted that the factory addresses the country’s demand for crushed stone, which would otherwise have to be imported, supplying essential raw materials to major sectors including cement, iron, and construction. This contribution, the Prime Minister emphasized, is vital for advancing Ethiopia’s broader economic development.

(FMC)

Turkey, Ethiopia ink energy deal during Erdogan’s visit to Addis Ababa

Turkey and Ethiopia signed a memorandum of understanding on energy cooperation during President Recep Tayyip Erdogan’s visit to Addis Ababa, Turkish Energy and Natural Resources Minister Alparslan Bayraktar has announced.

Erdogan paid a one-day visit to Addis Ababa on Tuesday upon the invitation of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, his first to Ethiopia in 11 years.

In a post on X, Bayraktar said he attended interdelegation talks chaired by Erdogan and Abiy.

As part of the visit, Bayraktar and Ethiopian Minister of Water and Energy Habtamu Itefa signed the memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of energy.

The agreement, according to the minister,

aims to strengthen experience-sharing and develop concrete projects across a broad range of areas, including electricity generation, grid infrastructure, renewable energy investments and hydroelectric infrastructure.

The two sides also agreed on a comprehensive roadmap to deepen existing cooperation and identify new partnership areas spanning energy and mining, education, health, transportation and agriculture, as well as environment, urban planning, culture and tourism, the minister said.

Turkey has close ties with Ethiopia. In 2024 Ankara helped mediate a dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia over Addis Ababa’s plan to build a port in the breakaway region of Somaliland.

(Turkishminute)

Term of the Day

FORBEARANCE

» Definition

Forbearance refers to the temporary postponement of loan payments, typically for a mortgage or student loan. Lenders and other creditors grant forbearance as an alternative to forcing a property into foreclosure or leaving the borrower to default.



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Spotlight

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PHOTO: Anteneh Aklilu

“Millions of young Africans enter the labour market every year; productive employment can turn the continent into the growth frontier of the century” - Claver Gatete

The 9th Africa Business Forum organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, opened in Addis Ababa, Monday, with resounding calls for investments in Africa’s ongoing transformation. Held in the iconic Africa Hall, heads of state, captains of industry and young entrepreneurs from across the continent gathered on the theme, Financing Africa’s Future, against the backdrop of mounting global uncertainty with slowing growth, climate shocks, rising debt, and shifting supply chains.

Executive Secretary Claver Gatete noted that as global capital becomes more selective and concentrated, scale, security and future markets are assured. “The question is not whether capital exists,” he stressed. “The real question is: where will the next engines of global growth emerge?”

With the world’s youngest workforce, accelerating urbanization, rapid digital adoption and expanding consumer markets, the continent is already undergoing a structural transformation anchored in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which is creating a single market of over 1.5 billion people. Furthermore, from youth-led cocoa processing in Côte d’Ivoire, an integrated automotive value chain in Morocco, to Ethiopia’s expanding digital payments ecosystem, as evidence that Africa is beginning to export value, not just raw commodities.

(Press release)

NBE Appoints Independent Experts to New Monetary Policy Committee

Pursuant to Article 23 of the amended National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) Establishment Proclamation, the NBE Board has approved the appointment of two independent experts to the newly formed Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).

According to Article 23.3 of the Proclamation, the NBE is required to include two independent members as part of the seven-member MPC. The amendment to the 2008 law, enacted during the previous fiscal year, introduced the MPC, which is tasked with preparing and proposing monetary policy for final approval by the Board.

The Committee is composed of seven members: the Governor of the NBE serves as Chairperson, and a Vice Governor, designated by the Governor, acts as Deputy Chair. Sub-article 3 of Article 23 stipulates that, with the Board’s approval, the Committee may include two external experts who are not employees of the Bank as part of its seven members. The Board is currently chaired by Ambassador Girma Biru.

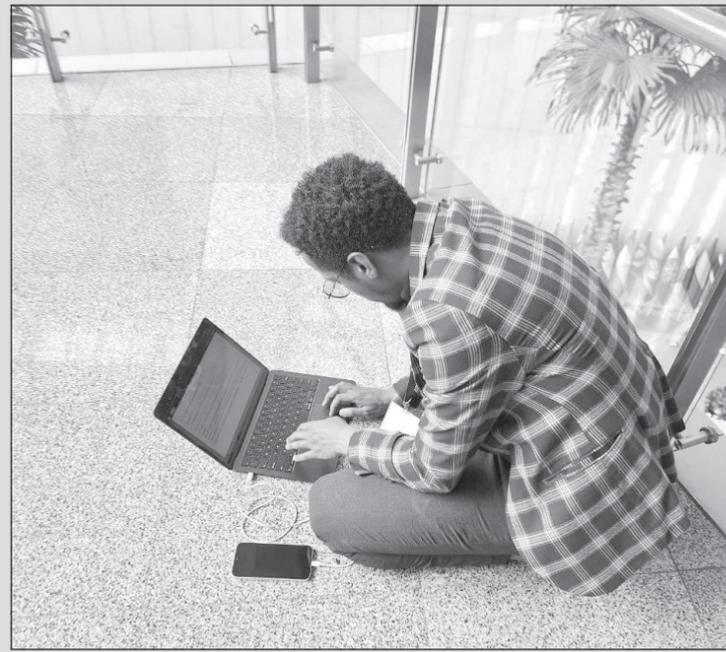
In a statement issued on Thursday, the NBE noted that the inclusion of external MPC members is intended to enhance the Committee’s analytical capabilities and support the Board in making well-informed, evidence-based monetary policy decisions.

“The newly appointed external members are distinguished economists with strong academic credentials and extensive professional experience in macroeconomic analysis and policy. Their expertise is expected to contribute meaningfully to rigorous policy deliberations and to reinforce the effectiveness of the MPC in fulfilling its mandate,” the statement added.

Efforts by *Capital* to identify the newly appointed members were unsuccessful. Since December 2024, the MPC has convened five times to propose bold macroeconomic and monetary policy directions for Board approval.

The 2024 amended proclamation introduced several changes aimed at modernizing the central bank’s operations, including the establishment of the MPC and the Financial Stability Committee.

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RESPECT THE SPACE



2026 Marks Defining Moment for African Energy as African Energy Week Launches Strategic Investment Agenda

The year 2026 is shaping up to be a defining year for African energy. Amid shifting geopolitics, intensifying trade disputes and the global push to diversify supply chains, international partners are increasingly turning toward Africa as a strategic energy anchor. At the same time, continent-wide regulatory reform, new oil and gas discoveries and strengthened global alliances have significantly enhanced Africa’s competitiveness, positioning it as one of the most attractive destinations for foreign energy capital in today’s climate.

At this pivotal moment, the African Energy Week (AEW): Invest in African Energies Conference & Exhibition emerges as the continent’s most consequential energy platform - for international investors seeking new entry points, for African governments engaging global partners and for indigenous companies expanding their regional and global footprint. Taking place October 12-16, 2026 in Cape Town, AEW’s newly launched Draft 2026 program reflects the urgency, scale and opportunity defining Africa’s current energy trajectory.

(Press release)

Africa’s path to health sovereignty: ECA chief calls for fiscal transformation to finance health

At a high-level side event during the 2026 African Union Summit, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Claver Gatete, called on African leaders to anchor health financing within broader fiscal and economic reforms, describing health as central to the continent’s sovereignty.

Speaking under the theme “From Commitment to Action: Accelerating Health Financing, Partnerships and Delivery at Scale,” Gatete said the global system is shifting from hyper-globalisation to “strategic resilience,” where countries prioritise critical sectors such as food, energy and health.

He noted that development assistance for health has dropped sharply from about US\$80 billion in 2021 to US\$39 billion in 2025, exposing Africa’s dependence on external funding and imported medical supplies. Although the continent spends an estimated US\$145 billion annually on health, less than half comes from public budgets, leaving households to shoulder high out-of-pocket costs.

Gatete outlined four priorities: integrating health into medium-term fiscal frameworks, boosting domestic resource mobilisation, expanding pharmaceutical manufacturing through the African Continental Free Trade Area, and strengthening health systems. He stressed that achieving health sovereignty is key to securing Africa’s economic future.

(Press release)

Eni Expands African Exploration Footprint with Major Discoveries in Ivory Coast, Angola

Energy major Eni continues to deliver on its exploration drive in Africa, announcing two major hydrocarbon discoveries in February 2026. In Ivory Coast, the company successfully drilled the Murene South-1X well in Block CI-501, confirming the Calao South discovery within the prolific Calao channel complex. Through its Angolan joint venture Azule Energy, the company also announced the Algaita-01 well in Block 15/06 - situated in the prolific Lower Congo Basin. Together, these milestones reflect a deliberate dual-track strategy for the company: opening new hydrocarbon frontiers while strengthening production capacity across Africa’s established markets.

As the voice of the African energy sector, the African Energy Chamber (AEC) commends Eni for its sustained commitment to African exploration. Large-scale discoveries in Ivory Coast and Angola are not only commercial wins - they are strategic victories for the continent. For emerging producers such as Ivory Coast, discoveries of this scale fast-track energy independence and domestic gas-to-power expansion. For mature producers such as Angola, they underpin production stability and fiscal resilience at a time when global capital is increasingly selective. As the company advances appraisal, testing and development planning, these discoveries have the potential to catalyze a new wave of upstream momentum across Africa’s hydrocarbon market.

(Press release)



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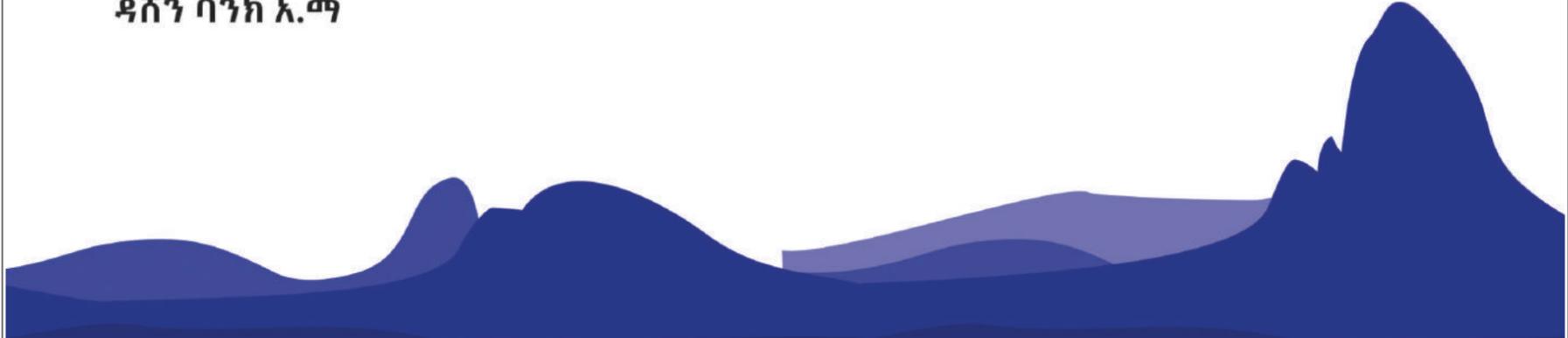
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በዳሽን ባንክ ደንበኛ ሰቢ መግለጫ ላይ እንደተመለከተው በቅድሚያ ነባር ባለአክሲዮኖች ባላቸው የአክሲዮን መጠን ልክ አዲስ አክሲዮኖችን እንዲገዙ የተደለደለ ሲሆን፣ ነባር አክሲዮኖች ወደ ኤሌክትሮኒክ ፎርም/ሰነድ አልባነት/ ስለሚቀየሩ ብሄራዊ መታወቂያ እና ሁሉንም የአክሲዮን ባለቤትነት ሰርተፊኬት/ማስረጃ/ ወይም ከባንኩ የተሰጠ የባለቤትነት ማስረጃ ይዞ መቅረብ ያስፈልጋል። በነባር ባለአክሲዮኖች ያልተገዙ አክሲዮኖችን ለብቁ ኢንቨስተሮች እና ለህዝብ ለመሸጥ ታስቧል። በመሆኑም ነባር ባለአክሲዮኖችም ይሁን አክሲዮን ለመግዛት የምትፈልጉ አዲስ ባለሃብቶች አክሲዮኖችን ለመግዛት ትችሉ ዘንድ በኢትዮጵያ የካፒታል ገበያ ባለሥልጣን እውቅና ከተሰጣቸው የሰነድ ሙዳላ ንዋይ አገገጃዎች (ደላሎች)፣ (ማለትም ወጋገን ካፒታል ኢንቨስትመንት ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር፣ ከሲቢኢ ካፒታል ኢንቨስትመንት ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር፣ አዋሽ ካፒታል ኢንቨስትመንት ባንክ አ.ማ፣ ኢቲዮ ፊዲሊቲ የሰነድ ሙዳላ ንዋይ አክሲዮን ማህበር ወይም ሌላ ህጋዊ ፈቃድ የተሰጠው የሰነድ መዋለ ንዋይ ደላላ) የግብይት ሂሳብ (Trading Account) በመክፈት የአክሲዮን ግዥውን እንድትፈጽሙ ባንኩ ጥሪውን ያቀርባል።

ማሳሰቢያ: ሁሉም ባለሃብቶች የዳሽን ባንክ ሙሉ ደንበኛ ሰቢ መግለጫን በሙሉ እንዲያነቡ ይበረታታሉ፤ ለውሳኔ የተቸገሩ ከሆነ በኢ.ካ.ገ.ባ ፍቃድ ከተሰጣቸው ገለልተኛ የፋይናንስ አማካሪዎች ምክር ይጠይቁ፣ የደንበኛ ሰቢ መግለጫው መጽደቅ ሰነድ ሙዳላ ነዋዮችን ባለሃብቶች እንዲገዙ የተሰጠ ምክር ወይም ድጋፍ ተደርጎ አይወሰድም። ይህ ማስታወቂያ በኢትዮጵያ ካፒታል ገበያ ባለስልጣን (ECMA) ፈቃድ አግኝቷል።

ለበለጠ መረጃ: በዳሽን ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር ዋና መስሪያ ቤት ግራውንድ ፍሎር ልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 09 ሱዳን መንገድ ከኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ባንክ ፊት ለፊት በአካል በመቅረብ ማናገር ወይም በስልክ ቁጥር: +251 115183091፣ +251 11551 3990 መደወል ይችላሉ።

ዳሽን ባንክ አ.ማ





IFC and Dashen Bank Partner to Deliver Support to SMEs in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, February 17, 2026 -- IFC today announced a partnership with Dashen Bank S.C. to increase access to finance for small- and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in Ethiopia, supporting economic growth and job creation in the country.

Under the partnership, IFC will provide a risk-sharing facility that will enable Dashen Bank to increase its lending to SMEs, with a particular focus on those in the country's important agribusiness sector and to businesses that are owned or led by women.

Increasing access to finance is critical for smaller businesses in Ethiopia, where IFC is working with partner banks and microfinance institutions to deliver the funding businesses need to grow, reach new markets, trade, purchase equipment, and create jobs.

Today's announcement builds on IFC's ongoing advisory work with Dashen Bank, which is focused on strengthening the bank's SME business model, expanding its sales capacity and market coverage, and enhancing its credit underwriting and broader risk management capabilities to support sustainable growth.

Under the partnership announced today, IFC is committing \$10 million in an unfunded risk-sharing facility to Dashen Bank, covering 50 percent of Dashen Bank's credit risk on a targeted SME loan portfolio of up to \$20 million equivalent. The IDA18 IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window (IDA PSW), a \$2.5 billion World Bank initiative designed to catalyze investment

by mitigating risks in certain markets, is providing a first-loss guarantee.

Asfaw Alemu, Chief Executive Officer at Dashen Bank shared, "As Dashen Bank, we are excited to announce our partnership with IFC through the Small Loan Guarantee Program. This ground-breaking risk-sharing agreement represents a pivotal step in our dedication to supporting SMEs and agricultural businesses in Ethiopia. By providing access to much-needed credit facilities, we aim to foster economic growth, create jobs, and enhance financial inclusion across the nation. With clear eligibility criteria, efficient processes, and focused portfolio management, this initiative not only enhances our capacity to support local enterprises but also mitigates risk, enabling us to focus on our core mission: fostering entrepreneurship and promoting sustainable development. In partnership with IFC, we are confident that this collaboration will lay the foundation for a brighter economic future for our communities."

Ethiopia Tafara, IFC Vice President for Africa, said, "Ethiopia's small and medium businesses need reliable access to finance to grow and IFC's partnership with Dashen Bank will deliver exactly that. IFC's longstanding partnership with Dashen Bank is contributing to private sector growth, job creation, and development in Ethiopia."

IFC has committed \$605 million in fiscal year 2025 in Ethiopia across telecom, agribusiness and manufacturing. Key focus sectors, as aligned with IFC's 2030 strategy, include agribusiness, infrastructure (renewable energy, telecom and logistics), manufacturing (pharmaceuticals and sectors supporting the construction industry), and housing.

Dashen Bank has previously reinforced its collaboration with the IFC by signing a partnership agreement focused on improving its support for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and facilitating access to finance

About IFC

IFC — a member of the World Bank Group — is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in emerging markets. We work in more than 100 countries, using our capital, expertise, and influence to create markets and opportunities in developing countries. In fiscal year 2025, IFC committed a record \$71.7 billion to private companies and financial institutions in developing countries, leveraging private sector solutions and mobilizing private capital to create a world free of poverty on a livable planet. For more information, visit www.ifc.org.

Stay Connected with [IFC on social media](#).

About Dashen Bank

Headquartered in Addis Ababa, Dashen Bank is one of the biggest private banks in Ethiopia, with a reputation for financial services innovation for 30 years. It operates through a network of more than 900 branches, more than 1,100 ATMs, and more than 2,000 Point-of-Sale (POS) terminals spread across the length and breadth of the nation. Dashen Bank's omnichannel banking service offers digital payment capability and access to aggregated digital products and services. More at <https://dashenbanksc.com/>.



I N T E R V I E W

Unlocking Ethiopia's Capital Market:

Governance, Trust and the Road to Sustainable Growth



As Ethiopia stands on the threshold of a historic economic transformation with the launch of its first-ever capital market, attention is turning to the professionals tasked with shaping its foundation. In an exclusive interview with *Capital*, Million Kibret, Managing Partner at BDO Ethiopia, shares insights into the opportunities, challenges, and critical prerequisites for building a vibrant, transparent, and trustworthy financial ecosystem.

Armed with a newly secured license from the Ethiopian Capital Market Authority, BDO Ethiopia — a member firm of the global BDO network operating in 169 countries — is positioning itself to play a pivotal role in guiding businesses from private, family-dominated structures toward broader public participation.

In this wide-ranging conversation, Million explains how BDO is leveraging international expertise to strengthen local capacity, why restoring and safeguarding public trust is essential following past unregulated investment schemes, and why the most pressing challenge facing Ethiopian enterprises today is the absence of sustainable systems and corporate governance. Excerpts:

Capital: What unique professional support is BDO bringing to the newly launching Capital Market in Ethiopia?

Million Kibret : BDO in Ethiopia is a member firm of BDO International, an organization operating in 169 countries providing financial advisory, accounting, and audit services. As a member firm in Ethiopia, we have been advising organizations with international scale and quality, specifically in the financial management area.

Since 2013—meaning for the last 13 years—we have been providing consulting services in Ethiopia, particularly regarding investment and finance. Until now, we have been advising family-founded companies to help them grow.

Now, the license we received from the Capital Market Authority will enable us to assist these companies go beyond growing using their own resources; it allows them to seize the opportunity to raise the funds they need for growth from the public in addition to banks.

Capital: What specific strategies does BDO use to strengthen Ethiopia's capital market and build public trust?

Million: Well, our local banks have

tried their level best to the best of their capacities. However, their resources are limited. When enterprises need more money than local banks can provide, going public is a good alternative. However, as we witnessed in the recent past, innocent people have historically been taken advantage of by others saying, “We will do this for you, investing like this, get you this benefit...” The main reason for this was the absence of strict regulations.

The Ethiopian Capital Market Authority now responsibly oversees these strict regulations. Under it, licensed advisors and other service providers ensure that money collected from the public is managed according to applicable laws and regulations.

What makes BDO Ethiopia unique is that, as a member of BDO International, it brings the experience of 169 countries. Since Ethiopia is just starting its capital market, we bring people from other countries to train local professionals.

We learn from the mistakes of others while taking best practices, so that our professionals, working alongside international BDO experts, can strengthen the Ethiopian capital market ecosystem, to make it more credible and vibrant. ▶



Joining the capital market allows companies to access additional capital, strengthen governance, and ensure continuity even in the absence of founders.

► Often, as you know, the problem is that when an industry starts, people without much credibility or ethical, moral backgrounds grab for their short-term benefits, and the industry is cut short. Then that industry is labeled as “untrustworthy”.

Among our top priorities is to educate the public and people in business. We plan to be engaged in awareness creation with the public at large: “What does a capital market mean? How do you participate in the capital market?” Then, we help those who plan to participate in the market to do so, providing support and advice for them join the Ethiopian capital market.

Our biggest advantage is that we are able to pull resources and accumulated knowledge from many countries around the world, including those in Africa and others like the US and Europe that have been doing this for over a hundred or two hundred years, and we ensure Ethiopians learn from it as we should rely on our local resources.

Capital: During your 13-year stay in Ethiopia, what was the main challenge?

Million: The main problem we observe in most Ethiopian companies is a lack of sustainability. Since many organizations are founded at a family level, when the founder or owner encounters problems like illness or death, the organization often faces the fate of collapsing along with the founders.

Companies are national assets and pillars of the economy; therefore, when a company that delivered for 50 years collapses because of the owner’s absence, the national economy suffers as well.

The big problem we encountered is that companies are not operating based on well-established systems and procedures. Since most started in the aftermath of the fall of the Derg regime, the identity of the organization is closely tied to the personality of the owner.

Because of this, there was no such thing as “Corporate Governance.” Our biggest challenge was bringing companies into a standard operating system and ensuring their long-term sustainability. Additionally, growing without systems and rules is very difficult. One person’s capacity and knowledge can only grow a company to a certain level. For organizations to grow beyond that, operating systems and

corporate governance is mandatory.

When companies come to us, the first thing we tell them is: “Even though you are comfortable operating currently, you need a system for your growth and to continue for the years to come.” For example, if we look at giant companies like Boeing, Airbus, or Apple, their creators are gone, but the organizations are still growing. Apple didn’t stop after Steve Jobs died; rather, it continued expanding.

This happened because they have strong systems and guidelines. Our major challenge was to detach companies from the identities of their owners and make them run using their systems.

Capital: The Ethiopian financial sector is in transition. With bank mergers and the entry of foreign banks expected, what is BDO doing in its advisory service?

Million: BDO works with banks, insurance, and financial institutions in many countries. Bringing that international experience to Ethiopia, we are planning to enhance our engagement with local banks helping to assist them strengthen themselves as the country opens the sector to foreign investment.

This can take two ways: one is providing advisory services to enable banks to increase their capacity by working together and merging, and the second is helping them modernize their systems.

Working with banks and similar institutions, we share international experiences and advise them on what they should do to withstand the competition.

Now that we have obtained a capital market advisory license, we will strive to help financial institutions to enhance their capabilities according to the license given to us. To make Ethiopian banks competitive, we are working to bring selected professionals from countries where the sector has flourished to a level becoming the pillar of economic growth and financial inclusion.

Capital: The late start of Ethiopia’s capital market can be seen as a good opportunity. As a professional, in which direction do you say the country should move to use this opportunity?

Million: Going forward, organizations that have been moving through private effort must grow and become larger by utilizing the benefits of the capital market following the law. Although Ethiopia is a

large country, we do not have many large companies relative to the country’s size and level. For example, Ethiopian Airlines is a world-renowned institution we are proud of. However, we need many more companies as large as the airline to build the country’s economy. Such giant institutions cannot be built by the effort of one person or one family alone.

Therefore, organizations must strengthen their corporate governance, systems and structures, join the capital market, collect additional capital, and grow. This process has great benefits for the owners as well.

Mostly, when business organizations are established, the founder or owner must be there 24 hours a day and take all the suffering and worry. But when they join the capital market, because there is a clear operation system, and accountability, the owner doesn’t necessarily have to be there all the time. A successor can be assigned to take the institution forward. This creates great relief and opportunity for the founders to explore other opportunities and enjoy the dividends of their lifetime efforts.

Capital: What would you say was a major success story in your tenure?

Million: The stories of many strong traders can be mentioned as examples.

After working for 40 or 50 years on an enterprise, they come to us saying, “We are tired, what should we do?” We take time to build a business system, procedures, and corporate governance for them. This enables them to pass their organization to their children or have it led by a professional manager.

Because of this, many of our clients have informed us, “Until now, we were slaves in the organization we created ourselves; now you have set us free.” Although they initially feared, “What will happen to the organization without me?” once they set up the system and let it go, they find freedom.

This freedom, besides giving relief to the owner, allows the organization to grow beyond one person’s capacity and effort. Overall, seeing organizations that its owner said “we were tied up and couldn’t grow farther” fix the bottlenecks of their operations and reach a high level is our greatest success.

Capital: In addition to the points you mentioned, what do you say is the unique reason that family businesses fail to continue or remain a bottleneck?

Million: Recently, at the 3rd Ethiopian Family Business Forum organized by HST

Consulting, Commander Haile Gebrselassie said: “From time to time I’m being engaged in mediating between successor children when company founders become absent. The problem aggravates to the extent of companies being closed by court orders. This problem stems from the company not having a succession plan and clear operating systems and procedures in advance.

To solve the problem, founders must answer the question “Who will replace me if I am not there?” and prepare their succession plan properly, so that, in cases of the founder departing from the company for various reasons, the appointed person can immediately take over and continue the operation of the company.

Capital: Do you believe the government should play a role in guiding family businesses toward more sustainable governance and operational structures?

Million: The relevant government bodies should collaborate with the family business community to establish frameworks that ensure the sustainable operation of family-owned enterprises, particularly when founders step down or are no longer able to lead. Company closures have far-reaching impacts—not just on the family, but also on employees, suppliers, customers, and the wider economy.

By working together, the government and business community can develop legal mechanisms to enable businesses to continue operating in the absence of founders, including appointing professional managers and family representatives to oversee succession and continuity.

Capital: Do you see scope for collaboration with peer institutions to initiate and advance policy reforms that strengthen the sustainability of family businesses in Ethiopia?

Million: Certainly! It is possible to prepare a draft document with service-providing institutions like HST and present it to the government. It is not always appropriate to just blame the government. Initiatives for new legal instruments can originate from the private sector, the professional associations and individuals. Therefore, BDO and others working in the local business environment can coordinate and provide advice and support to the government presenting draft policy documents for better results to emerge. ■



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Society

By Tesfu Telahoun

Powering Africa: Ethiopia's Centrality in Agenda 2063

By Moges Mekonnen

As Africa navigates the complexities of the 21st century, the African Union's Agenda 2063 stands as the definitive blueprint for a prosperous and integrated continent. Yet, as of 2026, the realization of this vision is tethered to a stark reality. While the continent is home to nearly 20% of the world's population, it accounts for less than 4% of global electricity demand. Over 600 million Africans still live without reliable power, a deficit that costs the continent an estimated 2 to 4 percent of its annual GDP.

However, the tide is turning. Driven by the Continental Power System Masterplan, Africa is aggressively shifting toward an integrated energy future. The focus has moved from isolated national grids to the creation of the African Single Electricity Market, which is destined to be the world's largest interconnected power market. In this continental shift, the emphasis is no longer just on how much power we generate but on how effectively we share it across borders.

Ethiopia: The Structural Anchor of the EAPP

Regionally, the continent's energy landscape is defined by its five Power Pools, each at a different stage of maturity. While the Southern African Power Pool has historically led in market transparency, the Eastern Africa Power Pool, in which Ethiopia is a founding member, is currently the fastest growing corridor for renewable integration.

Historically, East Africa was a collection of energy islands, nations with surplus potential but no means to transport it, situated alongside neighbors suffering from chronic blackouts. The current regional status has shifted toward high voltage connectivity, exemplified by the commissioning of the Ethio - Kenya Tanzania interconnector and the strengthening of the Ethio - Djibouti and Ethio - Sudan transmission lines. In this regional puzzle, energy is the invisible thread binding industrialization to economic sovereignty.

Ethiopia has emerged as the structural anchor of the EAPP and a primary catalyst for the AfSEM. The EAPP, aimed at coordinating cross border power trade, finds its most reliable baseload in the Ethiopian highlands. With an installed capacity that has recently reached 9.7 GW, Ethiopia is the first nation in the region to demonstrate the viability of large scale renewable integration.

By leveraging its unique geography and sovereign investment, Ethiopia provides the stability the regional market requires to thrive. We are not just building a national

grid but architecting the foundational electricity highway that will eventually link the Mediterranean to the Cape.

Regional Stability through Power for Peace

Our role in the EAPP has evolved from a simple exporter to a regional stabilizer. By connecting the synchronized networks of Sudan and Djibouti with the high voltage corridor to Kenya and Tanzania, Ethiopia has created a resilient energy ecosystem. In the 2024/25 fiscal year alone, Ethiopia generated 118.1 million USD from power exports, proving that regional interconnection is a profitable and sustainable model for mutual growth.

This strategy directly fulfills several flagship goals of Agenda 2063. Ethiopia serves as a central node in the North South transmission corridor, facilitating a linked grid from Cape to Cairo. By generating 100% of its power from renewable sources, primarily hydro and wind, Ethiopia provides a model for African energy independence and reduces the continent's reliance on imported fossil fuels.

For Ethiopia, energy interconnection is as much about diplomacy as it is about kilowatt hours. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed recently noted that electricity is power for peace, a sentiment that redefines regional security. When lines like the 500kV Ethio Kenya link or the Hurso Aysha project go live, they create bonds of mutual economic interest. This interdependence is the most effective deterrent to conflict, making shared prosperity the ultimate guarantee of peace.

Energizing the Vision of Africa

While current milestones are historic, the roadmap for the next four years is even more ambitious. Under the National Energy Compact and the 10 Year Development Plan, Ethiopia aims to double its output to 19.9 GW by 2030. This expansion is a direct contribution to Agenda 2063 Goal 10, which envisions world class infrastructure crisscrossing the continent. Our Green Growth philosophy serves as a blueprint for the Mission 300 initiative, aimed at halving the energy access gap in Africa by the end of the decade.

The future of Ethiopian energy is not just about wires but high value industrialization, a core pillar of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Green Hydrogen: With abundant water

and low cost renewable power, Ethiopia is positioning itself as a global contender for green hydrogen. This aligns with the African Energy Efficiency Strategy, turning our wind and solar rich eastern regions into hubs for clean fuel and domestic fertilizer production, ensuring both food and energy security for the continent.

E Mobility: Ethiopia is leading the continent by banning internal combustion engine passenger car imports and targeting 148,000 EVs by 2030. This shift reduces foreign currency outflow and positions Ethiopia as an early mover in the African Green Minerals Strategy, proving that sustainable transport is achievable in emerging economies.

An Investment Destination for a

Green Continent

The bright future of our energy sector is an open call to the global private sector. With the liberalization of the foreign exchange market and robust Public Private Partnership frameworks, Ethiopia has become a magnet for Foreign Direct Investment. From the geothermal fields of the Rift Valley to the wind corridors of Somali, Amhara, and Tigray, the next decade will see the private sector taking a lead role in generation. This shift allows the state to focus its resources on modernizing the transmission architecture that serves as the heartbeat of the regional market.

As we look toward hosting COP-32 in 2027, Ethiopia's role is clear. We are the laboratory where Agenda 2063 is being proven and scaled. By turning our rivers, wind, and thermal heat into a regional commodity, we are proving that an integrated Africa is not a distant dream but a reality being built one transmission tower at a time. The Horn of Africa is no longer defined just as a region of origins. It has become the definitive power source of Africa's industrial future.

Moges Mekonnen is a seasoned media expert with over 25 years of experience, including 18 years at the Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) as a senior editor, investigative journalist, and program host. Currently the Corporate Communication Director and Spokesperson for Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP), he leverages his deep editorial background to lead the narrative on Ethiopia's energy sovereignty.

Capital features a variety of independent voices; the opinions articulated in this column are the author's own and operate independently of our corporate viewpoint.

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CALL FOR BIDS PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF PRINTED YOGHURT CUPS FOR GARDEN DAIRY

Garden Dairy is a small but growing dairy enterprise established in late 2019 in southern Addis Ababa. The company began as a small milk retail business and has since expanded into dairy processing, wholesale, and retail trade.

Garden Dairy invites qualified suppliers to submit bids for the production and supply of printed yoghurt cups featuring the official logo and approved product designs of Garden Dairy for brand promotion purposes.

Criteria Applicants must meet the following selection criteria by submitting copies of legal documents (valid registration, renewed business license, VAT registration, and TIN certificate). Interested bidders should submit their technical and financial proposals in a sealed envelope within 7 days. Bidders can obtain the detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) from our office in Kality 'Wiha limat' area, located near 'St Arsema church' in front of Kadisko Quartz Paint Factory. Additional information may be requested via telephone at 0911690505 or email at gardendairy22@gmail.com. The bid will be opened in the presence of the bidders or their legal representatives. Our company reserves the right to cancel the bid partially or fully.

The Politics of Performance and Economic Development

By Alazar Kebede

Economic development has never been a purely technocratic exercise. While it is often framed in the language of growth rates, productivity, infrastructure, and investment flows, development is also deeply political. In recent decades, this political dimension has increasingly taken the form of “performance” which is the staging, measurement, communication, and symbolic demonstration of economic progress. Governments today are judged not only by what they deliver materially, but by how convincingly they perform development through metrics, narratives, rankings, flagship projects, and carefully curated success stories. This politics of performance has reshaped how economic development is designed, implemented, and perceived, with significant consequences for policy priorities and social outcomes.

At its core, the politics of performance reflects a shift from outcomes to appearances. Development is no longer evaluated solely by long-term structural transformation, such as industrial upgrading, broad-based income growth, or reductions in inequality, but by short-term, visible indicators that can be showcased to voters, investors, and international institutions. Gross domestic product growth, ease-of-doing-business rankings, infrastructure megaprojects, and startup ecosystems become proxies for progress, regardless of whether they translate into durable improvements in living standards. Performance, in this sense, is not deception per se; it is a strategic simplification of complex realities into legible signals that can be politically mobilized.

This emphasis on performance is partly driven by globalization. In a world of mobile capital and intense intergovernmental competition, states feel compelled to market themselves as “investment-ready” and “reform-oriented.” International benchmarks produced by multilateral organizations and private consultancies exert

powerful disciplining effects. Governments adapt their policies to improve scores rather than to address local economic constraints. Regulatory reforms may be designed to signal openness rather than to enhance enforcement capacity. Industrial zones may be announced with fanfare while skills development and supplier linkages lag behind. The performance of reform becomes as important as reform itself.

Domestic politics reinforces this dynamic. Electoral cycles reward policies that generate visible, short-term gains over those whose benefits accrue gradually. A new airport terminal, a high-speed rail line, or a technology park offers a tangible symbol of competence and ambition. In contrast, investments in early childhood education, institutional capacity, or rural productivity, though often more impactful in the long run, lack the same performative appeal. Political leaders therefore rationally prioritize projects that can be photographed, inaugurated, and branded. Economic development becomes a stage on which political legitimacy is enacted.

The politics of performance also shapes how success and failure are narrated. When development is framed as a performance, setbacks are attributed to external shocks global downturns, pandemics, geopolitical tensions while successes are personalized and politicized. Leaders present themselves as CEOs of the national economy, claiming credit for growth while distancing themselves from distributional consequences. Inequality, informality, and precarity are often reframed as transitional costs rather than structural features of the development model. This narrative management sustains the legitimacy of policies that may disproportionately benefit elites or urban centers.

However, the performative turn in economic development carries significant risks. First, it encourages policy mimicry. Governments replicate “best practices” from other contexts not

because they are appropriate, but because they are recognizable and rewarded by external audiences. Silicon Valley-style innovation hubs, fintech sandboxes, and smart cities proliferate even where basic manufacturing or agricultural productivity remains stagnant. This leads to what might be called “isomorphic development”: economies that look modern on paper but lack deep productive capabilities.

Second, performance politics can crowd out accountability. When success is measured by headline indicators, policymakers face fewer incentives to engage with underlying constraints such as weak state capacity, fragmented labor markets, or unequal access to finance. Data itself becomes politicized. Statistical revisions, selective reporting, and indicator gaming are not anomalies but predictable responses to high-stakes performance pressures. Citizens are left to navigate a gap between official narratives of progress and their lived economic experiences, eroding trust in institutions.

Third, the focus on performance often marginalizes distributional concerns. Growth that is spatially or socially uneven can still be performed as national success. Rising GDP coexists with stagnant wages, youth unemployment, or regional decline, yet the performance remains intact as long as aggregate indicators improve. This disconnect fuels political polarization and populist backlash. When large segments of society feel excluded from the celebrated story of development, they become receptive to narratives that challenge both economic orthodoxy and democratic norms.

Yet it would be misleading to dismiss performance altogether as hollow or manipulative. Performance is an intrinsic feature of politics. Symbolism, signaling, and narrative are unavoidable tools of governance. Moreover, performance can be productive when aligned with substantive reform. Clear targets, transparent metrics, and public commitments can discipline bureaucracies and

coordinate expectations. East Asian developmental states, for example, used performance benchmarks not as substitutes for policy, but as instruments to enforce learning, export discipline, and industrial upgrading. The issue is not performance per se, but performance divorced from structural transformation.

The challenge, therefore, is to reclaim performance as a means rather than an end. This requires rethinking what is measured and showcased. Instead of privileging aggregate growth alone, governments could emphasize indicators related to job quality, productivity dispersion, regional convergence, and social mobility. Instead of celebrating isolated megaprojects, they could perform success through credible institutional reforms, such as improvements in tax capacity, regulatory enforcement, or public service delivery. Such performances may be less spectacular, but they are more honest reflections of developmental progress.

It also requires longer political time horizons. Economic development is inherently intertemporal, yet performance politics compresses time into election cycles and quarterly reports. Building cross-party consensus around core development strategies, industrial policy, human capital formation, climate transition, can reduce the pressure to constantly perform novelty. In this sense, institutional stability is itself a form of performance: a signal that development is a collective project rather than a personal achievement.

Ultimately, the politics of performance reveals a deeper tension in modern governance: the need to make complex economic processes visible and legitimate without reducing them to empty spectacle. Economic development must be seen to be working, but it must also work. Bridging this gap is one of the central political challenges of our time. If performance continues to substitute for substance, development will remain fragile and contested. If, however, performance is harnessed to illuminate genuine transformation, it can become a powerful ally of inclusive and sustainable growth.

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RE-ADVERTISEMENT

TENDER NOTICE FOR SUPPLY OF DIFFERENT CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, WASH TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR COOPI'S PROGRAMMES IN ETHIOPIA WITH FRAMEWORK LONG-TERM CONTRACT

Publication Reference: **PTN - 036/ 2025**

Specific Location: **Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

1. **Description of the Contract:** supply of construction materials, tools and equipment for WaSH project activities for COOPI's Emergency & Development Programmes in different regions with framework agreement.
2. **Programme - COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale Ethiopia** receive funds from different donors for humanitarian and development projects and is seeking to enter in to a **framework contract/ Long Term Agreement (LTA)** for the supply of construction materials for different regions as a strategic approach with successful and reliable suppliers initially for one year and with possible additional years based on performance.
3. **Contracting Authority-** Cooperazione Internazionale-COOPI is an independent non-governmental humanitarian and development organization with its Head Quarter based in Italy, Milan. COOPI is committed to fight poverty globally and build a future that guarantees everyone has adequate living condition and equal opportunities.
4. **How to obtain the Tender Dossier**
 - ♦ The tender dossier is available from the Contracting Authority by **ONLY** contacting the following Email addresses: log.ethiopia@coopi.org and logistic.eth@coopi.org

- ♦ Tender proposals can be submitted from **22 February 2026 to 23 March 2026 from Monday to Friday 08:30 AM to 05:00 PM** at COOPI Coordination Office in Addis Ababa, Bole Sub city, Woreda 06, House Number: 088.

5. Bid Security

All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of **ETB 50,000** in the form of Bank Guarantee or CPO (Certified Payment Order) **in a separate envelope.**

6. Deadline for Submission of the Tenders:

- ♦ The deadline for the submission of the proposals is by **23 March 2026, 04:00 PM (Afternoon)** in COOPI Coordination Office, Addis Ababa, around Megenagna behind Mama's Kitchen Restaurant.
- ♦ **Technical proposals, financial proposal and Bid Security must be in separate 3 envelopes.**
- ♦ Tender opening date: **24 March 2026 at 10:00 AM (Morning);**
- ♦ Any proposal received after this deadline will **NOT** be considered.
- 7. COOPI reserves the right to cancel the bid fully or partially.



CALL FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICE

Development of Strategic Plan, Marketing Strategy, and Feasibility Study

Garden Dairy began as a small milk retail business in late 2019 in southern Addis Ababa. Today, it has evolved into an enterprise specializing in dairy processing, wholesale, and retail trade.

To support our growth, we are seeking a qualified consultant to develop a **Strategic Plan**, a **Marketing Strategy**, and a **Feasibility Study**. Additionally, the consultant will conduct staff training to ensure full implementation of these documents.

Application Criteria

Applicants must provide copies of the following legal documents:

Valid business registration, Renewed business license, VAT registration and TIN certificates

Submission Guidelines

Interested bidders must submit sealed **technical and financial proposals** within 7 days. A detailed **Terms of Reference (TOR)** is available at our Kality office, located around 'Wiha limat' area near 'St. Arsema' church opposite to Kadisko Quartz Paint Factory.

The bid opening will occur in the presence of bidders or their legal representatives. Garden Dairy reserves the right to cancel the bid, in part or in full.

Contact Information:

Phone: 0911690505

Email: gardendairy22@gmail.com

Entrepreneur PROFILE:

RESUME

Name: Tsedey Metasebia

Education: Masters Degree

Company name: Prior (FIKIR Media Ay) current (Tibeb Gebeta)

Title: Media Engineer

Founded in: 2014

What it does: Preparing multimedia materials (books, card and dice games, posters, videos) that allow children to learn through play.

Hq: Helsinki

Number of Employees: 3



STARTUP CAPITAL

100,000 ETB

CURRENT CAPITAL

Growing

BIG PICTURE

Reason for starting the Business:

To develop multimedia tools tailored for children's holistic development, allowing them to learn while playing.

Biggest perk of ownership:

None

Biggest strength:

Relying on the Creator

Biggest challenge:

Creating awareness about the importance of children learning through play

Plan:

God willing, to start a volunteer program creating access to learning through play

PERSONAL

First career:

Technical assistant at an audio-visual center

Most interested in meeting:

Unknown

Most admired person:

Dr. Binyiam Belete (Mikdoneya)

Stress reducer:

prayer

Favorite pastime:

Watching movies

Favorite book:

The Holy Bible

Favorite destination:

Israel

Favorite automobile:

Jeep



SOMALI REGIONAL EDUCATION BUREAU

Invitation for Local Competitive Bidders

Somali Regional Education bureau invites interested bidders for procurement of under listed goods.

1. Procurement of Maintenance Vehicle Spare part : with Ref -NCB/REB/0024/2018

The Bid Document shall be obtained commencing after the journal comes out for each Items from Somali Regional Education Bureau; finance & logistics Directorate; Ground Floor and You can access the bid document. Online from <https://REB.gove.et> against payment of a non-refundable fee of 500.00 (five Hundred birr only) for each of the above 4 goods which shall be paid of finance "Somali Regional State Education Bureau .The bid document shall be collected during office hours (Monday to Friday 8:00 -12:00 pm and 2:00 - 5:15pm) by presenting the payment advise .Presenting **copy of renewed Trade License 2018, Tax Clearance Certificate and Vat registration certificate** is must.

Bidders who do not have any poor performance history on previous Bureau's projects can participate in this Bid. (For Item 1).Bidders shall be quite sure to state direct line phone number, cell phone number, fax number and e-mail address of their organization correctly while collecting bid documents. Failure in receipt of bid communication due to incorrectness of the above will not be the responsibility of the bureau. Bid proposal shall be accompanied by the bid bond /Earnest Money Deposit of 2% of the item Contract in the form of **Unconditional Bank Guarantee or Cash payment Order (C.P.O)**. Bid bond /EMD in any other form is not acceptable. Bid must be deposited in the tender box prepared for this purpose at Somali Regional Education Bureau, Logistics department during office hours before 2:00 pm. Bid opening shall be held in the presence of bidders and /or their legal agents who wish to attend, on 2:30 p.m . at the place mentioned under no.2 above .Failure to comply any of the conditions from 2 - 5 above shall result in automatic rejection.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from **Logistics Department ,P.O.Bo 210, Jigjiga Ethiopia , Tel : 025 775 2069 , Fax 025 775 3524 , Or Visit :The Somali REB Reserves the Right to Accept or Reject Any or All Bids.**

DAILY EXCHANGE RATE

Feb. 19, 2026



CURRENCY	BUYING	SELLING
US DOLLAR	153.23	156.29
POUND STERLING	206.58	210.71
EURO	180.63	184.24
SWISS FRANK	198.19	202.15
SWEDISH KRONER	16.96	17.30
CHINESE YUAN	22.18	22.63
UAE DIRHAM	41.72	42.55
JAPANIS YEN	0.98	1.00



REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

for Potential Suppliers FOR The Supply of digital measurement of fuel in static tankers WFP Ethiopia Office in Addis Ababa

CLOSING DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF EOI: 28 February 2026, 12:00 hrs

REFERENCE: EOI-001-2026

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in Ethiopia is seeking formal Expressions of Interest (EOI) from well-established and fully qualified service providers.

Introduction

WFP Ethiopia Country Office (ETCO) has a fleet of more than 500 trucks and light vehicles that operate in Ethiopia and along the corridor to / from Djibouti. To support WFP Ethiopia's large-scale operation and streamline bulk fuel management, **10 static above-ground fuel tanks** have been installed nationwide.

Currently, fuel measurement is conducted manually using dipsticks — calibrated rods inserted into tanks to determine fuel levels. It works by being inserted into the tank to the bottom; the resulting wet mark is checked against markings or a conversion chart to determine the volume. This method is labour-intensive, prone to human error, and lacks real-time monitoring capability.

Objective

To modernize and improve accuracy in fuel management, ETCO seeks to procure Automatic Tank Gauges (ATGs) that replace manual dipstick measurements and provide precise, real-time monitoring.

Requirement

Functional Requirements:

The Automatic Tank Gauges shall:

- Deliver real-time, accurate readings of fuel levels, measured to the nearest litre.
- Monitor tank temperature and water content.
- Facilitate remote observation without requiring access to the interior of the tank.
- Initiate alarms for overflow protection as well as low inventory alerts.

Technical specifications

- Works with above-ground static tanks
- Features high-precision sensors and digital display
- Offers remote monitoring, either wired or wireless
- Built to withstand outdoor conditions and weather
- Simple calibration and maintenance procedures

Installation

- Installation of Automatic Tank Gauges to all WFP static tanks

Expected Outcomes

- Improved accuracy in fuel measurement
- Enhanced efficiency in fuel management operations
- Reduces fuel loss
- Strengthened accountability and transparency in fuel usage

Warranty

- The vendor is required to provide a service and maintenance warranty covering any defects or malfunctions related to the gauges and the application system for a reasonable period.

Static tanker Location and capacity

Location	Number of static tanks	Capacity (in liters)
Adama	2	100,000 (50,000 x 2)
Semera	2	100,000 (50,000 x 2)
Mekelle	1	50,000
Gondar	1	50,000
Gode	1	40,000
Jijiga	1	40,000
Gambella	1	30,000
Hawassa	1	30,000

Specification per tanker type

For Adama, Semera, Mekelle and Gondar static tank – 6 tanks

- Capacity: 50,000 L

For Gambella and Hawassa static tank – 2 tanks

- Capacity: 30,000 L
- 2,750mm diameter, 5,445mm length
- 6mm thick sheet metal with one manhole diameter. 500mm, with bottled cover (No.

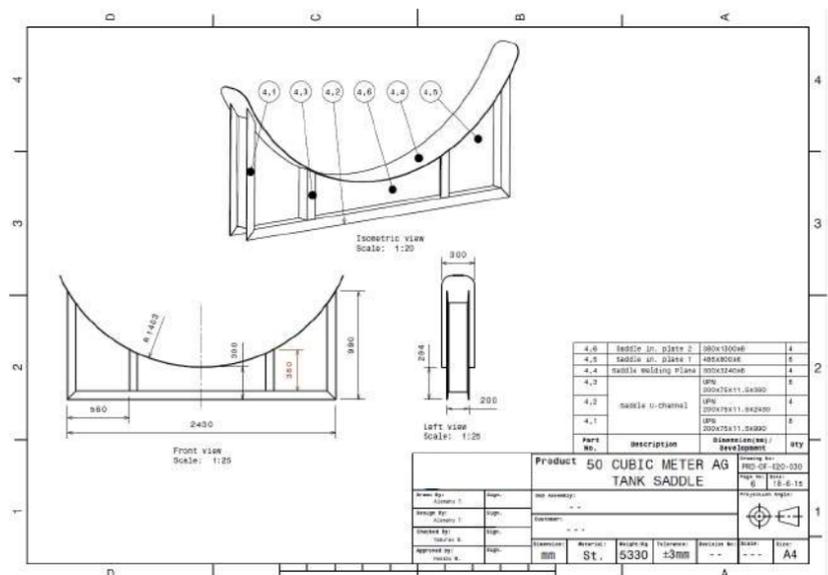
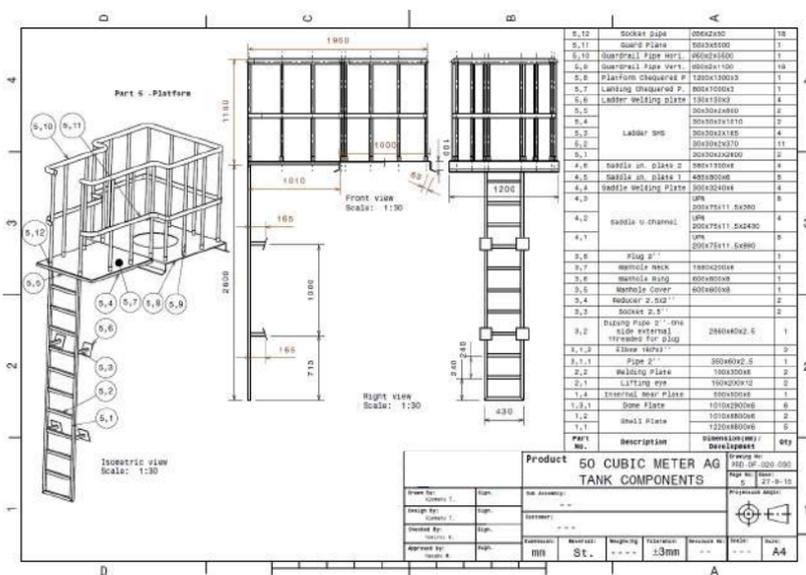
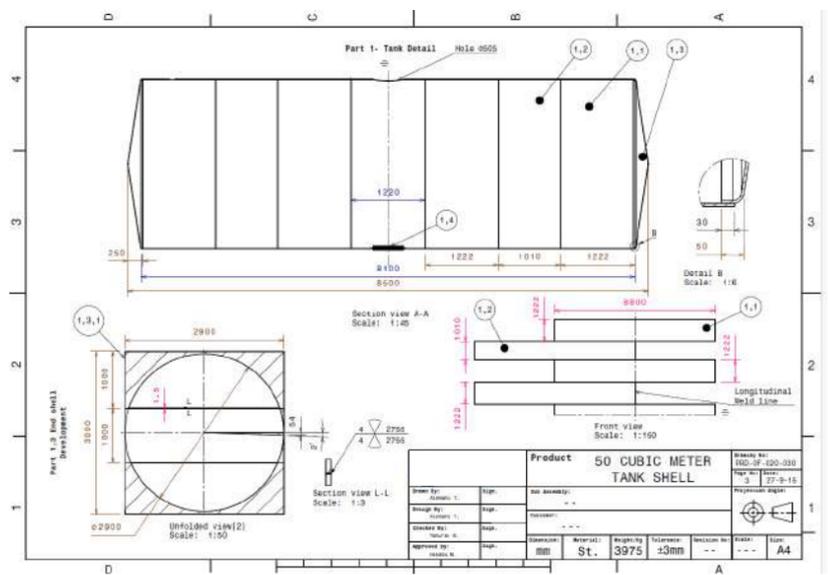
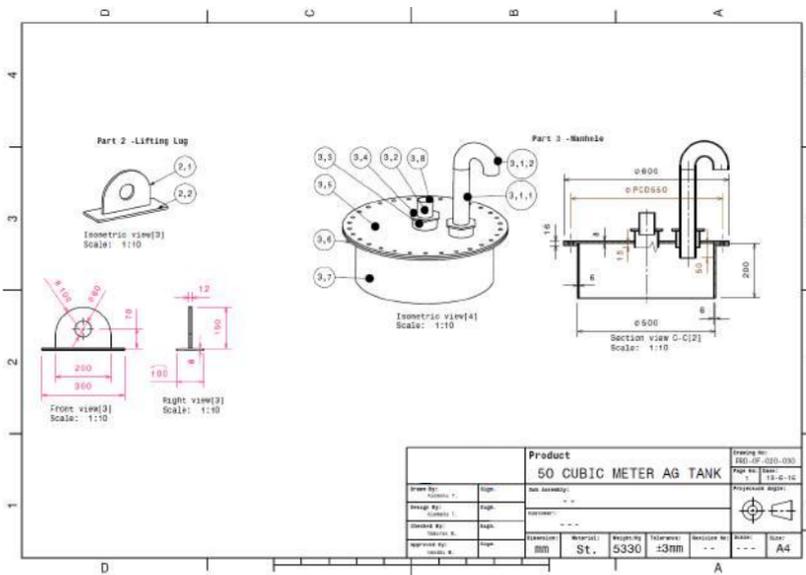
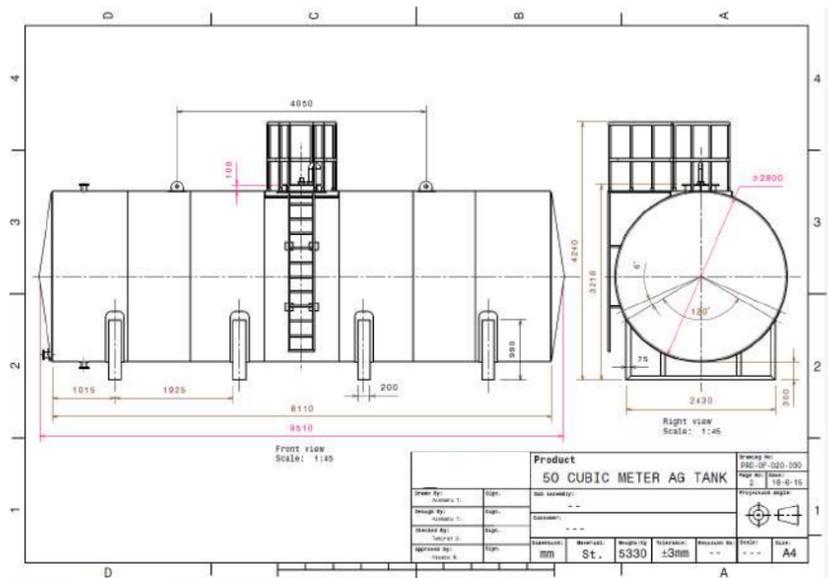
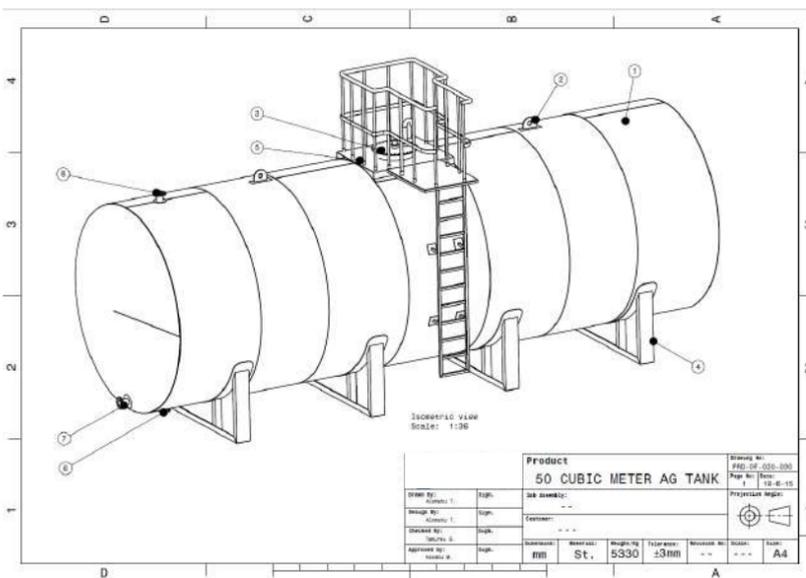
M16), 20J bolt sockets and pipes for vent, suction and discharge pipe, lifting lugs and dip stick (steel)

- Pressure test
- Sand blasting
- Externally painted with two coats of Antirust

For Gode and Jijiga static tank – 2 tanks

- Capacity: 40,000 L
- Single skin

Annex – Pictures for the 50,000liters tank





Haile Gerima

VETERAN FILMMAKER HAILE GERIMA RETURNS WITH EPIC DRAMA AFTER THREE DECADES

After more than 30 years in the pipeline, acclaimed Ethiopian auteur Haile Gerima is finally unveiling his latest passion project to the world. *Black Lions – Roman Wolves*, a sweeping historical drama, is set to make its debut at the Berlin International Film Festival, where the industry will also tip its hat to Gerima's lifetime of groundbreaking work.

Hailing from Gonder, the director first landed in the US back in '67 to dive into film studies. Since then, he has built a reputation as a powerhouse in indie cinema, crafting narratives that weave together intimate stories with the larger threads of African heritage and political struggle.

His new feature dives deep into Ethiopia's past, revisiting the famed victory over Italy in 1896 and the shadow of the 1935 invasion. It's a deep dive into

defiance, collective memory, and the scars left behind by colonial storytelling. By stitching together archival footage, firsthand testimonies, and cultural imagery, the film paints a vivid picture of both historical wounds and the unbreakable spirit of the Ethiopian people.

Gerima's back catalog—featuring heavy hitters like *Harvest: 3,000 Years*, *Sankofa*, and *Teza*—has long been celebrated for its raw power and cultural richness. This latest entry fits right in, delivering more than just a history lesson; it's a bold statement aimed squarely at today's audiences and those still to come.

As the spotlight swings back to Gerima, this milestone project stands as a testament to creative perseverance and a powerful reminder of why the big screen remains a vital tool for capturing truth, identity, and the echoes of the past. ■

Advertisement

IVECO AMCE

Invitation to Rebid for the Procurement of Contractors for Aluminium Cladding and Glazing Works

The Automotive Manufacturing Company of Ethiopia Share Company (AMCE) is seeking to engage a qualified GC/BC4 construction firm with demonstrated expertise in aluminium cladding and tempered glass curtain wall systems for the renovation of its workshop façade. We invite eligible bidders to participate in the bidding process for this project.

1. **Bid Participation:** Interested bidders can obtain the Terms of Reference (TOR) document by making a non-refundable payment of Birr 500.00 (Five Hundred Birr) at the Purchasing and Logistics Department. The document collection period is from **February 16 to 26, 2026**, during office hours from **Monday to Friday, 8:30 AM to 12:30 PM and 1:30 PM to 5:30 PM**.
2. **Required Documentation:** Bidders must submit copies of their renewed Trade and Professional Licenses for the year 2018 EC, along with their TIN, VAT certificates, and tax clearance, as part of their bid submission.
3. **Submission Requirements:** The technical proposal must include all necessary documents, such as proof of successful completion of similar projects, qualifications, and any other legal documentation related to the project and CPO. These should be submitted in a sealed envelope as specified in the TOR document.

The financial proposal must include a detailed cost breakdown for the project, also submitted in a separate sealed envelope. Please ensure that both the technical and financial proposals are submitted in separate envelopes.

4. **Submission Location:** Bids should be submitted to the Purchasing and Logistics Department at the Automotive Manufacturing Company of Ethiopia (AMCE).
5. **Bid Bond Requirement:** Each bid must be accompanied by a bid bond of Birr 200,000.00 (Two Hundred Thousand Birr) in the form of a CPO only.
6. **Compliance:** Bidders are expected to adhere to all requirements outlined in this invitation and the TOR.
7. **Submission Deadline:** The deadline for submitting bid documents is **March 03, 2026, at 10:00 AM**. Bids will be opened on the same day, **March 03, 2026, at 10:30 AM** in the AMCE Meeting Room, in the presence of bidders or their representatives who choose to attend.
8. Bidders must visit the site on **February 19 and 27, 2026 at 10:00 AM**
9. **Discretionary Rights:** AMCE reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids at its discretion.
10. **Further Information:** For additional information, interested bidders may contact Tower Consult at the following:

- **Telephone:** +251913978319/+251911232683
- **Email:** merondejeneheyi@gmail.com
dawital2002@yahoo.com



AMAN FISSEHATSION

1972 - 2026

CAPITAL Newspaper honors the visionary life of **Ato Aman Fissehatsion**, the founder of EBS Television, who passed away on February 11, 2026. Ato Aman was a pioneer whose leadership and innovation transformed the Ethiopian broadcasting landscape forever.

His life's work with EBS and the Association of Ethiopian Broadcasters remains a lasting testament to his dedication to Ethiopia's national positioning and global soft power. We extend our deepest condolences to his family, friends, and colleagues.

May his soul rest in peace.





International Rescue Committee Ethiopia Country Program

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI) FOR PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Reference: IRC/ETH/RFI/PHARMA/2026

Publish date: February 22, 2026

Deadline to Respond: March 2, 2026

Interested Pharmaceutical and Medical Suppliers are strongly advised to read through the entire Request for information document before submitting their responses

1. Background

The International Rescue Committee, hereinafter referred to as "the IRC", is a non-profit, humanitarian agency that provides relief, rehabilitation, protection, resettlement services, and advocacy for refugees, displaced persons and victims of oppression and violent conflict.

The IRC-Ethiopia Program has been working in Ethiopia since 1999 and is implementing integrated, community-managed programs aimed at improving the quality of life and recovery of livelihoods for disaster-affected populations through promoting individual participation, strengthening institutions, and enhancing emergency response.

IRC Ethiopia Program has been operating in Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Tigray, SNNPR, Sidama, Somali, and Oromia regions on refugee assistance and livelihood since its inception.

Categories:

1. Medicines, Medical Supplies & Consumables
2. Medical Equipment & Surgical Instruments
3. Laboratory reagents & supplies
4. Cold chain commodities – Lab reagents

2. Request for Information Objective

The objective of the RFI is to identify and shortlist Pharmaceutical and Medical Suppliers who have capacity and experience in supplying the pharmaceuticals, medicals supplies and equipment in Ethiopia. The IRC intends to have a database in place from which further selection will be made depending on the requirement. The prequalification is valid for 2 years after which it may be repeated.

3. Scope of Work – Technical Requirement/Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT (%)
Eligibility	Refers to Company ability to demonstrate that they have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid certificate of Registration as an Importer, wholesale distributor and Supplier of medical supplies with the Ethiopia Government/EFDA • Valid Trade Registration, • Valid Business License • Valid Tax Registration Certificate • Valid Certificate of Operation (Operation license) • Valid Import Registration Certificate (if applicable) • Product catalog or specifications. • Delivery timelines and capacity • Evidence of past performance in similar supply contracts and a minimum of 3 recommendations • Supplier Information form, completed and signed and stamped clearly stating the contact address 	PASS Or FAIL Pass: proceed to the next evaluation process Fail: Not to proceed with the next evaluation step.
Documented drug supply Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bidder must demonstrate proven experience and technical expertise relevant to the required services, including previous work with IRC, other International NGOs, UN Agencies, and Government Institutions. • The bidder shall submit a minimum of three (3) supporting documents evidencing the successful completion of comparable highvalue orders involving a diverse range of pharmaceutical categories within the last six (6) months. Acceptable proof includes signed contracts, delivery notes, and purchase orders. Additionally, the bidder must provide contact information for at least three (3) client organizations/INGOs for reference verification. 	20%
Technical specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supplier shall complete and submit the detailed product information in the Quality Comparison (QCT) (Annex B), clearly indicating all available pharmaceutical categories, including medicines, medical supplies, medical equipment, and laboratory reagents. • The supplier's storage facility must be clean, wellorganized, and compliant with appropriate storage conditions. Temperature and humidity must be routinely monitored and recorded. Suppliers are required to attach the last three (3) months of temperature and humidity logs, along with recent photographs of the storage area. • The supplier must provide at least five (5) sample copies of ISO and GMP certificates from approved manufacturers in the country of origin, corresponding to products previously supplied to INGOs. 	30%
Facility and Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supplier must provide transportation services to deliver all items to the IRC Adama Medical Warehouse in a safe, timely, and compliant manner. • The supplier is required to operate a computerized data management system that ensures full traceability of all product information throughout the supply chain. Evidence of this system's functionality and use must be submitted 	15%
Warranty	Provide installation services and warranty coverage for all supplied medical equipment.	10%
Financial Capacity	Provide an original bank statement, signed and stamped by the bank, covering the last three (3) months.	25%
TOTAL% SCORE		100%
Pass mark		70%

Vendors must provide as much information/evidence as possible to fulfill the requirement of the evaluation criteria indicated in the table above.

Capital SPORT

Run Confident, Live Smart: Ethiopia's Women First 5km Kicks Off Registration

By our staff Reporter

Registration has officially opened for the 2026 Safaricom Women First 5km, set for Sunday, March 22. The 23rd edition of the all-women's race continues to celebrate women's achievements while promoting health, fitness, and empowerment across Ethiopia.

Organizers said 16,000 race slots are available, with participants following the traditional 5km route near the Atlas Hotel in the Bole area, a course known for its lively atmosphere and strong community engagement.

Dagmawit Amare, Managing Director of Great Ethiopian Run, emphasized the organization's commitment to inclusivity. Despite rising operational costs, the race entry fee remains ETB 590 to ensure participation across a broad demographic of women and girls. To ease the financial burden,



The 23rd edition of the all-women's race official registration launching ceremony

digital payment incentives have been introduced, offering discounts for those registering via M-Pesa and the Dashen SuperApp.

Hermela Yilma, Head of Brand and Communications at Safaricom Ethiopia,

expressed pride in the company's role as title sponsor. She said, "We feel a deep sense of honor to support this competition, which reflects the hard work of women and amplifies their voices," reaffirming Safaricom's long-

standing partnership with the race.

This year's edition carries the theme "Live Smart – Run Confident", promoted by DKT Ethiopia. Aditya Putra, Country Director of DKT Ethiopia, said the theme aligns with the organization's focus on reproductive health awareness. "The theme reflects our belief that informed reproductive health choices build lifelong confidence," he said, highlighting the race as a bridge between health awareness and community engagement.

Registration opens on February 21, 2026, and participants can sign up via M-Pesa, the Dashen SuperApp, or in person at four designated Safaricom shops. The event is supported by a wide range of partners, including M-Pesa, DKT, Dashen Bank, Aktive, the Embassy of Ireland, UNICEF, Fab Beauty Soap, Top Water, Hyatt Regency, ETV, and Afran Hospital.

Advertisement

4. Vendor Eligibility Documents

Vendors are expected to submit the following documentation.

- Company Profile
- Completed Vendor Information Form Conflict of Interest (VIF& COI) **Annex C**
- Certificate of business registration
- Certificate of incorporation, EFDA License business license, or similar document
- Valid tax registration, tax clearance certificates, or similar documents
- Previous two years of audited financial statements or tax filing, or similar documents
- Original Bank Statement (signed and stamped by the bank) for the last three (3) current months
- Company's official address and contact information
- Proof of a minimum of 3 current references (contact information of clients/ INGOs under the same service)
- Documentation proving that the company is clear of legal disputes that ended in Court in the past three years.
- IRC Quality Comparison Table (**QCT**) **Annex A**
- Essential Drug List (EDL) **Annex B**

Bidders must demonstrate that they have valid business registration, tax certificate, and all registration as required by the laws of Ethiopia as indicated in section 4 above. Eligibility criteria will be scored **PASS /FAIL**. PASS will proceed to full technical evaluation and FAIL will be excluded from the next step

Vendors can collect the full set of Annexes from

IRC Ethiopia Program
SUPPLY CHAIN DEPARTMENT
Jakros to Salete Mihret church road around Robera coffee
Sets Building 7th floor
Tel: 0116 63 83 02, 0116 63 67 35 /6/7

Submission Deadline:

All RFIs must be submitted by 4:30 PM on the 2nd of March 2026.

Submission Methods:

Vendors may choose one of the following options:

1. Email Submission

Send the required information to:

ET-TenderProcurement@rescue.org

2. Physical Submission

Drop the documents in the Tender Box located at:

IRC Ethiopia Program

SUPPLY CHAIN DEPARTMENT

Jakros to Salete Mihret church road around Robera coffee

Sets Building 7th floor

Language Requirement:

All RFIs must be submitted in English

Email Submission

One zipped folder/proposal shall be submitted in a compressed folder and submitted to IRC address indicated ET-TenderProcurement@rescue.org

How to zip a folder.

Right-click the folder: use your mouse and right-click on the folder you want to be compressed. Select "Sent to" and "compressed (zipped) folder": A menu will pop up. Hover your cursor over "send to" and then select "compressed (Zipped) folder" from the sub menu. This will automatically create a new Zipped folder containing all the files from the original folder. The new Zipped folder will have the same name as the original folder with ". Zip" added to the end

Note:

This RFI does not constitute a solicitation. IRC is not requesting any bids or proposals at this stage; IRC is seeking information on your business for internal evaluation and to support in building our tendering documentation.

Your response to this RFI does not automatically ensure that you will be selected to participate in the tender or be selected for any procurement with IRC.



DORALEH MULTI-PURPOSE PORT

The Natural Gate of COMESA and Hinterlands

RORO TERMINAL CONTAINER TERMINAL BREAK BULK DRY BULK



24,080

METRIC TONS PER DAY



454

TRUCKS



+100

CONTAINERS DELIVERED BY RAIL IN 3 HOURS



40,000

VEHICLES SLOTS



Doraleh Multi-Purpose Port

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